



سندھي امتحان / امتحان
Mock Exams CSS-2023
December 2022 (FINAL MOCK)
ENGLISH (PRECIS AND COMPOSITION)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	PART-I (MCQS)	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 80

NOTE:

- i. **Part-II** is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.
- ii. Attempt **ALL** questions from **PART-II**.
- iii. All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
- iv. Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper.

PART-II

Q. 2 Make a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title.

(15+5=20)

Sociologists recognize that social stratification is a society-wide system that makes inequalities apparent. While there are always inequalities between individuals, sociologists are interested in larger social patterns. Stratification is not about individual inequalities, but about systematic inequalities based on group membership, classes, and the like. No individual, rich or poor, can be blamed for social inequalities. A person's social standing is affected by the structure of society. Although individuals may support or fight inequalities, social stratification is created and supported by society as a whole.

Factors that define stratification vary in different societies. In most societies, stratification is an economic system, based on wealth, the net value of money and assets a person has, and income, a person's wages or investment dividends. While people are regularly categorized based on how rich or poor they are, other important factors influence social standing. For example, in some cultures, wisdom and charisma are valued, and people who have them are revered more than those who don't. In some cultures, the elderly are esteemed; in others, the elderly are disparaged or overlooked. Societies' cultural beliefs often reinforce the inequalities of stratification.

One key determinant of social standing is the social standing of one's parents. Parents tend to pass their social position on to their children. People inherit not only social standing but also the cultural norms that accompany a certain lifestyle. They share these with a network of friends and family members. Social standing becomes a comfort zone, a familiar lifestyle, and an identity.

Other determinants are found in a society's occupational structure. Teachers, for example, often have high levels of education but receive relatively low pay. Many believe that teaching is a noble profession, so teachers should do their jobs for love of their profession and the good of their students, not for money. Yet no successful executive or entrepreneur would embrace that attitude in the business world, where profits are valued as a driving force. Cultural attitudes and beliefs like these support and perpetuate social inequalities.

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

(20)

My father was back in work within days of his return home. He had a spell in the shipyard, where the last of the great Belfast liners, the *CANBERRA*, was under construction, and then moved to an electronics firm in the east of the city. (These were the days when computers were the size of small houses and were built by sheet metal workers). A short time after he started in the job, one of his colleagues was sacked for taking off time to get married. The workforce went on strike to get the colleague reinstated. The dispute, dubbed the Honeymoon Strike, made the Belfast papers. My mother told me not long ago that she and my father, with four young sons, were hit so hard by that strike, that for years afterwards they were financially spending, ruining to stand still. I don't know how the strike ended, but whether or not the colleague got his old job back, he was soon in another, better one. I remember visiting him and his wife when I was still quite young, in their new bungalow in Belfast northern suburbs. I believe they left Belfast soon after the Troubles began.

My father then was thirty-seven, the age I am today. My Hither and I are father and son, which is to say we are close without knowing very much about one another. We talk about events, rather than emotions. We keep from each other certain of our hopes and fears and doubts. I have never for instance asked my father whether he has dwelt on the direction his life might have taken if at certain moments he had made certain other choices. Whatever, he found himself, with a million and a half of his fellows, living in what was in all but name a civil war. As a grown up I try often to imagine what it must be like to be faced with such a situation. What, in the previous course of your life, prepares you for arriving, as my father did, at the scene of a bomb blast close to your brother's place of work and seeing what you suppose, from the colour of the hair to be your brother lying in the road, only to find that you are cradling the remains of a woman?

1. From your reading of the passage what do you infer about the nature of the 'Troubles' the writer mentions. (4)
2. What according to the writer were the working conditions in the Electronics firm where his father worked? (4)
3. Why was his father's colleague sacked? (4)
4. How does the writer show that as father and son they do not know much about each other? (4)
5. Explain these words/phrases in the passage: (4)

Made the Belfast papers, had a spell, dubbed, was sacked, hit hard.

Q. 4 Correct any FIVE of the following sentences.

(10)

- a) "Why are you shouting on me?" He asked the boy.
- b) They sat under the shadow of a tree and took some rest.
- c) He is neither intelligent, nor he is clever.
- d) Driving late night he saw the moon on the highway.
- e) When all are said and done, truth would be clear.
- f) Go home and take a cold showering to soothe you.
- g) They have resolved never go back to that market.

Q. 5. A. Change the narration of the following:

(5)

- Customer: Do you have any good ointment for rash skin?
 Salesman: Whose skin is it?
 Customer: Human skin!
 Salesman: Aaaaaah, I thought you needed it for yourself.
 Customer: What do you mean? Am I not human?
 Salesman: May be. But I wanted to know the age or skin type.
 Customer: My age is the same age as I am!
 Salesman: You can say that again; however, it does not answer my question.

B. Punctuate the following passage:

(5)

It had everything superstars Lionel Messi and Kylian Mbappe going head to head dramatic comeback goals and a nerve wracking penalty shootout decider social media was set into meltdown sports stars around the world were transfixed and those at Walsley Stadium were treated to a mouth watering showpiece I couldn't imagine that's happening where you see two great teams going toe to toe and no-one takes a backward step and Ferdinand on BBC One ex England striker Alan Shearer added weight to the match as it was just an unbelievable final I've never seen anything like it and I don't think I'll ever see anything like it again it was staggering

Q.6. A. Make sentences to illustrate the meaning of any FIVE of the following.

