

Precis and Composition

Part 1: Vocabulary

1A: i(b) ii(c) iii(b) iv(a) v(b) vi(a) vii(a) viii(b)
ix(a) x(b)

1B: i(b) ii(a) iii(c) iv(b) v(a) vi(a) vii(b) viii(c) ix(c) x(a)

Precis:

Title: Clash between National Sovereignty and International Law

Contrary to municipal law, international law navigates through a lack of agreement between states and the absence of a higher international authority. ^{consequently,} Sovereignty and accountability in the international sphere are mutually exclusive. Thus, the legitimacy of international law is questionable. However, theory of consent ~~reinforces~~ reinforces the notion of national sovereignty as states voluntarily accept international law as binding. Hence, the ^{unforceable} shaky character of international law leads a few to claim that it is a facade while others claim that if developed, it could lead to world peace. But, both aren't completely accurate as international law tries to mend the gap between sovereignty and world order, while encompassing the positives and negatives of national sovereignty.

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Q3: Comprehension

1. By reading this passage, an idea of what 'ad hominem' means can be extracted. In the instance where an argument cannot legitimately be made, one can ridicule and belittle his opponent. This is done to discredit the rival so that the focus becomes the de-legitimacy of the human presenting the argument rather than the case itself. This is done to win the case overall. Hence, 'ad hominem' is a tactic adopted in court to win a case.

2. ~~Lincoln won the~~

2. Lincoln was successful in convincing the jury through 'ad hominem'. He was able to identify that his opponent was wearing a style of shirt that would button at the back which was unconventional. He used this to ridicule his opponent by saying that he did not know which side of the shirt was the front. This ridicule precipitated into Lincoln convincing the jury of his case. Thus, Lincoln was able to convince the jury through ad hominem tactic.

3. Lincoln's tactic was termed non-malicious for a few reasons. The stance that was taken by him did not attack the character of

the opponent. It was not intended to cause deep personal damage and discrediting but just enough to convince the jurist. Therefore Lincoln's tactic was not malicious.

In view of the result, it does not matter if the tactic was malicious or not. This is because, no matter what, the outcome is objective is to win. While it would fair better in a personal capacity to not harm the opponent, in a court of law - the outcome should be the goal. Thus ad-hominem can be malicious or non-malicious but the outcome is the main concern.

4. Lincoln took a risk by using ad hominem during his case. He did not present strong and valid arguments while the opposition did. Caught between a rock and a hard place, Lincoln saw no option but to adopt ad hominem but this could have been dismissed. Moreover, the jury could see through his tactic and realise that Lincoln had no valid arguments so was adopting 'back door' strategies. Hence, this adoption of ad hominem strategy was risky and could have cost him the case.

If I was an opposing lawyer, I would study Lincoln's strategy before presenting my argument. I would cite his use of ad hominem and bring it to the attention of the jury. Moreover, I would

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adopt counter ad-hominem tactics and highlight the lack of knowledge and unpreparedness of Lincoln who has stooped to the level of adopting back door tactics. Ergo, I would enlighten the jury and use Lincoln's tactic against him.

5.

(b) gleam: having a sparkle ~~or hope~~ in one's eye.

(a) fallacy: illegitimate scenario.

(c) plaintiff: someone who brings the case against another in a court of law.

(d) cripple: someone who is unable to walk, ~~and confined to a wheelchair~~

(e) vicious: something that is deliberately cruel. ~~or~~

Q4: Sentence Correction

- (b) I am one of those people who cannot describe how I feel.
- (c) ~~Between~~ ^{of} novel and poetry, the latter is more important.
- (h) You need not rebuke him.
- (a) Hundreds of students gathered to attend the conference by Hassan Ali Bhairondal.
- (f) The professor and orator have died.

Q5A. Punctuation

One day, a friend visited Hodja and said, "Hojda, I want to borrow your donkey." "I'm sorry", replied Hojda "but I've already lent it to someone else." As soon as he said this, the donkey brayed. "But Hojda, I can hear the donkey! It's in the stable!" Shuttling the door in his friend's face, Hojda 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. Prepositions

- (iii) Throw his pen in the dustbin.
- (vi) I don't approve of your language, young man.
- (vii) The bird flew over my head.
- (viii) In the examination you have to answer all the questions within an hour.
- (i) The doctor gave me a prescription for my cough.

Q6. Idioms

2. To burn one's bridges: After an irredeemable fight between Ali and Ahmad, Ali decided to burn his bridges.
8. For good: After being diagnosed with diabetes, Sarah gave up sugar for good.
9. To eat the humble pie: After five consecutive losses, the boxer was bound to eat the humble pie.

1. Big fish: After weeks of mining for diamonds, the miners encountered a big fish.

4. To cut the Gordian knot: After trying to solve her friends' fight for days, Anna decided to cut the Gordian knot and by ^{convincing} asking one of them to apologize.

Q7. Translation

To rise and to fall is part of each nation's story. However, enlightenment and national perseverance are important in this context. After the second world war, Japan faced extremely challenging times. The destruction of the atom bomb had already uprooted two cities. But, for the Japanese, a deeper problem was the disrespect that was faced by a king. General MacArthur treated the king with grave injustice which ignited the spark for revenge among the Japanese people. Even if not on the battlefield, Japan began to challenge America in every other field. Hence, in just a few decades, that very nation was able to successfully attain its lost status. In this story, there lies a lesson for Pakistan.