

present time, if half of the politicians in Europe would relinquish the notion that laziness is crime and go away and do nothing for a little space, we should certainly gain by it. Other examples come crowding into mind. Thus, every now and then, certain religious sects hold conferences; but though there are evils abroad that are mountains high, though the fate of civilization is still doubtful, the members who attend these conferences spend their time condemning the length of ladies' skirts and the noisiness of dance bands. They would all be better employed lying flat on their backs somewhere, staring at the sky and recovering their mental health.

Q.3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

(20)

Education ought to teach us how to be in love and what to be in love with. The great things of history have been done by the great lovers, by the saints and men of science, and artists, and the problem of civilization is to give every man a chance of being a saint, a man of science, or an artist. But this problem cannot be attempted, much less solved, unless men desire to be saints, men of science, and artists. And if they are to desire that continuously and consciously, they must be taught what it means to be these. We think of the man of science or the artist, if not of the saint, as a being with peculiar gifts, not as one who exercises, more precisely and incessantly perhaps, activities which we all ought to exercise. It is a commonplace now that art has ebbed away out of our ordinary life, out of all the things which we use, and that it is practiced no longer by workmen but only by a few painters and sculptors. That has happened because we no longer recognize the aesthetic activity of the spirit, so common to all men. We do not know that when a man makes anything he ought to make it beautiful for the sake of doing so, and that when a man buys anything he ought to demand beauty in it, for the sake of beauty. We think of beauty if we think of it at all as a mere source of pleasure, and therefore it means to us ornament, added to things for which we can pay extra as we choose. But beauty is not an ornament to life, or to the things made by man. It is an essential part of both. The aesthetic activity, when it reveals itself in things made by men, reveals itself in design, just as it reveals itself in the design of all natural things. It shapes objects as the moral activity shapes actions, and we ought to recognize it in the objects and value it, as we recognize and value moral activity in actions. And as actions empty of the moral activity are distasteful to us, so should objects be that are empty of the aesthetic activity. But this is not so with most of us. We do not value it; do not even recognize it, or the lack of it, in the work of others. The artist, of whatever kind, is a man so much aware of the beauty of the universe that he must impart the same beauty to whatever he makes. He has exercised his aesthetic activity in the discovery of the beauty in the universe before he exercises it in imparting beauty to that which he makes. He has seen things in that relation in his own work, whatever it may be. And just as he sees that relation for its own sake, so he produces it for its own sake and satisfies the desire of his spirit in doing so. And we should value his work; we should desire that relation in all things made by man, if we too have the habit of seeing that relation in the universe, and if we knew that, when we see it, we are exercising an activity of the spirit and satisfying a spiritual desire. And we should also know that work without beauty means unsatisfied spiritual desire in the worker; that it is waste of life and common evil and danger, like thought without truth, or action without righteousness.

## Questions

1. What has been lamented in the text? (4)
2. What is the difference between an ordinary man and an artist? (4)
3. How can we make our lives beautiful and charming? (4)
4. What does the writer actually mean when he says, "Beauty is not an ornament to life?" (4)
5. Do art and beauty affect our practical life and morals? Justify whether you agree or disagree. (4)

Q.4. (a) Correct only five of the following: (5)

- (i) In the accident one of my arms was broken and my legs bruised.
  - (ii) The people who had been raising slogans against the government for many hours they wanted increase in their salaries.
  - (iii) You have been working very hard for the last two years. Isn't it?
  - (iv) John could hardly do not better than to have taught a bass of such dimensions.
  - (v) I who have no chance to meet him would rather go with you instead of sitting at home.
  - (vi) He not only comes there for swimming but also for coaching new swimmers.
  - (vii) When he visited the fair last time, he bought no less than twenty school bags.
  - (viii) Ten cattles were grazing in the field
- (b) Re-write the following sentences (Only FIVE) after filling in the blanks appropriately: (5)

- (i) I cannot buy this car \_\_\_\_\_ this price.  
(a) for (b) in (c) at (d) on
- (ii) Send these books \_\_\_\_\_ my home address.  
(a) on (b) at (c) in (d) to
- (iii) Monkeys live \_\_\_\_\_ trees.  
(a) in (b) at (c) upon (d) on
- (iv) I said it \_\_\_\_\_ his face.  
(a) at (b) on (c) to (d) upon
- (v) The manager \_\_\_\_\_ the receipt of my letter promptly.  
(a) accepted (b) realized (c) recognized (d) acknowledged
- (vi) Most foreign students don't like American coffee, and \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) I don't too (b) either don't  
(c) neither don't I (d) neither do I
- (vii) We \_\_\_\_\_ take care of our parents when they are old.  
(a) could (b) would (c) might (d) ought to
- (viii) Musaf \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden the whole of yesterday.  
(a) has dug (b) was digging (c) dug (d) had dug

## Reading Comprehension

Q1

Answer

The text highlights lament of art in a man's life. The passage has been demystified that art has gone away from a human life and necessities of a man. Unfortunately, art has limited to artists because an ordinary man has lost spiritual satisfaction of art. This decreasing value of art in human life has been lamented in the text.

