

TEST #03

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QUESTION #03

ANTONYMS

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1- Transgression | Observance. |
| 2- Enervate | Energize. |
| 3- Flout | Accept |
| 4- Coagulate | Dilute. |
| 5- Daunt | Encourage |
| 6- Bolster. | Weaken. |
| 7- Amalgamate | Separate |
| 8- Propitious | Hopeless |
| 9- Prodigious | Small |
| 10- Intimidate. | Help |

X ————— X

QUESTION #02

COMPREHENSION

Question #1

Ans The sensational journalism uses excessive use of misinformation and disinformation to confuse public at large. Spreading fake news, publishing unverified content and promoting controversial theories make it difficult for people to distinguish a false story from true fact. This has resulted in an eroded trust on media sources and public has been exposed to propaganda easily.

X ————— X

Question #02

Ans The framing of issues by media has diminished the ability of people to

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a complex topic from multiple angles. It has shaped perceptions of people in much simplistic way. Media has succeeded in promoting a black and white stance on an issue. Public cannot see beyond and above the binary narratives portrayed by sensationalistic media. This oversimplified world view has further contributed to public confusion.

X ————— X

Question #03

Ans Modern day media channels provide information in 24/7 news cycle. Large amounts of information is present with little time to comprehend it. Moreover, continuous replacement of old information with new one every moment makes it difficult for a person to process and interpret the continuous flow of changing information. It leads to mental fatigue, hampering a person's analytical ability. This mental state further exacerbate the disorientation among people.

X ————— X

Question no.4 :

Ans The conflicting cultural messages portrayed by media in the form of news, ads, and role models influence the societal expectations. It creates an identity and role confusion among its viewers due to showing conflicting cultural values. It also weakens a

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person's strong link to his own culture due to uncertainty and confusion. People when people portray cultural and societal values distinct and contradictory to their native culture and society, it results in societal disorganization and identity crisis.



QUESTION #10 PRECISE WRITING

SPORTSMANSHIP: A PERSONALITY TRAIT

Sportsmanship: A Personality Trait

Sportmanship is an attribute that includes fairness, self-control, courage, and persistence. When in group, it means treating others just with justice, respecting authority and opposite team and having a control on oneself while dealing intrapersonally. It is an intricate balance between fairness, motivation to win, and sense of equality. Any imbalance in these qualities results in conflict that erodes one's sportmanship. If the athlete becomes selfish, it diminishes the essence of sportmanship in him. Competition and winning are the two foundational concepts of modern sporting culture, especially of elite. These sportmen of elite group are considered rule-setters and are followed by others at large. But when anything is done

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against the defined rule or one cheats in a sport, it is considered as bad sportsmanship. Moreover, sore losers and bad winners are also part of this category. Sore losers are bad sportmen who have lost the game but blame it all on others. Although bad winners win the game but they lack the sportsmanship and show inflated self-esteem. Where the former lacks sense of accountability, the latter boast about victory by attacking opponent's self-esteem. Thus, a bad sportsmanship is to not respect others and it is against the ethical conduct of a sportsman.

Word Count = 204

X — X