

Q2 Make a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title. (15+5=20)

One of the more profound indicators of how deeply imperial hierarchies infiltrated both colonizer and colonized psyches lies in the psychological architecture of domination—a point often underscored by postcolonial scholars. The former colonial powers, particularly Britain and France, cultivated a civilizational narrative that naturalized their authority, often portraying subjugated populations as complicit in or even beneficiaries of imperial governance. This conceptual framing rendered resistance not only subversive but also irrational in the eyes of the metropole. Yet, the imperial relationship was never unilateral; the colonized, though oppressed, internalized and negotiated imperial norms, often exhibiting ambivalence towards the very structures that marginalized them. For instance, the memory of colonial rule in parts of Africa oscillates between traumatic recall of exploitation and nostalgic evocations of administrative order or educational advancement. While the postcolonial subject may recall arbitrary detentions, cultural erasures, and economic subordination, the former colonizer may perceive decolonization as a historical rupture—a loss not merely of territory but of moral purpose. In this duality, the post-imperial consciousness remains fractured, perpetually interpreting its history through contrasting emotional and ideological lenses.

Imperialism: A clash between ideology and Emotions

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Imperialism's deepness is measured by minds that support domination. Colonial power built narratives ~~that~~ to make their authority legitimate. This brainwashing even troubled metropole. However people still accepted imperialism with heavy heart. Colonial rule consists of subjugation along with reforms. For post-colonials it is oppression while postcolonizers call it ^{their} moral purpose.

Total words in passage
= 180

Total words of Precis = 58

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

Many people from interior regions of Pakistan, such as Punjab, Sindh, and Balochistan, migrate to Karachi in hopes of a better life. One such person was Bashiran, a young girl from a village in Rahim Yar Khan. When she was twelve, her father decided to move the family to Karachi to improve their future. In Karachi, an acquaintance helped them find a vacant plot in Gulistan-e-Jauhar owned by a wealthy man named Seth Kareemuddin. Bashiran's father became the watchman of the plot, and the family built a hut there to live in. Soon, the whole family found work: Bashiran, her mother, and sisters started working in homes; her brothers joined repair shops or began training in mechanical work. Within months, their financial situation improved. Bashiran's father bought an illegal 240-yard plot near Hazara Goth using the family's savings. Around Ramadan, a relative advised them to also collect charity like Zakat and Fitrana from wealthy employers. From then on, they began collecting donations and ration, along with their wages. Over time, Bashiran's family registered with three welfare organizations and started receiving monthly ration bags. After ten years, the family owned five plots, had bank savings, and ran cars on rent—yet they continued to collect charity as they once did when they were poor. This story is not unique. Thousands of families working as domestic workers, guards, and drivers continue to receive Zakat and charity despite becoming financially stable. They rarely reveal that they are no longer in need. Some justify this by saying, “No business is bad, and no religion is greater than business.” Even during the COVID-19 pandemic, some well-off workers collected free rations from mosques despite receiving food from their employers. Sadly, many wealthy donors give without verifying the recipients' needs, unintentionally wasting their charity. Not every worker in humble professions is eligible for Zakat. True dignity lies in self-sufficiency and building one's own identity.

Questions:

- Q1. Why did Bashiran's family continue collecting charity even after becoming financially stable?
- Q2. What can we infer about the effectiveness of charity distribution in Karachi?
- Q3. What message is the writer trying to convey through the phrase: "No business is bad, and no religion is greater than business"?
- Q4. Why might people like Bashiran's family hesitate to stop collecting charity?
- Q5. What does the passage suggest about the long-term impact of unchecked charity practices on society?

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Q1 Ans: They did not want to reveal that they are not needy anymore. They wanted to show everyone that they are still ~~poor~~ ^{poor}. In addition it was an easy cash for them, they were getting it without doing any effort.

Q2 Ans: It can be deduced that charity distribution institutions in Karachi are inefficient. They do not bother to verify whether the recipient of charity is eligible or not. Either they are doing it to favour ineligible people or they are avoiding the verification ^{process} because it can take time.

Q3 Ans: According to passage the phrase "No business is bad, and no religion is greater than business" indicate that people who use religion for personal gains. If they are getting easy

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and they would justify it with silly arguments like the statement above. For them religion is like a business where they gain by competing with others. Competing in a sense to ~~confiscate~~ confiscate rights of others.

Q4 Ans: ~~For~~ People like Bashirani's family should think about those who are in need. Charity is the right of those who are not well-off. It is for those who cannot afford their daily needs. People like Bashirani's family are eligible for giving charity instead of taking it.

Q5 Ans: Unchecked charity practices would result in increase of poverty. With poverty people's economic conditions will deteriorate. ~~As~~ Resultantly crime rate will increase.

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in the society. People will try to find ways to fulfil their daily needs. Rich will get richer and poor will get poorer.

Q4 Correct any FIVE of the following sentences. (10)

- i. Hardly had he left the room when the phone was ringing.
- ii. Neither the teacher nor the students knows the answer.
- iii. Being a doctor, the illness was diagnosed quickly.
- iv. She suggested me to take a break.
- v. If I would have seen him, I would have told him the truth.
- vi. The committee have announced their decision.
- vii. He is one of those writers who has won many awards.

Q4: Correct the following.

(i) ~~Hardly as~~ he left the room
Correction: when the phone was ringing

(ii): Neither the teacher nor the students
Correction: know the answer.

(iii) Because of a doctor, the illness
Correction: was diagnosed quickly.

(iv) She advised me to take a
Correction: break.

(v) If I had seen him, I would
have told him.

Q5. A. Punctuate the following passage: (5)

as the rain poured outside the detective turned to the suspect and said i know you're hiding something the suspect looked away then muttered what makes you think that your silence for one replied the detective besides you were seen near the warehouse that night that's impossible he snapped i was out of town really the detective leaned forward and placed a photo on the table care to explain this then the suspect stared at the image his eyes narrowing where did you get that he whispered that doesnt matter said the detective what matters is the truth

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Q5. Punctuate the following :

Ans:

As the rain poured outside, the detective turned to suspect, and said I know you are hiding something. The suspect looked away then muttered; what makes you think that. Your silence for one; replied the detective. Besides you were seen near the warehouse that night. That's impossible; he snapped, I was out of the town. Really! The detective leaned forward and placed a photo on the table. Care to explain this then. The suspect stared at the image; his eyes narrowing. Where did you get that, he whispered. That doesn't matter said the detective. What matters is truth.

(B) Re-write the following sentences (ONLY FIVE) after filling in the blanks with appropriate Prepositions. (5)

- i. The manager acted strictly _____ the terms of the contract.
- ii. His theory is not consistent _____ the available evidence.
- iii. She was quick to jump _____ conclusions without verifying facts.
- iv. He was engrossed _____ his research and barely noticed the time.
- v. The lawyer argued the case _____ the precedent set by the Supreme Court.
- vi. Their house is adjacent _____ a noisy construction site.
- vii. The committee is composed _____ experts from various fields.
- viii. He was charged _____ contempt of court after his remarks.

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(B) Fill in the blanks.

(i) The manager acted strictly over the terms of contract.

(iii) She was quick to jump off conclusions without verifying facts.

(iv) He was engrossed in his research and barely noticed the time.

(v) The lawyer argued the case of the precedent set by the Supreme Court.

(vi) Their house is adjacent to a noisy construction site.

(vii) The committee is ~~is~~ composed of experts from various fields.

(viii) He was charged of contempt of court after his remarks.

