



## National Officers Academy

Mock Exams CSS-2023

September 2022 (Mock-2)

### ENGLISH (PRECIS AND COMPOSITION)

<b>TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS</b>	<b>PART-I (MCQS)</b>	<b>MAXIMUM MARKS = 20</b>
<b>PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES</b>	<b>PART-II</b>	<b>MAXIMUM MARKS = 80</b>
<b>NOTE:</b>		
i. <b>Part-II</b> is to be attempted on the separate <b>Answer Book</b> .		
ii. Attempt <b>ALL</b> questions from <b>PART-II</b> .		
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)**

We often come across situations and incidents, which appear quite contradictory to the known laws of Nature, creating doubts about the impartiality of divine justice. For instance, an honest, duty-conscious, morally elevated person is often seen caught in adversities in one form or the other, or is suddenly struck with a great misfortune in life as though he/she were being punished by God for a great sin. On the other hand, we find persons engaged in worst types of corrupt practices living in peace and prosperity. An idler wins a jackpot or inherits a fortune from unexpected quarters, whereas a hard working intelligent person is found suffering endlessly for want of basic necessities. One person achieves great success with little effort, whereas another does not succeed in spite of his best efforts. Such phenomena are popularly ascribed to the role of fate. Unprecedented natural calamities like famine, epidemics, tornadoes and floods, damage by lightning and earthquakes and untimely death are also commonly attributed to the will of God and called predestined. Such unexpected happenings as financial loss, accidents, sudden mental/ physical disability and physical separation from a dear one are also attributed to fate. Such unexpected adversities are rare, but they do occur in life. At times, they leave such deep imprints on the psyche, that it is not possible to ignore them.

Those who are not familiar with the mysteries of divine justice become very much perplexed by such experiences and form prejudiced opinions, which, in some form or the other, hinder their mental and spiritual progress. Many become resentful towards God, blame Him for favoritism and injustice. A few even become atheists, considering the futility of worshipping God who does not respond to prayer in distress, despite their prolonged adherence to religiosity. Then there is a class of devotees who serve the saints and worship deities in expectation of some material gains. However, if they are visited with some failure, unfavorable circumstances, or mishap coincidentally, their adoration changes to contempt of disbelief. There are quite a few believers in this world who correlate people, places and things with good and bad luck. Such superstitions have caused extreme miseries to innocent persons. The root cause for such irrational behavior is the belief that whatever come to pass is predestined by God and the beings created by Him have absolutely no role in shaping their own destiny. Quite a few persons in this world forsake their responsibility in the mistaken belief that the gain and loss being predestined, there is no necessity of personal effort.

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

**(20)**

Philosophy of Education is a label applied to the study of the purpose, process, nature and ideals of education. It can be considered a branch of both philosophy and education. Education can be defined as the teaching and learning of specific skills, and the imparting of knowledge, judgment and wisdom, and is something broader than the societal institution of education we often speak of. Many educationalists consider it a weak and woolly field, too far removed from the practical applications of the real world to be useful. But philosophers dating back to Plato and the Ancient Greeks have given the area much thought and emphasis, and there is little doubt that their work has helped shape the practice of education over the millennia. Plato is the earliest important educational thinker, and education is an essential element in "The Republic" (his most important work on philosophy and political theory, written around 360 B.C.). In it, he advocates some rather extreme methods: removing children from their mothers' care and raising them as wards of the state, and differentiating children suitable to the various castes, the highest receiving the most education, so that they could act as guardians of the city and care for the less able. He believed that education should be holistic, including facts, skills, physical discipline, music and art. Plato believed that talent and intelligence is not distributed genetically and thus is found in children born to all classes, although his proposed system of selective public education for an educated minority

of the population does not really follow a democratic model.

Aristotle considered human nature, habit and reason to be equally important forces to be cultivated in education, the ultimate aim of which should be to produce good and virtuous citizens. He proposed that teachers lead their students systematically, and that repetition be used as a key tool to develop good habits, unlike Socrates' emphasis on questioning his listeners to bring out their own ideas. He emphasized the balancing of the theoretical and practical aspects of subjects taught, among which he explicitly mentions reading, writing, mathematics, music, physical education, literature, history, and a wide range of sciences, as well as play, which he also considered important.

During the Medieval period, the idea of Perennialism was first formulated by St. Thomas Aquinas in his work "De Magistro". Perennialism holds that one should teach those things deemed to be of everlasting importance to all people everywhere, namely principles and reasoning, not just facts (which are apt to change over time), and that one should teach first about people, not machines or techniques. It was originally religious in nature, and it was only much later that a theory of secular perennialism developed.

