

Passage.

The essence of poetry is that it deals with events which concern a large number of people and can be grasped not as immediate personal experience but as matter known largely from hearsay and presented in simplified and often abstract forms. It is thus the antithesis of all poetry which deals with the special, individual activity of the self and tries to present this as specially and as individually as it can. The poet who deals with public themes may himself be affected, even deeply, by contemporary events at some point in his own being, but to see them in their breadth and depth he must rely largely on what he hears from other men and from mass instruments of communication. From the start his impulse to write about them is different from any impulse to write about his own affairs. It may be just as strong and just as compelling, but it is not of the same kind. He has to give his own version of something which millions of others may share with him, and however individual he may wish to be, he cannot avoid relying to a large extent on much that he knows only from second hand.

his experience + knowledge of others. But Political poet can not impersonate his writings. he says a poet's poetry is

Fundamentally this may not matter, for after all what else did Shakespeare do: but the Political poet does not construct an imaginary past, he attempts to grasp and interpret a vast present. Between him and his subject there is a gap which he can never completely cross, and all his attempts to make events part of himself must be to some extent hampered by recalcitrant elements in them, which he does not understand or cannot assimilate or find irrelevant to his creative task. In such poetry selection which is indispensable to all art, has to be made from an unusually large field of possibilities and guided by an exacting sense of what really matters and what does not. On one side he may try to include too much and lose himself in issues where he is not imaginatively at home, on the other side he may see some huge event merely from a private angle which need not mean much to others. Political poetry oscillates between these extremes, and its history in our time has been largely attempts to make the best of one or the other of them or to see what compromises can be made between them.

Final Draft

Political Poetry and its limitations

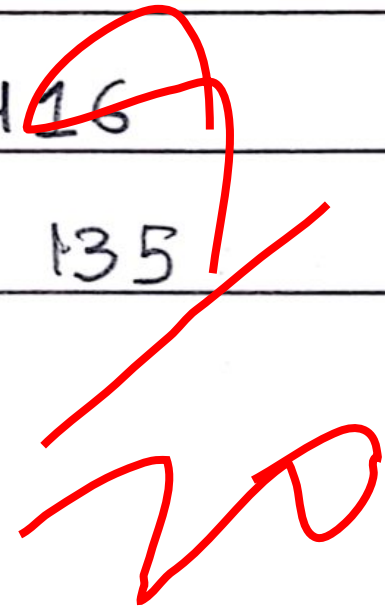
The essence of poetry is its imaginative, relevant and simplified form. This makes it unique. Poets, while working on public themes, must include others experiences along with his views. His inspiration for writing subjectively differs from writing objectively. Both these writings are equally impactful yet unique to each other. Also when projecting his personal ideas, he needs to rely on heresy. But the political poets deal with vast unimaginative present. They can never absorb some of their subjects due to incomprehensible and uninspiring elements. Such an essential art must have wide inspiration and wise selection. Such poets either dive deep or even into uninspiring matters, or write subjectively - as per matters relevance to masses. While idling between these two

extremes, it is evident that poet tries
to make the best out of any one or tries
to find a common ground.

Total words = ± 416

Summarized words = ± 135

Idea and structure are generally ok.
Punctuation needs improvement.



PRÉCIS
Central Superior Services Examination (CSS) 1972

Passage.

Up to a point the Second German War resembled the first. Each began with a German bid for power which almost succeeded in spite of the opposition of France and Great Britain. In each the United States came to the rescue after year of neutrality. Each ended with a German defeat. But the differences were easier to see than the resemblances. The powers were differently grouped: Italy and Japan were on the German side, Russia was neutral until the Germans attacked across what had been, to begin with, Poland and Baltic States. The second war lasted even longer than the other. It pressed harder on the civilian population. After a period of restraint, perhaps, intended to conciliate American opinion, both sides dropped bombs from the air, without respect for the nature of the targets, wherever the officers concerned expected to cause the greatest effect. In Great Britain 60,000 civilians were killed. Though the Island was not invaded, the population was more directly involved than it was in any former war. Children and others were evacuated from towns into the country. Food supplies ran so short that, at the worst, even potatoes were rationed. Of all the states opposed to Germany, Great Britain was the only one which fought throughout the war. The resources of the nation were concentrated in the war effort more completely than those of any other nation on either side. Labour for women as well as men, became compulsory. Nevertheless, once the war reached its full severity in the west, eight months after it was declared, there was less disunion between classes and interests than in any other five years within living memory. Fighting spread all over the world. The Pacific was as vital a theatre as Europe. Scientists, especially Physicists, made revolutionary discoveries during the war, not only in the fields of weapons and defense against them, but in supply, transport, and control in action. Strange to say the fight services suffered fewer casualties than in 1914-18: 300,000 of the armed forces and 35,000 of the navy were killed. There was nothing like the trench warfare of former war, though there was almost every other sort of warfare, from mechanized war of movement in the North African desert to hand to hand jungle fighting in Burma. Both sides experimented and built up stocks for gas warfare and biological warfare, but neither side used them. (George Clark: English History: a survey)

