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Part - II (03) :-

Read the following passage carefully
by answer the questions

Question 1:-

After reading this selection, do you have a clear idea of what "ad hominem" means. Yes I have a clear idea of what Ad hominem means. If you can't shake the argument of opponent, abuse the person who advances it, and so discredit it through the back door. Go from facing the issue, which jurists call ad rem, to the man, ad hominem.

Question 02:-

How did Lincoln succeed in convincing the jury?

Answer:-

Lincoln succeeded in convincing the jury because his opponent was experienced trial lawyer who also had most of the fine legal points on his side but his one little mistake succeeded Lincoln in convincing the jury. His opponent was wearing slicker shirt of 1840's, which button up the back. It gives plus point to Lincoln to succeed.

Question 03:-

How was Lincoln tactic "non-malicious" in view of the result.....?

Answer:-

Lincoln tactic was non-malicious

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because he was not pretend to harm anyone. He just use ad-hominem non-malicious to win the case.

It doesn't matter that tactic was malicious or not because in the end of the one only wants to succeed, it doesn't matter whether the tactic was malicious or not.

Question 04:-

What risk did Lincoln take by using ad-hominem? If you had been ...?

Answer :-

Lincoln didn't take any risk by using ad-hominem. He just wisely used ad-hominem in his favour to win the case.

I countered Lincoln's move by what point Lincoln raised about the shirt is not necessary for to win the case.

To win the case which thing is most necessary is that one have strong legal points or arguments.

Question 05:-

Write the meanings of the following words.

Fallacy

Over-Generalized

Glean

explain in sentence form in the context of the passage

Plaintiff

Spittle
Opponent / enemy

Gripple

Vicious

Non-malicious

Question 04:-

- (d) Reading poetry gives greater delight than reading prose.
- (g) I never abuse anyone.
- (b) I am one of those persons who cannot describe what they feel.
- (e) Sir Huzefa left for Minwali on last Friday, arriving there on Monday.
- (h) You don't need to rebuke him.
- (f) The professor and orator were died.

Question 05:-

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.

Question 06:-

- 1) Throw this pen in the dustbin.
- 2) He went to the desert.

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

4) In the examinations you have to answer all the questions in an hour.

5) The doctor gave me a prescription for my cough.

Question 06 :-

At the top of tree ~~Don't~~ be selfish at the top of the tree.

For good ~~Serve~~ the humanity for good

Big fish ~~He~~ He is considered as a big fish in the market.

To burn one's bridges ~~She~~ started his new job to burn one's bridges behind.

To give the devil his due ~~Ali~~ believes on to give the devil his due.

Question 07 :-

Translation :-

Ups and downs is the story of every

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nation. But for this nation pride is important. After a second world war japan see a tough times. Atomic bomb destroyed their two cities, but what's more hurtful for japanese people is the insult of their king by General Mack Arther. His bad behaviour with their king fuelled the spark of revenge in them.

attempt in idiomatic and proverbial manner please

Not in the battle field, but in every other field japan starts to defeat america. Finally after some time this nation ^{succeeded to} get back their ^{their is} original position. In this story there is a great lesson for pakistan too.

Part - II (Question 2)

no please understand the idea and try to know in basic grammatical structure

Reci :-

There are some norms who describe the individual behaviors. Likewise there are some municipal laws who describe international law. While international law operates in quite different environment. Its foundation not lie based on the social consensus but on the central authority. State is different from the individual because they are not subject to law. On the other hand internal law is not above the state. It's in between the state. Some lawyers deny this statement

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and they claim that International law lacks the distinctive characteristics of effective sanctions.

If the state is truly sovereign and didn't consider anyone superior. In this case no rule binds them. In the other scenario if such types of values exist then state is not sovereign.

Theory of consent resolve this contradiction by saying that binding character of international logical norms only applied when state accept it or recognize it. It means to bound with international law they exercise sovereignty. Classical def of sovereignty is "A state undertakes to perform or refrain from performing a particular act on account of sovereignty"

Some claim that if choice is given to politicians or lawyers, they ensure peace upon earth. They do have enough knowledge about laws. Nothing can do justice with International law as International law reconciles sovereign states and international order.

do not take exact words from the passage

Title: Analogies in International Law