(5)

- (i) To bring to book
- (ii) To carry one's own cross
- (iii) Blind faith
- (iv) To take with a pinch of salt
- (v) To be an underdog
- (vi) To have the last laugh
- (vii) Born tough

B. Explain the difference between the following word pairs (any FIVE) by using each word in your own sentences.

(5)

- (i) Pore, Pour
- (ii) Vanish, Disappear
- (iii) Astonish, Surprise
- (iv) Province, Providence
- (v) Blast, Ballast
- (vi) Sore, Sour
- (vii) Withhold, Withdraw

Q.7. Translate the following into English, keeping in view the idiomatic/figurative expression.

(10)

جس نے خود کو پہچان لیا اس نے خدا کو پہچاننا نہیں سیکھا اور قرآن مجید میں بالخصوص تفکر یا غور و فکر کو بہت اہمیت دی گئی ہے۔ جگہ جگہ انسان کو تفکر اور تدبیر کا حکم دیا گیا ہے کہ وہ آسمانوں اور زمین کی تخلیق اور اپنی تخلیق پر غور کرے۔ خود شناسی کے لئے پہلی شرط یہ ہے کہ انسان خود سے سچ بولے، اپنے من میں سچے دل سے جھانکنے کا حوصلہ پیدا کرے۔ خود احتسابی کی حرمت رکھنا جو جب خالق کائنات نے کہا کہ "میں نے چاہا پہچانا جانوں، اس لئے میں نے مخلوق کو پیدا کیا" تو معلوم ہوا کہ ہماری تخلیق کا مقصد خالق کی پہچان، لیکن یہ پہچان کیسے ہو وہ ایسے کہ حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام سے پوچھا گیا "خدا کو کیسے پہچائیں" ، جواب ملا "خود کو پہچانو خدا کو پہچان جانو گے"۔

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e.g. cultural expectations are different from teacher than from entrepreneurs, thus supports social stratification.

Q.2 (words count: 105)

COMPREHENSION:

ANSWER NO. 1:

The 'troubles', the writer mentioned in the passage are of different natures. It includes financial troubles which were stricken to them due to labour strike as well as emotional troubles that were faced by them in the period of civil war. Thus, the writer mentioned financial and emotional troubles.

ANSWER NO. 2:

The writer mentioned disruptive and chaotic working conditions of the electronic firm where his father worked. It was disruptive because as soon as his father joined the firm, labour strike began to reinstate their one colleague. Thus, the

strike really hit them financially for years.

ANSWER NO. 3:

His father's colleague was sacked for taking days off to get married. Then, the crisis began as the workforce of the firm went on strike named as Honey-moon strike to reinstate their fellow colleague back on job. However, the strike hit the writer's family financially for years.

ANSWER NO. 4:

The writer depicted their relation ^{through} certain illustrations that show that the father and son do not know about each other much. He writes that they both discuss events rather emotions as well as their conversation lacks emotional elements as they do not discuss their hopes, fears and doubts. Thus, they both do not know much about each other.

ANSWER NO. 5:

Explanation of phrases:

Made the Belfast papers: The phrase means the event made the headlines in the Belfast newspaper.

Had a spell: It means that his father spent short period of time in the shipyard industry.

Dubbed: the phrase "dubbed" means title or name that was particularly used for the specific event.

Was sacked: the phrase "sacked" means here for employment end as one was removed from his job by the authority.

Hit hard: "hit hard" means something that affects one in serious manners and has drastic implications on one's life.

PUNCTUATION:

It had everything. Superstars Lionel Messi and Kylian Mbappe going head to head ; dramatic comeback, goals and a nerve wrecking penalty shootout decider. Social media was sent into meltdown. Sports stars, around

the world, were transfixed and those in
in Lusail Stadium were treated to a
mouthwatering showpiece. 'I couldn't
imagine that happening where you see
two great teams going toe to toe
and no-one takes a back step',
said Ferdinand on BBC. One ex-
England striker, Alan Shearer added,
were breathless, 'it was just an
unbelievable final. I've never seen
anything like it and I don't think
I'll ever see anything like it again.
It was staggering.'

TRANSLATION:

One finds God who finds himself.
Knowledge and wisdom have been
given high regards in all holy
scriptures, particularly in ^{the} Holy
Quran as well. It has been mentioned
multiple times that man should do
contemplation and intellection, and
he should be considerate about the
creation of sky and earth and the creation

of his own. Foremost condition for self-identification is that one speaks truth to himself and gains courage to reflect at oneself. He must have courage to do self-accountability. As Allah Almighty says, 'embrace Him, identify Him, find Him, therefore you have been created.' Thus, it signifies that purpose of our creation is to identify one's creator but how it is achievable. It is attainable as Hazrat Esa (A.S) have been asked that 'how one can find God', he replied, 'find yourself so that you will find God?'