

- o Hello sir, I saw your last review about my expression of english writing, which you called weak. Please give some tips to enhance it as I totally am a beginner of english writing.
- o Also please elaborate, if a paragraph contains too much examples like 2017 precis paragraph. What should I do in this situation? Shall I quote all the examples or only one? plus, what if I am below 1/3rd word limit? Is it okay, if my words are less than 1/3rd?

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.

Virtues of laziness and doing nothing

The evils in this world are brought about by people who are always doing something, without knowing what they ought to do and when they ought to do. The contemporary muddle, the world is in, is because of it lacks deliberateness, kindness and it has misdirected energies, and not because of laziness or passive virtues. The doctrine of strenuous life and always doing something to secure the value of time still remains relevant in the world. For instance, in July 1914, if the leader of the world had done nothing, the world would have been much better today. Even today, if half of the European politicians do nothing for some time, the Europeans would definitely benefit from it.

Words in Paragraph approx: 435.
words in précis = 117.

In its response to 9/11, America has shown itself to be not only a hyperpower but increasingly assertive and ready to use its dominance as a hyperpower. After declaring a War on Terrorism, America has led two conventional wars, in Afghanistan and Iraq, demonstrating its overwhelmingly awesome military might. But these campaigns reveal something more: America's willingness to have recourse to arms as appropriate and legitimate means to secure its interests and bolster its security. It has set forth a new doctrine: the right of pre-emptive strike when it considers its security, and therefore its national interests, to be at risk. The essence of this doctrine is the real meaning of hyperpower.

Prime Minister Tony Blair has consistently argued that the only option in the face of hyperpower is to offer wise counsel. But increasingly this is a course that governments and people across the world have refused. The mobilisation for war against Iraq split the United Nations and provoked the largest anti-war demonstrations the world has ever seen. And through it all, America maintained its determination to wage war alone if necessary and not to be counselled by the concerns of supposedly allied governments when they faithfully represented the wishes of their electorates. Rather than engaging in debate, the American government expressed its exasperation. The influential new breed of neoconservative radio and television hosts went much further. They acted as ringmasters for outpourings of public scorn that saw French fries renamed 'freedom fries' and moves to boycott French and German produce across America. If one sound-bite can capture a mood, then perhaps it would be Fox News' Bill O'Reilly. At the height of the tension over a second Security Council resolution to legitimate war in Iraq, Mr O'Reilly told his viewers that the bottom line was security, the security of his family, and in that matter 'There's no moral equivalence between the US and Belgium'. It is, in effect, the ethos of hyperpower articulated and made manifest in the public domain of 24-hour talk. And America's willingness to prosecute war has raised innumerable questions about how it engages with other countries. Afghanistan has seen the removal of the Taliban. But there are no official statistics on the number of innocent civilians dead and injured to achieve that security objective. The people of Afghanistan have witnessed a descent into the chaos that preceded the arrival of the Taliban, a country administered not by a new era of democracy under the tutelage of the hyperpower, but merely by the return of the warlords. Beyond Kabul, much of the country remains too insecure for any meaningful efforts at reconstruction and there is enormous difficulty in bringing relief aid to the rural population.

1. Why does the doctrine of power set by neo-imperial America deny space to counselling?

The doctrine of power set forth by neo-imperial America denies any ear to counselling as America considers its security and national interests at utmost importance, and any advice is not entertained that restrains America from giving preemptive response to any of its national interest risks.

2. What is the essence of 'moral equivalence' whereas war has no moral justification?

Wars for sure have no moral justification, but the essence of moral equivalence is the broader security of a nation and people residing in it, as quoted by Fox News anchor Bill O'Reilly.

3. Why do countries occupied and under the tutelage of hyperpower have no peace?

The countries occupied by superpower do not experience peace as superpowers implement their political systems within an alien culture, many a times not liked by the occupied nation - e.g: Afghanistan, under the disguise of democracy, saw the return of warlords.

4. Arguably Europe and hyperpower US are at cross purposes over the concept of war. Are they? Why?

Yes, the European nations and the superpower US have different perspectives over the concept of war because Europe has

fought two major wars that led to their devastation and destruction. That is why they prefer the course of council and talks.

5. What Tony Blair's meant by 'wise counsel,' and did it prevail?

Wise counsel, according to Tony Blair, is a rational and realistic advice in the face of a hyperpower doctrine, according to which pre-emptive strikes can be done when national interests are at risk. Unfortunately, it did not prevail and was refused by the governments.

Q. 7. Translate the following Urdu paragraph into English by keeping in view figurative/idiomatic expressions. (10)

لاہور شہر سیاست ہی نہیں ثقافت کا بھی قدیم مرکز ہے۔ مغلوں کی ثقافت نے عروج کا زمانہ اس شہر میں دیکھا۔ سکھ ثقافت کا بھی یہی مرکز تھا۔ علم و ادب کی ثقافت بھی اسی شہر کے حصہ میں آئی۔ اہل تصوف کا بھی یہی مرکز تھا۔ تصوف کی مشہور کتاب کشف المجوب کے مصنف حضرت علی ہجویری المشہور حضرت داتا گنج بخش بھی اسی شہر میں مدفون ہیں۔ انگریزوں کے دور میں بھی لاہور کا فیشن پورے ہندوستان میں رائج ہوتا تھا۔ قیام پاکستان کے بعد بھی اس شہر کی اہمیت کم نہیں ہوئی۔

2018:

The city Lahore is not only the centre of politics but also of ancient culture too. The Mughal culture saw its horizon in this city. Also, it was a centre of Sikh tradition too.

The same city witnessed the culture of knowledge and etiquette. It was also the meapoint of mystics. The author of the famous book of Mysticism, "Kashaful Majoob", Hazrat Ali Hajveeri alias Hazrat Data Ganj Bux is also Engraved here. Also during the British era, the fashion of Lahore was famous all around India.

Even after Pakistan's independence, the significance of this city did not decrease.