



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION – 2016 FOR RECRUITMENT TO  
POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

<u>Roll Number</u>
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**ENGLISH (PRECIS & 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>

- 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**

2. Write a précis of the following passage in about 120 words and suggest a suitable title: (20)

During my vacation last May, I had a hard time choosing a tour. Flights to Japan, Hong Kong and Australia are just too common. What I wanted was somewhere exciting and exotic, a place where I could be spared from the holiday tour crowds. I was so happy when John called up, suggesting a trip to Cherokee, a county in the state of Oklahoma. I agreed and went off with the preparation immediately.

We took a flight to Cherokee and visited a town called Qualla Boundary surrounded by magnificent mountain scenery, the town painted a paradise before us. With its Oconaluftee Indian Village reproducing tribal crafts and lifestyles of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and the outdoor historical pageant *Unto These Hills* playing six times weekly in the summer nights, Qualla Boundary tries to present a brief image of the Cherokee past to the tourists.

Despite the language barrier, we managed to find our way to the souvenir shops with the help of the natives. The shops were filled with rubber tomahawks and colorful traditional war bonnets, made of dyed turkey feathers. Tepees, cone-shaped tents made from animal skin, were also pitched near the shops. "Welcome! Want to get anything?" We looked up and saw a middle-aged man smiling at us. We were very surprised by his fluent English. He introduced himself as George and we ended up chatting till lunch time when he invited us for lunch at a nearby coffee shop.

"Sometimes, I've to work from morning to sunset during the tour season. Anyway, this is still better off than being a woodcutter ..." Remembrance weighed heavy on George's mind and he went on to tell us that he used to cut firewood for a living but could hardly make ends meet. We learnt from him that the Cherokees do not depend solely on trade for survival. During the tour off-peak period, the tribe would have to try out other means for income. One of the successful ways is the "Bingo Weekend". On the Friday afternoons of the Bingo weekends, a large bingo hall was opened, attracting huge crowds of people to the various kinds of games like the Super Jackpot and the Warrior Game Special. According to George, these forms of entertainment fetch them great returns.

Our final stop in Qualla Boundary was at the museum where arts, ranging from the simple hand-woven oak baskets to wood and stone carvings of wolves, ravens and other symbols of Cherokee cosmology are displayed.

Back at home, I really missed the place and I would of course look forward to the next trip to another exotic place.

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. (20)

Suggested Title: A vacation in Cherokee

Indent the paragraph.

Precis: The author ~~suggested~~ <sup>struggled</sup> in choosing a place to visit during his vacation, until his friend recommended a trip to Cherokee, a country in the state of Oklahoma. In Cherokee, they visited a town called Qualla Boundary. It was surrounded by a majestic sight of mountains. The town showcased its history through outdoor historical pageants and by recreating tribal crafts. In spite of the language constraints, the author and his friend explored the town with the help of the natives. They visited the <sup>souvenir</sup> shops ~~which sold rubber tomahawks and war bonnets~~. In the shop, they came to know that the major sources of income of Cherokees were trade and Bingo Weekend. Their final destination in Qualla Boundary was a museum. It displayed numerous traditional arts and symbols of Cherokee cosmology. This experience left them longing to visit more places in the future.

Total words = 462

Precis = 150

Avoid cutting. Idea is ok. Mistakes identified.



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Roll Number

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**PART-II**

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

All the evils in this world are brought about by the persons who are always up and doing, but do not know when they ought to be up nor what they ought to be doing. The devil, I take it, is still the busiest creature in the universe, and I can quite imagine him denouncing laziness and becoming angry at the smallest waste of time. In his kingdom, I will wager, nobody is allowed to do nothing, not even for a single afternoon. The world, we all freely admit, is in a muddle but I for one do not think that it is laziness that has brought it to such a pass. It is not the active virtues that it lacks but the passive ones; it is capable of anything but kindness and a little steady thought. There is still plenty of energy in the world (there never were more fussy people about), but most of it is simply misdirected. If, for example, in July 1914, when there was some capital idling weather, everybody, emperors, Kings, arch dukes, statesmen, generals, journalists, had been suddenly smitten with an intense desire to do nothing, just to hang about in the sunshine and consume tobacco, then we should all have been much better off than we are now. But no, the doctrine of the strenuous life still went unchallenged; there must be no time wasted; something must be done. Again, suppose our statesmen, instead of rushing off to Versailles with a bundle of ill-digested notions and great deal of energy to dissipate had all taken a fortnight off, away from all correspondence and interviews and what not, and had simply lounged about on some hillside or other apparently doing nothing for the first time in their energetic lives, then they might have gone to their so-called peace conference and come away again with their reputations still unsoiled and the affairs of the world in good trim. Even at the 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.

DATE

(2017)

DAY 

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
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You are allowed to submit only one question in one pdf. The remaining questions may be submitted in separate pdfs.

Suggested Title: Value of ~~Being~~ ~~Nothing~~

**Precis:** According to the author, all problems of the world stem from constant action, without knowing when or what to do. The evils in the world are not caused due to idleness, but a lack of passive virtues like kindness. Misdirected energy, rather than inactivity, has worsened the problems. Had the leaders of the world kept calm and did nothing for once, the first world war could have been avoided and the world would have been a much better place. Similarly, if the statesmen had not rushed to the negotiations of Versailles Treaty with drained minds, a lot of misfortunes could have been bypassed. If the political leaders of the contemporary time stop perceiving idleness as a wrongdoing, the world could benefit much from it. Despite the concerns of great importance, even the major Islamic conferences dedicate their time to trivial issues. In order to perform productively, it is requisite for everyone to take regular breaks.

