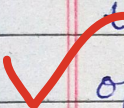
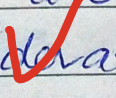


Question No. 2

32/80

Overall understanding the idea is ok
Title needs improvement.
Grammar is ok.

06/20

A scene in the British Court of law explains the classical example of fallacy where jurists turn from ad rem to ad hominem. Another story from the life of politically prudent and legally skilful Lincoln explains that ad hominem can sometimes change the decision of court. Lincoln  targeted the dressing sense of opponent lawyer and had won the case. The roots of this over-generalizing fallacy can be traced back to sophists. Similarly, the health of Eisenhower during 1956 nomination paper and Roosevelt's  government policy are other important consideration of ad hominem.

Avoid cutting

Such tactics divert attention from substantive issues to irrelevant personal traits.

Title:

The Ad Hominem Fallacy: Attacking the Man, Not the Argument

Precis should be one 3rd of original passage

Your passage reflect the original idea

Don't take direct sentences from the passage

It is not the narration do precis

Title should be self-defining and self-explanatory to the passage

Always write in third person

From Ad rem
to Ad hominem

Length of Answers is enough
Avoid Irrelevant Ideas and Detail
Avoid Repetition of Ideas
Don't take direct sentences from the passage

10/20

Question No. 1

During the 1971 war, Captain Ahsan Malik was assigned to defend the village of Kamalpur on the East Pakistan border along with 140 soldiers from 31 Baluch. Captain Ahsan showed courage and bravely fought against the enemies. His courage was honored by state with Sitara-e-Jurat. And Malik's enemy also praised the bravery of defending captain with small numbers of soldiers.

Question No. 2

On 20th December, 1943, American pilot Charles Brown was severely damaged by German fighters. At that time, Franz Stigler realized that humanity should preserve the dignity of war. So, he ordered his subordinate not to shoot the hapless parachuters, because they are

defenseless. Stizler saved the life of Charles Brown. Forty years later, when both reunited, their friendship lasted till death. As a result, one kind of kindness turned enmity into long-lasting friendship.

Question No. 3

The story of fighting within ethical bounds suggests that bravery and courage lie not in targetting the defenseless people but showing courage to save innocent lives. Similarly, the actions of Stizler and Erwin Rommel show that true bravery is defending armless citizens even though if they were enemies. In short, the passage suggests that ethical bounds and moral limits preserve the dignity of war as well as produce inspiring stories for future generations.

Question No. 4

The acts of kindness from one of the enemies can change enmity into friendship. For example, Stigler and Rommel ignored the orders of their superiors to preserve universality of ethical principles. Their initiatives made enemies, friends. In other words, courage means to fight with fighters and defend the hapless. This kind of bravery earns the bonds of lifelong friendship and transcends the arbitrary obstacles of enmity. In short, a true fighter uphold courage and the principles of morality to inspire the future generations.

Question No. 5

Franz Stigler and Charles Brown were enemies in the Second World War. When Stigler found Brown's B-17 in damaged conditions, he refrained his subordinate to spare their lives and escort them safely through German defense. If Stigler had acted on the orders of superiors, the friendship of Browns and Stigler would not have inspired the current generation; the ethical bounds of morality would have been crossed and violated. However, keeping humanity and moral definition of bravery in minds, Stigler not only saved the life of his enemy but also created an inspirational story.

Question No. 4

- (a) Hassan Ali Gondal gathered hundred of students to attend the conference.
- (b) I am one of those persons who cannot ^{describe what they feel} ~~describe~~ express their feelings.
- (c) Sir Huzafa left for Mianwali on last Friday and reached there on Monday.
- (d) You need not ~~to rebuke~~ him.
- (e) I have never ^{abused} and will never abuse anyone.

Question No. 5

4/5

Part A:

(iii) Throw this pen into ^{the} dustbin.

v) While walking along the bank of river, Wordsworth saw a large number of daffodils.

vii) The bird flew over my head.

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

iv) He went ^{into} through desert.

Part B

Two little frogs were playing about at the edge of a pool when an ox came down to the water to drink and by accident, trod on one of them and crushed the life out of him. When the old frog missed him, she asked his brother, "Where he was?" "He is dead, mother," said the little frog. "An enormous big creature with four legs came to our pool this morning and trampled him down in the mud."

"Enormous was he? Was he as big?" said the frog puffing herself out to look as big as possible. "Oh, yes, much bigger," was the answer. The frog puffed herself out more, "Was he as big as this", said she. "Oh yes yes, mother, much bigger," said the little frog, and yet again she puffed and puffed herself out till she was almost as round as a ball. "As big as..." she began, then, she burst.

Question No. 6

Narration

8/10

- ② The taxi driver asked as to where I wanted to be dropped.
- ③ The judge ordered to call the first witness.
- ④ The mother of boy said not to blame her for the accident.
- ⑤ He said that he had knocked on the door but ~~she~~ she had not answered.
- ⑥ The old lady requested for help to redirect her to the post office because she'd lost her way.