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## ENGLISH PRECIS AND COMPOSITION

Name: Faiza Shakeel.

Q #04:

- a) Hundreds of students gathered to attend the conference by Hassan Ali Gondal.
- b) I am one of those people who cannot describe what I feel.
- c) of novel and poetry, the last one is more important.
- d) Sir Huzefa left for Mianwali last Friday, arriving there on Monday.
- e) The professor and the orator are dead.

Q #07:

do not compromise on original meanings of the sentence

Rise and fall is story of every Nation but for this feeling and nationhood is compulsory. After world war II Japan faced severe crisis. Atomic bombs had already destroyed two cities. But Japanese big tragedy was their King's humiliation by General Mac Arthur's scandalous behavior towards King led the fire of revenge in Japanese. Not in war but Japan started winning against America. ~~After all, Japan started winning against America in all other aspects.~~

After all this nation returned its position back.  
In this this story is a very big lesson for Pakistan.

Q#01: paradox of international laws

Title: ~~Balance between international law & state order.~~

Just as norms governing of individuals ~~there~~ are in domestic law there are some other norms governing the behavior of states embodied in international law. ~~International law is not above the state but is also important for it.~~

Some lawyers deny legal character of international law, claiming that it lacks the distinctive characteristic of effective sanctions. This is resolved by

theory of consent, which claims that international law is found upon their acceptance by state thus bounding by international law becomes

exercising sovereignty. Despite ~~understanding of the passage is fine work on your grammar please~~ international law attempts to reconcile state sovereignty with the need for global order, reflecting both the power & limitation of state-sovereignty.

Q#05(B):

- 1- The doctor gave prescription ~~for~~ my cough
- 2- Nowaday Majid studies throughout the whole day
- 3- throw this pen ~~in~~ the dust bin

4- while walking along the bank of river, wordsworth saw ~~a large~~ number of daffodils.

5- In the examination you have to answer all the question with in an hour

### Q# 06:

1- To burn one's bridge:

After taking off without any notice the company ~~terminated~~ him and burn their bridges with him.

2- Big fish:

The company CEO is the big fish for employees.

3- ~~After~~ For good:

After having a fight, he left this friend for his good.

4- Top of the trees

After doing a lot of hardwork she reached at the top of the trees in her career.

5- To cut the Gordian knot.

After many difficulties he cut the Gordian knot & made bold decision.

Q#038

1- Yes, 'ad hominem' refers to a logical fallacy where an argument is attacked by targeting the person making argument, rather than addressing the argument itself. It involves discrediting the person instead of engaging with the substance of the argument.

2- Lincoln succeeded by diverting the attention of jury away from the legal points where he was at a disadvantage. He cleverly used an ad-hominem attack by drawing attention to the opponent's lack of familiarity with basic things like wearing his shirt correctly. This appealed to the prejudices of the frontiersmen on the jury, influencing their perception of the opponent's credibility & winning the case of Lincoln.

3- Lincoln's tactic was non-malicious because he didn't attack opponent in a mean spirited way. Instead, he highlighted a seemingly trivial matter to cast doubt on his opponent's overall competence. The success of the tactics shows that in this case the lack of malicious intent didn't matter; what mattered was the influence effectiveness of diverting attention & influence the jury.

4- The risk Lincoln took was that ad hominem attacks, even if effective, can be seen as manipulative & may not always hold up to a rigorous logical analysis. If I were an opposing lawyer, I might counter Lincoln's move by refocusing the jury's attention on the substantive legal points of the case, arguing that personal matters like shirt-wearing are irrelevant to legal issues at hand. I would aim to steer the discussion back to the merits of the case & away from distracting personal details.

Q#05:

One day a friend visited Hodja and said, "Hodja, I want to borrow your donkey!" ~~He~~ "I'm sorry," replied Hodja, "but I've already lent it to someone else. ~~But~~ As soon as he said this the donkey brayed. But ~~that~~ 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 words of donkey above my words doesn't deserve to be lent anything!"