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SINDH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, HYDERABAD.
COMBINED COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, 2020 (AFRESH)
ENGLISH PRECIS

TUESDAY, 13th JUNE 2023
Time: 10:00 a.m. to 01:00 p.m

Maximum Marks: 100

Note: Attempt all Questions.

Question No.

Q.01.

Make a precis of the following passage and give a suitable title:

20

In his life Rousseau was everything he should not have been, he was a failure as a foreman, a servant, a tutor, a secretary, a music copier, and a lace maker, he wandered in Turin, Paris, Vienna, and London. His immorality was notorious, he was not faithful in love, and his children were sent to a foundling asylum. He was poverty-stricken, dishonest, discontented, and in his last years, demented. Yet this man who knew so little about how to live his own life exercised a wonderful influence over the lives of others. Sordid as was his career, the man himself was not without beautiful and generous impulses. He loved nature in an age when other men simply studied nature. He liked to look at the clear blue sky, admire the soft green fields, and shapely trees, and he was not ashamed to confess it. The emotions had been forgotten while philosophers were praising the intellect. Rousseau reminded the eighteenth century that after all it may be as sane to enjoy a sunset as to solve a problem in algebra. Rousseau possessed the soul of a poet. Rousseau had seen and felt the bitter suffering of the poor, and he had perceived the cynical indifference with which educated men regarded it. Science and learning seemed to have made men only more selfish. Indeed, the ignorant peasant seemed to him humbler and more virtuous than the pompous pedant. In a passionate protest in his *Discourse on Arts and Sciences* (1749), Rousseau denounced learning as the badge of selfishness and corruption, for it was used to gratify the pride and childish curiosity of the rich, rather than to right the wrongs of the poor.

Q.02.

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

20

The rising cost of food has become a significant concern for many people. **However**, this cost is not primarily in terms of immediate cash. In the Western World, food is relatively cheaper to buy compared to 1960. The real cost lies in the negative consequences of modern industrial agriculture, **which** has made food cheaper. These consequences include water pollution, soil degradation, wildlife destruction, animal welfare issues, and threats to human health.

The relentless progression of intensive farming, from mechanization to chemical use, monocultures, battery rearing and genetic engineering, has led to significant damage. In the UK, farmland birds, wildflowers, and insects have disappeared due to modern farming practices. Hedgerows and ponds have vanished, and salmon farming has polluted sea lochs and rivers. **Continuous** use of industrial fertilizers and pesticides has depleted soil fertility, **while** excessive fertilizer runoff has caused algae growth in lakes.

All these effects create a battlefield-like scenario, but consumers often fail to connect these issues to their dinner table. The costs of this damage, known as **externalities** in economics, are not directly borne by producers or consumers in the main transaction of buying and selling food. Consumers may perceive these costs as aesthetic rather than financial. **Since** they don't directly pay for these externalities as food consumers, the connection between the environmental impact of food production and its cost is often overlooked.

A. Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in the above reading Passage? (Write **Yes** if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer; **No** if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer; **Not given** if it is impossible to say what the writer think about) 08

- i. Several species of wildlife in the British countryside are declining.
- ii. The taste of food has deteriorated in recent years.
- iii. The financial costs of environmental damage are widely recognized
- iv. One of the costs calculated by Professor Pretty was illness caused by food.

B. Identify the underlined words (In bold) as words/parts of speech. 06

C. Answer the following questions. 06

- (i) In relative terms, how does the cost of food today compare to that of 1960?
- (ii) What are some of the negative consequences of modern industrial agriculture?
- (iii) Write in your own words, why the connection between food production's environmental impact and its cost is often overlooked?

