

7. Translate the following into English by keeping in view figurative/idiomatic expression. (10)

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۔ بر خلاف اس کے ہمارا دشمن ہم کو خوب ٹٹولتا ہے اور کونے کونے سے ڈھونڈ کر ہمارے عیب نکالتا ہے، گو وہ دشمنی سے چھوٹی بات کو بڑا بنا دیتا ہے۔ مگر اس میں کچھ نہ کچھ اصلیت ہوتی ہے۔ دوست ہمیشہ اپنے دوست کی نیکیوں کو بڑھاتا ہے اور دشمن

عیبوں کو۔ اس لیے ہمیں اپنے دشمن کا زیادہ احسان مند ہونا چاہیے کہ وہ ہمیں ہمارے عیبوں سے مطلع کرتا ہے۔ اس تناظر میں دیکھا جائے تو دشمن دوست سے بہتر ثابت ہوتا ہے۔

It is necessary to pay attention to the views of our ~~enemies~~ to become aware of our shortcomings. Our friends often praise us accordingly. First, they do not consider our flaws as faults, or they respect us so much that they try to conceal ~~our~~ them ~~to~~ not hurt ~~to~~ our ego, or they avoid them at all. ~~On~~ On the other hand, our enemy searches us thoroughly and find out our minor faults. and makes a mountain out of molehill Though he ~~is~~ exaggerates them in enmity, it also possesses some reality. A friend always promotes the good aspects of his friend and a foe bad ones. So, we should ^{be} indebted ^{ed} to our enemy as he makes us aware of our shortcomings. In this regard, an enemy proves ^{to} be beneficial than a friend.

SPECIMEN — 2

A stamp is, to many people, just a slip of paper that takes a letter from one town or country to another. They are unable to understand why we stamp collectors find so much pleasure in collecting them and how we find the time in which to indulge in our hobby. To them it seems a waste of time, a waste of effort and a waste of money. But they do not realise that there are many who do buy stamps, many who find the effort worth-while and many who, if they did not spend their time collecting stamps, would spend it less profitably. We all seek something to do in our leisure hours and what better occupation is there to keep us out of mischief than that of collecting stamps? An album, a packet of hinges, a new supply of stamps, and the time passes swiftly and pleasantly.

Stamp-collecting has no limits and a collection never has an end; countries are always printing and issuing new stamps to celebrate coronations, great events, anniversaries and deaths. And the fascination of collecting is trying to obtain these stamps before one's rivals. Every sphere of stamp-collecting has its fascination — receiving letters from distant countries and discovering old stamps in the leaves of dusty old books. A stamp itself has a fascination all its own. Gazing at its little picture we are transported to the wilds of Congo, the homes of the Arabs, and the endless tracks of the Sahara desert. There is a history in every stamp. The ancient Roman Empire and the Constitution of America, India's Independence and the Allied victory, are all conveyed to our mind's eye by means of stamps. We see famous men, pictures, writers, scientists, soldiers, politicians and famous incidents. Stamps, so small and minute, contain knowledge that is vast and important.

A lot of people are unable to understand the importance of stamp-collection. They consider it a wastage of man's potential and resources. But they don't understand that it is a great hobby to spend extra time effectively. Moreover, stamp-collection helps to stay up to minute to the world affairs. Though it has several beneficial characteristics but the tiny stamp is a mysterious object in itself. These small objects can time-travel us to different continents and historical events. In short, these minuscule ^{held} ~~objects~~ ^{things} have immense importance.

Title: Significance of Stamp-collection

EXERCISE 148

Write summaries of the following passages of about one-third of the original length:—

1. In every country people imagine that they are the best and the cleverest and the others are not so good ~~as are not so good~~ as they are. The Englishman thinks that he and his country are the best; the Frenchman is very proud of France and everything French. The Germans and Italians think no less of their countries and many Indians imagine that India is in many ways the greatest country in the world. This is wrong. Everybody wants to think well of himself and his country. But really there is no person who has not got some good and some bad qualities. In the same way, there is no country which is not partly good and partly bad. We must take the good wherever we find it and try to remove the bad wherever it may be. We are, of course, most concerned with our own country, India. Unfortunately, it is in a bad way today. Many of our people are poor and unhappy. They have no joy in their lives. We have to find out how we can make them happier. We have to see what is good in our ways and customs and try to keep it, and whatever is bad we have to throw away. If we find anything good in other countries, we should certainly take it.



2. There are hundreds of superstitions which survive in various parts of the world.

Day-3

06-02-24

The complete self-assured thinking about oneself or his country is a false approach. Every nation and person possesses varying characteristics, but one must try to keep the good ones and get rid of bad ones. Yet, the writer is most worried about the worse situation of his country. Moreover, he encourages everyone to find a solution to improve the bad lives of his people and don't hesitate to learn from others.

Title: Need of Optimism in Life
Irrational/Misinterpreted Nationalism

5. We must insist that free oratory is only the beginning of free speech; it is not the end, but a means to an end. The end is to find the truth. The practical justification of civil liberty is not that the examination of opinion is one of the necessities of man. For experience tells us that it is only when freedom of opinion becomes the compulsion to debate that the seed which our forefathers planted has produced its fruit. When that is understood, freedom will be cherished not because it is a vent for our opinions but because it is the surest method of correcting them.



'The unexamined life', said Socrates, 'is unfit to be lived by man'. This is the virtue of liberty, and the ground on which we may best justify our belief in it, that it tolerates error in order to serve the truth. When more men are brought face to face with their opponents, forced to listen and learn and mend their ideas, they cease to be children and savages and begin to live like civilized men. Then only is freedom a reality, when men may voice their opinions because they must examine their opinions.

The only reason for dwelling on all this is that if we are to preserve democracy we must understand its principles. And the principle which distinguishes it from all other forms of government is that in a democracy the opposition not only is tolerated as constitutional but must be maintained because it is in fact indispensable.

The democratic system cannot be operated without effective opposition. For, in making the great experiment of governing people by consent rather than by coercion, it is not sufficient that the party in power should have a majority. It is just as necessary that the party in power should never outrage the minority. That means that it must listen to the minority and be moved by the criticisms of the minority.

Freedom of Opinion: A Cornerstone of ~~Democracy~~ Democracy

The freedom of opinion is just a start to free speech. It is a way to reach find reality. History shows that when freedom of opinion becomes a song of all it means that such society is on the right path to liberty. It is the goodness of freedom that allows one to correct its mistakes. But to achieve the true freedom, people must listen to each others' opinions and try to reach to a conclusion. Moreover, freedom of opinion is also a main pillar of a democratic government. This government system stands out because opposition is considered a crucial part of the government. That is not possible otherwise. It is an integral aspect of any government system to listen and to act upon by the opinions of opposition to run a state in an effective way.