

KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR THE POST OF
PROVINCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES OFFICERS (BPS-17), 2022

ENGLISH (PRÉCIS AND COMPOSITION)

Time Allowed: 03 Hours

Max Marks: 100

- Note: (i) Attempt ALL questions. Marks will be deducted for incorrect use of language and faulty expression. Extra attempt of any question will not be considered.
(ii) Candidate must draw two straight lines "—————" at end to separate each question in answer book.

Q.1: Read the following passage carefully and answer the question that follow in your own words. No credit will be given for exact reproduction of sentences from the given passage. (20)

There is a confusion in the minds of many persons, that the gathering of the property of the poor into the hands of the rich does no ultimate harm, since, it must be spent at last, and thus, they think, return to the poor again. This fallacy has been again and again exposed; but granting the plea true, the same apology may, of course, be made for blackmail, or any other form of robbery. It might be (though practically it never is) as advantageous for the nation that the robber should have the spending of the money he extorts, as that person robbed should have spent it. But this is no excuse for theft. If I were to put a turnpike on the road where it passes my own gate, and endeavor to exact a shilling from every passenger, the public would soon do away with my gate, without listening to any pleas on my part that it was advantageous to them, in the end, that I should spend their shillings, as that they themselves should. But if, instead of outfacing them with a turnpike, I can only persuade them to come in and buy stones, or an old iron, or any other useless thing, out of my ground, I may rob them to the same extent, and be, moreover, thanked as a public benefactor and promoter of commercial property. And this main question for the poor of all countries is wholly omitted in every treatise on the subject of wealth. Even by the labourers themselves, the operation of capital is regarded only on its effect on their immediate interests, never in the far more terrific power of its appointment of the kind and the object of labour. It matters little, ultimately, how much a labourer is paid for making anything; but it matters fearfully what the thing is, which he is compelled to make. If his labour is so ordered as to produce food, and fresh air, and fresh water, no matter that his wages are low; — the food and the fresh air and water will be at least there, and he will at last get them. But if he is paid to destroy food and fresh air, or to produce iron bars instead of them, to his great and final inconvenience. So that, conclusively, in political as in household economy, the great question is, not so much what money you have in your pocket, as what you will buy with it and do with it.

Questions:

- i. What argument is presented in the beginning of the passage? Which fallacy has been indicated?
- ii. Does the passage favour capitalism or socialism? Give reasons for your answer.
- iii. According to the passage, what should be the concern of an individual?
- iv. What are the views of the author with regard to accumulation of wealth?

✓ Q.2: Make a précis of the following passage in your own words reducing it to one third of its length (about 105 words). No credit will be given for exact reproduction of sentences from the given passage. Provide a relevant title. (20)

Neither misery nor folly seems to me any part of the inevitable lot of man. And I am convinced that intelligence, patience, and eloquence can, sooner or later, lead the human race out of its self-imposed tortures provided it does not exterminate itself meanwhile. On the basis of this belief, I have had always a certain degree of optimism, although, as I have grown older, the optimism has grown more sober and the happy issue more distant. But I remain completely incapable of agreeing with those who accept fatalistically the view that man is born to trouble. The causes of unhappiness in the past and, in the present are not difficult to ascertain. There have been poverty, pestilence, and famine, which were due to man's inadequate mastery of nature. There have been wars, oppressions and tortures which have