During the Renaissance, the French skeptic Michel de Montaigne (1533 - 1592) was one of the first to critically look at education. Unusually for his time, Montaigne was willing to question the conventional wisdom of the period, calling into question the whole edifice of the educational system, and the implicit assumption that university-educated philosophers were necessarily wiser than uneducated farm workers, for example.

#### Questions:

1. What is the difference between the approaches of Socrates and Aristotle?
2. Why do educationists consider philosophy a 'weak and woolly' field?
3. What do you understand by the term 'Perennialism', in the context of the given comprehension passage?
4. Were Plato's beliefs about education democratic?
5. Why did Aquinas propose a model of education which did not lay much emphasis on facts?

#### Q. 4 Correct any FIVE of the following sentences.

(10)

- i. The new models are not only less expensive but more efficient also.
- ii. He does not have some devotion to his studies.
- iii. Playing a game regularly is better than to read books always.
- iv. A good reader must be hardworking and possess intelleginece.
- v. Do not avoid to consult a doctor.
- vi. The teacher gave the boy an advice which he refused.
- vii. You ought to have regarded him your brother.
- viii. Having entered his house, the door was shut at once.

#### Q. 5. A. Change the following dialogue, written in direct speech, into indirect speech.

(5)

**Mohsin:** Tabish! Still wondering! What has happened to Rashid is obvious.

**Tabish:** Don't you think this is wrong?

**Mohsin:** Not so. He, perhaps, deserves that.

**Tabish:** I don't think so.

**Mohsin:** You don't know the reality. He did not give you a chance to know about him.

**Tabish:** I know him well. But maybe, you are right. We don't know anyone completely.

**Mohsin:** Yes my dear! His attitude was not good with the boss though he was good with us all.

**Tabish:** But what has happened is disturbing.

**Mohsin:** Everything turns out to be good later when we see realistically. Let's have a lunch.

#### B. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.

(5)

- (a) Government departments are accountable \_\_\_\_\_ their spending.
- (b) Apparently he seems inactive but he is very active \_\_\_\_\_ the scouting movement.
- (c) She is very adaptable \_\_\_\_\_ change.
- (d) She said the government would bring----- the necessary legislation to deal with the problem.
- (e) When we like a leader, we are afraid \_\_\_\_\_ questioning his wrongs in public.
- (f) She is anxious \_\_\_\_\_ something happening to her children.
- (g) They were appreciative \_\_\_\_\_ what we had done for them.

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

**(5)**

- i. Out of sorts
- ii. The gift of the gab
- iii. Fiddle about
- iv. Flog a dead horse
- v. Chase your tail
- vi. Leave in the lurch
- vii. Murphy's law
- viii. Itching palm

**B. Make sentences with any FIVE of the following pairs of words.**

**(5)**

- i. Outbreak, Breakout
- ii. Acculturate, Acclimatize
- iii. Premier, Premiere
- iv. Corps, Corpse
- v. Brooch, Broad
- vi. Demeanor, Demean
- vii. Ghostly, Ghastly
- viii. Plaintiff, Plaintive

**Q.7. Translate the following into English, keeping in view the idiomatic/figurative expression. (10)**

کسی بات کے بارے میں بے بنیاد خوف، اندیشے اور خیال پر یقین کر لینے کو توہم پرستی کہا جاتا ہے۔ توہم پرستی کی تاریخ اتنی ہی پرانی ہے جتنی انسانی زندگی کے ارتقاء کی۔ قدیم زمانے کے غیر مہذب اور وحشی انسان کے لیے وسیع کائنات کی ہر چیز پر اسرار تھی۔ موسم کی تبدیلیاں، سورج اور چاند ستاروں کی گردش، زلزلے، آندھیاں، دریا، سمندر، وحشی اور خونخوار جانور یہ سب چیزیں اس کی عقل اور فہم سے بالاتر تھیں۔ اس کو تنہا ان سب کا مقابلہ کرنا تھا۔ وہ تنہا بھی تھا اور ان سب سے کمزور بھی۔ اس کو یہ بھی معلوم نہ تھا کہ یہ سب کیا ہے؟ کیوں ہے؟ اور وہ ان سے کس طرح مقابلہ کرے۔ اس لیے وہ ہر طاقتور چیز سے خوف کھانے لگا۔ خوف نے اسے ان کی پوجا کرنے پر مجبور کیا۔ وہ اپنے گرد و پیش کی چیزوں کی اصلیت سے لاعلم تھا۔ اس لئے اس کے دماغ نے خیالی عقیدے تراشے اور وہم کی ابتدا ہو گئی۔

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**Best of Luck for CSS-2023**

### Q 3 Comprehension

Ans 1 Socrates emphasized on the generation of new ideas. He gave importance to practical work along with the theory of subjects. He considered reading, writing, mathematics and physical education important for human welfare.