First World War resembled Second World War in some manners. As both were power games of German, opposed by France and Great Britain. In both wars US abandoned neutrality to join wars in later years and defeated German. But their differences are visibly clear. Alliances were different in both wars. The duration and devastation increased by many folds in the Second war - as both sides aimed for Britain population was directly involved - not directly invaded - so internal migration, food shortage and fighting till the end exhausted the nation. At the peak of war gender and class differences were dissolved. War encompassed entire world, in general, and Pacific and Europe in particular. During war revolutionary inventions: production and supply for defense surfaced. These were more civilian casualties.

Step-2 (Reorganization of the points of step-1)

Methods of war also expanded and varied place to place. Though lethal warfaxes were built by both, but neither side used them.

Title: World wars; Visibly different

Total words: ± 460

S.W = ± 145

Precis CSS 2022

Man The Greek Prophets

Human's fear when encountered the mysteries of life and compared his weakness with vast nature, sought to connect with god - the controller of the universe and his fate. So, knowledge about divine wishes always regulated his behavior. Ancient Greeks had men to interpret these wishes through signs and signals by the nature. They gave prophecies through multiple sources. However, besides interpreting signals direct revelations were common. Usually prophetess in an overwhelming state - trapped by divinity - directly conveyed divine messages. Greek prophets were majorly augurs, each bound to one or the other god in a well organized sanctuary. Among them Appolo conveyed Zeus' messages. Prominent prophets conveyed messages with Appolo's involvement, while some others worked with Zeus at a different place.

T.W = +345

S.W = +118

CS 2022 Comprehension.

Q1. How does the author characterize the concept of civil society?
The author characterizes the concept of civil society as all the places where individuals get together in order to associate with each other. This association mostly develops due to some common interests of individuals. He states that all the places where individual spends time → other than work or home, comprises civil society. Here individuals have conversations, pursue their mutual interests and try to shape other's opinions. They talk about wide range of topics, share their ideas and beliefs. A kind of solidarity can be found among such associations - a major characteristic of civil society.

Q2. How does civil society strive towards better socialization driven by tolerance?

Common interests bring individuals together in a civil society. But, there exist some differences among individuals at any level. The members then develop strategies, adapt behaviors for dealing such differences that could cause conflicts. The value of the association derives members toward tolerance. Instead of breaking the association, prolonging the conflict they try to find a common ground. In striving toward better socialization

they search for the ways of interactions that would keep their solidarity intact.

Q 3. What do you understand by the term 'social Capital' used in this passage?

The term 'Social Capital' is used in this passage to show the importance of mutual cooperation in a society. As individuals keep their differences aside, develop tolerance toward social differences they develop skills to survive in a multicultural society. As a social capital develops sense of mutual trust and obligations, individuals in ~~such~~ civil society also develops such traits.

These traits helps society function more efficiently. Social capital functions effectively when all members focus on their share interests and develop sense of belonging, they ~~also~~ follow rules and obligations ~~in~~ together. So, these traits are also the beauty of civil society that is why social Capital is used in this passage.

Q 4. Why does a civil society assumes a role of a public stake holder?

Being in an association, people develop to think their interests as collective public interests. They strive to secure their collective interests. If any thing threatens ~~the~~ and

endangers their ^{interests} ~~threats~~ they assume the role of a stake holder to defend these interests. They keep their association and their collective interests at priority. For this they try to connect with other stakeholders in the society. In this way the civil society assumes role of a public stake holder.

Q5. What impact is feared by the weakening state of civil society?

Civil society is a source of developing mutual cooperation, mutual associations. It helps to grow trust and tolerance in a society. It beautifies a multicultural society or a multicultural nation.

But, if such a society weakens, then people will not develop sense of trust among each other.

They will also lack unity and tolerance toward each other.

Such a society threatens the structure of its multinational supra society. So due to this less connection, disconnectedness, lack of tolerance, the political institutions will be weakened. Such a negative impact is featured by the weakening state of civil society.

Correction.

i) 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.

ii) After the storm, we had got to pickup some fallen branches.

After the storm, we got to pickup some fallen branches.

iii) Guitar is most popular instrument among teen age boys, but not girls.

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

iv) You are not well and I wish you feel better soon.

You ~~don't~~ are not feeling well and I wish you feel better soon.

v) The grass not looking green now because it is not raining since last month

The grass is not looking green now because it has not rained since last night.

vi) The cold air made me shiver a little when I was waiting for him.

When I was waiting for him, the cold air made me shiver a little.

vii) I offered my seat to an older women who just smiled me.

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

- viii) She packed her bags, carried downstairs, and put the back seat of her car.
She packed her bags, carried them downstairs and put them at the back seat of her car.

