

Name: Noor-ul-Hudde

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Subject: English (Precis and composition)

Part - II

Q No 3: Answer the questions.

a) :- 'ad hominem' :-

'ad hominem' refers to attacking the person making an argument rather than addressing the argument itself. It is demonstrated by Lincoln with his tactic of discrediting his opponent's legal knowledge based on his dress rather than focusing on the case's merits.

b) :- Lincoln convinced the jury :-

Lincoln succeeded in convincing the jury by diverting their attention from the legal argument of his opponent to his attire.

He diverted the attention of jury to his opponent's shirt and shirt buttoning, so, they will not focus on his legal expertise.

c) - Lincoln tactic was "non-malicious"

Lincoln tactic was non-malicious because it did not intend personal harm, rather, it just highlighted the superficial details to discredit his opponent. The tactic's success may overshadow its ethical implications.

d) - Risk in using "ad hominem"

The risk Lincoln took by using 'ad hominem' was losing the credibility himself because he was not arguing about the legal issues. To refocus the jury, as the opposing lawyer, a person can highlight the distraction tactic used or

by emphasizing the importance of case over superficial details

e) :- **Meaning of words**

Fallacy :- misconception or mistaken belief that is not based on reasoning.

Gleam :- A shine or glimmer.

Plaintiff :- A person who is accusing the other person by bring the case in court of law.

Cripple :- disabled or ruined, especially a disabled person, used in derogatory sense.

Vicious :- cruel, nasty

Q NO 4: Sentence Correction:

(b) I am one of those people who cannot describe what they feel.

(c) Of Novels and Poetry, the last is more important.

- f) The professor and the orator
are dead
- g) I never have and never will
abuse anyone
- h) You need not rebuke him.

Q No 5:- Punctuation:-

One day, a friend visited Hodja and said, "Hodja, I want to borrow your donkey."
"I'm sorry," replied Hodja, "but I've already lent it to someone else." As soon as he said this, the donkey brayed.
"But Hodja, I can hear the donkey! It's in the stable!"
Shutting the door in his friend's face, Hodja told him with dignity, "A man who believes the word of a donkey above my word doesn't deserve to be lent anything!"

Q No 5 (B) :- Fill in the blanks.

- i) The doctor gave me a prescription for my cough.
- iii) Throw this pen in the dustbin.
- iv) He went to the desert.
- vii) The bird flew over my head.
- viii) In the examination, you have to answer all the questions in an hour.

Q No 6 :- Idioms in sentences.

1. **Big fish** :- The police arrested the entire gang, including some big fishes.
2. **To burn one's bridges** :- Never burn bridges between yourself and your neighbours because you never know when you will need them in the future.
5. **To give the devil his due** :- Apple's iPhones are very expensive, but give the devil

his due, they have high quality.

8. **For good:-** I thought that she left the country for good, but she returned after a year.

10. **AT the Top of the Tree:** Ali is at the top of the tree of his company.

Q No 7:- Translate into English:-

Rise and fall is a fable of every nation. But it requires regret and national pride. After the World War II, it was a time of great ordeal for Japan.

The destruction of Atom bomb had already devastated two cities. But, for Japanese, the tragedy even greater than that was the humiliation

of the king. The derogatory
behaviour of General Make
Arthur, that he adopted for
the king, fueled the
spark of revenge in Japanese.
Although not on the battlefield,
Japan started defeating
America in every other sector.
Finally, within a few decades,
the nation was able to
regain its lost position. There
is a great lesson for
Pakistan in this story.