

English Précis and Composition (Part-II)

Q#1: Make a Précis of the following passage:

Title: The International Law as a Global Sovereign Authority.

The rules which govern the behaviours of the citizens are enshrined in the Municipal law and those of states are found in the International law. However, the nature of the is different as unlike domestic law the international law is not based on any social-contract with a sovereign, resultantly, its legal nature is often challenged by lawyers. Because sovereignty of states and international law are contradictory to each other; as states recognize no other authority and international law is devoid of any enforcing mechanism. However, the theory of consent resolves this contradiction and the international law is accepted as sovereign authority between the states. The compromising origin of international law often undermines its significance. and lawyers question its legitimacy. Despite all this, the international law is the only authority that can reconcile its limitations with state sovereignty.

Q#3: Comprehension

Questions:

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

ans. As per this selection, the idea of ad-hominem is an inductive fallacy in which, a person directly attacks a person or his character rather than the position or the predicate of that particular person.



(ii) How did Lincoln succeed in convincing the jury?

ans. Lincoln succeeded in convincing the jury by committing a fallacy of inductive reasoning called the "ad-hominem". It states that when two persons are arguing, the one may not have convincing arguments up his sleeves, so he would attack on the personality of the opponent or on his character. Lincoln committed the fallacy of ad-hominem by attacking upon the dress & knowledge of his opponent, because he knew the jury being the frontiersmen too share his views on that dress of his opponent.

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

ans: From a legal point of view the tactic of Lincoln could have been non-malicious. However, philosophically and morally he committed a fallacy to degrade his opponent rather than countering him with his rational arguments. Similarly, whether the fallacy was a mean to an end or was malicious or not too is of subjective nature. For example, from the Utilitarian perspective the consequences or ends determine whether the mean was malicious or not. However, from a rationalist perspective, it is a malicious mean to achieve a desired end, which is unacceptable.



(iv) What risk did Lincoln take by using ad-hominem? If you had been an opposing lawyer, how might you have countered Lincoln's move?

ans: By using ad-hominem as a ~~refuge~~ last resort, Lincoln risked both his reputation

(4)

as a lawyer and his moral worth as a individual human being. If one ~~may~~ ^{put} ~~has~~ in a position of the opposing lawyer, one would have two options; either to reciprocate the ad-hominem by attacking back at Lincoln, which could have been even a greater fallacy the reductio ad absurdum or one could have argued on rational basis without committing the fallacy oneself. Thus, the latter seems more rational move.



(v) Write the meanings of the following words:

(a) Fallacy: A fallacy is a defect in an argument or a grave mistake in reasoning.

It is a type of argument that may seem factually correct, however, it contains a hidden mistake or defect in the reasoning.

(b) Gleam: Gleam stands for shine in the eyes or for a glittering object.

(c) Plaintiff: A Plaintiff is a claimant, who brings a suit against another person in a court of law. The other person is called the defendant.

(d) Cripple: It is a term used for a physically paralyzed person. However, in recent years, this term has become derogatory.

(e) Vicious: A word used to define a malicious, brutal, and savage act committed by someone.

←—————→
Q#4: Correct any 5 of the following:

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

(d) The reading of poetry gives greater delight than that of prose.

(e) Sir Huzefa left for Mianwali on last Friday, ~~and~~ ~~to~~ ~~and~~ and arrived there on Monday.

(g) I neither have nor will abuse anyone.

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

Q#5 (P) Punctuate the following passage:

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



B°. Rewrite the following sentences:

1. The doctor gave me a prescription for my cough.

(i) Nowadays Majid studies throughout the whole day.

(ii) While walking on the bank of river, Wordsworth saw a large number of daffodils.

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

(iv) In the examination you have to answer all the questions within an hour.

Q#6:

(i) To burn one's bridges: (When there is no going back).

The soldiers went to the frontier after burning their bridges, as it was a difficult mission.

(ii) To give the devil his due (giving someone his due credit)

In order to give the devil his due, the newspaper criticized the incarcerated leader as well as praised his good work.

(iii) The rank and file (the people in lower hierarchy of a organized group).

The rank and file soldiers of Taliban are causing disorder in Afghanistan through vandalism.

(iv) For good (for eternity, forever).

Ali left this school for good because they are migrating to a new city.

(v) To cut the Gordian knot. (trying to solve a difficult problem in a gentle way).

The government of Britain thought that representative institutions in India would cut the Gordian knot of revolutionary fever.

Q# 7: Translation

~~The tale of rise and fall~~

Q# 7: Translation

~~The rise and fall~~

Rise and fall is the tale of every nation but it requires emotionalism and national strength. The post-World War II Japan was facing many difficulties, two of its cities were destroyed by nuclear bombs. However, for Japanese the biggest dilemma was the humiliation of their monarch. The derogatory attitude of General MacArthur towards the Japanese monarch fanned the fire of revenge among Japanese. Although not in the battlefield but in every other sector Japan defeated the United States. As a result, in some decades the Japanese nation regained its lost national prestige successfully. This tale holds many lessons for Pakistan.