Q5. Punctuation.

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.

Q6 Preposition.

- i) Despite regular practice he never seems to win at the tennis.
- ii) By luck, we should be in Islamabad by 5 p.m.
- iii) He went at his own accord: nobody forced him to go.
- iv) My husband brought me some flowers today. He must be at something.
- v) My younger son tripped over the cat and fell downstairs.
- vi) You look really under the weather, Are you ill?
- vii) The car went into the brow of

viii) the hill end was soon out of sight.
He told that his career was in
ruins because of pandemics.

translation

⇒ Every era brings along matters which are not liked by anyone, but still have to be accepted. Sometimes, it also happens that maybe in order to test us nature brings many unconcerning and irrelevant things, which are to be made part of life. It is a persistent phenomenon. Every century brings such changes that are unique to the previous centuries. Advances in basic art and literature has given many things which can be accredited to Education and sociology.

⇒ If nature blesses us, it also binds us to use them wisely, otherwise, it torments the surrounding.

PART-II

Q.2. Write a précis of the following and suggest a suitable title:

(20)

The fear of human beings when faced with the mysteries of life and their weakness by comparison with the vastness of nature created in them a need to communicate with the divine, with the superior powers which they believed regulated the universe and determined their own fates. Knowledge of wishes of the gods was always a sure guide for human behavior. In ancient Greece, the precise nature of these wishes was 'decoded' by the art of giving oracles, practiced by soothsayers who had the gift of understanding the signs or signals sent by the gods.

The soothsayers uttered their oracles by interpreting flashes of lightning, rolls of thunder or the flights of certain birds of prey (omens); alternatively, they might observe the direction in which the fire burned when a sacrifice was made, examine the entrails of animals which had just been sacrificed, or base judgments on the sacrificial beast's willingness to approach the altar. The interpretation of dreams was popular too, and so was palmistry. The most notable soothsayers of ancient Greece were Tiresias, Calchas, Helenus, Amphiaraus and Cassandra.

However, there were abundant instances in which the gods did not manifest themselves to the faithful in the forms of signs but spoke directly to an intermediate who for a short time was overcome by a 'divine mania' and transcended his own human essence. Here the prophet- or more usually the prophetess- entered a state of ecstasy in which he or she delivered the message from the gods to the suppliants.

These practices for foreseeing the future were the basis on which the ancient Greek oracles operated. Each oracle was located within a properly-organized sanctuary and was directly associated with one or other of the gods. Apollo was the archetypal soothsayer for the Greeks, the god who was responsible for conveying to mortals the decisions pronounced by Zeus. The most important of all the oracles, that at the Delphi, delivered the messages with the intervention of Apollo, while the oldest that of Dodona, functioned with the assistance of Zeus.

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

(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.

ENGLISH (PRECIS & COMPOSITION)

Questions:

(4 marks each)

1. How does the author characterize the concept of civil society?
2. Why does civil society strive towards better socialization driven by tolerance?
3. What do you understand by the term 'Social Capital' used in this passage?
4. Why does a civil society assume the role of a public stake holder?
5. What impact is feared by the weakening state of civil society?

Q. 4. Correct only FIVE of the following:

(10)

- (i) I must walk two miles to school every morning when I was a child.
- (ii) After the storm, we had got to pick up some fallen branches..
- (iii) Guitar is most popular instrument among teen age boys, but not girls.
- (iv) You are not well and I wish you feel better soon.
- (v) The grass not looking green now because it is not raining since last month.
- (vi) The cold air made me shiver a little when I was waiting for him.
- (vii) I offered my seat to an older woman who just smiled me.
- (viii) She packed her bags, carried downstairs and put the back seat of her car.

Q. 5. (a) Punctuate the following text, where necessary.

(05)

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 depression in society and embarrassment for the government machinery too as they dont have to defend their unkept promises.

(b) Re-write the following sentences (ONLY FIVE) after filling in the blanks with appropriate Prepositions.

(05)

- (i) Despite regular practice he never seems to win ----- tennis.
- (ii) ----- luck, we should be in Islamabad by 5 p.m.
- (iii) He went ----- his own accord: nobody forced him to go.
- (iv) My husband brought me some flowers today. He must be ----- something!
- (v) My younger son tripped ----- the cat and fell downstairs.
- (vi) You look really ----- the weather. Are you ill?
- (vii) The car went ----- the brow of the hill and was soon out of sight.
- (viii) He told that his career was ----- ruins because of pandemic.

Q. 6. Use only FIVE pairs of words in sentences clearly illustrating their meanings.

(10)

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| (i) Annalist, Analyst | (ii) Gest, Jest |
| (iii) Sleigh, Slay | (iv) Shoot, Chute |
| (v) Coign, Coin | (vi) Key, Quay |
| (vii) Wile, While | (viii) Leek, Leak |

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 کچھ اقرار 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 غلامت بڑھتی ہے