Q.03.(A). Write the meaning of any Ten words and also used them in sentences: 10

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|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| (i) Capricious | (ii) Chicanery | (iii) Diatribe | (iv) Dilettante | (v) Fervid |
| (vi) Gauche | (vii) Inscrutable | (viii) Quotidian | (ix) Timorous | (x) Malleable |
| (xi) Perspicacious | (xii) Vexatious | (xiii) Primogeniture | (xiv) Surreptitiously | |

Count on
12-14 on

- (B) Write the meaning of any Ten Idioms and also use them in sentences: 10
- (i) Cat got you tongue (ii) By the teeth (iii) To be in the doldrums
(iv) Hook, line, and sinker (v) Down for the count (vi) Give it a whirl
(vii) To not see the wood for the trees (viii) The whole nine yards (ix) To have sticky fingers
(x) Cry for the moon (xi) Break a leg (xii) At sea (xiii) Set the Thames on fire (xiv) Hit the sack

- Q.04. (A) Write appropriate Synonyms of any Five of the following and also use them in sentence: 05
- (i) Anachronism (ii) Antithetical (iii) Ostentatious (iv) Phlegmat
(v) Ebullient (vi) Rancour (vii) Repudiate (viii) Secular 05

- (B) Write appropriate Antonyms of any five of the following and also use them in sentence: 05
- (i) Archaic (ii) Solicitous (iii) Taciturn (iv) Untenable
(v) Whimsical (vi) Equanimity (vii) Partisan (viii) Serendipity

- (C) Correct any mistake in the use of insertion or omission of prepositions in the following sentences: 05
- (i) The lake _____ which he went accompanied _____ his brother abounded _____ fish.
(ii) I have no knowledge _____ the matter _____ discussion.
(iii) My ideas are different _____ yours and my plans do not coincide _____ yours.
(iv) Trust in Allah and He will protect you of all harms.
(v) He is so foolish that he does not care of his health.

- (D) Do as directed: 05
- (i) I know I can always count on my best friend for support when I need it (Give the meaning of the underlined words)
(ii) They have been married _____ 10 years (Use **since** or **for**)
(iii) His father said to him, "Do not make too many friends" (change from Direct to Indirect form)
(iv) He asked me why did I speak (Correct the sentence)
(v) The wind _____ the candle (Use the correct form of **Blow** followed by the appropriate Preposition or Adverb)

- Q.05. (A) Give the meaning of any five of the following pairs of words and use them in your sentence. 10
- (i) Faint - Feint (ii) Peel - Peal (iii) Official - Officious (iv) Straight - Strait
(v) Sanguine - Sanguinary (vi) Pair - Pare (viii) Restless - Restive

(B) Translate the following passage from Sindhi or Urdu into English.

بهترى جي ڳولها پر، هر شخص سڄي زندگي ڪاميابي حاصل ڪرڻ جي ڪوشش ڪري ٿو. ڪاميابي اها آهي جڏهن توھان پنھنجا مقصد حاصل ڪندا آھيو ۽ پنھنجا خواب پورا ڪندا آھيو. اھو توھان جي جدوجھد، محنت ۽ ڦليليت جو نتيجو ھوندو آھي. ڪاميابي لا، منظر عمل ۽ نوجھ جي ضرورت آھي. دنيا جي ڪيترن ئي ڪامياب ماڻھن اسان کي متاثر ڪرڻ لاءِ پنھنجن ڪاميابين جون ڪھاڻيون ٻڌايون آھن. ڪاميابي حاصل ڪرڻ ولرا ماڻھو عام طور تي مشڪلاتن کان نه ڊڄندا آھن پر انھن مشڪلاتن کي ھڪ موقعي طور ڏسندا آھن. اھي مشڪلا حل ڪرڻ لاءِ مناسب تجربي ذريعي حل ڳولھيندا آھن. انھن ماڻھن جي ھڪ عام خصوصيت اھا آھي تہ اھي ناڪاميءَ کي مستقبل جي تيزي جو سامان سمجھن ٿا ۽ مستقبل لاءِ چڱا ڪم ڪرڻ لاءِ محنت ڪن ٿا. ڪاميابي جو رستو ڪڏهن بہ آسان نہ ھوندو آھي. ڪاميابيءَ لاءِ توھان کي ھر مرحلي تي محنت ڪرڻي پوندي. ڪاميابي جي رستي جي ھڪ اھم حقيقت اھا آھي تہ ھميشہ توھان کي ناڪاميءَ لاءِ منطقي طور تي تيار ھئو پوندو آھي. ناڪاميون مختلف سببن جي ڪري ٿينديون آھن، پر ڪامياب ماڻھو اھو آھي جيڪو ناڪامين کي سبق سمجھي ۽ انھن مان چڱيءَ طرح سکي ٿو. ھو پاڻ کي مستقبل ۾ آسانيءَ سان هلڻ جي قابل بڻائي ٿو ۽ تجربن کي پنھنجي ڦاٽندي لاءِ استعمال ڪري ٿو. ڪاميابي توھانجي ھلڪي اسان سفر سان ڳنڍڻ سان مضبوط ٿيندي آھي ۽ اھو يقين آھي تہ توھان جي محنت ۽ ايمان توھان کي توھان جي منزل تائين پھچائي ڇڏيندا. اھا ھڪ مستحضر ڪھاڻي آھي جيڪا زندگي جي تجربن مان نڪرندي آھي. ڪاميابي ھر ڪنھن لاءِ ممڪن آھي، پر توھان ھر ڀڃيھندو رستي لاءِ ڦليليت، توانگي ۽ جرئت ھمڻ گھرجي.

