

ENGLISH (Précis & Composition)

PART-II

NOTE: (i) PART-II is to be attempted on separate Answer Book.
(ii) Attempt all questions from PART-II.

Q.2. Make a précis of the given passage and suggest a suitable heading: (20 + 5 = 25)

The Psychological causes of unhappiness, it is clear, are many and various. But all have something in common. The typical unhappy man is one who having been deprived in youth of some normal satisfaction, has come to value this one kind of satisfaction more than any other, and has, therefore, given to his life a one-sided direction, together with a quite undue emphasis upon the achievement as opposed to the activities connected with it. There is, however, a further development which is very common in the present day. A man may feel so completely thwarted that he seeks no form of satisfaction, but only distraction and oblivion. He then becomes a devotee of "Pleasure". That is to say, he seeks to make life bearable by becoming less alive. Drunkenness, for example, is temporary suicide; the happiness that it brings is merely negative, a momentary cessation of unhappiness. The narcissist and the megalomaniac believe that happiness is possible, though they may adopt mistaken means of achieving it; but the man who seeks intoxication, in whatever form, has given up hope except in oblivion. In his case the first thing to be done is to persuade him that happiness is desirable. Men, who are unhappy, like men who sleep badly, are always proud of the fact. Perhaps their pride is like that of the fox who had lost his tail; if so, the way to cure it is to point out to them how they can grow a new tail. Very few men, I believe, will deliberately choose unhappiness if they see a way of being happy. I do not deny that such men exist, but they are not sufficiently numerous to be important. It is common in our day, as it has been in many other periods of the world's history, to suppose that those among us who are wise have seen through all the enthusiasms of earlier times and have become aware that there is nothing left to live for. The man who hold this view are genuinely unhappy, but they are proud of their unhappiness, which they attribute to the nature of the universe and consider to be the only rational attitude for an enlightened man. Their pride in their unhappiness makes less sophisticated people suspicious of its genuineness; they think that the man who enjoys being miserable is not miserable.

Q.3. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: (5 x 4 = 20)

Knowledge is acquired when we succeed in fitting a new experience in the system of concepts based upon our old experiences. Understanding comes when we liberate ourselves from the old and so make possible a direct, unmediated contact with the new, the mystery, moment by moment, of our existence. The new is the given on every level of experience - given perceptions, given emotions and thoughts, given states of unstructured awareness, given relationships with things and persons. The old is our home-made system of ideas and word patterns. It is the stock of finished articles fabricated out of the given mystery by memory and analytical reasoning, by habit and automatic associations of accepted notions. Knowledge is primarily a knowledge of these finished articles. Understanding is primarily direct awareness of the raw material.

Knowledge is always in terms of concepts and can be passed on by means of words or other symbols. Understanding is not conceptual and therefore cannot be passed on. It is an immediate experience, and immediate experience can only be talked about (very inadequately), never shared. Nobody can actually feel another's pain or grief, another's love or joy, or hunger. And similarly no body can experience another's understanding of a given event or situation. There can, of course, be knowledge of such an understanding, and this knowledge may be passed on in speech or writing, or by means of other symbols. Such communicable knowledge is useful as a reminder that there have been specific understandings in the past, and that understanding is at all times possible. But we must always remember that knowledge of understanding is not the same thing as the understanding which is the raw material of that knowledge. It is as different from understanding as the doctor's prescription for penicillin is different from penicillin.

Questions:

- (i) How is knowledge different from understanding?
- (ii) Explain why understanding cannot be passed on.
- (iii) Is the knowledge of understanding possible? If it is, how may it be passed on?
- (iv) How does the author explain that knowledge of understanding is not the same thing as the understanding?
- (v) How far do you agree with the author in his definitions of knowledge and understanding? Give reasons for your answer.

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Q.4. Write a comprehensive note (250 – 300 words) on any ONE of the following: (20)

- (i) Child is the father of man.
- (ii) Life succeeds in that it seems to fail.
- (iii) Yellow Journalism.
- (iv) The violence of war can be diluted with love.
- (v) Love is a beautiful but baleful god.

Q.5. (a) Use **ONLY FIVE** of the following in sentences which illustrate their meaning: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

- (i) To eat one's words. *one who speaks with parents*
- (ii) Dog in the manger *others' own having seen for which one has*
- (iii) A close shave *noise*
- (iv) A Freudian Slip *slips of tongue*
- (v) A Gordian knot
- (vi) A cog in the machine
- (vii) A sugar daddy *a person who spoils others' fun*
- (viii) A wet blanket *extremely different or inside problem*

(b) Use **ONLY FIVE** of the following Pairs of words which illustrate their meaning: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (10)

- (i) Capital, Capitol *evaluation*
- (ii) Assay, Essay
- (iii) Envelop, envelope *more in of*
- (iv) Decree, Degree
- (v) Desolate, Dissolute *more in of*
- (vi) Species, Specie *born of*
- (vii) Tortuous, Torturous *corroded, not twists*
- (viii) Wet, Whet *sharpen*

Q.6. (a) Correct **ONLY FIVE** of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

- (i) Please speak to the concerned clerk. *adiche - broken, ideal*
- (ii) You have got time too short for that. *Le miserable*
- (iii) Not only he was a thief, but he was also a murderer. *Log in the machine*
- (iv) They thought that the plan would be succeeded. *a small or insignificant*
- (v) It is unlikely that he wins the race. *member of a large*
- (vi) My uncle has told me something about it yesterday. *MSamrah or*
- (vii) I hoped that by the time I would have got there it would have stopped raining. *MSamrah or*
- (viii) They prevented the driver to stop.

