

<u>Roll No</u>	TEST SERIES -II for CSS-2024	<u>Name</u>
	<u>ENGLISH (PRECIS & COMPOSITION)</u>	
TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	(PART-I MCQS): 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS : 20
	(PART-II): 2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS : 80
NOTE: (i) Attempt PART-I (MCQS) first on the same Question Paper which shall be taken back after 30 minutes. (ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.		

PART-I (MCQS) COMPULSORY

Q.1 (a) Encircle the word most similar in meaning to the capitalized word. (10)

1. **LOUCHE**
(a) Gauche (b) Heroic (c) Brilliant (d) Disreputable
2. **PLACATE**
(a) To make sure (b) To annoy (c) To pacify (d) To flatten out
3. **PARAMOUNT**
(a) Crucial (b) Broad (c) Supreme (d) Famous
4. **FORESTALL**
(a) Avoid (b) Frighten (c) Preempt (d) Disappoint
5. **PROHIBITIVE**
(a) Swanky (b) Unaffordable (c) Fancy (d) Closed
6. **CHIVALROUS**
(a) Impoverished (b) Impetuous (c) Gallant (d) Brave
7. **VENERATE**
(a) Accuse (b) Abuse (c) Respect (d) Defame
8. **FULSOME**
(a) Excessive (b) Liberal (c) Generous (d) Smooth
9. **CIRCUITOUS**
(a) Direct (b) Strong (c) Cyclic (d) Weak
10. **PARSIMONIOUS**
(a) Haughty (b) Prodigal (c) Miserly (d) Cruel

ENGLISH (PRÉCIS & COMPOSITION)

(b) Encircle the word most opposite in meaning to the capitalized word. (10)

11. **PODGY**

- (a) Corpulent (b) Beaming (c) Ordinary (d) Emaciated

12. **TRADUCE**

- (a) Deduce (b) Extol (c) Presuppose (d) Converge

13. **CALLOUS**

- (a) Compact (b) Hardened (c) Sensitive (d) Soft

14. **DISTILL**

- (a) Dilute (b) Rare (c) Infuse (d) Extract

15. **PEREMPTORY**

- (a) Deferential (b) Weak (c) Resistant (d) Moderate

16. **SALUTARY**

- (a) Farewell (b) Moderate (c) Noxious (d) Objectionable

17. **PREPOSTEROUS**

- (a) Apologetic (b) Credible (c) Conceited (d) Complaisant

18. **UISSANCE**

- (a) Repudiation (b) Impotence (c) Approbation (d) Ignorance

19. **EXACTING**

- (a) Harsh (b) Rigid (c) Onerous (d) Careless

20. **CHURLISH**

- (a) Courteous (b) Coarse (c) Modest (d) Niggardly

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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) Candidate must write Q.No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q.No. in the Q. Paper.		
(v) No. Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.		
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.		

PART-II

Q.2 Write a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title. (20)

In the last few centuries, liberal thought developed immense trust in the rational individualism. It depicted individual humans as independent rational agents, and has made these rational agents, and has made these mystical creatures the basis of modern society. Democracy is founded on the idea that the voters know the best, free market capitalism believes that the consumer is always right, and the liberal education teaches students to think for themselves. It is mistake, however, to put so much trust in the rational individualism. Post colonial and feminist thinkers have pointed out this 'rational individual' be a chauvinistic Western fantasy, glorifying the autonomy and power of upper-class white men. Behavioral economists and evolutionary psychologists have demonstrated that most human decisions are based on emotional reactions and heuristic shortcuts rather than on rational analysis, and that while our emotions and heuristics were perhaps were suitable for dealing with life in the stone age, they are woefully inadequate in the Silicone age.

Not only rationality, but individuality too is a myth. Humans rarely think for themselves. Rather, we think in groups. Just as it takes a tribe to raise a child, it also takes tribe invent a tool, solve a conflict, or cure a disease. No individual knows everything to build a cathedral, an atomic bomb, or an aircraft. What gave Homo Sapiens an edge over all other animals and turned us into the masters of the planet was not our individual rationality, but our unparallel ability to think together in large groups.

