

English (Precis and Composition)Part-II

Q2:-

Expert Knowledge and the Loss of the Whole View

In the modern world, our deep trust in experts has led to an unexpected problem. As knowledge becomes more specialized, we grow less capable of understanding the larger questions of human life. Each expert views human problems through a narrow lens, offering only partial truths that are often mistaken for complete answers. This fragmented approach makes it difficult to address complex issues like climate change, which demand moral, cultural, political, and scientific insight together. In contrast, earlier thinkers had a more integrated view of knowledge.

Excessive reliance on experts has also reduced confidence in common sense and everyday judgement, turning individuals into passive followers rather than independent thinkers. The answer is not to reject specialization, but to place it within a broader human framework. Education must encourage both depth and breadth of thought, helping people connect ideas and trust ordinary intelligence in dealing with life's shared concerns.



Q3:-

1- Author identifies that the popular understanding regarding tradition is that people believe that past information is of no use and it should be discarded to learn from the past. People believe that progress is the only way forward for development without taking in consideration to past. He believes that genuine progress involves roots. Moreover, this error is considered dangerous because without roots the progress remains hollow and can fade away easily.

2- The author implies that every renaissance in human history has involved tradition for progress. He further exemplifies the scholars of European Renaissance, Religious Reformers and scientific revolutions that they all involved tradition for the glory they reached.

3- By 'a living conversation across generations' the author means that traditions serve as torch bearers, they provide guidance from the past for a better future.

4- The paradox that exists for modern search of meaning is that the knowledge from past is regarded as unnecessary and not useful for modern times and without the tradition, the meaning obtained remains rootless and can easily be changed. The contemporary society is built upon this notion and the new generation believes that past knowledge is of no use to modern



problems.

5- Yes, the distinction between valuable traditions and harmful ones is possible. With proper judgement and real intelligence it can even be observed in contemporary times. The best example of such can be the changing of gender norms. Patriarchy was entrenched in old times and women were seen just as tools of men as 'Plato' in his 'Ideal state Theory' places her. However, the society has distinguished between valuable and harmful tradition and adopted only the essential knowledge, getting rid of the rest.

Q4 :-

II- He has been living in this city for ten years and knows every corner of it.

III- Scarcely had I reached the station when the train departed from the platform.

IV- Each of the students is required to submit their assignment before the deadline.

vi- The number of unemployed graduates is increasing every year in the country.

vii- The committee has been deliberating on the proposal since morning but has not yet arrived at any consensus.



Q5:-

A:-

The minister addressing the gathering said, "my fellow citizens, we stand today at a critical juncture in our nation's history; we must ask ourselves, 'are we prepared to face the challenges ahead or shall we succumb to despondency and inaction?'" Dr. Ahmed, the renowned economist, had warned us last year that, unless immediate reforms are undertaken, the economy will collapse. However, his advice was not heeded; now we find ourselves in precisely the predicament. He had predicted therefore, I urge you all to support the government's new economic policy, which though painful in the short term will yield beneficial results in the long run. Let's not, he continued, repeat the mistakes of the past; let's move forward with determination and courage.

B:-

- i- The judge acquitted him of the charge of theft.
- ii- We must abide by the rules of the institution.
- iii- He is deficient in common sense despite his education.
- iv- The principal presided over the function yesterday.



- v- The new policy is prejudicial to the interests of small farmers and landless labourers.

06 :-

i- Venal

- The venal official accepted a bribe to alter the report

- Venial

- Lying was considered a venial mistake.

ii- Deprecate

- The teacher deprecated rude behavior in the classroom.

- Depreciate

- The value of car will depreciate over time.

iii- Mendacious

- The mendacious witness gave false testimony in the court.

- Mendacity

- His reputation was ruined because of his mendacity.

vi- Appraise

- The jeweller will appraise the value of the necklace.

- Apprise

- Please apprise me of any changes in the schedule.



viii - Eminent

- The eminent scientist received an international award.

- Imminent

- Dark clouds signalled that a storm was imminent.

Q7:-

Literature is the pulse of any society which reflects its moral and spiritual condition. When the literature of a nation deteriorates, it should be understood that the nation is heading toward its downfall. Sadly, today's literature has become commercialized and the mafia has trapped it. The writer who sells his pen actually sells his conscience. Actual literature is which raises the voice of truth and speaks against the false, no matter how many sacrifices it may have to make. But in today's world such a courageous writer is rare. Most writers bow their heads to the authority and are busy in making the powerful class happy through their writings. This is the betrayal of literature and a treason against the nation.

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(THE END)