

Q4. SENTENCE CORRECTION:

a- Hundreds of students gathered to attend the conference by Hassan Ali Gondal.

b- I am one of those persons who cannot describe what they feel.

c- Of novel and poetry, the latter is more important.

e- Sir Huzefa left for Mianwali on last Friday and arrived there on ~~mon~~ Monday.

g- I have never and will never abuse anyone.

X=====X.

Q5. A PUNCTUATION:

One day a friend visited Hadja, and said, "Hadja, I want to borrow your donkey." "I'm sorry," replied Hadja, "but I've already lent it to someone else." As soon as he said this, the donkey ~~was~~ brayed.

"But Hadja," I can hear the donkey!

It's in the stable!" Shutting the door in his friend's face, Hadja told him with dignity, "A man who believes the word of a donkey above my word, does not deserve to be lent anything!"

X ————— X

Q5B FILL IN THE BLANKS. (PREPOSITIONS)

vi- I don't approve of your language, young man.

vii The bird flew above my head

viii- Throw this pen into the dustbin.

iv- He went to the desert.

v- While walking along the bank of the river, ~~At~~ Wordsworth saw a large number of daffodils.

X = = = = X

Q7- TRANSLATION:

Ups and downs are part of every nation's story but and are important for this. Japan faced a ferocious

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shuffling time after World War II.
 The disaster of atomic bomb has
 already eradicated two of its cities.
 Still for Japanese, the disgrace of a
 King was more grimmer than that
 incident. The degrading attitude of
 General Mac Arther towards ^{the} King had
 ignited the flame of revenge among
 Japanese. Japan had started ~~de~~ ^{he} ~~successfully~~
 defeating America in every field of
 life, though not in battle field. Eventually
 this nation succeeded in restoring its
 lost glory. This tale has a magnificent
 lesson for Pakistan.

X = ——— X

Qb: IDIOMS' SENTENCES:

1- The Big fish.

Meaning: a hefty gain or advantage; important result.

Sentence: Elon Musk is a big fish
 in the world of technology

X ——— X

2- To burn one's bridges:

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Meaning: to a point of impossible return

Sentence: insulting your boss while
resigning is tantamount to burn
your own bridges.

X ——— X

3. Square peg in a round hole:

Meaning: being an unfit for a task

Sentence: Ali was a sportsman and
felt square peg in a round hole
at the inauguration ceremony of
a library.

X ——— X

6. The rank and file:

Meaning: everybody else except leader

Sentence: Ahmed has an overwhelming
support among the rank and file
of Labour Party.

X ——— X

8. For good:

Meaning: Permanently.

Sentence: He had thought that he
was done with smoking for good.

but that was not the case.

X = X

Q3. COMPREHENSION

Q1. After reading this selection, do you have a clear idea of what 'ad hominem' means?

Ans: After reading the passage, according to my comprehension 'ad hominem' means a fallacy in which when you cannot counter argue, you accuse the person who put forth the argument. It means a quick wit response in which the attention is diverted from the authenticity of argument to the credibility of the person putting it forth.

Q2: How did Lincoln succeed in convincing the jury?

Ans: Lincoln succeeded in convincing the jury that justice is on his side by the use of 'ad hominem'. Through his shrewdness he planted a doubt about

his opponent in the minds of jury that a person who does not know to wear the right side shirt will be absent-minded in this case too.

Q3 How was Lincoln tactic 'non-malicious'? In view of the result, does it matter whether the tactic was malicious or not?

Ans. The tactic used by Lincoln was 'non-malicious' on the grounds that it was purely based on his wit and shrewdness. It did not use any ill means or neither it justified the law or law procedure. However, in the view of the result, this matter is not of such importance. Even if one assumes the tactic to be malicious, the result would be same. The only damage caused by this tactic was fainting the image of your opposite person.

Q4. What risk did Lincoln take by

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using ad-hominem? If you had been the opposing lawyer, how might you have countered Lincoln's move?

By using 'ad-hominem', Lincoln risked being an absurd lawyer who was presenting an irrelevant argument. He took the risk of losing his case also.

However, if I had been an opposing lawyer, I would have countered it by same 'ad-hominem' ^{that} ~~by asking~~ a person with invalid and a totally unrelated argument had already lost the case. Moreover, I also had pleaded the irrelevance of his argument before jury.

Words & Meaning.

a. Fallacy: misconception; delusional belief.

b. Gleam: to shine.

c. Plaintiff: person who made the legal complaint.

d. Cripple: old and wrinkly; weak.

e. Vicious: wicked.

Q2: PRECIS WRITINGS:

Controversial Nature of International Law

As municipal law governs the behavior of individuals same way international law governs relations among states. Though it differs in terms of an agreement and central authority. Moreover, it is not binding on states but relies on their consent. Some experienced lawyers question the legal nature of international law because it lacks a proper system of sanctions. However, its legality is always in clash with the sovereignty of states unless they voluntarily abide by international laws. Due to this difficult settlement, some call it a myth while others look for an opportunity to write a

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proper code of conduct. So, bringing the
states together while preserving their
autonomy is the true nature of
intel law.

Word Count : 115

X = X^{total} (359)