

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION – 2022 FOR RECRUITMENT TO
POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Roll Number

ENGLISH (PRECIS & COMPOSITION)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS PART-I (MCQs): MAXIMUM 10 MINUTES	PART-I (MCQs) PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20 MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted in 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. (v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed. (vi) Failure to attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.		

PART-II

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

The fear of human beings when faced with the mysteries of life and their weakness by comparison with the vastness of nature created in them a need to communicate with the divine, with the superior powers which they believed regulated the universe and determined their own fates. Knowledge of wishes of the gods was always a sure guide for human behavior. In ancient Greece, the precise nature of these wishes was 'decoded' by the art of giving oracles, practiced by soothsayers who had the gift of understanding the signs or signals sent by the gods.

The soothsayers uttered their oracles by interpreting flashes of lightning, rolls of thunder or the flights of certain birds of prey (omens); alternatively, they might observe the direction in which the fire burned when a sacrifice was made, examine the entrails of animals which had just been sacrificed, or base judgments on the sacrificial beast's willingness to approach the altar. The interpretation of dreams was popular too, and so was palmistry. The most notable soothsayers of ancient Greece were Tiresias, Calchas, Helenus, Amphiaraus and Cassandra.

However, there were abundant instances in which the gods did not manifest themselves to the faithful in the forms of signs but spoke directly to an intermediate who for a short time was overcome by a 'divine mania' and transcended his own human essence. Here the prophet- or more usually the prophetess- entered a state of ecstasy in which he or she delivered the message from the gods to the suppliants.

These practices for foreseeing the future were the basis on which the ancient Greek oracles operated. Each oracle was located within a properly-organized sanctuary and was directly associated with one or other of the gods. Apollo was the archetypal soothsayer for the Greeks, the god who was responsible for conveying to mortals the decisions pronounced by Zeus. The most important of all the oracles, that at the Delphi, delivered the messages with the intervention of Apollo, while the oldest that of Dodona, functioned with the assistance of Zeus.

#063

2022

Write a Precise of the following and suggest a suitable title.

Answer:

Title:

Oracle: ^{and} to solve the Mysteries of Life.

~~Precis writing:~~

Human being have fear^{ed} about mysteries of life. To overcome these fear, they need^{ed} to communicate with the divine power. The Power that regulate the universe as well as their faith. In ancient time, there were oracles that interpreted the wishes of gods about human being. At that time, Palmistry was also popular^{the} peak. But sometimes, gods did not send the signals directly for the human being. ^{They} sent the sign with the help of mediator. Mediator's mind was full of

main idea is picked but precis is incomplete
word count is missing too and there is no coherence in the content basic grammar is weak
and
main points about signs of nature is missing
not satisfactory
read the passage again carefully
title is too long
5/20

ecstasy. There were certain kinds of
Practices ~~that~~ performed by the
oracles. (Apollo was a oracles) that
interpret the sign of gods with the
help of news to the Dodona.

read the passage
carefully
incorrect
interpretation

Civil society refers to all of the places where individuals gather together to have conversations, pursue common interests and, occasionally, try to influence public opinion or public policy. In many respects, civil society is where people spend their time when they are not at work or at home. For example, a group of people gather at a local park every Thursday afternoon for a game of football. Most of them arrive well before the game begins and stay for some time after it ends. Some of them go out for dinner or a drink after the game. In the course of their meetings they talk about a wide range of topics, including football but also extending to include issues on work, family, relationships, community events, racial issues and politics. This kind of solidarity can be found in a variety of other places in civil society – such as sports clubs, bowling leagues, reading groups and social movements – where individuals get together to associate on the basis of some shared interest fostering more effective forms of citizenship. Even though people may come together on the basis of an interest they all share in common, they eventually have to develop productive strategies for dealing with conflicts and differences that emerge within the association. Team mates in a bowling league discover, on certain issues, significant differences of opinion. And yet, because they value the association and look forward to participating in its activities, they do not respond to these differences by exiting the scene. Instead, they search for the ways of interacting that will not threaten the solidarity of the group. In the process, they learn to appreciate and to tolerate social differences, a valuable skill to have in an increasingly multicultural nation. They also develop a general sense of social trust and mutual obligation, which makes society function more efficiently (this is what political scientists and sociologists are talking about when they refer to the importance of social capital). Gathering together in an association, people begin to think about their shared private interest as a collective public interest, and they try to make sure that this public interest is safe and secured. For example, the group that gets together for a weekly football game begins to talk about the park as an important community resource; if feel that the park is being mistreated or mismanaged, will organize a 'save the park' campaign to try to influence their local politicians and the other residents of the community. Recently, there has been growing concern that civil society is weaker than it used to be, because people are losing interest in joining associations. As citizens become increasingly disconnected from voluntary associations, they will experience less trust and less social connection, and as a result political institutions will function less efficiently. However, some scholars opine that many people are simply choosing to participate in different kinds of associations with fewer face-to-face meetings but supplemented with 'virtual' interactions facilitated by resources.

