

English Preus & Composition

Question 4:- Correction

- (b) I am one of those people who cannot describe what I feel.
- (d) The reading of poetry gives greater delight than reading of prose.
- (f) The professor and orator is dead.
- (h) You need not rebuke him.
- (a) Hundreds of students had gathered to attend the conference by Hassan Ali Ghandal.
- (c) Of novel and poetry, the last is more important
- (g) I never have and never will abuse anyone

Question 5:- Punctuation

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 his eyes and covering his 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!"

attempt in idiomatic and proverbial manner

(B)

- (i) The doctor gave me a prescription for my cough.
- (ii) Throw this pen in the dustbin.
- (iv) He went to the desert.
- (v) While walking along the bank of river, wordsworth saw a large number of daffodils.
- (vii) The bird flew over my head.
- (vi) I don't approve of your language, young man.

QUESTION 6:- Idioms

1. Big Fish: I suggest you invest in Apple as it's a big fish among other companies.
2. To burn one's bridges: This year I'm going to burn most of my bridges to free myself from toxic people.
3. Square peg in a round hole: I could see his creative abilities being wasted while working a desk job and he was like a square peg in a round hole.
8. For good:
I am not going to work there again because I have left for good.
9. To eat the humble pie.
Ali had been arguing with us but he ate the humble pie ~~the~~ and realised his mistake.
10. To give the devil his due: I am so done with putting up with his egotistical behaviour and its time to give the devil his due.

QUESTION 3:

attempt in idiomatic and proverbial manner

~~Fallacies~~

⇒ Question 5:

- a) Fallacy: Illogical or something unwarranted.
- b) Gleam: Sparkle or shine.
- c) plaintiff: The person who filled the case in court.
- d) Cripple: A person unable to walk properly.
- e) Vicious: Evil, malicious or unkind.

⇒ Question 1.

After reading..... means?

Yes, ~~ad hominem~~ means targeting the person speaking about an issue and ~~not~~ the issue itself. To make ~~your~~ ^{one's} meaning more impactful, he tries to degrade or target the person in opposition by remarking about anything that may have to do with him. This is done to draw eyes away from the issue at hand to gain leverage in presenting opposition to the issue/argument.

Question 2.

Lincoln succeeded in ~~convincing~~ the jury by using his wit and with the help of clever ~~ad hominem~~. Before the jury, he questioned his opponent's knowledge of law by cleverly making the jury think his opponent didn't even know basic fashion principles.

Question 3:-

Lincoln's tactic was non-malicious because he didn't insult his opponent's person nor personality. He just cleverly made it seem like the opponent lacked fashion sense and hence knowledge of law and he did it in a joking manner. He didn't point out any flaw that would make his intention be considered as malicious. And in the view of the result the tactic being non-malicious mattered because otherwise it would have disrupted the decorum of the courtroom. His opponent would have felt targeted and would have fought back harder.

Question 4:-

Lincoln took the risk of not presenting his points on the case at hand by the use of ad hominem. If the jury had not seen eye to eye with his remark about the shirt they could have easily rejected this opinion and he would have lost the case. If I was the opposing lawyer I would have pointed out the naivete of judging a book by its cover and that ~~they~~ we were in a court of law and not a fashion parade for the principles of fashion to actually matter despite being fashionably correct.

Question Precise

Title: Intricacies of International Law.

Just as domestic law governs individuals, international law governs states. Despite its name, international law does not have a central authority nor is formed by consensus. States, unlike individuals, are not bound by law and this unconventional framework of international law makes some lawyers criticize ~~the~~ ^{legal} standing of it its legal standing. True international legal system cannot exist with sovereign states because states would lose their sovereignty by obeying the law and law needs to be obeyed. Consent theory resolves this by implying that international law is accepted by states and hence keeping sovereignty. These conditionalities surrounding international law make people call it fake while others believe it can achieve peace sans political barriers. They both however fail to account the intricacies of international law as it combines state sovereignty with international order while preserving both concepts.

words: 136

Total words: 349.

Question 7 Translation

Rise and fall are a part of every nation's story. But it requires feeling of revival and national strength. After world war II, Japan was undergoing tough times. The destruction caused by atom bomb had annihilated two cities. But the biggest problem for the Japanese was the disrespect of an emperor. The disrespectful manner in which General ~~McArthur~~ McArthur had adopted in front of the Emperor added fuel to the Japanese's fire. Perhaps not in war but in every single other aspect Japan started competing America and ultimately, in a few decades, was successful in achieving its lost status. This tale holds a great lesson for Pakistan.

attempt in idiomatic and proverbial manner