

Q. 2. Write a précis of the following passage and also suggest a suitable title: (20)

All the evils in this world are brought about by the persons who are always up and doing, but do not know when they ought to be up nor what they ought to be doing. The devil, I take it, is still the busiest creature in the universe, and I can quite imagine him denouncing laziness and becoming angry at the smallest waste of time. In his kingdom, I will wager, nobody is allowed to do nothing, not even for a single afternoon. The world, we all freely admit, is in a muddle but I for one do not think that it is laziness that has brought it to such a pass. It is not the active virtues that it lacks but the passive ones; it is capable of anything but kindness and a little steady thought. There is still plenty of energy in the world (there never were more fussy people about), but most of it is simply misdirected. If, for example, in July 1914, when there was some capital idling weather, everybody, emperors, Kings, arch dukes, statesmen, generals, journalists, had been suddenly smitten with an intense desire to do nothing, just to hang about in the sunshine and consume tobacco, then we should all have been much better off than we are now. But no, the doctrine of the strenuous life still went unchallenged; there must be no time wasted; something must be done. Again, suppose our statesmen, instead of rushing off to Versailles with a bundle of ill-digested notions and great deal of energy to dissipate had all taken a fortnight off, away from all correspondence and interviews and what not, and had simply lounged about on some hillside or other apparently doing nothing for the first time in their energetic lives, then they might have gone to their so-called peace conference and come away again with their reputations still unsoiled and the affairs of the world in good trim. Even at the present time, if half of the politicians in Europe would relinquish the notion that laziness is crime and go away and do nothing for a little space, we should certainly gain by it. Other examples come crowding into mind. Thus, every now and then, certain religious sects hold conferences; but though there are evils abroad that are mountains high, though the fate of civilization is still doubtful, the members who attend these conferences spend their time condemning the length of ladies' skirts and the noisiness of dance bands. They would all be better employed lying flat on their backs somewhere, staring at the sky and recovering their mental health.

①

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Q: Write a precis of the following passage and also suggest a suitable title. (CSS 2017)

Those persons who

Title: Time with Oneself Is Never Wasted

Those persons who are always doing something and do not take a break, are like static creatures who lack empathy. ~~the~~

One lives in a world where his inner self is always pushing him to perform tasks. People utilize their energies in wrong direction by keeping themselves engaged, their whole life. Similarly, it is ^{also} necessary for those who run the affairs of state to take a break from their tasks.

But, life of everyone is designed in such a fashion that one can not even think to spend time with themselves.

In a nutshell, those who take time for their mind's relaxation are performed better than those who keep them engaged in worldly affairs.

Total words = 336.

Precis words = 114.

Q. 3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end.

✓ Done (20)

(Civil society refers to all of the places where individuals gather together to have conversations, pursue common interests and, occasionally, try to influence public opinion or public policy. In many respects, civil society is where people spend their time when they are not at work or at home. For example, a group of people gather at a local park every Thursday afternoon for a game of football. Most of them arrive well before the game begins and stay for some time after it ends. Some of them go out for dinner or a drink after the game. In the course of their meetings they talk about a wide range of topics, including football but also extending to include issues such as work, family, relationships, community events, racial issues and politics. This kind of solidarity can be found in a variety of other places in civil society – such as sports clubs, bowling leagues, reading groups and social movements – where individuals get together to associate on the basis of some shared interest fostering more effective forms of citizenship.) Even though people may come together on the basis of an interest they all share in common, they eventually have to develop productive strategies for dealing with conflicts and differences that emerge within the association. Team-mates in a bowling league discover, on certain issues, significant differences of opinion. And yet, because they value the association and look forward to participating in its activities, they do not respond to these differences by exiting the scene. Instead, they search for the ways of interacting that will not threaten the solidarity of the group. In the process, they learn to appreciate and to tolerate social differences, a valuable skill to have in an increasingly multicultural nation.) They also develop a general sense of social trust and mutual obligation, which makes society function more efficiently (this is what political scientists and sociologists are talking about when they refer to the importance of social capital.) Gathering together in an association, people begin to think about their shared private interest as a collective public interest, and they try to make sure that this public interest is safe and secured. For example, the group that gets together for a weekly football game begins to talk about the park as an important community resource; if feel that the park is being mistreated or mismanaged, will organize a 'save the park' campaign to try to influence their local politicians and the other residents of the community.) Recently, there has been growing concern that civil society is weaker than it used to be, because people are losing interest in joining associations. As citizens become increasingly disconnected from voluntary associations, they will experience less trust and less social connection, and as a result political institutions will function less efficiently. However, some scholars opine that many people are simply choosing to participate in different kinds of associations with fewer face-to-face meetings but supplemented with 'virtual' interactions facilitated by resources.)

