

English Precie and Composition:

Q.3 Read the following ~~Questions~~ passage and carefully answer the questions that follow:

Q1. The fundamental error that the author identify in the popular understanding of tradition and progress ^{is} ~~is in~~ that it we have been taught to view these two forces as locked in eternal opposition. This had led us into a dangerous intellectual trap. This is considered dangerous but because it say that what is tradition but the accumulated wisdom of generations who faced problems and what is progress but change, which may lead forward or backward, toward barbarism or toward enlightenment?

Q2: The author use historical examples ^{like} that every great renaissance in the human history has not a rejection of the past but a creative reappropriation of it, the scholars of the European Renaissance looked back to classical antiquity even as they moved forward into modernity, ^{and} the great religious reformers grounded their revolutionary visions in acient texts, to challenge that notion that progress requires abandoning the past.

Q3: The author called tradition as not a static repository of dead custom but a living conversation across generations, it is a dialogue in which the present interrogates the past and the past challenges the present when this conversation is served, it declare us from emancipation from history. We donot become free; we become rootless, with-

untethered, vulnerable to every ² passing fact and ideological wind.

Q4: The ~~me~~ modern world is full of people frantically seeking meanings, purpose and identity in exotic spiritualities, therapeutic techniques and political movements, never suspecting that what they seek might be found in traditions they have been taught to despise.

Q5: The author argues ~~be~~ about that distinguishing between valuable traditions and harmful ones requires "a real intelligence and judgement". I donot agree ~~with~~ that such distinction is possible because we donot have logical facts and reasons about it, and the task become impossible when we approach it armed with nothing but simplistic slogans about tradition versus progress.

Q4 Correct any FIVE of the following sentences:

i- He has been living in this city for ten years and knows every corner of it.

i- The committee, who were appointed to investigate the matter, submitted their report last week.

vi- The number of unemployed graduates is increasing every year in the country.

iv- Each of the students is required to submit their assignments before the deadline.

vii- The committee has been deliberating on the proposal since morning but has not yet arrived at any consensus.

X

Q5: A: Punctuate the passage. ²

The minister, addressing the gathering, said "my fellow citizens! we stand today at a critical juncture in our nation's history. We must ask ourselves, are we prepared to face the challenges ahead or shall we succumb to despondency and inaction? Dr. Ahmed, the renowned economist, had warned us last year, that unless immediate reforms are undertaken, the economy will collapse. However his advice was not heeded now. We find ourselves in precisely the predicament, he had predicted. Therefore, I urge you all to support the government's new economic policy, which ~~was~~ though painful in the short term, will yield beneficial results in the long run. Let's not, he continued repeat the mistakes of the past. Let's move forward with determination and courage.

B: Rewrite five sentences after filling the blanks with Prepositions.

- ii- we must abide by the rules of the adm institutions.
- iii- He is deficient with common sense despite his education.
- v- The new policy is prejudicial to the interest of small farmers and landless labourers.
- vi- His conduct is not commensurate with his position and responsibilities in the organization.
- vii- The minister expressed his disapproval on the manner in which the enquiry was conducted.

Q.7 Translate the following

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Literature is like ^{the} pulse of society which interpret its moral and spiritual condition - when the culture of the ^{nation} people start declining, from this point understand, that nation is going to be witness its consequences. Unfortunately, today culture/literature became low-brow literature, and mafia has taken it in its grip. The scribe/writer who sold his words for sake of money ~~actually~~ can even sell his conscience/moral sense -

The real culture/literature is the one who speaks high for the truth and raise voice against falsehood, not matter how much it has to bear the consequences. But in today world such courageous writers are extinct - Certain writers bow ~~on the~~ before the authority of power and they try to please the upper class/powerful with their writings. This is a betrayal with the culture/literature and breach of faith with the nation.

Q.2 Preci's:

The modern obsession with expertise has make ~~us~~ fragmented knowledge, making specialist increasingly incapable of addressing human's fundamental problems. The experts look at the world with only their own perspective and knowledge and it develop a narrow vision of the reality. For example the Economist, biologist, and psychologist reveal something about human life but not fully ~~under~~ understand the meaning. This fragmentation of knowledge has left us to tackle the ^{complex} issues with complete knowled like the climate change, which span multiple domains. The over dependence on expertise experts turns individuals into passive consumers

of advice rather than active thinkers. Restoring intellectual wholeness does not mean rejecting specialization but integrating it into a broader understanding of life. Education should cultivate both deep knowledge and broad thinking, enabling connections across disciplines. Ordinary human intelligence, shaped by culture and experience, must be valued to guide sound decisions. Without this integration, society risks becoming brilliant in detail but blind to the larger reality.

Title:

Knowledge Fragmented, Wisdom lost.

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