

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2001**

ENGLISH (Précis & Composition)

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS.....Maximum Marks: 100

Q1. Make a précis of the following passage in about one third of its length and suggest a suitable heading. (20)

It was not from want of perceiving the beauty of external nature but from the different way of perceiving it, that the early Greeks did not turn their genius to portray, either in colour or in poetry, the outlines, the hues, and contrasts of all fair valley, and hold cliffs, and golden moons, and rosy lawns which their beautiful country affords in lavish abundance.

Primitive people never so far as I know, enjoy when is called the picturesque in nature, wild forests, beetling cliffs, reaches of Alpine snow are with them great hindrances to human intercourse, and difficulties in the way of agriculture. They are furthermore the homes of the enemies of mankind, of the eagle, the wolf, or the tiger, and are most dangerous in times of earthquake or tempest. Hence the grand and striking features of nature are at first looked upon with fear and dislike.

I do not suppose that Greeks different in the respect from other people, except that the frequent occurrence of mountains and forests made agriculture peculiarly difficult and intercourse scanty, thus increasing their dislike for the apparently reckless waste in nature. We have even in Homer a similar feeling as regards the sea, --- the sea that proved the source of all their wealth and the condition of most of their greatness. Before they had learned all this, they called it "the unvintagable sea" and looked upon its shore as merely so much waste land. We can, therefore, easily understand, how in the first beginning of Greek art, the representation of wild landscape would find no place, whereas, fruitful fields did not suggest themselves as more than the ordinary background. Art in those days was struggling with material nature to which it felt a certain antagonism.

There was nothing in the social circumstances of the Greeks to produce any revolution in this attitude during their greatest days. The Greek republics were small towns where the pressure of the city life was not felt. But as soon as the days of the Greeks republics were over, the men began to congregate for imperial purposes into Antioch, or Alexandria, or lastly into Rome, than we seek the effect of noise and dust and smoke and turmoil breaking out into the natural longing for rural rest and retirement so that



from Alexander's day We find all kinds of authors — epic poets, lyricist, novelists and preachers — agreeing in the precise of nature, its rich colours, and its varied sounds, Mohaffy: Rambles in Greece

Q2. Read the following passage and answer the questions given at the end in your own words. (20)

1 Poetry is the language of imagination and the passions. It relates to whatever gives immediate pleasure or pain to human mind. It comes home to the bosoms and business of men: for nothing but what comes home to them in the most general and intelligible shape can be a subject of poetry. Poetry is the universal language which the heart holds with nature and itself. He who has a contempt for poetry cannot have much respect for himself or for anything else. Whatever there is a sense of beauty, or power, or harmony, as in the motion of the waves of the sea, in the growth of a flower, there is a poetry in its birth. If history is a grave study, poetry may be said to be graver, its materials lie deeper, and are spread wider. History treats, for the most part, cumbersome and unwieldy masses of things, the empty cases in which the affairs of the world are packed, under the heads of intrigue or war, in different states, and from century to century but there is no thought or feeling that can have entered into the mind of man which he would be eager to communicate to others, or they would listen to with delight, that is not a fit subject for poetry. It is not a branch of authorship: it is "the stuff of which our life is made". The rest is mere oblivion, a dead letter, for all that is worth remembering in life is the poetry of it. Fear is poetry, hope is poetry, love is poetry, hatred is poetry. Poetry is that fine particle within us that expands, refines, raises our whole being; without "man's life is poor as beasts". In fact, man is a poetical animal. The child is a poet when he first plays hide and seek, or repeats the story of Jack the Giant Killer, the shepherd — boy is a poet when he first crowns his mistress with a garland of flowers; the countryman when he stops he stops to look at the rainbow; the miser when he hugs his gold; the courtier when he builds his hope upon a smile; the vain, the ambitious the proud, the choleric man, the hero and the coward, the beggar and the king, all live in a world of their own making; and the poet does no more than describe what all others think and act. Hazlitt)

(v) The poet does no more than describe what all others think and act.

Q3. Write a comprehensive note (250 – 300) on ONE of the following subjects. (20)

- (a) Modern history registers so primary and rapid changes that it cannot repeat itself.
- (b) "The golden rule is that there is no golden rule". G. B. Shaw
- (c) Crisis tests the true mettle of man
- (d) It is excellent to have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannical to use it like a giant.

Q4. Correct the following sentences. (10)

- (a) His wisdom consisted of his handling the dangerous situation successfully
- (b) Many a girls were appearing in the examination.
- (c) The vehicles run fastly on the Motorway.
- (d) Smoking is injurious for health.
- (e) He availed of this situation very intelligently.
- (f) The black vermin is an odious creature.
- (g) What to speak of meat, even, vegetables were not available now.
- (h) No sooner we left our home when it started raining.
- (i) Little money I had I spent on the way.
- (j) The criminal was sent on the goal.