On the other hand, Aristotle emphasized on the inclusion of human nature, habits and reasons in education. He thought that sole aim of the education should be to produce civilized citizen. He opined that teachers should leader their students systematically.

too long ans  
reduce the length

Ans 2 Educationalists considered philosophy a weak and wolly field because it lacks the practical applications of the real world. These applications are beneficial for humanity. Also, philosophy deals

with ideas and thoughts only. It has no practical application, and therefore it is considered weak and wholly field.

Ans3 Perennialism means that one should teach those things, to people, which are beneficial for them. These things should include principles and reason. These things should not include facts. Also, Perennialism stresses on teaching about people first and then about material things.

Ans4. No, Plato beliefs about education were not democratic. He believed that education is sacred and it include facts, discipline, arts and Music. He believed in the education of selective people who are talented and intelligent naturally.

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/20\_\_\_

Ans 5. Aquinas proposed a model of education which did not lay emphasis on facts because facts are prone to change over time. Therefore, his model of education was based on principles and reasons. Similarly, the nature of his model was religious in nature.

ans are satisfactory according to format  
and basic rules  
overall its satisfactory 9/20

## Q4 Correction

- i) The new models are not only less expensive but efficient also.
- ii) He does not have any devotion to his studies.
- iii) <sup>o</sup> Playing a game regularly is better than ~~to~~ reading books always.
- iv) A good reader must be hardworking and intelligent.
- v) Do not forget to consult a doctor.
- vi) The teacher gave <sup>a piece of</sup> ~~the~~ advice to boy which he refused.
- vi) The teacher gave the boy a piece of advice which he refused.
- vii) You ought to have regarded him as your brother.
- viii) After <sup>having</sup> ~~he~~ entered his house, the door was shut at once.

Q5 Mohsin exclaimed ~~at~~ ~~the~~ Tabish with wonder that what has happened to Rashid is obvious. Tabish asked him if he do not think that <sup>was</sup> is wrong. Mohsin replied negatively that he deserved that. Tabish said he does think so. Mohsin said that he do not know the reality. <sup>that</sup> Rashid had not given you the chance to know about him. Tabish answered that he know him well. But might <sup>be</sup> that you are right. because we do know anyone completely.

His attitude ~~had~~ was not good with boss although he was good with them.

Tabish said that what is happening is disturbing.

Mohsin that everything turns out to be good when they see realistically. <sup>Let's</sup> suggested that they should have a lunch.

this part needs improvement



## Q6A

out of sort

Akmal is on leave today because he is out of sort.

gift of gab

My parents have gift of the gab and immediately solved my problem.

Fiddle about

They spend a lot of time on fiddling about the future endeavours.

flog a dead  
horse

They were flogging a dead horse because they had already lost the battle.

Chase your  
trail

Doing a lot of effort but achieving nothing is like chasing your trail.

Leave in the  
lurch

Ahmed's friend left him in the lurch when he needed him most.

Murphy's Law

He had two options to do a task but he used Murphy's Law and resulted in catastrophe.

Itching palm

The clerk has a itching palm and therefore he demanded bribe.

i) **Outbreak** After the outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic, world had faced huge lockdowns.

**breakout** He break out with his friends after getting married.

ii) **Acculturate** After the spread of globalization, many people acculturate the values of west

**Acclimatize** After remaining for 15 years in Muree, he acclimatize of this!

iii) **Premier** Shahbaz Sharif is the premier of Pakistan since May 2022.

**Premiere** The premiere trailer of the hollywood film would be released in the end of year.

iv) **Corps** Frontier Corps, FC, perform their duty at the borders of Pakistan

**Corpse** The Corpse was brought in hospital for post mortem.

v) **Brooch** She was wearing a brooch at right side of her chest ~~coat~~ - coat.

**Broad** The ground was so broad that two person at its ends cannot see each other visibly.

vi **Demeanor** His demeanor was so good that he welcome his enemy in his home  
**demean** Western countries are busy to demean Islam by calling muslims terrorists.

vii) **Ghostly** Ahmed entered the house in such a ghostly manner that his parents thought him as thief.

**Ghostly** Due to accident, his face became so ghostly that everyone frightened.

**Plaintiff** The plaintiff is a person who file a case against another person in court

**Plaintive** He looks plaintive after failing in exams.

A belief resulting from false conception, fear and ideas is called superstition. The history of superstition is as old as evolution of human life. Everything of the universe was mysterious for uncivilized and fierce human of the old age. The changes in weather, the sun and moon, the revolution of the stars, earthquakes, storms, rivers, sea and ferocious animals were above his mentality. He had to face all alone. He was weak and alone. He even did not know about them and their purpose. He lacked the knowledge to face them. Therefore, he started to <sup>be</sup> scared from everything. Fear forced him to worship them. He had no knowledge about things in his surrounding. So he start to develop beliefs with his immature minds and superstition came to existence.