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### QUESTION NO. 3

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

#### QUESTIONS

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

Ans: ad hominem is a legal term, which is the opposite of ad rem, facing the issue. In ad hominem, the lawyer does not delve into legal intricacies of the case involved. He, on the contrary, launches personal and direct attacks and criticism on the opposing lawyer. This technique works sometimes, influencing the judge or jury.

2. How did Lincoln succeed in convincing the jury?

Ans: Lincoln followed the technique of ad hominem. He launched criticism on the personality of the opposing lawyer. While putting his plea before the jury, he said to the jury that his opposite lawyer had superficial knowledge of law through which he had been trying to influence the jury. He tried to prove his emotion of his by pointing the shirt of opposite lawyer, which, according to Lincoln, was not properly worn.

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

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Ans: Lincoln's tactic was non-malicious because he did not go too far into criticising the opposite lawyer. He did not create something by himself. On the contrary, he just identified the wrongly worn shirt of the opposite lawyer, using it as ad hominem. Resultantly, the jury decided in favour of Lincoln. The mistake that was identified by Lincoln was also noticed by the jury, as it was clear in front of it. Thus, his non-malicious tactic proved successful, in comparison to malicious tactic.

4. What risk did Lincoln take by using ad hominem? If you had been an opposing lawyer, how might you have countered Lincoln's move?

Ans: In using ad hominem, Lincoln took the risk of further weakening his case. Had the jury been convinced by the opposite lawyer into looking for the soundness of legal arguments, Lincoln would have been in trouble. Resultantly, jury might have decided against him. One could have countered Lincoln's ad hominem by turning the attention of jury towards the legal debate, for wearing of the shirt of was not a legal issue in point. Similarly, one could have also used the ad hominem to counter Lincoln's ad hominem.

5. Write the meaning of following words:

a) Fallacy - it means incorrect or

b) Gleam - It ~~means~~ shine or spark

c) Plaintiff - It ~~means~~ aggrieved party  
explain in context of the passage who puts petition in court

d) Cripple - It ~~means~~ the one who cannot  
~~walk properly~~

e) Vicious - It ~~means~~ harmful self-  
perpetuating.

## QUESTION NO.4

Correct any five of the  
following

### Correct Sentences

1. I am ~~one~~ of those persons  
who cannot describe what they  
feel.

2. The professor ~~and~~ orator is dead.

3. You ~~need~~ not rebuke him.

4. Sir Huzaiya left for Minnawali on last Friday, arriving <sup>here</sup> ~~there~~ on Monday.

5. Hundreds of students gathered to attend the conference by Hamam Ali Gondal.

### QUESTION NO. 5

(A) Punctuate the following passage:

One day a friend visited Hodja and said, "Hodja, I want to borrow your donkey". "I am sorry," replied Hodja "but <sup>at</sup> ~~it~~ <sup>is</sup> ~~it~~ <sup>already</sup> 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 does not deserve to  
be lent anything!"

(B)

Re-write the following sentences  
(ONLY FIVE) after filling the blanks  
with appropriate Prepositions.

- a. Nowadays Magid studies for the  
whole day.
- b. While walking along the bank of  
river, wordsworth saw a large  
number of daffodils.
- c. I do not approve of your  
language, young man.
- d. The bird flew over my head.
- e. In the examination you have to  
answer all the questions in  
an hour.

## QUESTION NO. 7

Translate the following into English by keeping in view any figurative / idiomatic expression.

Rise and fall of is the story of every nation, but sense of nationhood and nation's determination are important. In the aftermath of WWII, Japan was in troubled waters. She

destruction of atomic bomb had already destroyed two cities.

Even bigger dilemma for Japanese was humiliation of their King. General MacArthur's despicable behaviour against the King flamed the fire of revenge inside Japanese. Though not in battle field, Japan began suspecting America in all other

a.

b.



fields. At least, with-in few decades, this nation reclaimed its lost glory. This story entails valuable lesson for Pakistan.

### QUESTION NO. 6

Use any Five of the following idioms in your own sentences to bring out their meaning.

a. Big fish good very good

The government is determined to catch all the ~~to~~ big fishes in the system, avoiding tax.

b. To burn one's bridges

Their hostility has reached to such level that it seems they have burned their bridges.

c. The rank and file

The rank and file of the organisation is filled with competent officers.

QUESTION NO. 2

## QUESTION NO. 2

Unique Relation Between International Law And State-Sovereignty

International law regulates the conduct of states, while domestic law of individuals. Even though both are laws, nature of both is wide-apart. Unlike individuals, states are sovereign, putting it into conflict with international law, which does not have binding value. Many lawyers do not consider it law in a true sense. However, according to theory of consent, states follow international law of out of their will. In so doing, they are manifesting their sovereignty. Still, due to its unique nature, international law is taken differently. Some consider it of no value, while other think it capable of establishing peace on earth. However, both perspectives

do not express the true nature of international law, which is striving to strike a balance between international order and sovereign state. (120 words)

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