



National Officers Academy

Mock Exams CSS-2026

April 2025 (Mock-1)

ENGLISH (PRECIS AND COMPOSITION)

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. 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)

One of the more profound indicators of how deeply imperial hierarchies infiltrated both colonizer and colonized psyches lies in the psychological architecture of domination—a point often underscored by postcolonial scholars. The former colonial powers, particularly Britain and France, cultivated a civilizational narrative that naturalized their authority, often portraying subjugated populations as complicit in or even beneficiaries of imperial governance. This conceptual framing rendered resistance not only subversive but also irrational in the eyes of the metropole. Yet, the imperial relationship was never unilateral; the colonized, though oppressed, internalized and negotiated imperial norms, often exhibiting ambivalence towards the very structures that marginalized them. For instance, the memory of colonial rule in parts of Africa oscillates between traumatic recall of exploitation and nostalgic evocations of administrative order or educational advancement. While the postcolonial subject may recall arbitrary detentions, cultural erasures, and economic subordination, the former colonizer may perceive decolonization as a historical rupture—a loss not merely of territory but of moral purpose. In this duality, the post-imperial consciousness remains fractured, perpetually interpreting its history through contrasting emotional and ideological lenses.

Q. 3 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. (20)

Many people from interior regions of Pakistan, such as Punjab, Sindh, and Balochistan, migrate to Karachi in hopes of a better life. One such person was Bashiran, a young girl from a village in Rahim Yar Khan. When she was twelve, her father decided to move the family to Karachi to improve their future.

In Karachi, an acquaintance helped them find a vacant plot in Gulistan-e-Jauhar owned by a wealthy man named Seth Kareemuddin. Bashiran's father became the watchman of the plot, and the family built a hut there to live in. Soon, the whole family found work: Bashiran, her mother, and sisters started working in homes; her brothers joined repair shops or began training in mechanical work.

Within months, their financial situation improved. Bashiran's father bought an illegal 240-yard plot near Hazara Goth using the family's savings. Around Ramadan, a relative advised them to also collect charity like Zakat and Fitran from wealthy employers. From then on, they began collecting donations and ration, along with their wages.

Over time, Bashiran's family registered with three welfare organizations and started receiving monthly ration bags. After ten years, the family owned five plots, had bank savings, and ran cars on rent—yet they continued to collect charity as they once did when they were poor.

This story is not unique. Thousands of families working as domestic workers, guards, and drivers continue to receive Zakat and charity despite becoming financially stable. They rarely reveal that they are no longer in need. Some justify this by saying, "No business is bad, and no religion is greater than business."

Even during the COVID-19 pandemic, some well-off workers collected free rations from mosques despite receiving food from their employers. Sadly, many wealthy donors give without verifying the recipients' needs, unintentionally wasting their charity.

Not every worker in humble professions is eligible for Zakat. True dignity lies in self-sufficiency and building one's own identity.

Questions:

- Q1. Why did Bashiran's family continue collecting charity even after becoming financially stable?
- Q2. What can we infer about the effectiveness of charity distribution in Karachi?
- Q3. What message is the writer trying to convey through the phrase: "No business is bad, and no religion is greater than business"?
- Q4. Why might people like Bashiran's family hesitate to stop collecting charity?
- Q5. What does the passage suggest about the long-term impact of unchecked charity practices on society?

Q. 4 Correct any FIVE of the following sentences. (10)

- i. Hardly had he left the room when the phone was ringing.
- ii. Neither the teacher nor the students knows the answer.
- iii. Being a doctor, the illness was diagnosed quickly.
- iv. She suggested me to take a break.
- v. If I would have seen him, I would have told him the truth.
- vi. The committee have announced their decision.
- vii. He is one of those writers who has won many awards.

Q. 5. A. Punctuate the following passage: (5)

as the rain poured outside the detective turned to the suspect and said i know you're hiding something the suspect looked away then muttered what makes you think that your silence for one replied the detective besides you were seen near the warehouse that night that's impossible he snapped i was out of town really the detective leaned forward and placed a photo on the table care to explain this then the suspect stared at the image his eyes narrowing where did you get that he whispered that doesn't matter said the detective what matters is the truth

B. Re-write the following sentences (ONLY FIVE) after filling in the blanks with appropriate

Prepositions.

- i. The manager acted strictly ____ the terms of the contract.
- ii. His theory is not consistent ____ the available evidence.
- iii. She was quick to jump ____ conclusions without verifying facts.
- iv. He was engrossed ____ his research and barely noticed the time.
- v. The lawyer argued the case ____ the precedent set by the Supreme Court.
- vi. Their house is adjacent ____ a noisy construction site.
- vii. The committee is composed ____ experts from various fields.
- viii. He was charged ____ contempt of court after his remarks.



conceptual training rendered resistance not only subversive but also irrational in the eyes of the metropole. Yet, the imperial relationship was never unilateral: the colonized, though oppressed, internalized and negotiated imperial norms, often exhibiting ambivalence toward the very structures that marginalized them. The rule of colonial power oscillates between traumatic recall of exploitation and moral/Sevocative rule of education or educational advancement. While the postcolonial subject may recall arbitrary detentions, cultural erasures, and economic subordination, the former colonizer may perceive decolonization as a historical rupture—a loss not merely of territory but of moral purpose. In this duality, the post-imperial consciousness remains fractured, perpetually interpreting its history through contrasting emotional and ideological lenses.

