

Mock Exams (C88-2026)

(Part II)

Qno: 2

Make a precis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title.

Suitable Title:

The Deception of Green Energy

The Green Facade: Unmasking the Environmental Crisis of Renewable Energy.

Precis:

Renewable energy and electric vehicles is a deceptive facade that conceals severe severe environmental and ethical costs. The technologies, though championed as a moral salvation, necessitate vast environmentally destructive mining of rare-earth minerals.

Avoid cutting

04/20

Overall understanding the idea is ok
Title needs improvement.
Work on Sentence Structure and grammar

poor regions

in places like the Congo and Chile. Furthermore, the production of electric vehicle batteries emits more carbon than the traditional engines, and along with non-recyclable wind and solar components, contributes to a looming toxic electronic waste catastrophe. Green labels represents a societal moral complacency that has ^{turned} reduced environmentalism into a marketing enterprise rather than a genuine shift demanding systemic restraint and efficiency. The ~~tragic~~ tragedy is that the supposed solution is currently worsening the problem with the zero emission being a seductive but false slogan.

Write clear and short sentences
Avoid complicated sentences

Precis should be 1/3rd of original passage
Your passage reflect the original idea
Don't take direct sentences from the passage
It is not the narration do precis
Title should be self-defining and self-explanatory to the passage
Make a Precis in single passage
Always write in third person

Qno: 3

10/20

(i) Dexter's rivals advised him to ship coal to Newcastle, England, because Newcastle was already a

famous city for its endless supply for coal. The suggestion was intended to be a humiliation and a joke, as shipping coal to a major coal producing region was guaranteed loss. The unintended outcome was for Denter to lose everything and thus be eliminated as a successful rival.

(2) The unexpected event that made the coal venture profitable was a miners strike in England. This sudden stoppage of local production created a shortage of coal, allowing Denter to sell his entire cargo for a massive profit, leading to his greatest stroke of luck.

(3) The author strongly implies that Denter's success was overwhelmingly due to extraordinary luck. Despite having little formal education and making bizarre business decisions, his ventures repeatedly turned into fortune.

The passage suggests that Denter's success was independent of, and perhaps even contrary to, conventional business intelligence or genius.

(4) Denter's success challenges conventional ideas by demonstrating that formal education and traditional business wisdom are not always prerequisites for fortune. His ventures, which were motivated by the spiteful suggestions of his rivals, were considered "foolish" and attempts at "mockery" by conventional standards.

(5) It can be inferred that human perception of "foolishness" and "genius" is often tied to observable success or failure. Initially, Denter's lack of education and odd ideas led his rivals to perceive him as a "fool" whom they tried to "humiliate". However, when his foolish ventures repeatedly yielded enormous profits,

In comprehension answer each question comprehensively
Do not be irrelevant in your answer
Please enhance length of each answer
Read the passage carefully

his rivals became unable to grasp his success, leading to them being "humiliated" and forced to regard him as a "genius" out of sheer awe and confusion. It suggests that people will redefine perceived foolishness as a genius when unexpected success defines logical explanation.

Qno:-4

6/10

(4) We accepted their offer on the grounds that something is better than nothing.

~~(5)~~ An inning is one of the divisions of a match during which one team takes its turn to bat.

(6) Neither of the two applicants had suitable qualifications.

(7) Ahsan doesn't want to study, now he does he want a job.

(2) Use one capful in a half bowl of water.

3/5 at

B.

- (1) Tehmina applied to a bank for a loan from at
- (2) She died of starvation.
- (3) We saw a movie at the theatre.
- (4) look to the left and you will see our destination.
- (5) I rowed the boat across the lake.

A. Punctuate the following passage:

3/5

"The prisoner looked through the narrow window and said, 'They call this justice, yet I have never been heard.'"

The guard replied softly, "Orders are Orders, Sir. Freedom isn't decided here."

A journalist outside shouted, "The minister claimed, 'no one is above the law', but who decides what law means when truth is behind bars?"

The cell fell silent. The prisoner smiled faintly and whispered, "They can cage a

man, but not his conviction.

Qno:- 6

Meaning:-

(i) a fish out of water:

Write Sentences in which meaning of idioms must be conveyed

A person who is out of their usual or comfortable environment

(3) go to the wall:

To fail, often financially, or to be pushed aside.

(4) to play truant:

To stay away from school or work without permission.

(5) live wire:

A very energetic and enthusiastic person.

(7) a laconic speech:

A speech or remark that uses very few words.

Sentences:-

(i) At the formal dinner, Mark felt like a fish out of water because he wasn't used to so many forks and glasses.

- (3) After the economic downturn, many small businesses were forced to go to the wall.
- (4) The teacher called his parents when he started to play truant from his afternoon classes regularly.
- (5) The new team leader is a real live wire; she keeps everyone motivated with her non-stop energy.
- (7) His acceptance speech was surprisingly laconic, simply saying, "Thank you for the honor."

Q no 7.

Part 1

MCQ's

Auto Checked on LMS

(1) Garrulous → (d) loquacious.

(2) Ebullient → (c) reserved.

(3) Macabre → (c) Ghoulish.

(4) Smear → (c) Stain.

(5) Indignation → (c) Rage.

(6) Unscathed → (b) harmed.

(7) peevish → (b) Enasperate.

(8) pall → (a) gloomy.

(9) supple → (b) Pliant.

(10) approbate → (a) Endorse

(11) Carole → (c) Coerce.

(12) Succinct → (d) Verbose.

(13) Rancorous → (a) amicable.

(14) Sardonic → (c) Gentle.

(15) Recalcitrant → (b) Acquiescent

(16) Mellifluous → (b) Harmonious

(17) Gallant → (d) Timid.

(18) Bemoan → (a) applaud.

(19) Enticement → (c) Cultivation.

(20) Debauched → (c) Virtuous.