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

مسابقتی امتحانات کی تیاری کرنے والے کچھ طلبہ ایسے ہیں جو سمجھتے ہیں کہ صرف کتاب کے کور کو گھورنے یا رات کو تکیے کے نیچے نوٹس رکھ دینے سے وہ ٹاپر بن جائیں گے۔ یہ وہی لوگ ہیں جو دو دن کی تیاری کے بعد دعاؤں میں بھی سفارش تلاش کرتے ہیں! حقیقت یہ ہے کہ "جادو کی چھڑی" نہ کسی کے پاس ہے، نہ کوئی کامیابی کا "شارٹ کٹ"۔ اگر غیرمعمولی نتائج چاہیے تو غیرمعمولی محنت بھی چاہیے۔ تو اگلی بار جب آپ چائے کا کپ پکڑے "پڑھوں یا نہ پڑھوں" سوچ رہے ہوں، یاد رکھیں کہ کامیابی مذاق سے نہیں، مشقت سے آتی ہے!

Best of Luck for CSS2025

Some of the students preparing for the competitive exams think that only staring at the cover of the book or keeping it under the pillow at night, will make them a topper. These are those people who ~~took~~ after studying for two days, look for favours even in their prayers. The truth is that there is no shortcut to success and no one owns the magic wand; Extraordinary results require extraordinary haedwork. So next time while you are holding a cup of tea, thinking either you should study or not", just keep in mind that succes is not a joke, it is a result of haedwork.

Q. 2 Make a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title. **(15+5=20)**

Ah, politicians, those paragons of probity and bastions of integrity! One cannot help but marvel at their unparalleled aptitude for convoluted verbosity and dexterous evasion. In the grand theatre of governance, their antics form a riveting spectacle—a symphony of shrewd machinations and hyperbolic rhetoric. Observe, if you will, their unparalleled mastery of linguistic acrobatics. When confronted with the simplest of inquiries, our esteemed leaders employ an arsenal of sesquipedalian phrases, cloaking their evasions in an aura of intellectual gravitas. Should one dare to question their motives, rest assured the retort shall be a masterclass in circumlocution, leaving the inquisitor ensnared in a labyrinth of words. And who can ignore their profound commitment to the sacred art of promises? Promises, like autumn leaves, are scattered generously before elections, only to be swept away by the winds of forgetfulness once the ballots are counted. It is a rare talent, indeed, to promise the moon and yet deliver naught but shadows.

Let us also pay homage to their theatrical prowess. Whether shedding crocodilian tears at a public forum or offering meticulously rehearsed displays of indignation, these virtuosos never fail to keep their audience entertained. It is said that the pen is mightier than the sword, but in the hands of a politician, a well-timed photo-op with a baby or a stray dog wields greater power than either.

Alas, it would be remiss not to acknowledge their unparalleled talent for self-preservation. Like chameleons, they adapt seamlessly to shifting political climates, shedding ideologies as effortlessly as a snake sheds its skin. The agility with which they leap from scandal to scapegoat is nothing short of Olympian. The antics of our political class serve as a poignant reminder: leadership, it seems, is less about serving the populace and more about perfecting the performance.

"Photoshoots are mightier than a sword"

Politicians being ~~case~~ skilled in the art of deception are well known for their wordiness and circumvention. When they are asked simple question, they dodge them with tricky answers, to avoid the truth; replying with confusing statement leaving the person frustrated. They are skilled in making good promises before elections and shattering those promises ~~vybe~~ after they get elected. They keep their audience engaged through fake tears and promises. For politicians, not pen but photoshoots are mightier than a sword, ~~and know how to change colors~~. Their cleverness is less about serving the people and more about their own pomp and show; knowing how to change colors like a chameleon, with changing circumstances.

poignant reminder: leadership, it seems, is less about serving the populace and more about perfecting the performance.

Q. 3 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. **(20)**

The notion that renewable energy unequivocally saves the planet and eradicates pollution is a narrative as appealing as it is oversimplified. While solar panels gleaming in the sun and wind turbines spinning gracefully against a clear blue sky evoke a sense of eco-utopia, the reality of renewable energy is far from unblemished.

To begin with, the very production of renewable energy systems is a resource-intensive process that leaves a sizable environmental footprint. Solar panels, for instance, require rare earth elements like cadmium and tellurium, whose extraction involves environmentally damaging mining practices. Similarly, wind turbines demand vast quantities of steel, concrete, and rare earth magnets. Manufacturing these components not only generates significant greenhouse gas emissions but also disrupts ecosystems and exploits finite resources.