Q2

Answer

An ordinary man and an artist are entirely different persons. An artist examines natural beauty in the universe and creates the same relation in his art with a great spirit. Contrarily it, an ordinary man does not strive to explore beauty of nature, rather considering beauty just a source of happiness available in market or demand and supply phenomenon. This great spirit-



ual satisfaction make difference between an ordinary man and an artist.

3-

Answer

According to the passage, a man can make his life beautiful and charming by spiritual aesthetization. Human can observe charming beauty presenting in nature and can try to create the same beauty in their works of life. This approach can make human lives beautiful and charming.

4-

Answer

The writer clearly expresses his view on the statement, 'beauty is not an ornament to life.' In fact, he means that beauty is a pure spiritual gift, which adds essence to both human lives and necessities of life created with a great aesthetic spirit. This indicates writer's opinion on the value of art in his statement, 'beauty is not an ornament to life.'

5-

Answer

Undenably, art and beauty affects practical life and morals of human. A

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great charm and discipline in art really shapes a man's character. As a result, he makes his life with essence of inner purification. This aesthetic satisfaction has a great influence on a man's practical life.



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**PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**  
**COMBINED COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION**  
**FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POSTS OF**  
**PROVINCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE, ETC - 2021**  
**CASE NO. 3C2022**

**SUBJECT: ENGLISH (Precis, Comprehension & Translation)**

**TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS** **MAXIMUM MARKS: 100**

**NOTE:**

- i. All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
- ii. Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper.
- iii. No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.
- iv. Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.

**Q.No.1** Write a paragraph of 200 words on any ONE of the following topics: (20 Marks)

- a. The role of NCOC in combating Covid 19.
- b. Pleasures of reading -
- c. The role of print journalism in the age of social media
- d. Optimism in life

**Q.No.2** Use any Ten of the following idiomatic expressions in sentences to make their meaning clear. (10 Marks)

a. go cold turkey	g. treasure trove
b. jump the gun	h. dead ringer
c. soften the blow	i. be over the moon
d. like two peas in a pod	j. in a pickle
e. up to the minute	k. hit the hay
f. hook, line and sinker	l. take a rain check

**Q.No.3** Write an application to the Medical Superintendent of your district hospital for insufficient supply of medicine in the emergency ward. (10 Marks)

OR

Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper highlighting the role of electronic media in creating awareness about the moral and social values in our society.

**Q.No.4** Write the antonyms of the following words. (5 Marks)

a. Fiasco   b. Sapient   c. Dainty   d. Arduous   e. Mitigate

**Q.No.5** Change the narration of any FIVE of the following sentences. (5 Marks)

1. The teacher said, "Honesty is the best policy."
2. The professor said, "If wishes were horses, beggars would ride."
3. He said, "During the college days I took a morning walk daily."
4. The peon said, "The principal was not in his office when the visitor came."
5. The teacher said, "The class is going on a picnic tomorrow."
6. My younger brother said, "I want new clothes."
7. You said to him, "No, your brother did not come here yesterday."
8. I said to him, "Sir, my book was stolen by somebody from my desk yesterday."

2/10

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# SUPPLEMENT

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Invigilator \_\_\_\_\_

Space for affixing Centre Seal  
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## Narration

- 1- The teacher said that honesty is the best policy.
- 2- The professor said that if wishes were horses, beggars would ride.
- 3- He said that during the college days he had taken a morning walk every day.
- 4- The peon said that the principal had not been in his office when the visitor had come.
- 5- The teacher said that the class was going on a picnic the next day.
- 6- My younger brother said that he wanted new clothes.
- 7- You told him that <sup>(me?)</sup> his brother had not come there the day before. <sup>OR he?</sup>
- 8- I told him in a respectful manner that my book had been stolen by somebody from my desk a day before.

## Translation

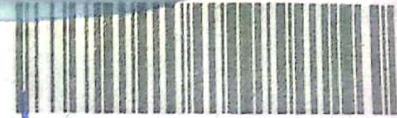
It is unbelievable that science has increased limitless productivity of different goods. All types of industries work through scientific machinery. Human work is no more necessary. Machines do all work. Clothes, sugar, steel-produ-

## Exercise 5

سائنس نے مختلف اشیاء کی پیداوار میں کس حد تک اضافہ کیا ہے یہ ناقابلِ فہم ہے۔ ہر قسم کی صنعتیں سائنسی مشینری کے ذریعے کام کر رہی ہیں۔ انسانی محنت اب ضروری نہیں رہی۔ تمام کام مشینوں سے ہوتا ہے۔ کپڑا، چینی، سنیل کی اشیاء، کاغذ اور دیگر بہت سی اشیاء بڑے پیمانے پر تیار کی جا رہی ہیں۔ زراعت کے لیے سائنسی آلات کا استعمال کیا جا رہا ہے تاکہ زمین سے زیادہ سے زیادہ فصلیں پیدا ہو سکیں۔ نتیجتاً دنیا مزید خوشحال ہوئی ہے اور معیارِ زندگی بلند ہوا ہے۔



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ets, paper, and many other goods are being prepared at large extent. Scientific instruments have been used in agriculture for more agricultural products. Resultantly, the world has become more prosperous and standard of life has become eminent.