

Roll No.

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0(KCS-J)9

Paper : I (B & C)

Compulsory Paper

Time Allowed : 2 hours] [Maximum Marks : 60

Note : (i) Use of Bare Acts is not allowed.

(ii) The answer to each question or part thereof should begin on a fresh page.

1. (a) Translate the following passage into Urdu or Hindi : 15

Hunger is one of the beneficent and terrible instincts. It is, indeed, the very fire of life, underlying all impulses to labour, and moving man to noble activities by its imperious demands. It is hunger which brings these stalwart navvies together to cut paths through mountains, to intersect the lands with the great iron ways which bring city into daily communication with city. Hunger is the overseer of those men erecting palaces and prison houses. Hunger sits at the loom weaving the wondrous fabrics of cotton and silk. Hunger labours at the furnace and the plough, coercing the native indolence of man into

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strenuous and incessant activity. Let food be abundant and easy of access, and civilization becomes impossible; for our higher effects are dependent on our lower impulses in an indissoluble manner. Nothing but the necessities of food will force man to labour, which he hates, and will always avoid when possible. If in this sense, hunger is seen to be a beneficent instinct, in another sense it is terrible; for when its progress is unchecked it becomes a devouring flame, destroying all that is noble in man, subjugating his humanity, and making the brute dominant in him, till finally life itself is extinguished.

(b) Translate the following passage into English : 15

تجسس اور ترسیل فطرت انسانی کے لازمی اجزاء ہیں۔ اپنے گرد پیش کے واقعات اور سرگرمیوں سے باخبر رہنے کی خواہش نیز اپنے داخلی و خارجی کوائف سے معاشرے کے دیگر افراد کو مطلع کرنے کی کوشش انسانی زندگی کا ناگزیر فعل ہے۔ انسان کی اس ازلی خواہش کے بائس فرد سے فرد کا رابطہ ممکن ہوا اور نتیجہً معاشرے کا قیام عمل میں آیا۔ اس دو طرفہ عمل کو بڑی آسانی سے رپورٹنگ (خبرنگاری) سے تعبیر کیا جاسکتا ہے جس کا محور و مرکز خبر یا اطلاع ہے۔ انسانی تہذیب و تمدن کی تاریخ کے مطالعے سے اندازہ ہوتا ہے کہ زمانہ ماقبل تاریخ میں بھی انسان خبر اور خبر رسانی کے مفہوم سے آشنا تھا اور زبان کی عدم موجودگی میں بعض علامتوں، نشانوں، اشاروں اور بسا اوقات تصاویر کی مدد سے اپنی

بات کی ترسیل کرتا تھا اور دیگر افراد کے حالات سے آگاہی حاصل کرتا تھا۔ زمانہ قدیم میں جنگ یا آفات ارضی و سماعی کی اطلاع دینے والا شخص اصل اولین رپورٹر تھا جو اطلاع فراہم کرنے پر مامور تھا۔ خبر نے انسانی تہذیب کے ارتقا میں اہم رول ادا کیا ہے اور ایک صحت مند جمہوری معاشرے کی نشوونما کا انحصار خبر کے آزادانہ تبادلے یا بہاؤ پر ہے۔ موجودہ دور میں خبر نے لازمی شعبہء حیات کی حیثیت اختیار کر لی ہے اور اب اس پر پابندی کی صورت میں انسان عدم تحفظ اور بے یقینی کی فضا میں سانس لیتا نظر آتا ہے۔ خبر پر پابندی جمہوریت کے لئے انتہائی مضر ہے جب کہ آمریت اور شخصی اقتدار کا فروغ صرف اس صورت میں ممکن ہے جب خبر یا آزادی رائے اور اظہار پر مکمل پابندی عائد ہو۔

OR

Translate the following passage into English :

भारत संसार का शिरोमणि देश है। इसमें प्राकृतिक सम्पदा का विपुल भंडार है। सभी महत्त्वपूर्ण धातुएँ भारत में उपलब्ध होती हैं। सिंधु, गंगा, यमुना, गोदावरी, कावेरी और नर्मदा अपने अमृत-जल से इसकी धरती को सींचती हैं। यहां की उर्वरा भूमि सदैव कंचन उगलती है। ऋतु-

चक्र सदैव मन को आकर्षित करता रहता है। भारत-भूमि के वैभव से विदेशी सदैव आकर्षित होते रहे हैं। अनेक विदेशियों ने यहां किसी न किसी रूप में आकर ज्ञान एवं वैभव प्राप्त करने का प्रयास किया। अनेक महापुरुषों ने यहां जन्म लेकर मानवता का पाठ पढ़ाया।

भारत का अतीत गौरव के उच्चतम शिखर पर था। नालन्दा और तक्षशिला जैसे विद्यालय ज्ञान और विज्ञान के अध्ययन के अद्भुत केंद्र थे। पाणिनि जैसे वैयाकरण और चाणक्य जैसे अर्थशास्त्री एवं राजनीतिज्ञ तक्षशिला के ही अध्यापक रहे थे। वैज्ञानिक प्रगति के क्षेत्र में प्राचीन भारत अपनी चरम सीमा पर था। आज भी भारत के वैज्ञानिक सफल वैज्ञानिक परीक्षण करके विश्व में सम्मान अर्जित कर रहे हैं।

भारत ने संसार की उदारता एवं सर्व-धर्म-समन्वय का पाठ पढ़ाया है। जो यहां आया यहीं का होकर रह गया। शायद भारत के इसी लचीलेपन ने उसे कालजयी बनाया है। आज न प्राचीन मिस्र है न रोम, न यूनान - पर आधुनिक युग में भी भारत अपनी समस्त प्राचीनता को समेटे हुए आज भी विद्यमान है। आज यह संसार का एक महत्त्वपूर्ण देश है - संसार का सबसे बड़ा गणतंत्र।

2. Make a precis of the following passage in English in your own words in about one third of its length (120-130 words). Marks will be deducted if your precis is longer or shorter than the prescribed length : 30

Exploration of and expansion into outer space is fet one more step towards mankind's ultimate progress. Man's thirst for knowledge, his curiosity to unravel the mysteries of nature are the drives behind space research. By the middle of the last century man had accumulated enough practical experience of space travel to be able to assess the practical benefits of space research. What are they ? First and foremost is the acquisition of invaluable scientific information essential for fundamental natural studies, for the exploration of the solar system's planets and remote objects in the galaxy, and for the understanding of evolutionary processes in the universe. What we learn about outer space helps us understand the laws governing the evolution of matter, living matter included, leads to a more through study of the structure of our earth, and goes a long way towards resolving mankind's pressing problems, such as the

rational use of terrestrial resources and the protection of the environment.

Space research has enabled us to make impressive headway in obtaining important information about the state of the atmosphere, in the study of oceans and in determining the biomass content. The remote sensing of the earth from space helps explore the earth's vegetation, determine the quantitative and qualitative composition of forest massing, assess mineral deposits, forecast crop yields, warn people of impending natural disasters, and carry out glacial surveys, which are important to navigation.

Besides, there are a few far-reaching objectives of space research. First of all it aims at exploring outer space and celestial bodies as a likely future habitat for man. It is still a bit too early for man to think of quitting the earth, but we should already see other planets as our potential new homes. Secondly, there are the earth's energy problems to deal with. We shall eventually use up our oil, natural gas, coal and wood. Atomic energy is an alternative to these, but we must look for new energy sources because human civilization depends heavily on energy for its continued existence. Enormous solar energy resources

are found in outer space. The storing of this energy by space solar stations and its transfer to earth is a crucial technological problem, but one that has the potential of doing the highest good to mankind. (375 words)

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