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B. Re-write the following sentences (ONLY FIVE) after filling in the blanks with appropriate Prepositions. (5)

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- viii. He was charged ____ contempt of court after his remarks.

Q.6. A. Use only FIVE pairs of words in sentences clearly illustrating their meanings. (10)

- i. Blurt, Blert
- ii. Aciphy, Apathy
- iii. Defenestration, Dénouement
- iv. Vallum, Vellum
- v. Sow, Sough
- vi. (Sere, Seer
- vii. (Crepuscular, Crepitation
- viii. Uxoricide, Uxorious

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

سلام جن ایک رائٹ ایجنسی میں استھان کیا جاتا ہے۔ جن میں ناساعد حالات اور ریاضی کے ملارہ دیکھاتا ہے۔ جن کی وجہ سے کام میں ناظر دل سکا آخیک بڑا طالبی پر ویسہ ملکی اسے سمجھ لے گیا جیسے کہ اسے کوئی کام ہے۔ ملارہ ایک 12520 ایکری کی رہائش تھی۔ اس کو کی خوبی ہے کہ ایک سے دو تا اسے تھام جاتا ہے۔ ملارہ شاکاہی تھا۔ بڑا طالبی میں مناسب قدر اٹھ کر جو ہے۔ جیسے مرفق 32 سال کی عمر میں لوک سرحد کی پڑت میں اسے ایک فوجی قلم بن جاتا ہے۔

Q# 4:

1. He had hardly left the room when the phone was ringing.

2. Neither the teacher, nor the students know the answer.

!

3. If I had seen him, I would have told him the truth.

6. The committee has announced its decision.

7. He is one of those writers who have won many awards.

Q#5: A.

As the rain poured outside, the detective turned to the suspect, and said, "I know you are hiding something!" The suspect looked away, then muttered, "What makes you think that?" "Your silence, for one", replied the detective. "Besides, you were seen near the warehouse that night!" "That's impossible", he snapped, "I was out of town!" "Really", the detective leaned forward, and placed a photo on the table, "Care to explain this?" Then, the suspect stared at the image, his eyes narrowing, "Where did you get that?" he whispered. "That doesn't matter", said the detective. "What matters is the truth!"

Q#5. B

1. The manager acted strictly to the terms of the contract
2. She was quick to jump to conclusions without verifying facts.
4. He was engrossed in his research and barely noticed the time.
6. E. Their house is adjacent to ~~the~~ a noisy construction site.
7. The committee is composed of experts from various fields.

Ques

Q1.

The Bashirans' family continued collecting ~~to~~ charity even after becoming financially stable because they started to take it as a quick and easy source of income through which they could earn more in less time.

Q2.

We can conclude that the charity distribution in Karachi is no longer effective because the people who are no more needy, continue to receive it. Whereas, the ~~other~~ people who are in dire need of charity remains void of it.

Q3.

By this phrase the writer is trying to convey the message that the people give more priority to monetary benefits over religion. They even take Zakat and Charity despite becoming financially stable.

Q4.

The people like Bahrain's family do not might not want it to be stopped because it ~~keeps~~ helps them in improving their financial status quickly and without any efforts.

Q#5.

The given passage suggests that due to long-term unchecked charity practices, people who remain no longer merely keeps on seeking charity. Whereas, the poor actually do not receive it. As a result, the poor becomes more poor, and the actual motive of Zakat/charity remains unfulfilled.

Q#7.

Ramana Jin was a British-Indian mathematician whose work is still used in science and technology.

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Ramana Jin was a British-Indian mathematician whose work is still used in space-technology. Due to adverse conditions ~~and~~ in his childhood, and his only interest in mathematics, he couldn't get admission in college. At last, a British professor ~~took him to~~ "Hardley" took him to Cambridge, where ~~he~~ he was awarded with the degree of B.A. The number 12520 was his invention. The speciality of this number is that it's ~~divisible by~~ divisible by all the numbers below one and nine. Ramana Jin was a vegetarian. Because of not receiving proper nutritions in Britain, this genius died just at the age of 52 years in 1920. A feature movie has been made on him in India.

Q#2:

Colonial Rule & Post Colonial Mindset

One of the signs of how deeply colonial power affected the rulers and the ruled is seen in the way it shaped their thinking. The countries that once ruled over colonies, like Britain and France, created an atmosphere that made their control seem natural and right. It seemed to the people like they made people to perceive as if they were getting benefit from their rule. After imperialism ended, ~~and~~ the understanding of the history got divided and people begin to see past through different point of views.

(81-words)