

## QUESTION # 04

### ANSWER: (CORRECTION)

- a. I am one of those persons, who cannot describe what they feel.
- b. Of novel and poetry, the latter is more important.
- c. The professor and orator is dead.
- d. You do not need to rebuke him.
- e. Reading poetry gives greater delight than reading prose.

## QUESTION # 05

### ANSWER: (PUNCTUATION)

- a. One day, a friend visited Hodja and said, "Hodja, I want to borrow your donkey." "I'm sorry", replied Hodja. "But I have already lent it to someone else. As soon as he said this, the donkey brayed. "But Hodja, I can hear the donkey. It is 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."

## b, (PREPOSITIONS)

- i. The doctor gave me a prescription for my cough.
- ii. Throw this pen ~~in~~ the dustbin.
- iii. While walking ~~besides~~ the bank of river, Wordsworth saw a large number of daffodils.
- iv. The ~~f~~ bird flew ~~above~~ my head.
- v. In the examination you have to answer all the questions ~~within~~ an hour.
- vi. He went ~~to~~ the desert.



## QUESTION # 06

### ANSWER: (IDIOMS)

- i. **Big Fish.**  
Meaning: An influential or prominent entity.  
Sentence: law enforcement agencies try to account big fishes of corporate agencies for their ill-practices.
- ii. **To burn one's bridges**  
Meaning: To remove any path of return.  
Sentence: She has burned her bridges for this exam, so that she could succeed at any cost.
- iii. **For good**  
Meaning: Work for betterment.  
Sentence: The country tries to reconsider their economic policies for good.
- iv. **To give the devil his due.**  
Meaning: To make the person taste his own wrong doings.  
Sentence: In order to give devil his due; judge ordered death sentence to murderer.

vs Square Peg in round hole

Meaning: Position of wrong thing at wrong place

Sentence: Diverging power to states at state level demonstrates square peg in the round hole



## QUESTION # 07

### ANSWER: (TRANSLATION)

Success and failures are tale of every nation. However, emotional desensitization and national integration are important pertaining to it. After World War-II, Japan came across

attempt in idiomatic and proverbial manner please

with times of trouble. Two cities were already destructed by the woes of Atom bomb. But the humiliation of their king was far greater shame than the event. The disgraceful behaviour of general MacArthur, which he opted towards the king fanned the flames of revenge in Japanese. With exception to battlefield, Japan overpowered America in every domains. At last, within few decades, this nation succeeded to uphold their lost prestige. There is huge lesson for Pakistan in this tale.

## QUESTION-02 (PRECIS)

"Allusive Nature of International Law"

Domestic law which drives the actions of individuals is parallel to International law. However, the difference lies in the nature of International law. The lack of consensus and central authority makes it feeble to overrule the sovereignty of states. Due to this many legal practitioners doubt its reliability and consider it as alien to legal system. They believe that either the states are true sovereign with no restrictions at all or they are under the shadow of International law. However, theory of consent projects that the acceptance of International law is itself expression of their sovereignty. Wimbledon case illustrates similar discourse, in which final authority was given to state by world court. It stills has wide capacity to inculcate various dimensions. Some consider it hoax while others offer capacity for lawyers to rejuvenate it. Neither of approaches justify the true inclusive nature of International law.

Words in Passage - 360

Words in Precis - 150

## QUESTION # 03 (COMPREHENSION)

Q1. Ad hominem means when someone cannot defeat the argument and logical discussion, one opt for abusing his counter. This will upheld the position of defender in the argument and leave the opponent appalled.

Q2. Lincoln succeeded in convincing the jury by Ad-hominem approach. Through this tactic, he cleverly deceived opponent point of view and made jury convinced psychologically by commenting on rationality of opponent's lawyer.

good very good

Q3. Lincoln move was non-malicious, because it neither came as planned to overturn justice or inflict any harm to the person. In the view of result, it really matters whether the tactic was malicious or not. Because, it could also end up against himself. Any malicious or harmful comment could have changed the decision of jury or resulted in a complain against him as well.

Q4. Lincoln took the risk of his case by using ad-hominem. He already knew the experience of his opponent and deliberately dive into ad-hominem at the cost of his case. If I had been opposing lawyer, I might have countered by saying:

"Mr. Jury! the place where you are sitting needs commendable appreciation, as it needs diverse approach to keep up with new advancements in the world. Hence, I am surely not surprised why Mr. Lincoln still stands at the other side of jury desk."

Q5. Fallacy - foolishness.

plz explain in the context of the passage

Glean - Sense of deception.

Plaintiff - One who lodges complain.

Cripple - destruction

Vicious - Harmful.