

## **Q#1 Make a précis of the given passage and suggest a suitable heading.**

The author of a work of imagination is trying to effect us wholly, as human beings, whether he knows it or not; and we are affected by it, as human beings, whether we intend to be or not. I suppose that everything we eat has some effect upon us than merely the pleasure of taste and mastication; it affects us during the process of assimilation and digestion; and I believe that exactly the same is true of any thing we read.

The fact that what we read does not concern merely something called our literary taste, but that it affects directly, though only amongst many other influences, the whole of what we are, is best elicited, I think, by a conscientious examination of the history of our individual literary education. Consider the adolescent reading of any person with some literary sensibility. Everyone, I believe, who is at all sensible to the seductions of poetry, can remember some moment in youth when he or she was completely carried away by the work of one poet. Very likely he was carried away by several poets, one after the other. The reason for this passing infatuation is not merely that our sensibility to poetry is keener in adolescence than in maturity. What happens is a kind of inundation, or invasion of the undeveloped personality, the empty (swept and garnished) room, by the stronger personality of the poet. The same thing may happen at a later age to persons who have not done much reading. One author takes complete possession of us for a time; then another, and finally they begin to affect each other in our mind. We weigh one against another; we see that each has qualities absent from others, and qualities incompatible with the qualities of others: we begin to be, in fact, critical: and it is our growing critical power which protects us from excessive possession by anyone literary personality. The good critic- and we should all try to critics, and not leave criticism to the fellows who write reviews in the papers- is the man who, to a keen and abiding sensibility, joins wide and increasingly discriminating. Wide reading is not valuable as a kind of hoarding, and the accumulation of knowledge or what sometimes is meant by the term 'a well-stocked mind.' It is valuable because in the process of being affected by one powerful personality after another, we cease to be dominated by anyone, or by any small number. The very different views of life, cohabiting in our minds, affect each other, and our own personality asserts itself and gives each a place in some arrangement peculiar to our self.

Pracise 2007

Title :

## The Significance of Reading

Understanding of the passage is fine

Plz work on clarity

The writer effects humans with his writings either intentionally or unintentionally. Reading has some impact on ~~human body~~ <sup>Humans' body</sup> as does the food. The history of literary education depicts that reading has a great influence on an individual's behavior.

In an adult ~~stage~~, people who have literary sense enjoy the poetry. The youth read several poets. At this moment, the personality of a young is immature. He ~~becomes under the~~ <sup>He gets deep impression</sup>

~~grip of poets' ideas~~ Similarly, the mature person with no reading habits adopts the opinions of writers. With time, people read

different writers. They prefer one write over the other depending upon the comparison and differences. They become critical while

~~opting the idea of any writer.~~ This ability of critical ~~analysis~~ <sup>analysis</sup> boosts one's literary

personality, and evades one ~~from~~ <sup>from</sup> depending on other's opinions. Thus, ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> extensive

reading is necessary to develop ~~one's own~~ <sup>one's own</sup> opinion instead of ~~compiling~~ <sup>compiling</sup> information. This

personality development arranges different views of  
it life in specific arrangements.

Original words: 466

Precis words: 159

**Q.7 Translate the following into English by keeping in view figurative / idiomatic expression.**

اپنے پوشیدہ عیبوں کو معلوم کرنے کے لیے یہ دیکھنا ضروری ہے کہ ہمارے دشمن ہم کو کیا کہتے ہیں۔ ہمارے دوست اکثر ہمارے دل کے موافق ہماری تعریف کرتے ہیں۔ اول ہمارے عیب ان کو عیب ہی نہیں لگتے یا پھر ہماری خاطر کو ایسا عزیز رکھتے ہیں کہ اس کو رنجیدہ نہ کرنے کے خیال سے ان کو چھپاتے ہیں۔ یا پھر ان سے چشم پوشی کرتے ہیں۔ برخلاف اس کے ہمارا دشمن ہم کو خوب ٹھولتا ہے اور کونے کونے سے ڈھونڈ کر ہمارے عیب نکالتا ہے۔ گو دشمنی سے چھوٹی بات کو بڑا بنا دیتا ہے۔ دوست ہمیشہ اپنے دوست کی نیکیوں کو بڑھاتا ہے اور دشمن عیبوں کو۔ اس لیے ہمیں اپنے دشمن کا زیادہ احسان مند ہونا چاہیئے کہ وہ ہمیں ہمارے عیبوں سے مطلع کرتا ہے۔ اس تناظر میں دیکھا جائے تو دشمن دوست سے بہتر ثابت ہوتا ہے۔

Translation 2017

Flaws

In order to acknowledge our hidden mistakes, it is necessary to consider the opinions of our enemies about ourselves. Our friends often praise us as per our wishes. First, they do not heed upon our mistakes. If they consider it, they do not tell us because of the perception that it might saden us. They overlook it. On the other hand, our enemy scrutinize our faults. They figure out the mistakes from every part. Although, they exaggerate ~~a~~ small mistakes, it definitely contains some facts. Friend amplifies the qualities of his friend, while enemy enhances mistakes. Therefore, we should be thankful to our enemies that they highlight our faults. In this perspective, an enemy proves to be better than friends.