

Ammemah Junaid
Batch: 341

English Precise and Composition

paradox of international law

Mock 8

Part II

~~International Law - A Whirlwind of Definitions~~

Q2.

~~International Law is the law that governs the states. The such law operates without the opinion of the general public. States are not liable to adhere to the international law as it is not above state.~~

~~Certain professional lawyers deny the legality of the international law as it lacks effective sanctions. In order for the states to be fully sovereign, their law should be above the state. However, according to the theory of consent, that international legal norms~~

understanding of the passage is fine
work on your grammar please

~~accepted by states is a reflection of exercising sovereignty. In the definition of sovereignty, in the World Court, Wimbledon case, to see in the conclusion to perform or refrain from a certain act, is a sign of sovereignty. International law, is seen as a means or method to meet international peace. However, in its true essence, international law tries to maintain peace between sovereign states and includes incorporates both state-sovereignty and of its limitations.~~

(132 words.)

kindly try in grammatical sentence

Q3 / Comprehension.

a) After reading the passage, it is clear that 'ad hominem' means the cleverness and wit with which ~~when~~ noticing the minutest details can bring the case in your favour. It is directed at the ~~person~~ and rather than the position they are maintaining.

b) Lincoln succeeded in convincing the jury by ~~not~~ doing something as simple as ~~check~~ looking at the opponent's shirt. The opponent ~~final~~ was winning and had most legal points on his side, however, as ~~the~~ the opponent took off his shirt, Lincoln ~~noticed~~ his shirt that was ~~too~~ popular during 1840's, and he was wearing it back to front. Lincoln ~~tried~~ convincing the jury that how can the jury trust someone who ~~has~~ is wearing shirt on the wrong side.

c) Lincoln's tactic was non-malicious as it did not give any false argument but instead gave a logical point against the orator. The result was in Lincoln's favour, hence it does not matter whether it was malicious or not but in law, it does.

Q4) Lincoln took the risk of making a personal remark, which is not appreciated in court. If I was an opposing lawyer, I would have given a counter-argument by mentioning how the shirt side of the shirt does not determine or prove Lincoln's point as the case should be kept separate from it.

Q5) Meanings of the following words:-

a) fallacy: An idea that many people believe to be true but which is in fact false, because it is based on incorrect information.

b) gleam: If an object gleams, it reflects light.

c) Plaintiff: Is a person that brings a legal case against someone in a court of law.

d) Cripple: A person with a physical disability or a serious permanent injury.

e) Vicious: A ~~vicious~~ person is violent or cruel.

Question 4

b) I am one of those people, who can not describe what they feel.

c) Of novel and poetry, the last is more important.

d) Reading poetry gives greater delight than reading prose.

e) Sir Huzefa left for Miawali last Friday, arriving there on Monday.

f) You need not rebuke him.

Question 5. A.
Punctuate the following.

One day, a friend visited Hodja and said, "Hodja, I want to borrow your donkey." "I am 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! 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 5 B.

Re-Write the following sentences (only five)...

- i. The doctor gave me a prescription for my cough.
- iii. Throw this pen in the dustbin.
- iv. He went to the desert.
- vii. The bird flew over my head.
- viii. In the examination you have to answer all the questions in an hour.

Question 6

1. Big fish :- There are big fish in the multinational corporations that control the salaried class.
2. To burn one's bridges :- Ali burnt the bridges, at his previous organisation by name-calling the management involved in corruption in his resignation letter.
3. Square peg in a round hole :-

He never fit in the university culture due to his different ~~background~~ academic background, he always was a square peg in a round hole.

4) To cut the Gordian knot:

Yousef cut the Gordian knot by directly confronting Kashiq of the crime he had committed.

5) To give the devil his due:

The plaintiff gave the defender devil his due, in the courtroom by acknowledging the defendant's proofs.