Individual humans know embarrassingly little about the world, and as history progressed, they came to know less and less. A hunter gatherer in Stone Age knew how to make his own clothes, how to start fire, how to hunt rabbits and how to escape lions. We think we know far more today. We rely on the expertise of others for almost all our needs. In one humbling experiment, people were asked to evaluate how well they understood the working of an ordinary zip. Most people confidently replied that they understood them very well – after all they use the zip all the time. They were then asked to describe in as much detail as possible all the steps involved in the zip's operation. Most had no idea. This is what Steven Sloman and Philip Fernbach have termed 'the knowledge illusion'. We think we know a lot, even though individually we know very little, because we know treat knowledge in the minds of others as if it were our own.

Q.3 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end. (20)

A political community may be viewed as a group of people living together under a common regime, with a common set of authorities to make important decisions for a group as a whole. To the extent that the regime is legitimate, we would further specify that the people have internalized a common set of rules, given the predominately achievement-oriented norms which seem to be a necessary concomitant of industrial society, these rules must apply equally to the entire population or precisely those criteria (e.g., language) which are basis for blocking individual social mobility, can become the basis for cleavage which threatens the integration of the political community.

Among the post-tribal multilingual populations where masses are illiterate, generally unaware of national events, and have low expectations of social and economic mobility, the problem is largely irrelevant, even if such populations have a linguistically distinct elite group. In contrast, when the general population of a society is going through the early stages of social mobilization, the language group conflicts seem particularly likely to occur; they may develop animosities, which take a life of their own and persist beyond the situation, which gave rise to them. The degree to which this happens may be significantly affected by the type of policy which the government adopts during the transitional period.

The likelihood that linguistic division will lead to political conflict is particularly great when the language cleavages are linked with the presence of a dominant group which blocks the social mobility of members of a subordinate group, partly at least, on the basis of language factors. Where a dominant group holds the positions of power at the head of the major bureaucracies in a modern society, and gives preferences in recruitments to those who speak the dominant language, any submerged group has the options of assimilation, non-mobility or group resistance. If an individual is overwhelmed numerically or psychologically by the dominant language, if his group is proportionately too small to maintain a self-contained community within the society, assimilation usually occurs. In contrast, if one is part of a numerous or geographically concentrated minority group, assimilation is more difficult and is more likely to seem unreasonable. If a group is numerous and mobilized political resistance is likely.

Questions:

Q.1 What threatens the basis of integration of the community in a multilingual society, according to the writer? **(05)**

Q.2 How does group resistance take place on the basis of language? **(05)**

Q.3 Under what circumstances the process of assimilation happens? **(05)**

Q.4 Explain in your own words the concept of social mobility? **(05)**

Q.4 (a) Correct any FIVE of the following sentences: (05)

1. You are always finding faults with my work.
2. I suggest that he presents a bit of evidence.
3. I consider poetry rather more interesting than music.
4. The coach along with his teammates and family hail from his native city.
5. I could not help but laugh.
6. I regret at my decision to go abroad.
7. The boy was looking for a job since five years.
8. I do not like household works.

(b) Punctuate the following Paragraph with suitable marks. (05)

T S Eliot said No poet artist of any age has his complete meaning alone his appreciation is the appreciation of the relation to the dead poets and artists to evaluate any work of art one must therefore compare and contrast it with the dead T S Eliot goes on to say what happens when a new work of art is created is something that happens simultaneously to all the works of art which preceded it this view in its final analysis leads to the conclusion that are never improves

Q.5 (a) Rewrite the following sentences (ONLY FIVE) after filling in the blanks with appropriate prepositions. (05)

1. No matter what happens I will stand _____ you.
2. Unless you pay _____, I shall not hand _____ documents to you.
3. How can I make _____ losses in such a short time?
4. Look _____ when you are crossing the main road.
5. The bomb went _____ suddenly and many people were injured.
6. One can always fall _____ upon me in hard times.
7. Good jobs are hard to come _____ these days.
8. This performance is a disgrace _____ the school.

(b) Change the voice of any FIVE of the following sentences. (05)

1. By whom were you given permission to sit in the class?
2. Who is bothering you?
3. She was dismissed from service because she was irregular.
4. Saleem requested me lend him some money.
5. The Pakistani team was beaten by the Indian team in a WC match.
6. He was ordered to leave the country immediately.
7. The accused was arrested while he was trying to escape from the court.

