



National Officers Academy

Mock Exams CSS-2023

July 2022 (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)

People moan about poverty as a great evil; and it seems to be an accepted belief that if people only had plenty of money, they would be happy and useful and get more out of life. As a rule, there is more genuine satisfaction in life and more obtained from life in the humble cottage of the poor man than in the palaces of the rich. I always pity the sons and daughters of rich men, who are attended by servants, and have governesses at a later age; at the same time I am glad to think that they do not know what they have missed. It is because I know how sweet and happy and pure the home of honest poverty is, how free from perplexing care and from social envies and jealousies-how loving and united its members are in the common interest of supporting the family that I sympathize with the rich man's boy and congratulate the poor man's son. It is for these reasons that from the ranks of the poor so many strong, eminent, self-reliant men have always sprung and always must spring. If you will read the list of the "Immortals who were not born to die," you will find that most of them have been born poor. It seems nowadays a matter of universal desire that poverty should be abolished. We should be quite willing to abolish luxury; but to abolish honest, industrious, self-denying poverty would be to destroy the soil upon which mankind produces the virtues that will enable our race to reach a still higher civilization than it now possesses.

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

(20)

Human Beings feel afraid of death just as children feel afraid of darkness; and just as children's fear of darkness is increased by the stories which they have heard about ghosts and thieves, human beings' fear of death is increased by the stories which they have heard about the agony of the dying man. If a human being regards death as a kind of punishment for the sins he has committed and if he looks upon death as a means of making an entry into another world, he is certainly taking a religious and sacred view of death. But if a human being looks upon death as a law of nature and then feels afraid of it, his attitude is one of cowardice. However, even in religious meditation about death, there is something a mixture of folly and superstition. Monks have written books in which they have described the painful experience which they underwent by inflicting physical tortures upon themselves as a form of self-purification. Such books may lead one to think that, if the pain of even a finger being squeezed or pressed is unbearable, the pains of death must be indescribably agonizing. Such books thus increase a Man's fear of death. Seneca, a Roman Philosopher, expressed the view that the circumstances and ceremonies of death frighten people more than death itself would do. A dying man is heard uttering groans; his body is seen undergoing convulsions; his face appears to be absolutely bloodless and pale; at his death his friends begin to weep and his relations put on mourning clothes; various rituals are performed. All these facts make death appear more horrible than it would be otherwise.

Questions:

1. What is the difference between human beings' fear of death and children's fear of darkness?
2. What is a religious and sacred view of death?
3. What are the painful experiences described by the Monks in their books?
4. What are the views of Seneca about death?
5. What are the facts that make death appear more horrible than it would be otherwise?

Q. 4 Correct any FIVE of the following sentences.

(10)

- i. The climate of Pakistan is better than England?
- ii. My friend is very ill, I hope he will soon die.
- iii. Please only write on one side of the paper.

- iv. He is one of the best minister in this country.
- v. Many a boys were absent today.
- vi. My son is sick these days.
- vii. Rashid and me are enemies.
- viii. The vehicles run fastly on the Motorway.

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

Good morning said I oh good morning said she I was terrible embarrassed a fine morning said I wiping my forehead yes she said shortly it will be a fine day I said in desperation hope so she replied bending over her sewing well I shall said I and left the room a little pearl string of heartless silvery laughter came floating out of the window she knows. I came six miles out of my way just to see her I thought bitterly to myself and for the hundredth time resolved to think of her no more.

B. Change the following dialogue, written in direct speech, into indirect speech. (5)

Bilal: Well Rahim, what profession do you want to take up after your education?

Rahim: I want to be a professor. It's an interesting profession. It keeps you reading all along like a student. What are you going to be?

Bilal: My ambition is to become a CSP.

Rahim: A CSP! It's a profession that has no attraction for me. Why do you want to be a CSP?

Bilal: It's a respectable and independent profession. Moreover, a CSP can make more money than a professor.

Rahim: I'm not sure of that. There are very few CSPs who do earn money; the majority of CSPs have to sit and talk away their time. They find it difficult even to make a simple living.

Q.6. A. Make sentences to illustrate the meaning of any FIVE of the following. (5)

- i. Hit the hay
- ii. Keep one's chin up
- iii. Up to the minute
- iv. To bug
- v. At sixes and sevens:
- vi. At One's wits' end
- vii. At cross purposes
- viii. In dire straits

B. Make sentences with any FIVE of the following pairs of words. (5)

- i. Fain: Feign:
- ii. Hoard: Horde:
- iii. Persecute: Prosecute:
- iv. Complacent: Complaisant:
- v. Emigrate: Immigrate:
- vi. Queue: Cue:
- vii. Discrete: Discreet:
- viii. Venal: Venial:

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

تمام مغل شہنشاہ خوبصورت باغات اور عمدہ عمارات سے محبت کی وجہ سے مشہور تھے اور انہوں نے بے شمار گندگی بھری جگہوں کو گھاس اُگے باغات، سایہ دار درختوں اور بہتے ہوئے چشموں میں بدل دیا۔ شاہجہان نے سب سے زیادہ باغات اور مساجد تعمیر کیں۔ اس کی بنائی ہوئی شاندار عمارات میں دہلی کی جامع مسجد ابھی تک ہر ایک سے داد و تحسین وصول کر رہی ہے اور مغلیہ کام کی عمدگی کا منہ بولتا ثبوت ہے۔

Best of Luck for CSS-2023