

Q No. 9: Translate the following passage into English.

(10 Marks)

اسلام میں تعلیم کو ایک خاص اہمیت حاصل ہے۔ کیونکہ اسلام دنیا کا وہ واحد مذہب ہے جو سراپا علم و عرفان ہے۔ اسلامی نقطہ نظر سے ہر فرد کی دینی اور دنیاوی زندگی کے جدا جدا پہلوؤں سے صحیح تشکیل و تعمیر نہیں ہو سکتی۔ جس طرح سیاست کو دین سے جدا نہیں کیا جاسکتا۔ اسی طرح تعلیم بھی دین کے ساتھ وابستہ ہے۔ تخلیق آدم کے وقت اللہ تعالیٰ نے انسان کو جس دولت سے نوازا تھا۔ وہ "علم الاشیاء" تھا۔ جس کی بناء پر حضرت آدم علیہ السلام کو تمام فرشتوں پر فوقیت ملی اور انسان اشرف المخلوقات بنا۔ حضور اکرم ﷺ پر جو پہلی وحی نازل ہوئی اس میں علم اور ذرائع علم کی اہمیت کے بارے میں واضح اشارات ملتے ہیں۔ ارشادِ بانی ہے۔ "پڑھا اپنے رب کے نام سے جس نے پیدا کیا، خون سے انسان کو۔ پڑھا تیرا رب کریم ہے۔ جس نے قلم کے ذریعے سے تعلیم دی۔"

Islam holds a special value for education. As Islam is the one and only religion of the world, which is the emblem of knowledge and wisdom. From Islamic perspectives, every person's grooming cannot be established by disparate aspects of here and ~~hereafter~~ hereafter's life. ~~The~~ Education is just as correlated with Deen as just as the way politics cannot be separated from Deen. The wealth with which Allah had blessed human, at the time of creation of Adam, was knowledge of everything. Due to this, Hazrat Adam (A.S) got priority over all angles, and human became the highest of all creation. Clear evidence are found about the importance of knowledge and sources of knowledge from the first revelation of Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W). Allah says, "Recite in the name of

Your Lord, who created man from a clot
of blood, Read, your Lord is the most
generous. The Lord, who thought you by the
pen."

Q.No.9

Translate the following passage into English.

(15 Marks)

اس کروارض پر زندگی کو چاہی، بربادی اور غیر فطری و غیر طبعی موت سے بچانے کے لیے ہائے باہمی کے اصولوں کی پابندی ایسی ناگزیر ہے کہ انسان تو انسان حیوان بھی اس کا شعور رکھتے ہیں۔ جنگلی حیات کا معمولی مشاہدہ کرنے والوں کو بھی یہ علم ہے کہ حیوانوں کی مختلف انواع کے جانور باہم مل جل کر رہتے ہیں۔ چارے پانی کی تلاش میں اہٹامی سفر کرتے ہیں، سینکڑوں ہزاروں کی تعداد میں اکٹھے رہتے ہیں، اپنی خوراک کے حصول کی جدوجہد میں ایک دوسرے کو فنا کر دینے کی کوشش کبھی نہیں کرتے۔ درندے اگر چندوں کو چیر پھاڑ کر کھا جاتے ہیں تو اس لئے کہ وہ اگر ایسا نہ کریں تو ان کی ہڈی خطرے میں پڑ جائے گی۔ تاہم ان کی چیر پھاڑ وہاں ختم ہو جاتی ہے جہاں ان کی بھوک مٹ جاتی ہے۔ درندوں کے برعکس انسان ہیں کہ ان کی بھوک ان کی زندگی میں کبھی مٹی نظر نہیں آتی، ان کا پیٹ جیسے جی ممکن حد تک سب بڑپ کر لینے کے باوجود نہیں بھرتا، تو قبر کی مٹی سے بھرتا ہے۔ تاہم تاریخ کے مطالعے سے یہ بھی معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ کبھی کوئی دور ایسا نہیں رہا جو انسانوں میں باہمی محبت کی جوت چگانے والوں کی جدوجہد سے خالی رہا ہو۔

To save this Earth from damage, destruction, and unnatural and ~~unnatural~~ unusual death, following rule of mutual survival is so unavoidable that not only human but also animal has got awareness of it. Ordinary wildlife observers also have the knowledge that various animals of different diversity live mutually. Animals travel together in the search of water. In counts of hundreds and thousands they reside together; they never try to obliterate one another in the struggle for obtaining food. Although bears eat birds by tearing apart, it is so because their survival will be endangered otherwise if they do not do so. Yet, this kind of eating habit ends when their appetite losses. ~~Contrary~~ Contrarily to bears, It is human whose hunger in this world is unvanishable. No matter how much they devour during their life, their

Stomach remains unfilled, and it is only
the soil of the grave that can fill it.

Nonetheless, It is found from the study
of history that no such egg has passed
which remained void of those who
awaken the spark of love.