Q.6 (a) Use any FIVE of the following pairs of words in sentences; illustrating their meanings. (05)

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Moral, Morale | 2. Valueless, Invaluable |
| 3. Discreet, Discrete | 4. Libel, Liable |
| 5. Barred, Bard | 6. Complacent, Complaisant |
| 7. Ingenious, Ingenuous | 8. Veracity, Voracity |

(b) Use FIVE of the following expressions in sentences to bring out their meanings. (05)

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Stick to one's guns | 2. Spin a yarn |
| 3. The gift of the gab | 4. The Primrose path |
| 5. To turn the tables | 6. To upset the applecart |
| 7. To cry wolf | 8. Head and tail |

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

ایک مذہبی مصلح کی حیثیت سے سرسید احمد خاں نے مذہب اور جدید سائنس میں قرآن کی مقبولیت کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے مصالحت کرنے کی کوشش کی ہے۔ ان کے ذہن میں یہ خوف تھا کہ مغربی سائنس کی تعلیم کا مطالعہ مذہبی عقائد پر بُرے اثرات مرتب کریگا۔ یہاں پر وہ اتنا غلط نہیں تھا اور ایک شے تک وہ اتنا ٹھیک تھا۔ مکالمے کے بعد اس نے کہا کہ سائنس مذہب کے مخالف نہ کر سکے گی۔ یہ سچ ہے کہ سائنس ہمیں طبی کائنات اور مذہب کے اہم مسائل کے حوالے سے بتاتی ہے جو کہ اخلاقی یا ما بعد الطبیعیاتی۔ دوسری طرف بہر حال مذہب میں کافی حد تک سائنس کے حوالے سے اختلاف نظر آتا ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر اسلام میں تخلیق کائنات کا تصور، معجزہ، جنت اور دوزخ، فرشتوں اور شیطان پر پختہ یقین۔ قدیم فلسفہ علم کے حوالے سے ان کا کہنا تھا کہ وہ آج کی دنیا میں استعمال نہیں ہوگی۔ یہ یونانی سائنس کے تصادم سے لیا گیا ہے اور یہ تمام کا تمام نظریہ ہے جدید سائنس آخر کار ان کے ناقابل تردید قسم کے تجربات ہیں۔

English precis

Q/NO: 01

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1) | | 11) | |
| 2) | (c) | 12) | |
| 3) | (c) | 13) | (b) |
| 4) | (c) | 14) | (c) |
| 5) | (d) | 15) | (d) |
| 6) | (c) | 16) | (c) |
| 7) | (c) | 17) | (b) |
| 8) | (a) | 18) | |
| 9) | (c) | 19) | |
| 10) | (b) | 20) | (c) |

Q/NO: 4(a)

Sentence correction

- 1) You are always finding faults with my work.
You are always finding faults ~~at~~ my work.
- 2) The coach along with his teammates and family hail from his native city.
The coach along with his teammates and family ~~hails~~ from his native city.
- 3) I regret ~~ed~~ my decision to go abroad.
I regret ~~ed~~ my decision ~~of~~ going abroad.
- 4) The boy was looking for a job since five years.
The boy was looking for a job for five years.
- 5) I could not help but laugh.
I could not help but ~~laughed~~.

Q/NO: 4(b)

Punctuate the paragraphs

T.S. Eliot said, "No poet or artist of any age has his complete meaning alone. The appreciation is the appreciation is the appreciation of the relation to the dead poets and artists. To evaluate any work of art, one must therefore compare and contrast it with the dead." T.S. Eliot goes on to say, "What happens, when a new work of art is created, is something that happens simultaneously to all the works of art, which preceded it." This view, in its final analysis, leads to the conclusion that art never improves.

Q/NO: 5(a)

Rewrite the sentences and fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.

- 1) No matter what happens I will stand by you.
- 2) How can I make up losses in such a short time.
- 3) Look around when you are crossing the main road.
- 4) Good jobs are hard to come by these days.
- 5) This performance is a disgrace for the school.

Q/NO: 5(b)

Change the voice of the sentences

- 1) By whom were you given permission to sit in the class.
Who gave you the permission to sit in the class.
- 2) Who is bothering you?
Whom are you being bothered by.
- 3) Saleem requested me to lend him some money.
I was requested by Saleem to lend him some money.
- 4) The Pakistani team was beaten by the Indian team in WC match.
The Indian team beat the Pakistani team in WC match.
- 5) He was ordered to leave the country immediately.
They ordered him to leave the country immediately.