Q: Read the following passage and answer the questions. (CSS 2022)

1. How does the author characterize the concept of civil society?

Ans: The author characterizes the concept of civil society in such a fashion that civil society refers to a platform

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where people are acquiring same interests and shared beliefs. During their interactions, they discuss their perspectives regarding social issues and learn the skill to appreciate the difference of opinions and to resolve conflicts.

2- ~~How~~ ~~to~~ Why does civil society strive towards better socialization driven by ~~society~~ tolerance?

Civil Society strives towards better socialization because society is designed in such a way, where people hold different opinions, beliefs and cultures. Difference of opinions emerges when they associate with each other.

In this way, people tolerate other opinions with respect when they socialize in multi-cultural environment.

3- What do you understand by the term 'Social Capital' used in this passage?

The term 'Social Capital' refers to the concept of accepting other opinions with their perspective and to show tolerance. When people ~~associate~~ collaborate

each other, they form associations. During the process of socialization, they learn the skill to confront these conflicts with mutual.

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consideration in order to keep the harmony of the association.

4- Why does a civil society assume the role of a public stake holder?

Ans: Civil society assumes the role of a public stake holder because when individuals socialize with each other, they form an association. Their private interests are converted into public interest. They show mutual responsibility and concerns towards societal problems. They work as a unit for the effective functioning of the society.

5- What impact is feared by the weakening state of civil society?

People do not want to associate physically with each passing day. They prefer to engage with each other through virtual medium which is not as much effective as physical interaction. As a result of this disassociation, state's machinery pays less attention towards genuine problems of society.

Q. 7.

Translate the following into English by keeping in view figurative/idiomatic expressions.

(10)

(ہر دور اپنے ساتھ بہت سے ایسے معاملات بھی لے کر آتا ہے جو کسی کی پسند کے نہیں ہوتے مگر انہیں قبول کرنا ہی پڑتا ہے۔ بعض اوقات ایسا بھی ہوتا ہے کہ قدرت شاید ہمیں آزمانے کی خاطر ایسا بہت کچھ ہمارے سامنے رکھتی ہے جو ہمارے مطلب کا نہیں ہوتا بلکہ اس سے ہمارا کوئی تعلق ہی نہیں ہوتا مگر پھر بھی اسے زندگی کا حصہ بناتے ہوئے چلنا پڑتا ہے۔ آج بھی ایسا ہی چل رہا ہے۔ ہر صدی اپنے ساتھ ایسی تبدیلیاں لاتی رہی ہے جو گزشتہ صدیوں کے مقابلے میں بالکل نئی تھیں۔ فطری علوم و فنون کی ترقی نے انسان کو ایسا بہت کچھ دیا ہے جسے علمی و معاشی عمل کا کچرا قرار دیا جاسکتا ہے۔ قدرت ہمیں پھل دیتی ہے تو ساتھ ہی ساتھ اس بات کا بھی پابند کرتی ہے کہ اس کے چھلکوں کو ڈھنگ سے ٹھکانے لگائیں۔ اگر ایسا نہ کیا جائے تو ماحول کی غلاظت بڑھتی ہے

S + v + Obj

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Q: Translate into English.

