

# Precis Paper

Q: No: 7

## Translation

Every nation comes across ups and downs; nevertheless, to stand firm, national integration and self-respect <sup>are</sup> of utmost importance. After the world war II, Japan was passing through hot waters. The destruction ~~of~~ caused by two atom bombs had already devastated two cities, yet the disrespect of the ruler was a far larger tragedy for the Japanese. The humiliating behavior of General Meek Arthur against the ruler ignited the spark of revenge among the Japanese. Though not in the battlefield, Japan left America behind in every other field. Subsequently, just after few decades, the nation succeeded to retrieve ~~its~~ her lost status. The story of Japan is a great lesson for Pakistan.

Q: No. 6

## Idioms

Big fish:

Being the ~~big fish~~ in the town, he exercises his influence over others, and even people also pay heed to his instructions.

To burn one's bridges:

To ace the exam, he left his lucrative job as he believed that the job could weaken his focus and determination. For him, it was like to burn his bridges.

To cut the Gordian Knot:

To cut the Gordian knot of climate change — excessive burning of fossil-fuels — the global leaders must join hands and promote renewable energy methods.

~~To eat humble pie~~

At the top of the tree:

In the contemporary world, ~~the artificial intelligence~~ of innovations and inventions, the artificial intelligence is at the top of the tree.

To give the devil his due:

Chief justice has promised that he would bring the culprits into the book to give the devil his due. He says that they cannot beat the rap.

---

Q: No. 5

Part: a 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 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."

Part: B-

## Prepositions

iii) Throw this pen into the dustbin.

iv) While walking along the bank of river---

vii) The bird flew over my head.

viii) In the examination you have to answer all the question within an hour.

ix) He went in the desert.

Q: no: 4

## Corrections

- ~~of~~ students
- (b) I am one of those persons who cannot describe what they feel.
- (c) Of novel and poetry, the latter is more important.
- (d) The reading of poetry gives greater delight than that of the reading of prose.
- (f) The professor and orator is dead.
- ~~X~~ ~~I~~ ~~have~~ ~~never~~ ~~abused~~ ~~and~~ ~~will~~ ~~never~~ ~~abuse~~ anyone.
- (h) You need not rebuke him.

Q: NO: 3

## Answers to the Questions

Ans-1:

Yes, I have a clear idea. Ad hominem is a legal term. It is a situation when an attorney of defense does not have much convincing arguments and points. Thus, to prolong the case and abuse the Plaintiff's attorney, the defence attorney tries to shake the argument.

Ans: 1

Yes, I have a clear idea of ad hominem after reading the passage. It is a legal term used by lawyers. It is a calculated and to the point response to an over-generalized and exaggerated behavior. In other words, ~~it may also a negative response that may end up with negative repercussions.~~

it is to highlight one's shortcomings that have nothing to do with the case under hearing

Ans: 2

Lincoln used an adroit and non-violent ad hominem. He addressed the jury in a respected way. His words 'justice is on my side' also helped him to make the mind of the jury. By saying the defense attorney's knowledge pretended and highlighting his negligence of wearing shirt inadequately, Lincoln completely gained the attention of the jury.

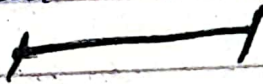
Ans: 3

Lincoln's tactics were calm and quite non-malicious as he rather than behaving abruptly and violently, he preferred to observe surroundings and behaviors of the jury. He did not have any anger or frustration in his eyes. If that is the reason, the jury was convinced from Lincoln's ad hominem. In view of the result, yes, it matters a lot whether the tactic was malicious or calm.

Q: 4

The risk Lincoln took by using *ad hominem* was that the opposition lawyer ~~may~~ <sup>could</sup> react that Lincoln has targeted him personally.

If I ~~would~~ were the opposing lawyer, I would have been told the jury that Lincoln had not plead the case as he owned nothing to tell. I conveyed to the jury that Lincoln was just getting personal as he felt his defeat.



Ans: 5

Fallacy: Falsification or something that is not valid.

Uplam: Shine

Plaintiff: The person who ascribes charges to someone in the court.

Cripple: breaking something or <sup>to</sup> make things worse

Vicious: Dangerous

}



Q: No: 2

paradox of international law

Précis

## International Law: An Uneasy Compromise Between State Sovereignty and Its Limitations.

Domestic laws and international laws are not synonymous with each other, though both are forms of norms. The former <sup>ones</sup> controls the character of individual whereas the latter deals with the states behavior. Unlike domestic norms, international laws do not seek social acceptance from the bulk of society. Some legal ~~argues~~ experts argue that global and domestic legal systems ~~do~~ are not compatible with sovereign states. They believe that states are either <sup>fully</sup> sovereign or not. They ~~be~~ advocate that the difference between individuals and states is: the latter ones have no laws above them. On the contrary, other professionals hold that an international law can only be of binding nature if states show willingness towards that law. Nevertheless, neither of the perspectives succeeds to define the true essence of international law. Since international law is a compromise between state sovereignty and its limitations, thereby, some

consider it bogus while others think that it is a global peace panacea.

### Additional Titles

- 1) International Law: An Attempt to Reconcile State Sovereignty and Global Order.
- 2) International Law: A Contested Term.