Page 1 of 2

ENGLISH (PRECIS & COMPOSITION)

Questions

(4 marks each)

1. How does the author characterize the concept of civil society?
2. Why does civil society strive towards better socialization driven by tolerance?
3. What do you understand by the term "Social Capital" used in this passage?
4. Why does a civil society assume the role of a public stake holder?
5. What impact is feared by the weakening state of civil society?

Question #3

Read the following Passage and answer the question given at the end.

Question #1

How does the author characterize the concept of civil society?

civil society is the place where people can live together, and communicate with one another. It is the place where they do not their work, they spend their time to discuss political, social, ^{and} economic issues, and help one another. So, civil society is the place where individuals live peacefully and assist in their problems.

basic english expression is very weak

Question #2

Why does civil society strive towards better socialization driven by tolerance?

Answer:

civil society is the place of effective citizenship. At that place, the process of socialization is increased.

~~They talk about different issues.~~

~~if they have certain kind of issue during discussion, they solve their problem. They make~~

a productive strategy to solve their problem. They understand the multicultural society and conflict can be exist but they solve with patience.

So, civil society can move towards better socialization by tolerance &

patience.

Question #3

What do you understand by the term "Social capital" used in this passage?

social capital is the process of mutual obligation and

incorrect

social trust in which individuals associate with one another. They solve their issue by mutual cooperation. ~~They do not create a scene.~~ They understand that everybody has their own opinion. ~~They respect their opinion.~~ They make their private give importance to the public interest rather than private interest. So, social capital is the term in which people give respect to one another and solve their problems mutually.

not satisfactory
basics are
very weak
and answers make
no sense at all
need improvement
in basics
0/20

Question #4

Why does a civil society assume the role of a public stakeholder?

civil society assume the role of a public stakeholder because the political institution do not participate in public association. They have less social interaction with the individuals. So, civil society makes their private interest and communicate at these issues ~~then~~ if these issues are

at a time max 2 qs are checked resubmit the rest

- Q. 5. (a) Punctuate the following text, where necessary. (115)
- unfortunately we often miss a basic school lesson every big task consists of several small ones done precisely and perfectly as a nation we acutely need to learn the art of breaking down our moment goals into small accomplishable tasks it will reduce frustration anxiety depression in society and embarrassment for the government machinery too as they dont have to defend their unkept promises.

Question # 5:

(a) Punctuate the following text.

unfortunately, we often miss a basic school lesson. Every big task consist of several one's done precibely and perfectly. As a nation, we actualy need to learn the art of breaking down, our moonlit goals into small accomplishable tasks; it will reduce frustration, depression, anxiety in soulety and embarrassment for the government machifnary too; as they don't have to defend their unkept Promises.

b) Filling in the blanks with appropriate Preposition.

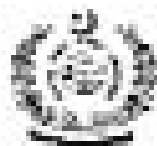
(i) Despite regular Practices he never seems to win in tennis.

(ii) By luck, we should be in Islamabad by 5 p.m.

(iii) He went to his own accord. nobody forced him to go.

(vii) The car went to the brow of the hill and was soon out of sight.

(viii) He told that his career was in ruins because of Pandemic.



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PART-II

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

(20)

On the question of freedom in education there are at present three main schools of thought, deriving partly from differences as to ends and partly from differences in psychological theory. There are those who say that children should be completely free, however bad they may be; there are those who say they should be completely subject to authority, however good they may be; and there are those who say they should be free, but in spite of freedom they should be always good. This last party is larger than it has any logical right to be; children, like adults, will not all be virtuous if they are all free. The belief that liberty will ensure moral perfection is a relic of Rousseauism, and would not survive a study of animals and babies. Those who hold this belief think that education should have no positive purpose, but should merely offer an environment suitable for spontaneous development. I cannot agree with this school, which seems to me too individualistic, and unduly indifferent to the importance of knowledge. We live in communities which require co-operation, and it would be utopian to expect all the necessary co-operation to result from spontaneous impulse. The existence of a large population on a limited area is only possible owing to science and technique; education must, therefore, hand on the necessary minimum of these. The educators who allow most freedom are men whose success depends upon a degree of benevolence, self-control, and trained intelligence which can hardly be generated when every impulse is left unchecked; their merits, therefore, are not likely to be perpetuated if their methods are unaltered. Education, viewed from a social standpoint, must be something more positive than a mere opportunity for growth. It must, of course, provide this, but it must also provide a mental and moral equipment which children cannot acquire entirely for themselves.

#063

2023

Write a Precise of Passage in about 120 words and also suggest a suitable title.

Title: Freedom in Education.

Precis writing:-

There are three main school of thought regarding freedom in education. The one school of thought say, children should be liberal in education.

The other one is, children should have authority. But there is a logic in the last school of thought. children should be liberal but they must always be good enough. Because liberty can't decide the goodness and badness of a person.

There is a belief that liberty provide moral perfection but education have no positive affect. Education just provide an environment for development.

The believer of this thought do not know the importance of knowledge.

Now, we live in a society where people cooperate with one another. Their existence is possible just because of education in science and technology otherwise, it will be difficult to survive. Education is a social phenomenon. It plays an important role to spread positivity in the society as well as mental and moral development.