Total words = 525

Precis = 160



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ENGLISH (PRECIS & COMPOSITION)**

Roll Number

**TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS**

**PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES**

**PART-I (MCQS)**

**PART-II**

**MAXIMUM MARKS = 20**

**MAXIMUM MARKS = 80**

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**PART-II**

**Q. 2. Write a précis of the following passage in about 120 words and also suggest a suitable title: (20)**

It is in the temperate countries of northern Europe that the beneficial effects of cold are most manifest. A cold climate seems to stimulate energy by acting as an obstacle. In the face of an insuperable obstacle our energies are numbed by despair; the total absence of obstacles, on the other hand leaves no room for the exercise and training of energy; but a struggle against difficulties that we have a fair hope of over-coming, calls into active operation all our powers. In like manner, while intense cold numbs human energies, and a hot climate affords little motive for exertion, moderate cold seems to have a bracing effect on the human race. In a moderately cold climate man is engaged in an arduous, but no hopeless struggles and with the inclemency of the weather. He has to build strong houses and procure thick clothes to keep himself warm. To supply fuel for his fires, he must hew down trees and dig coal out of the earth. In the open air, unless he moves quickly, he will suffer pain from the biting wind. Finally, in order to replenish the expenditure of bodily tissue caused by his necessary exertions, he has to procure for himself plenty of nourishing food.

Quite different is the lot of man in the tropics. In the neighbourhood of the equator there is little need of clothes or fire, and it is possible with perfect comfort and no danger to health, to pass the livelong day stretched out on the bare ground beneath the shade of a tree. A very little fruit or vegetable food is required to sustain life under such circumstances, and that little can be obtained without much exertion from the bounteous earth.

We may recognize must the same difference between ourselves at different seasons of the year, as there is between human nature in the tropics and in temperate climes. In hot weather we are generally languid and inclined to take life easily; but when the cold season comes, we find that we are more inclined to vigorous exertion of our minds and bodies.

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

**(20)**

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ (2018)

DAY 

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
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Suggested Title: value of a cold climate

Precis: According to the author, a cold climate, particularly in northern Europe, is quite beneficial. It promotes human exertion by acting as moderate challenges. Extreme cold numbs human energies whereas, moderate cold acts as a manageable obstacle which can be overcome by exertion. In order to survive in cold, man has to build strong shelters, wear thick clothing, and, secure food and fire. On the contrary, everything is conveniently available to men in tropical regions. They do not need fire or thick clothes to survive. It reduces the motivation for exertion. Seasonal variations influence human behavior; a hot climate promotes ease and comfort whereas, a cold environment encourages vigorous ~~ex~~ exercise.

Total words = 357

Precis = 120



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Roll Number

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**PART-II**

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

I think modern educational theorists are inclined to attach too much importance to the negative virtue of not interfering with children, and too little to the positive merit of enjoying their company. If you have the sort of liking for children that many people have for horses or dogs, they will be apt to respond to your suggestions, and to accept prohibitions, perhaps with some good-humoured grumbling, but without resentment. It is no use to have the sort of liking that consists in regarding them as a field for valuable social endeavour, or what amounts to the same thing as an outlet for power-impulses. No child will be grateful for an interest in him that springs from the thought that he will have a vote to be secured for your party or a body to be sacrificed to king and country. The desirable sort of interest is that which consists in spontaneous pleasure in the presence of children, without any ulterior purpose. Teachers who have this quality will seldom need to interfere with children's freedom, but will be able to do so, when necessary, without causing psychological damage.

Unfortunately, it is utterly impossible for over-worked teachers to preserve an instinctive liking for children; they are bound to come to feel towards them as the proverbial confectioner's apprentice does towards macaroons. I do not think that education ought to be anyone's whole profession: it should be undertaken for at most two hours a day by people whose remaining hours are spent away from children. The society of the young is fatiguing, especially when strict discipline is avoided. Fatigue, in the end, produces irritation, which is likely to express itself somehow, whatever theories the harassed teacher may have taught himself or herself to believe. The necessary friendliness cannot be preserved by self-control alone. But where it exists, it should be unnecessary to have rules in advance as to how "naughty" children are to be treated, since impulse is likely to lead to the right decision, and almost any decision will be right if the child feels that you like him. No rules, however wise, are a substitute for affection and tact.

Suggested title: An analysis on Modern Educational Instructors

Precis: The author criticizes the contemporary educational theorists for giving unreasonable importance to the negative virtue of not interfering with children while ignoring the merit of their pleasant company. Children respond to those who treat them with affection and are not inclined towards those who treat them as mere assets. When an instructor interacts with children without any ulterior motives, he may actually be able to mold their freedom without compromising their intellect. It is impossible for an overworked teacher to preserve patience while dealing with fatiguing youths. Teaching should not be a full-time profession and the student-teacher interaction should not exceed a couple hours each day. Over-exertion makes it difficult for even the finest teachers to exercise self-control. The affectionate teachers should be allowed to act on instinct rather than being bound by rules when interacting with children. However, no regulations can possibly replace affection.

Total words = 360

Precis = 126