

(Q2) Precis

THE SOVEREIGN NATURE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

International law is free from the structure of unanimity and of a central power which exercises its sanctions. International law acts as a mediator between states.

Due to its ambiguous nature, some lawyers altogether deny the legality of international law because it does not conform to the legal sanctions. The question that whether states are truly sovereign is answered by the binding character of international law. With the acceptance by the states, the international law becomes a sort of sovereign entity. Its significance varies widely in evaluation due to its compromise-based foundation. Some consider it as a facade, while others believe that with political and legal support, it could guarantee global peace.

Original word count = 360

precis word count = 140.

ENGLISH PRECIS & COMPOSITION

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Q3) Comprehension

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

Ad hominem, as clearly explained by the writer means to direct an argument directly to the person instead of the case or position he is in. In simple words, it means to personally attack someone, which often happens in the court of law. Such a fallacy appeals to feelings of prejudice.

Q2) How did Lincoln succeed in convincing the jury?

Lincoln's ad hominem helped him win the case which he otherwise would have lost. His opponent was wearing a city-slicker shirt which buttoned up the back. Lincoln pointed out to the jury that the man who did not know which side of

the skirt should be in the front,
how could he be sensible enough
to know the truth. Hence, Lincoln
regarded his opponent ^{as} ~~an~~ ^{man} ~~competence~~
incompetent.

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

Lincoln's tactic was non-malicious
because he did not use any labels
or did not pass any malicious exchange
of views. His ad hominem was such
that it did not damage or harm
his opponent's reputation. However,
it doesn't really matter if the tactic
was malicious or not because the
outcome it produced was false and
dishonest. The case was not fought
in a fair manner.

(Q4) What risk did Lincoln take
by using ad hominem? If you had
been an opposing lawyer, how
might you have conquered Lincoln's
tactic?

The fallacious attack made by

Lincoln could have back fired, making him look like an immature person, who lacks logic, in front of the jury.

It could have also been turned as inappropriate or irrelevant by the jury.

If I had been an opposing lawyer, I would have politely pointed out the fallacy and then redirected the conversation back to the actual issue being discussed.

(Q5) Write the meanings of the following words:

(a) fallacy

A false notion

(b) gleam

A shine or a spark

(c) plaintiff

The client who initiates a lawsuit.

(d) cripple

To damage something

(e) vicious

Having an evil agenda.

(Q6) Correct any five of the following:

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

(f) The professor and orator is dead.

(d) Reading poetry gives greater delight than reading prose.

(h) You don't need to rebuke him.

(c) From novel and poetry, the latter is more important.

(Q5) A) Punctuate the following:

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!"

(Q5) B) Re-write the following sentences. after filling in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.

(i) The doctor gave me a prescription for my cough

(iii) Throw his pen in the dust bin.

(v) While walking on the bank of the river, Wordsworth saw a large

number of daffodils.

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

(vii) The bird flew over my head.

(Q6) Use any ^{five} of the following idioms in your own sentences:

(i) Big fish

The person arrested from my neighbourhood was apparently a big fish in a criminal organization.

(ii) To burn one's bridges

After Sarah got a divorce from her husband, she burned all bridges behind her.

(v) To give the devil his due

I did not approve of Ali's methods in the group task but I had to give the devil his due.

(viii) For good

He left the company and moved abroad for good.

(ix) To eat the humble pie

James had to eat the humble pie when his research findings were proved to be fabricated.

(Q7) Translation

Rise and fall is the story of every nation. But for that, fear of loss and feelings of patriotism are important.

After the second world war, Japan suffered many difficulties. The destruction of atom bomb had already destroyed two cities of Japan. But for the Japanese, the degradation of a king was an even bigger issue. General MacArthur's offensive behaviour with the king led to a spark of revenge among the Japanese. Except for the battlefield, Japan had started giving a tough time to America in all other professions. ~~After~~ Finally, in a few decades Japan had regained its lost status. This incident has an important lesson for Pakistan.