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

After a situation has been carefully analysed and the possible outcomes have been evaluated as accurately as possible, a decision can be made. This decision may include the alternative of not making a decision on the alternatives presented. After all the data that can be brought to bear on a situation has been considered, some areas of uncertainty may be expected to remain. If a decision is to be made, these areas of uncertainty must be bridged by the consideration and evaluation of intangibles. Some call the type of evaluation involved in the consideration of intangibles, intuition, others call it hunch or judgement, whatever it be called, it is inescapable that this type of thinking must always be the final part in arriving at a decision about the future. There is no other way if action is to be taken. There appears to be a marked difference in people's abilities to come to sound conclusions, when some facts relative to a situation are missing, those who possess sound judgement, are richly rewarded. But as effective as intuition, hunch or judgement may some times be, this type of thinking should be reserved for those areas where facts on which to base a decision, are missing.

- a) How is it possible to come to a sound decision when facts are missing?
- b) What part in your opinion, does decision making play in the efficient functioning of an organisation.

(a)

How is it possible to come to a sound decision when facts are missing?

Answer

It is possible to come to a sound decision by sound judgement, when facts are missing. People's abilities of thinking pattern are varied. Yet, carefully analysing and evaluation work in making sound decision when facts are lacking.

(b)

What part in your opinion, does decision making play in the efficient functioning of an organisation?

Answer

It is opined that, careful analysis and sound judgement, which are the part of decision making, play in the efficient functioning of an organization.

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer any two of the Questions that follow in your own words: (20)

"The third great defect of our civilization is that it does not know what to do with its knowledge. Science has given us powers fit for the gods, yet we use them like small children. For example, we do not know how to manage our machines. Machines were made to be man's servants, yet he has grown so dependent on them that they are in a fair way to become his masters. Already most men spend most of their lives looking after and waiting upon machines. And the machines are very stern masters. They must be fed with coal, and given petrol to drink, and oil to wash with and they must be kept at the right temperature. And if they do not get their meals when they expect them, they grow sulky and refuse to work, or burst with rage, and blow up and spread ruin and destruction all round them. So we have to wait upon them very attentively and do all that we can to keep them in a good temper. Already we find it difficult either to work or play without the machines, and a time may come when they will rule us altogether, just as we rule the animals. And this brings me to the point at which I asked "What do we do with all time which the machines have saved for us, and the new energy they have given us?" On the whole, it must be admitted, we do very little. For the most part we use our time and energy to make more and better machines, but more and better machines will only give us still more time and still more energy and what are we to do with them? The answer, I think, is that we should try to become more civilized. For the machines themselves, and the power which the machines have given us, are not civilization but aids to civilization. But you will remember that we agreed at the beginning that being civilized meant making and liking beautiful things, thinking freely, and living rightly and maintaining justice equally between man and man. Man has a better chance today to do these things than he ever had before, he has more time, more energy, less to fear and less to fight against. If he will give his time and energy which his machines have won for him to making more beautiful things, to finding out more and more about the universe to removing the causes of quarrels between nations, to discovering how to prevent poverty, then I think our civilization would undoubtedly be the greatest, as it would be the most lasting that there has ever been."

a) What is your concept of "Civilization"? Do you agree with the author's views on the subject?

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- b) Science has given us powers fit for the gods. Is it a curse or blessing?
- c) The use of machines has brought us more leisure and energy? Are we utilizing it to improve the quality of human life?
- d) Instead of making machines our servants, the author says, they have become our masters. In what sense has this come about?

(a)

What is your concept of "civilization"? Do you agree with the author's views on the subject?

Answer

Civilization means a way of life in a particular area. It also includes culture of a given society. In short, It includes all aspects of life in a particular society.

Yes, It is agreed with the author's view on the subject because it is more important to bring advancement and betterment in people's life rather than utilizing time in making more machines. As civilization is also indicated by how better the life of people is, in a given society.

(b)

Science has given us powers fit for the gods
If it is a curse or blessing?

Answer

Science has given us powers fit for the God is a blessing but harnessing this power inappropriately would be a curse. For example, man has created machines for his services, however, he himself has become a servant of machines. The time which he saves by working of machine utilizes in making more machines rather than using this time in other positive activities.

(c)

The use of machines has brought us more leisure and energy? Are we utilizing it to improve the quality of human life?

Answer

The use of machines has brought us more leisure and energy. Nonetheless, it is not utilized to improve the quality of human life. It is because the time and energy saved by machines are not used to make things more beautiful, to remove the causes of quarrels between nations, and to find out how to prevent poverty.

(d)

Instead of making machines our servants, the author says, they have become our masters. In what sense has this come about?

Answer

Instead of making machines our servants, the author says, they have become our masters in sense of caring machines like a child. As the machines are strict masters, as per author, they need coal, petrol, oil to work and optimum temperature to function properly. If such conditions are not fulfilled, they go out of order and stop working.