بهترى کي تلاش ڪرڻ سڄي زندگي ڪاميابي حاصل ڪرڻ جي ڪوشش ڪرڻ آهي. ڪاميابي اها آهي جڏهن توھان پنھنجا مقصد حاصل ڪندا آھيو ۽ پنھنجا خواب پورا ڪندا آھيو. اھو توھان جي جدوجھد، محنت ۽ ڦليليت جو نتيجو ھوندو آھي. ڪاميابي لا، منظر عمل ۽ نوجھ جي ضرورت آھي. دنيا جي ڪيترن ئي ڪامياب ماڻھن اسان کي متاثر ڪرڻ لاءِ پنھنجن ڪاميابين جون ڪھاڻيون ٻڌايون آھن. ڪاميابي حاصل ڪرڻ ولرا ماڻھو عام طور تي مشڪلاتن کان نه ڊڄندا آھن پر انھن مشڪلاتن کي ھڪ موقعي طور ڏسندا آھن. اھي مشڪلا حل ڪرڻ لاءِ مناسب تجربي ذريعي حل ڳولھيندا آھن. انھن ماڻھن جي ھڪ عام خصوصيت اھا آھي تہ اھي ناڪاميءَ کي مستقبل جي تيزي جو سامان سمجھن ٿا ۽ مستقبل لاءِ چڱا ڪم ڪرڻ لاءِ محنت ڪن ٿا. ڪاميابي جو رستو ڪڏهن بہ آسان نہ ھوندو آھي. ڪاميابيءَ لاءِ توھان کي ھر مرحلي تي محنت ڪرڻي پوندي. ڪاميابي جي رستي جي ھڪ اھم حقيقت اھا آھي تہ ھميشہ توھان کي ناڪاميءَ لاءِ منطقي طور تي تيار ھئو پوندو آھي. ناڪاميون مختلف سببن جي ڪري ٿينديون آھن، پر ڪامياب ماڻھو اھو آھي جيڪو ناڪامين کي سبق سمجھي ۽ انھن مان چڱيءَ طرح سکي ٿو. ھو پاڻ کي مستقبل ۾ آسانيءَ سان هلڻ جي قابل بڻائي ٿو ۽ تجربن کي پنھنجي ڦاٽندي لاءِ استعمال ڪري ٿو. ڪاميابي توھانجي ھلڪي اسان سفر سان ڳنڍڻ سان مضبوط ٿيندي آھي ۽ اھو يقين آھي تہ توھان جي محنت ۽ ايمان توھان کي توھان جي منزل تائين پھچائي ڇڏيندا. اھا ھڪ مستحضر ڪھاڻي آھي جيڪا زندگي جي تجربن مان نڪرندي آھي. ڪاميابي ھر ڪنھن لاءِ ممڪن آھي، پر توھان ھر ڀڃيھندو رستي لاءِ ڦليليت، توانگي ۽ جرئت ھمڻ گھرجي.

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