

Q4. SENTENCE CORRECTION:

a- Hundreds of students gathered to attend the conference by Hassan Ali Sardar Jinnah.

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

c- Of novel and poetry, the latter is more important.

e- Sir Huzefa left for Mianwali on last Friday and arrived there on ~~mon~~ Monday.

g- I have ~~never~~ and will never abuse anyone.

X=====X

Q5-A PUNCTUATION:

One day a friend visited Hadja, and said, "Hadja, I want to borrow your donkey." "I'm sorry," replied Hadja, "but I've already sent it to someone else." As soon as he said this, the donkey ~~was~~ brayed.

"But Hadja," I can hear the donkey!

It's in the stable!" Shutting the door in his friend's face, Hadja told him with dignity, "A man who believes the word of a donkey above my word, does not deserve to be lent anything!"

X ————— X

### Q5B FILL IN THE BLANKS. (PREPOSITIONS)

vi- I don't approve ~~of~~ your language, young man.

vii The bird flew ~~above~~ my head

viii- Throw this pen ~~into~~ the dustbin.

iv- He went ~~to~~ the desert.

v- While walking ~~along~~ the bank of the river, ~~Woe~~ Wordsworth saw a large number of daffodils.

X = = = = X

### Q7- TRANSLATION:

attempt in idiomatic and proverbial manner

~~Ups and downs are part of every nation's story but and are important for this. Japan faced a ferocious~~

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~~shuggings name~~ after World War II.  
 The disaster of atomic bomb has  
 already eradicated two of its cities.  
 Still for Japanese, the disgrace of a  
 King was more grimmer than that  
 incident. The degrading attitude of  
 General Mac Arther towards <sup>the</sup> King had  
 ignited the flame of revenge among  
 Japanese. Japan had started ~~de~~ <sup>he</sup> ~~surrenderfully~~  
 defeating America in every field of  
 life, though not in battle field. Eventually  
 this nation succeeded in restoring its  
 lost glory. This tale has a magnificent  
 lesson for Pakistan.

X = — = X

Qb: IDIOMS' SENTENCES:

1- The Big fish.

Meaning: a hefty gain or advantage; <sup>important result</sup>

Sentence: Elon Musk is a big fish  
 in the world of technology

X — — X

2- To burn one's bridges:

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~~explain in the context of passage~~  
~~to a point of impossible return~~

Meaning: ~~insulting your boss while~~

Sentence: ~~resigning a tantamount to burn~~

~~your eyes~~ bridges.

X ——— X

3. Square peg in a round hole:

Meaning: being an unfit for a task

Sentence: Ali was a sportsman and

felt square peg in a round hole

at the inauguration ceremony of  
a library.

X ——— X

6. The rank and file:

Meaning: everybody else except leader

Sentence: Ahmed has an overwhelming

support among the rank and file

of Labour Party.

X ——— X

8. For good:

Meaning: Permanently.

Sentence: He had thought that he

was done with smoking for good.

but that was not the case.

X = X

### Q3. COMPREHENSION

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

Ans: After reading the passage, according to my comprehension, 'ad hominem' means a fallacy in which when you cannot counter argue, you accuse the person who put forth the argument. It means a quick wit response in which the attention is diverted from the authenticity of argument to the credibility of the person putting it forth.

Q2: How did Lincoln succeed in convincing the jury?

Ans: Lincoln succeeded in convincing the jury that justice is on his side by the use of 'ad hominem'. Through his shrewdness he planted a doubt about

his opponent in the minds of jury that a person who does not know to wear the right side shirt will be absent-minded in this case too.

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

Ans. The tactic used by Lincoln was 'non-malicious' on the grounds that it was purely based on his wit and shrewdness. It did not use any ill means or neither it justified the law or law procedure. However, in the view of the result, this matter is not of such importance. Even if one assumes the tactic to be malicious, the result would be same. The only damage caused by this tactic was fainting the image of your opposite person.

Q4. What risk did Lincoln take by

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using ad-hominem? If you had been the opposing lawyer, how might you have countered Lincoln's move?

By using 'ad-hominem', Lincoln risked being an absurd lawyer who was presenting an irrelevant argument. He took the risk of losing his case also. However, if I had been an opposing lawyer, I would have countered it by same 'ad-hominem' <sup>that</sup> by asking a person with invalid and a totally unrelated argument had already lost the case. Moreover, I also had pleaded the irrelevance of his argument before jury.

### Words & Meaning.

a. Fallacy: misconception; delusional belief.

b. Gleam: to shine.

attempt in complete sentence form  
try to write in the context of the passage

c. Plaintiff: person who made the legal complaint

d. Cripple: old and wrinkly; weak

e. Vicious: wicked.

Q2: PRECIS WRITINGS:

## Controversial Nature of International Law

As municipal law governs the behavior of individuals same way international law governs relations among states. Though it differs in terms of an agreement and central authority. Moreover, it is not binding on states but relies on their consent. Some experienced lawyers question the legal nature of international law because it lacks a proper system of sanctions. However, its legality is always in clash with the sovereignty of states unless they voluntarily abide by international laws. Due to this difficult settlement, some call it a myth while others look for an opportunity to write a



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proper code of conduct. So, bringing the  
states together while preserving their  
autonomy is the true nature of  
intel law.

Word Count: 115

$$x = \frac{\text{Total}}{359}$$