



National Officers Academy
Final Mock Exams for CSS-2021
January 2021
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)

“The best boss I ever had.” That’s a phrase most of us have said or heard at some point, but what does it mean? What sets the great boss apart from the average boss? The literature is rife with provocative writing about the qualities of managers and leaders and whether the two differ, but little has been said about what happens in the thousands of daily interactions and decisions that allows managers to get the best out of their people and win their devotion. What do great managers actually do?

In my research, beginning with a survey of 80,000 managers conducted by the Gallup Organization and continuing during the past two years with in-depth studies of a few top performers, I’ve found that while there are as many styles of management as there are managers, there is one quality that sets truly great managers apart from the rest: They discover what is unique about each person and then capitalize on it. Average managers play checkers, while great managers play chess. The difference? In checkers, all the pieces are uniform and move in the same way; they are interchangeable. You need to plan and coordinate their movements, certainly, but they all move at the same pace, on parallel paths. In chess, each type of piece moves in a different way, and you can’t play if you don’t know how each piece moves. More important, you won’t win if you don’t think carefully about how you move the pieces. Great managers know and value the unique abilities and even the eccentricities of their employees, and they learn how best to integrate them into a coordinated plan of attack.

This is the exact opposite of what great leaders do. Great leaders discover what is universal and capitalize on it. Their job is to rally people toward a better future. Leaders can succeed in this only when they can cut through differences of race, sex, age, nationality, and personality and, using stories and celebrating heroes, tap into those very few needs we all share. The job of a manager, meanwhile, is to turn one person’s particular talent into performance. Managers will succeed only when they can identify and deploy the differences among people, challenging each employee to excel in his or her own way. This doesn’t mean a leader can’t be a manager or vice versa. But to excel at one or both, you must be aware of the very different skills each role requires.

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

The modern world looks to many like a dystopia — a version of “the darkest timeline”, to borrow a term from the American sitcom *Community*. Whose dystopia, though? Which writer best imagined this moment of turmoil and dysfunction? The greatest contributions to the tradition of dystopian fiction are two defining masterpieces from the 20th century, both of them bestsellers at the time and ever since: Aldous Huxley’s 1932 *Brave New World* and George Orwell’s 1949 *Nineteen Eighty-Four*. The two dystopias have many details in common. Both writers saw a future shaped by weapons of mass destruction — biological and chemical weapons in Huxley’s case, nuclear war in Orwell’s. They agreed about the danger of permanent social stratification, with humanity divided into categories determined by biological engineering and psychological conditioning (Huxley) or traditional class combined with totalitarian loyalty systems (Orwell). Both men imagined future societies completely obsessed, though in diametrically opposite ways: state-enforced repression and celibacy in the case of Orwell; deliberate, narcotising promiscuity in the case of Huxley. Both men thought the future would be dominated by America.

Both men thought that future governments would spend a lot of effort permanently trying to incite economic consumption — not that either man thought of anything as wildly fantastical as quantitative easing. Both began their books with a short sentence designed to signal a world which was familiar but also disconcertingly futuristic: “A squat grey building of only thirty-four stories,” begins *Brave New World*. We are supposed to gasp with amazement at the “only”. *Nineteen Eighty-Four* begins: “It was a bright cold day in April, and the clocks were striking thirteen.” Thirteen!

The horror! Both men were writing warnings: “the message of the book”, said Huxley, was, “This is possible: for heaven’s sake be careful about it.” In his vision, humanity was facing a future world tranquilised by pleasure and drugs and the voluntary distractions of “civilised infantilisation”. For Orwell, humanity was facing a permanent state of war and totalitarian mind-control, summed up by the image of “a boot stamping on a human face, forever”. For all the overlap, though, they are usually seen as contradictory, conflicting versions of the future.

Questions:

1. How does the 20th century resemble a dystopia? (4)
2. What is common between the two dystopias mentioned in the passage? (4)
3. Which dystopia would you find less congenial? (4)
4. What was the common predication by both Orwell and Huxley? (4)
5. Why are their views about future considered conflicting? (4)

Q. 4 Correct any FIVE of the following sentences.

(10)

- a) “Why are you shouting on me?” He asked the boy.
- b) They sat under the shadow of a tree and took some rest.
- c) He is neither intelligent, nor is he clever.
- d) Driving late night he saw the moon on the highway.
- e) When all are said and done, truth would be clear.
- f) Go home and take a cold showering to soothe you.
- g) They have resolved never going back to that market.

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

(5)

as a leader you are going to face conflict it comes with the territory but before you try to deal with a conflict you first need to stop and ask yourself the following question is it hot or cold to help you answer this vital question consider these two definitions hot conflict is when one or more parties are highly emotional and doing one or more of the following speaking loudly or shouting being physically aggressive wild or threatening using language that is incendiary appearing out of control and potentially explosive

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

(5)

1. It’s all a game ---- nerves.
2. How did you come ---- this treasure?
3. Those who fail --- planning, succeed in failing.
4. Who is that person that you were talking ----?
5. My friend is quite proficient ---- his work.
6. I am ---- a loss to get your meaning.
7. ---- whom has your doctor referred you?

Q.6. (A) Explain the difference between the following word pairs (any FIVE) by using each word in your own sentences.

(5)

- (i) Pore, Pour (ii) Vanish, Disappear (iii) Astonish, Surprise (iv) Province, Providence
(v) Blast, Ballast (vi) Sore, Sour (vii) Withhold, Withdraw

(B) Use any FIVE of the following in your own sentences to illustrate their meaning.

(5)

- (i) To bring to book (ii) To carry one’s own cross (iii) Blind faith (iv) To take
with a pinch of salt (v) To be an underdog (vi) To have the last laugh (vii) Born tough

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

(10)

پاکستان کی آبادی 23 کروڑ سے تجاوز کر چکی ہے اور سب جانتے ہیں کہ آبادی کا حد سے زیادہ بڑھنا اقوام میں غربت کے ساتھ ساتھ دیگر کئی ایک مسائل کو بھی جنم دیتا ہے، دوسری طرف جب پاکستان بنا تو برطانیہ کی آبادی پانچ کروڑ سے زیادہ نہیں تھی جو آج 2021ء میں صرف 2 کروڑ زیادہ ہوئی ہے اس کے باوجود کہ برطانیہ میں دنیا بھر سے لوگ ترک وطن کر کے یہاں مستقل طور پر آباد ہو رہے ہیں، صرف لندن میں ہی ہر تیسرا شخص برطانیہ سے باہر پیدا ہوا ہے لندن کی تقریباً 75 لاکھ آبادی میں اڑھائی ملین یا 25 لاکھ سے زیادہ لوگ بیرونی دنیا سے آئے ہیں لندن کی آبادی اگر 74 سال پہلے 50 لاکھ تھی تو آج اس آبادی میں صرف 40 لاکھ کا اضافہ ہوا ہے اور یہاں 300 زبانیں بولی جاتی ہیں

Best of Luck for CSS-2021