

Q No # 3

1(D)

2(C)

3(A)

4(A)

5(B)

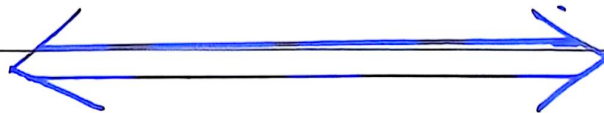
6(C)

7(D)

8(A)

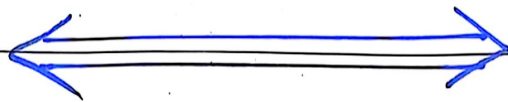
9(B)

10(B)

Q No # 2Comprehension :

Answer 1: The primary reason for most people to fail in keeping their New Year resolution is not just the goal itself but the attitude

towards it. Moreover, these resolutions are usually embedded in peer pressures, rather than honest, long-term dedication. Furthermore, resolutions are typically unclear and generalized, making it hard measure improvement and achievement.



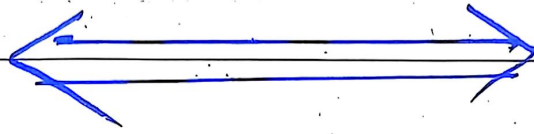
Answer 2: People are highly motivated at the start of the year. This willingness and passion is momentary. Historical analysis has shown that these resolutions dwindle as quickly as they were made. There are several factors responsible for the ineffectiveness of these resolutions. To begin with, 'resolution' are not made out of sincere and honest will but usually due to peer pressure. Similarly, these

resolutions are uncertain and generalized that leads to unproductive results. Furthermore, these resolutions are incoherent with daily life activities making it almost impossible to achieve.

Answer-3: The psychological factor that keeps people making New Year resolutions year after year ~~is~~ despite knowing that they may fail is the human eagerness for improvement. Each year provides a new chance for improvement which inculcates a hope, even though they may fail.

Answer-4: The more effective approach to achieve lasting

change instead of making New Year's resolutions is ~~to~~ to make practically achievable goals ~~and~~ that are consistent with their personal beliefs.



Q No # 1

Total words = 355

Precis words = 109

Precis:

Small acts of corruption, such as minor bribes or rule-bending, may seem harmless but collectively foster a culture of normalized dishonesty, eroding social trust and fairness. These small compromises gradually accumulate into widespread corruption, hindering development, misusing resources, and weakening fairness.

in opportunities. For instance, academic cheating only deprives deserving students of opportunities but also weakens professional competence, leading to mediocrity.

Corruption exacerbates inequality, disadvantaging those who adhere to rules and fostering resentment and distrust. This normalization of small-scale corruption makes societies less sensitive to major crimes, leading to political instability, economic decline, and social unrest. Addressing corruption begins with individual accountability for minor actions, reinforcing integrity and creating a fairer, equitable society.

Title: The Slippery Slope
of Compromise