Q/No: 06(a)

Use the pair of words in sentences; illustrating their meanings.

- 1) Moral, Morale.

Moral
It is our moral duty to help the poor.

Morale
Appreciation by the commander has raised the morale of the soldiers.

- 2) valueless, Invaluable

valueless
It's valueless to cry ^{for some time} after the time is over.

Invaluable
Services of Quaid-e-Azam for the Muslims were invaluable.

3) Distinguished, Discreet

Discreet

He is appreciated everywhere for his discreet nature.

Discrete

Rules of the games are put across the players in discrete terms, before the game starts.

4) Libel, Liable

Any libel ^{against any one,} appearing in newspaper, without any solid ground is objectionable.

Liable

The student is liable to pay the outstanding fee.

5) Complacent, Complaisant

Complacent

The teacher welcomed the students in complacent mood.

Complaisant

She was always found complaisant towards her subordinates.

Q/NO: 6(b)

Use the idiomatic expression in sentences to bring out their meanings.

1) Stick to one's guns

One should stick to his guns if he is on right.

2) The gift of the gab

The speaker has the gift of the gab and speaks excellently.

3) To turn the tables

He has turned the tables by his own version of logic and took everyone aback.

4) To cry wolf.

She is now crying wolf to prove her innocence.

5) Head and Tail

The students apply head and tail method when they don't know the exact solution of the given problem.

Q/NO: 07

Translation

پہلے تو پتہ نہ تھا کہ اس کا جواب کیا ہے۔ لیکن اب اس کا جواب مل گیا ہے۔

As a religious reformer, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, keeping in view the popularity of Holy Quran in modern science and religion, had tried for the reconciliation. He feared that the study of western science shall negatively impact the religious beliefs. He was not ^{too} wrong on this front and right on this, Makaleh when said that science would not oppose religion. It is true that ^{the} science unfolds upon us the moral and metaphysical problems of religion and ^{natural} physical universe. However, on the other hand, disagreement to a great extent is found in religion about science. For example, in Islam, the firm belief on the concept of creation of universe, miracles, Heaven and Hell, angels and

Knowledge philosophy would be of no use in today's world. It is taken in contrast with Greek science and it is their ^{whole} ideology that the modern science is eventually their incontrovertible belief experiments.

2/NO: 02

Write précis of given passage and suggest the suitable title.

Liberal thought overemphasises the rational individualism by forming it the basis of modern society. Democracy believes in collective thought of people and capitalism lionize the consumer. Post colonial and feminist thinkers, behavioral economists and evolutionary psychologists have termed the 'rational individual' a redundant idea in modern society. Rational individual is a myth because human approach could be erratic or compared to the collective thought of group. The group thinking has raised the humans above the animals.

Individual humans' knowledge has become limited with the progress in the history so, we rely on others for our daily needs. Today in contrast to the ancient times when the simple needs of survival could be individually met with. Self assumption of having knowledge of a great extent is flawed, this was termed as 'knowledge illusion' by Steven Stalman and Philip Fernbach. (words: 138)

Title: Individualism: Impractical Idea Today.

Q/NO: 03

Read the passage and answer the questions given at the end.

- 1) How does the writer threaten the basis according to the writer?

According to writer the likelihood of linguistic division could lead to the political conflict, which could be great particularly when the language cleavages are linked in presence of dominant group, which blocks the social mobility of members of a particular group, which is subordinate. Dominant group holding key posts in bureaucracy may favor the speakers of dominant language at the expense of weaker group.

- 2) How does the group resistance takes place on the basis of language.

Group resistance takes place when the dominant language group holds the key positions and gives favor to those speaking the same language as of dominant group, at the cost of the subordinate group. It leads to the friction, which ultimately results in group resistance.

- 3) Under what process the assimilation happens

Date: _____

If an individual is overwhelmed numerically and psychologically by dominant language. If his group is too small to maintain self contained community within the society, assimilation usually occurs.

- 4) Explain the concept of social mobility. Social mobility is a gradual process in which a group of society slowly internalizes the norms and traditions of larger society and with slow internalization of customs and traditions of that society, the group assume the new identity and gets merged in the larger whole. This is known as social mobility.