Q5. Use FIVE of the following in sentences to make their meaning clear. (10)

- (i) The teeming meanings
- (ii) To kick the bucket
- (iii) To push to the walls
- (iv) To read between the lines
- (v) To be at daggers drawn
- (vi) To throw down the gauntlet
- (vii) To be a Greek
- (viii) To stand on ceremony
- (ix) From the horse's mouth
- (x) To carry the cross

Q6. Use FIVE of the following pairs of words in sentences. (10)

1. Brooch, broad
2. Collusion, collision
3. Fain, feign
4. Hoard, horde
5. Illusion, delusion
6. Persecute, prosecute
7. Prescribe, proscribe
8. Respectfully, respectively
9. Complacent, complaisant

Q.1

Date 6/1/2024

The Role of Nature in Greek Art

Early Greeks did not regard wild nature and landscape as part of their art. The locals instead of that perceived their external environment as waste of land and home of wild animals. It was not only Greek but the artist of some era considered these wild features as an obstacle in people's life lives. The Greek even did not change their attitude even in their great days when Greek republics were small town where hustle and bustle of city was not felt. As soon as those days were over and the people moved to cities, they began to long for the nature and desired to return into rural areas. After Alexander, different kinds of authors began to value the nature.

Original word count: 424

Précis word count: 117

[Composition]

Q2. — 2001

a. In what sense is the poetry the language of imagination and the passion?

Poetry is the language of imagination and the passion because it is related to pleasures and pains of human's life. It is based on the experiences that one gets from his personal life experiences. These experiences of life are written in the form of poetry. Similarly, they depict the up and down moments of life. So, in this way, poetry is the language of imagination and passion.

b. How is poetry the universal language of heart?

Poetry is the language which heart holds to itself. Our heart perceives it from nature and itself. It is the language which deals with the every aspect of life whether it is power, love, patience and the other aspects. It can be derived from everything. So, that how poetry is the universal language which is connected to our heart.

c. What is the difference between history and the poetry

As per writer's thoughts main difference between poetry is, the subject of poetry is vast as compare to history subject. Poetry can be related

related to the real experiences of lives and that experiences could be anything, love, hate, power and other experience. whereas, the history is the study of past events. Although, there are a lot of lessons one can learn from history but that lessons are limited. on the other hand, poetry can be related with past, present and future. Both subjects are incomparable.

d. explain the phrase: "Man is a poetical animal."

A man is a poetical animal because poetry can be found in every stage of his life. In his ~~child~~ childhood, he plays hide and seek and listens the story of Jack the Giant and shows his obsession with it that is poetry. The boy when he offers a booklet with love to his girl that is poetry. The country man who stops for while to enjoy the beauty of rainbow and the miser when he hugs the gold showing his love for the wealth that is also a poetry. In brief, Poetry can be found in every shapes and feelings.

f. explain the following underlined expression in the passage.

i. It relates to whatever gives immediate pleasure or pain to human heart.

Poetry relates to immediate pain means it provides opportunity to writer or a poet to share his sad experiences of his life. whereas, pleasure refers to writing about joyful moments of life.

ii. A sense of beauty, or power, or harmony.

The abstract meaning of such words like beauty, power, and harmony could be different. It depends upon the understandings of people. For instance, some people relate beauty with nature and some with a woman. Similarly, some people relate power with money and other with knowledge. In addition, some people relate harmony with wealth and other with kindness. So, it depends upon people's understandings.

iii. Cumbersome and unwidely masses of things.

Cumbersome and unwidely masses of things refer to the combination of uneven ~~but~~ events of history. History is a combination of those events which happened due to the involvement of man. It is not related with nature, feelings, beauty and other aspects of human's life.

iv. It is the stuff of which our life is made.

Poetry is the stuff which is made out of life. It means, that all aspects of life; love, joy, sorrow, power, and other parts which life comprises are the part of poetry.

Q4. Sentence Correction.

(a) Original: His wisdom consisted of his handling the dangerous situation successfully.

Correction: His wisdom consisted in his handling the situation successfully.

Error Type: Preposition usage. The correct phrase is "consisted in".

(b) Original: Many a girls were appearing in the examination.

Correction: Many a girls was appearing in the examination.

Error Type: Subject-verb agreement. "Many a girl" is a singular construction and should be followed by a singular noun and verb.

(c) Original: The vehicles run fastly on the motorway.

Correction: The vehicles run fast on the motorway.

Error Type: Preposition usage. Incorrect adverb form. "Fast" is both an adjective and adverb. "Fastly" is incorrect.

(d) Original: Smoking is injurious for health.

Correction: Smoking is injurious to health.

Error Type: Preposition usage. The ~~correct~~ correct preposition is "to" rather than "for".

(e) original: He availed of this situation very intelligently.

Correction: He availed himself of this situation very intelligently.

Error type: In correct reflexive pronoun usage "Avail" should be followed by "himself" when used in above context.

(f) original: The black vermin is an odious creature.

Correction: The black vermin are odious creatures.

Error type: Subject - verb agreement. "Vermin" is plural and should be paired with "are".

(g) original: what to speak of meat, even, vegetable were not available now.

Correction: Not to mention meat, even, vegetable were not available now.

