



National Officers Academy

Mock Exams CSS-2025

December 2024 (Mock-6)

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 issue of Schengen countries rejecting visa applications from Pakistani citizens is akin to preparing for a high-profile event, only for the host to shut the door saying, "Your outfit's crease isn't perfect." Applying for a Schengen visa feels like packaging your dreams into a file and presenting them to the world, yet the response often suggests you've attempted the world's biggest conspiracy. "Your documents were incomplete," "Your bank balance seems suspicious," or "Your intentions don't seem right"—these remarks feel as if a teacher had dismissed a student's exam without reading it, declaring, "This one's bound to fail."

On the other hand, if a citizen from a Western country seeks a Pakistani visa, we roll out the red carpet. "Come, enjoy our culture, savor our biryani, and don't forget to lecture us about our problems on your way back!" Perhaps Schengen countries think Pakistani citizens will cause upheaval across Europe, even though half our energy is spent paying visa fees and submitting endless documents. If granted a visa, the rest of it is exhausted contemplating, "Why did we even come here?"

Schengen countries need to realize that Pakistani citizens are human too, not some dangerous extraterrestrial beings. Perhaps they'll understand this when they themselves stand in line for a Pakistani visa someday.

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

(20)

George Foreman was the undefeated champion: 40 wins, 37 of them by knockouts. However in 1974, Muhammad Ali defeated him in one of the most legendary fights in boxing. Following the loss, Foreman announced his retirement. He announced that he had a fortune of \$5 million. Enough to retire and live peacefully. Unfortunately, bad decisions, uncontrolled spending, and poor financial planning quickly took their toll. By 1987, Foreman was broke, with no money and no work. That same year, he made a surprising announcement: he would return to the boxing ring. Critics mocked him, dismissing him as "too old" and calling him a "grandfather." But Foreman ignored the naysayers.

This time, Foreman reinvented himself. Instead of reviving his image as the menacing boxer of the past, he embraced his cheerful, lighthearted personality. He cracked jokes, connected with fans, and famously showcased his love for cheeseburgers. Audiences quickly fell in love with his warmth and charisma.

In 1994, Foreman shocked the world again. At the age of 45, he knocked out then-world heavyweight champion Michael Moorer—a fighter 19 years his junior—despite Moorer dominating much of the fight. In the tenth round, Foreman landed a devastating right hand, reclaiming the heavyweight title and becoming the oldest world heavyweight champion in history. Commentators joked that Foreman would surely return to the ring again once his money ran out. But this time, Foreman's success wasn't in the ring; it came from being his authentic self. Outside the ring, Foreman became a preacher, a devoted father of twelve, and the man who brought his family together over burgers. This authenticity led to an unexpected business opportunity.

A struggling home appliance company approached Foreman with a product—a grill that wasn't selling well. At first, Foreman ignored it. But at his wife's insistence, he eventually gave it a try. The grill had a unique design that allowed grease to drain off one side, and Foreman loved it. When the company offered him an advertising contract worth \$500,000, Foreman made a bold counteroffer: he proposed branding the product as the "George Foreman Grill" in exchange for 40% of the profits.

Foreman's instincts proved right. He recorded commercials featuring himself cooking burgers surrounded by his children, emphasizing family and fun rather than the product itself. The strategy was brilliant. The George Foreman Grill became a household name, selling millions of units annually. Foreman earned over \$7 million per month in royalties.

In 1999, Foreman made another calculated move: he sold the naming rights for an astounding \$137.5 million. But why would he sell such a successful business? Foreman understood a crucial principle: just as it's important to know when to get in, it's equally important to know when to get out. Competition was increasing, and the market was becoming saturated. It was the perfect time to step away.

Foreman's story is about more than boxing or business—it's about resilience, reinvention, and understanding that true success comes not just from fame, but from using that fame wisely.

Questions:

- 1) What were the reasons behind Foreman's transition from boxing to business?
- 2) What was the competitive advantage of the George Foreman Grill?
- 3) What would have happened if Foreman had not sold the name rights?
- 4) What kind of contrasted and complementary sentiments are evoked in this story?
- 5) How far is the text successful to present the true picture of Foreman and his struggle?

Q. 4 Correct any FIVE of the following sentences.

(10)

- i. Most of the shelves in the library is empty.
- ii. Chocolate or vanilla: which do you like best?
- iii. The culture of our country is richer than any other country in the world.
- iv. Ten mile are a long distance.
- v. He told us about the history of the school, the school curriculum, and a brief speech on his job as principal.
- vi. She is one of the student who has passed competitive exams-
- vii. The student has written a 20-pages report last night.
- viii. Learning to play piano requires a lot of efforts.

Q. 5. A. Punctuate the following passage:

(5)

bill gates once had coffee at a coffee shop when the waiter was taking the dishes away bill gates tipped him one dollar whenever your daughter comes for coffee she gives me a five-dollar tip said the waiter she is the daughter of a billionaire replied bill gates and I am the son of a poor carpenter this is why it is often said never forget your past because your past is your greatest teacher

B. Re-write the following sentences (ONLY FIVE) after filling in the blanks with appropriate Prepositions. (5)

- i. He poured the water ____ the glass.
- ii. The government has tided ____ difficulties.
- iii. The people were driven ____ despair by the horrors of war.
- iv. His success cannot be cried ____ by anyone.
- v. There were lots of shop ____ the main street.
- vi. The thief has run away ____ some money.
- vii. He wrote them a cheque ____ \$1000.
- viii. A grey mackintosh was folded ____ her arm.

Q.6. A. Use only FIVE of the following in your own sentences to bring out their meanings.

(5)

- (i) Peek, Pique (ii) Flounder, Founder (iii) Voracious, Veracious (iv) Tortuous, Torturous
(v) Shear, Sheer (vi) Discrete, Discreet (vii) Quaint, Queer (viii) Epigram, Epigraph

B. Use only FIVE pairs of words in sentences clearly illustrating their meanings.

(5)

- (i) blot one's copy-book (ii) hang up one's hat (iii) eat crow (iv) dead wood
(v) Midas touch (vi) fat and sassy (vii) as full as a tick (viii) shrinking violet

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

(10)

افریقہ کے مفکر نے ایک بار کہا تھا جب انگریز افریقہ آئے تو ان کے پاس جدت تھی اور ہمارے پاس زمین۔ وہ کہنے لگے کہ ہم یہاں آپ کو ترقی دینے آئے ہیں۔ ہم نے آنکھیں بند کر لیں۔ جب آنکھ کھلی تو ہمارے پاس جدت تھی اور ان کے پاس ہماری زمین۔ اسی طرح جب سوشل نیٹ ورک سائنس آئی، تو ان کے پاس فیس بک اور واٹس ایپ تھے۔ انہوں نے کہا یہ مفت ہے۔ ہم نے اپنی آنکھیں بند کر لیں اور جب آنکھ کھلی تو ہمارے پاس فیس بک اور واٹس ایپ تھے اور ان کے پاس ہماری آزادی اور ذاتی معلومات۔ پس جب بھی کوئی چیز مفت ہوتی ہے تو ہمیں اپنی آزادی دے کر اس کی قیمت ادا کرنی پڑتی ہے...!