(b) Change the narration from direct to indirect or indirect to direct speech. (**DO ONLY FIVE**) Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

- (i) "I couldn't get into the house because I had lost my key, so I had to break a window", he said.
- (ii) "Would you like to see over the house or are you more interested in the garden?" She asked me.
- (iii) "Please send whatever you can spare. All contributions will be acknowledged immediately", Said the Secretary of the disastrous fund.
- (iv) She asked if he'd like to go to the concert and I said I was sure he would.
- (v) I told her to stop making a fuss about nothing and said that she was lucky to have got a seat at all.
- (vi) The teacher said, "You must not forget what I told you last lesson. I shall expect you to be able to repeat it next lesson by heart."
- (vii) He asked me if he should leave it in the car.
- (viii) He said, "May I open the window? It's rather hot in here." *Wet - excite*

lose
- have
↓
narrow
escape from
dangerous
situation or
trouble

DATE: ___/___/___

Unhappiness: An Amalgamation of Multiple Factors.

Psychological factors of unhappiness are diverse and multiple but all converge at some point. Deprivation of satisfaction at the young age breeds feeling of missing out something crucial which ~~inturn~~ brings unhappiness. Besides, unhappy people are destiny oriented rather than being journey oriented. Today, man feels deprived and prevented which automatically erases satisfaction. Consequently, one seeks temporary fixes to escape this chronic condition. Man seeks momentary pleasures through intoxication, way out for these people ^{is} to make them realize that happiness is desirable. Then there are people who are unhappy yet proud of their unhappiness they are one who have never experienced the pleasures of being happy. These enlightened people ~~propose~~ ^{believe} there is nothing new to live for ~~thus~~ unhappiness is the only rationality. Less sophisticated people negate this rationality by stating that a person who get pleasure being miserable is not miserable.

Total words : 442

Words in precis : 150

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(i)

Q # 03

(i)

Knowledge is different from understanding as it is an acquired phenomena. It is to add a new experience into one's established concepts on the basis of old experiences. On the other hand, understanding emerge when one frees oneself of the old shackles and directly embraces the realities of ~~an~~ existence. This does not require mediation to face the mysteries and to know the new. Secondly, knowledge is always based on concepts thus can be conveyed through words or symbols. However, understanding is not conceptual ~~then~~ and cannot be passed on as it is mainly based on immediate experiences. These are the ways which make knowledge different from understanding.

(ii)

Understanding cannot be passed on because it is based on immediate experiences and these momentary experiences are never conveyed to others as they can only be talk about. The reason for this situation is that ~~just like that~~ nobody can ~~word~~ feel the love, grief, pain or joy of others in entirety. Likewise no one is entitled to understand the experience of one at a given situation completely this is the reason understanding cannot be passed on.

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(iii) The knowledge of understanding is possible as immediate experiences can only be passed on through the knowledge of understanding. This is passed ~~thru~~ on through speech, writing or symbols. Another factor which contributes to its possibility is that knowledge of understanding has been used in the past as a communicable knowledge thus it is possible at all times.

(iv) The author says that knowledge of understanding is not same as that of understanding. ~~as~~ He claims understanding to be non-material of that knowledge and it is ~~as~~ different ^{like} the doctor's prescription for penicillin is not same as ^{that} of penicillin. Thus there exists a stark difference between the two conditions.

(v) The author is right about the definition of the knowledge and understand as knowledge is ~~a~~ ^{adding new} experience to the existing systems of our existence, it does not require an overhaul to the set concepts and it ~~can~~ be passed on to the people through learning or by means of symbols. On the other hand, understanding is something which comes by breaking the status quo and entering into new realms of life and exploring the mystery single-handedly without any mediation.

DATE: / /

Q#06

(i) Please speak to the combined clerk.
Please speak to the clerk.

(ii) You have got time to a short for that
you have got too short time for that

(iii) Not only he was a thief, but he
was also a murderer.
Not only he was a thief, but also
he was a murderer.

(iv) They thought that the plan would
be succeeded
They thought that the plan would
would succeed

(v) It is unlikely that he wins the race.

(vi) My uncle has told me something
about it yesterday.
My uncle had told me something
about it yesterday

(vii) I hope that by the time I would
have got there it would have
stopped raining.

I hope that by the time I would
have got there it have stopped raining

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~~Part the house~~

- (ii) They prevented the driver to stop.
They have prevented the driver to stop.

(b)

(i) He said that he could not get into the house because he had lost his key, ~~therefore~~ ^{thus} he had to broke a window.

(ii) She asked myself that ~~whether~~ ^{whether} I liked to see over the house or were I more interested in the garden.

(iii) The secretary of the disastrous fund requested ~~that~~ ^{to} ~~send~~ ^{send} whatever one could spare. He added that all contributions would be acknowledged immediately.

(iv) ~~She asked me if he would like to go to the concert and I said~~
She asked, "would he like to go to the concert". I said, "I am sure he would".

(v) I said, "Stop making a fuss about nothing, you are lucky to have got a set at all".

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(vi) The teacher said that students must not forget what she ^{had told} ~~told~~ them last lesson. She further added that she would expect them to be able to repeat it next lesson by heart.

(vii) He said, "Should I leave it in the car?"

~~He said~~ ~~the~~ ~~car~~ ~~that~~

(viii) ~~He said that~~ ~~the~~ ~~window~~ ~~was~~ ~~open~~
~~the~~ ~~window~~

He asked should he open the window as it was rather hot in there.