Every era consists of certain situations which are not aligned with anyone's wishes but these have to be accepted.

Sometimes, nature throws certain situations towards ~~ones~~ in order to test us probably that are not according to "one's" wishes and one do not have any concern with that but still, one lives his life by accepting these.

Same situation is happening today.

Every era brings certain changes with itself that were quite new for old ones. The advancement of conscious knowledge and skills can be seen as a destruction for economic practices. Along with giving resources, nature makes us obliged to use these resources in an effective manner. Else, it contributes in destruction.

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Q: Correction of Errors.

1- I must walk two miles to school every morning when I was a child.

I had to walk two miles to school every morning when I was a child.

2- After the storm, we had got to pick up some fallen branches.

After the storm, we had to pick up some fallen branches.

3- Guitar is most popular instrument among teen age boys, but not girls.

The Guitar is the most popular instrument among teen age boys, but not girls.

4- You are not well and I wish you feel better soon.

You are not well, and I hope you feel better soon.

5- The grass not looking green now because it is not raining since last month.

The grass does not look green now because it has not rained since last month.

6- The cold air made me shiver a little when I was waiting for him.

Correct.

7- I offered my seat to an older woman who just smiled me

I offered my seat to an older woman who just smiled at me.

8- She packed her bags, carried

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downstairs and put the back seat of her car.

She packed her bags, carried them downstairs and put in the back seat of her car.

Q: Fill in the blanks with prepositions.

1- Despite regular practice he never seems to win at tennis.

2- With luck, we should be in Islamabad by 5 p.m.

3- He went of his own accord: nobody forced him to go.

4- My husband brought me some flowers today. He must be up to something.

5- My younger son tripped over the cat and fell downstairs.

6- You look really under the weather. Are you ill?

7- The ~~the~~ car went around the brow of the hill and was soon out of sight.

8- He told that his case was in ruins because of pandemic.

Q: Use pair of words in sentences.

1- Annalist. Meaning: A historian who records events year by year.

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The annalist recorded the details of ancient city in chronological order in his diary.

Analyst:

The analyst wrote an exceptional article regarding devastation of war in Gaza.

2- Gest.

The gest of a brave soldier has a lasting impact on many individuals.

Jest. Meaning: A Joke or Witty remarks.

His jest made everyone laugh in the gathering.

3- Sleigh: Meaning: A sled drawn by horses, used for traveling in snowy conditions

The children took a ride in sleigh in snowy region.

Slay: The singer gained huge fan following by his slaying performance in the concert.

4- Shoot: Meaning: A slide for conveying things.

She decided to shoot some photos of the sunset over the mountains.

Chute:

The water is flowing down

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the chute into the pool.

5- Coign:

Meaning A stone at the corner of a wall.

The coign of a building was very sharp.

Coin:

She found an ancient coin from her grandmother's box.

6- Key

She forgot her key in hurry and felt frustrated.

Quay:

Meaning: A structure on the shore of a harbor where ships can dock to load and unload cargo.

The cargo ship docked at the quay to unload its goods for the local market.

7- Wile: Cunning strategies employed to deceive someone. (Meaning)

The cat used its wile to catch the mouse.

While: I read an interesting novel while waiting for my friend.

8- Leek:

Meaning: A vegetable with a long white stalk and green leaves, related

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to onions.

Her mother cooked a delicious soup by adding ~~onions~~ and corn in it. → leek.

Leak: He got fired after leaking the confidential information of the company.

Q: Punctuate the following.

Unfortunately, we often miss a basic school lesson. Every big task consists of several small ones, done precisely and perfectly. As a nation, we acutely need to learn the art of breaking down our moonlit goals into small accomplishable tasks. It will reduce frustration, anxiety and depression in society and embarrassment for the government machinery too, as they don't have to defend their unkept promises.