A parallel can be drawn to electric vehicles (EVs), which are often lauded for their environmentally friendly image but whose production also results in significant pollution. The manufacturing process, particularly of lithium-ion batteries, requires extensive mining of materials like lithium, cobalt, and nickel. This mining causes habitat destruction, soil contamination, and high water usage, often in regions already facing environmental stress. Additionally, if the electricity used to charge EVs comes from fossil fuels, their environmental benefits diminish significantly. Battery disposal presents further challenges, as improper recycling leads to toxic waste. While EVs have potential, their current lifecycle emissions suggest they are not a complete solution to reducing pollution.

Moreover, the issue of waste is a looming specter. Solar panels and wind turbines have finite lifespans, typically ranging from 20 to 30 years. As they reach the end of their utility, the question of disposal becomes critical. Recycling these components is neither straightforward nor widely practiced, often resulting in the accumulation of toxic waste. Without a robust infrastructure for managing this influx of discarded materials, the green promise of renewable energy begins to tarnish.

Additionally, renewable energy systems are not immune to pollution during their operational phase. The intermittent nature of solar and wind power necessitates backup from fossil fuel plants or reliance on battery storage, the latter of which poses its own environmental challenges. Batteries rely heavily on lithium and cobalt, both of which have supply chains notorious for environmental degradation and human rights abuses.

Land use is another concern. Solar farms and wind parks require vast expanses of land, potentially displacing local wildlife and communities. Forests are often cleared to accommodate these installations, undermining their supposed environmental benefits. While renewable energy does reduce reliance on fossil fuels, it is disingenuous to ignore these associated costs.

This is not to discredit the value of renewable energy as a critical component in mitigating climate change, but rather to advocate for a balanced perspective. Blindly heralding renewables as a panacea risks complacency and overlooks the importance of improving energy efficiency, reducing consumption, and diversifying the energy mix.

In conclusion, renewable energy is not the silver bullet for saving the planet. It is a complex, imperfect solution that requires careful management and realistic expectations. Only by acknowledging its limitations can we hope to harness its potential responsibly.

Questions:

1. What can be inferred about the environmental impact of renewable energy production compared to traditional fossil fuels?
2. How far the electric vehicles (EVs) are environmental friendly?
3. What challenge is associated with the disposal of renewable energy systems after their lifespan ends?
4. Why does the article suggest that renewable energy is not entirely pollution-free during its operational phase?
5. How does the article propose addressing the limitations of renewable energy?

Q. 4 Correct any FIVE of the following sentences. **(10)**

Ans#1. It can be inferred that renewable sources have their own share of hazardous environmental impacts, that is often ignored. for instance, the mining of rare earth metals for solar panels, and electric vehicles damages the environment. Similarly the manufacturing of steel, concrete and rare earth metals for wind turbines, generate a large amount of greenhouse gases. Also, the fuel of electric vehicles comes from fossil fuel which has its own hazardous impacts. So it can be said that both renewable and non renewable sources of energy are affecting the environment in different ways.

Ans#2. Electric vehicles are often considered as environmental friendly but not only their use but also their production has bad environment impacts. The lithium-ion batteries used in EVs are made up of rare earth metals and extensive mining is required to extract them. This mining causes damage to the environment. Additionally, EV are dependent on fossil fuels for electricity to run the car, which itself is a greater hazard for the environment

Ans # 3 Solar panels and wind turbines are a kind of machines that need maintenance. Moreover they have a lifespan of 20-30 years, after which they need to be disposed off or recycled but there is no effective mechanism of disposing off these metals. As a result of which, the environments gets a stockpile of hazardous, toxic metals. Its recycling needs a proper infrastructure, that is not yet worked upon.

Ans # 4 The article suggests that renewable energy systems are prone to pollution even during their operational phase ~~and support~~. These system work on battery storage or a backup from fossil fuels. The use of cadmium lithium and cobalt is another challenge for the environment: Moreover solar or wind farms require large swathes of land which automatically results in the displacement of living beings, and a threat to the habitat.

Ans # 5 The article proposes a balanced use of energy sources. The shift to renewables should not be blindly advocated, because of its cons. Rather a balanced use of both renewables and non renewables is the need of the hour. The challenges and limitations of renewables should also be kept in mind before a complete transition towards it.