Error type: Incorrect phrase usage. "what to speak of" is incorrect; "Not to mention" or "let alone" is correct.

(i) original: Little money I had I spent on the motorway.

Correction: The little money I had, I spent on the motorway.

Type of error: The Article usage and clarity.

Q1. Original: The criminal was sent on the goal.

Correction: The criminal was sent to the jail.

Error type: word choice, "Goal" should be "jail"

Idioms

QNO5

1. The teeming meanings

- Meaning: Full of things.
- Example: "Forest is teeming with different animals."

2. To kick the bucket

- Meaning: To ~~die~~ die.
- Example: "After a long illness, she finally kicked the bucket."

3. To push the wall.

- Meaning: To force someone into a difficult situation with no escape.
- Example: "The relentless questioning by the police pushed to suspect to the wall."

4. To read between the lines

- Meaning: To understand the hidden meaning.
- Example: "She was seemed happy, but if you read between the lines, you could tell she was upset."

5. To be at daggers drawn

- Meaning: To be in a state of open hostility or conflict.
- Example: "The two neighbours have been at daggers drawn ever since the property dispute began."

6. To throw down the gauntlet.

- Meaning: To issue a challenge.
- Example: "The CEO threw down the gauntlet by setting a new ambitious target for the company."

6. To be a Greek.

- Meaning: To be incomprehensible
- Example: Understanding political terminologies appears Greek to me.

7. To stand on ceremony.

- Meaning: To insist on formalities or proper etiquette.
- Example: "Please make yourself at home and don't stand on ceremony."

8. From the horse's mouth

- Meaning: Directly from the original source
- Example: "I heard the news from the horse's mouth - the manager confirmed it himself."

9. To carry the cross

- Meaning: To take the responsibility
- Example: "Fighting against climate change is the cross that world has to carry together."

Pair of words

Date _____ 20____

Paper 2001

① NO.6.

1. Brooch (noun), Broad (adjective)

- Brooch: A decorative pin worn on clothing
- Example: She wore a beautiful brooch on her dress
- Broad: wide in extent from side to side
- Example: "The river was so broad that it took us a while to cross it."

2. Collusion (noun), Collision (noun)

- Collusion: Secret cooperation for a deceitful or illegal purpose
- Example: The companies were found guilty of collusion to fix prices.
- Collision: Striking violently against each other
- Example: The collision between two cars caused a massive traffic jam.

3. Fair (adverb/adjective), Feign (verb)

• Fair: Gladly or willingly (adverb); willing or eager (adjective)

• Example: How would you fair accept the offer if it were presented to him.

• Example: She was fair to leave the boring party.

• Feign: To pretend to be affected by something.

• Example: "She tried to feign interest in the conversation, but it was clear she was bored."

4. Hoard (noun/verb), Horde (noun)

• **Hoard**: A stock or store of money or value objects, typically one that is secret or carefully guarded (noun); to accumulate for future use (verb)

• **Example**: "He had a hoard of ancient coins hidden on his basement."

• **Example**: "She tends to hoard ~~and~~ old newspapers."

• **Horde**: A large group of people

• **Example**: "A horde of fans gathered around the concert hall."

5. Illusion (noun), Delusion (noun)

• **Illusion**: A false idea or belief.

• **Example**: "The magician's trick created the illusion of floating women."

• **Delusion**: A firmly held false belief

• **Example**: Despite of evidence, he still remains ~~the delusion~~ under the delusion that ostriches can fly.

6. Prosecute (verb), Persecute (verb)

• **Prosecute**: ill treatment to someone because of his beliefs

• **Example**: Throughout the history, many tribes were persecuted because of their beliefs.

• **Prosecute**: To institute legal proceedings against someone

• **Example**: "The state decided to prosecute the criminal of his killing offense."

7. Pres

• Pres
treatment

• Ex
-s

• Prosc

• E
Use of

8. Respe

• Respec
• Ex

• Respec
already

• Ex
respectiv

9. Comp

• Compl

• Exam
not realiz

• Complai

• Exam
ways to a

7. Prescribe (verb), Proscribe (verb)

- **Prescribe**: To recommend a course of action or treatment.
 - **Example**: "The doctor will prescribe some medicine -s to treat your allergy".
- **Proscribe**: To forbid, especially by the law.
 - **Example**: The government decided to proscribe the use of hazardous pesticides in the fields.

8. Respectfully (adverb), Respectively (adverb)

- **Respectfully**: with respect or manners
 - **Example**: "He respectfully listens to his elders."
- **Respectively**: Separately or individually in the order already mentioned
 - **Example**: "John and Lisa are 10 and 12 years old, respectively."

9. Complacent (adjective), Complaisant (adjective)

- **Complacent**: Showing ^{uncritical} satisfaction or achievement.
 - **Example**: She became complacent after years of success, not realizing that she needed to keep improving."
- **Complaisant**: willing to please other; obliging.
 - **Example**: He was always complaisant, going out of his ways to make others ~~amp~~ comfortable.