

Q: Write a précis of the following passage in about 100 words and suggest the title: (20+5)

Some societies have experimented with eliminating the middleman. Prices can certainly be controlled better if the government acts as the middleman, because, after all, goods have to be lifted and transported to the other parts of the country. But governments are not usually very efficient or quick in these matters. Nor are they economical – a lot of file and paperwork involving a lot of people adds up to a lot of indirect expense. Although in theory it ought to be possible to reduce prices by eliminating the middleman, in practice it seems to be an essential evil.

Business can be left to find its own level in accordance with the so-called 'laws' of supply and demand. By and large, Pakistan is what is called a 'seller's market' because essential goods are usually in short supply or are inclined to fall below the needs of an overgrowing population. Market manipulation in such a situation is easy and unfortunately fairly common. Goods usually disappear at about the time they are needed most, leading to price spirals and malpractices. Price control under such circumstances becomes a little unrealistic unless a huge department can be set up with vigilance teams and inspectors empowered to raid shops and warehouses. The effort to control a seller's market is so great and the cost so high that in fact not a great deal of control can be exercised. An alternative method is to encourage the growth of 'buyer's market' in which the customer has a choice between many competing products. Competition automatically forces good quality and low prices on the goods. This is at present only possible in the high production areas of the world. But competition leads to malpractices of a different kind. Survival for a business often depends upon the destruction of competing business and big companies have a natural advantage over small ones. An obsessive drive to 'sell' is generated in such a system. Huge sums are spent on advertising, the costs of which are transferred to the buyer. People are tricked and hoodwinked into buying things they do not really need.

3. What is the form of a tutorial?
4. What do the students gain by tutorial work?
5. Suggest a suitable title for the passage.

COMPREHENSION EXERCISE 7

✓ Q.2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: (20)

It is easy to make out a case for the view that opinion is omnipotent, and that all other forms of power are derived from it. Armies are useless unless the soldiers believe in the cause for which they are fighting. Law is impotent unless it is generally respected. Economic institutions depend upon respect for the law; consider, for example, what would happen to banking if the average citizen had no objection to forgery. Religious opinion has often proved itself more powerful than the state. If, in any country, a large majority were in favour of socialism, capitalism would become unworkable. On such grounds it might be said that opinion is the ultimate power in social affairs. But this would be only a half-truth since it ignores the forces which cause opinion. While it is true that opinion is an essential element in military force, it is equally true, that military force may generate opinion. It is traditional to regard opinion as due to mental causes, but this is only true of the service of some creed.

Questions:

1. Why does the writer believe that opinion is Omnipotent?
2. How does the writer show that opinion is the ultimate power in social affairs?
3. What is the secret of the power of armies?
4. What are the factors that generate opinion?
5. Suggest a suitable title for the passage.

ANSWER 1

The writer believes that opinion is omnipotent because all the other forms of power are derived from it.

You are allowed to submit only one question in one pdf. The remaining questions may be submitted in separate pdfs.

ANSWER 2

The writer shows that opinion is the ultimate power in social affairs because it is an essential element in military force.

ANSWER 3

The secret of the power of armies is opinion. Armies are useless unless the ~~soldier~~ soldiers believe in cause for which they are fighting.

ANSWER 4

There are different factors that generate opinion. Some of them are Armies, Law and Economics etc.

ANSWER 5

"Importances of opinion"

TRANSLATION QUESTIONS ASKED IN PREVIOUS PMS (PUNJAB) PAPERS

PMS 2015

انسانی فطرت کے تجزیہ سے معلوم ہوگا کہ انسان میں دو قوتیں ہیں جس پر اس کے فکر اور عمل کا دار و مدار ہے، قوتِ ادراکِ احساس۔ شاعر میں قوتِ احساس غیر معمولی ہوتا ہے اور اس احساس کے زیر اثر شعر کو وجود بخشتا ہے۔ لیکن بہت سے شاعروں میں قوتِ ادراک نہیں ہوتا۔ اس لئے ان کی شاعری وقتی، عارضی اور جذباتی نوعیت کی ہوتی ہے، اس کا اثر دیر پا نہیں ہوتا بہت کم شاعروں کی شاعری میں دونوں قوتوں، قوتِ احساس اور قوتِ ادراک کا عمل دخل ہوتا ہے۔ وہی شعرا عظیم اور آفاقی ہوتے ہیں اور ان کا پیغام زمان و مکان کی پابندیوں سے مبرا ہوتا ہے۔

PMS 2014

اسلامی تاریخ میں حضرت خدیجہ کی طرح کی خواتین کم ہی نظر آتی ہیں جنہوں نے خواتین کے لیے عمل کی راہیں آسان تراویں۔

PMS 2015

From the nature of human, it is identified that human have two strength, from which their thinking and action depend the strength of feelings. Poet has more feelings and his this feelings shape his poetry. But many poets do not have feelings. For this reason, their poetry are timely, for short span of time, and emotion based; It influence is not ~~not~~ largely praised, so very few poets of poetry have both the strength of feeling and strength of indication. These poets become famous and praised and their message have far-reaching impacts.