



National Officers Academy
Test Series-1(Online) for CSS-2024
Jan. 2024(Final Test)

ENGLISH (PRECIS AND COMPOSITION)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES

PART-I (MCQS)

MAXIMUM MARKS = 20

PART-II

MAXIMUM MARKS = 80

NOTE:

- i. **Part-II** is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book**.

(PART-I MCQs) (COMPULSORY)

Q.1. (a) Choose the word that is near most similar in meaning to the Capitalized Words. (10)
(Write on Answer Sheet)

1. Trite (a) Hackney (b) complete (c) Avoid (d) Withdraw
2. Lucid (a) Limpid (b) manipulate (c) arrogant (d) muddy
3. Dubious (a) decisive (b) uncertain (c) null (d) pillar
4. Revere (a) disrespect (b) avoid (c) exalt (d) anchor
5. Reprimand (a) criticism (b) humbleness (c) muddled (d) laud
6. Fawn (a) Ignore (b) aid (c) sameness (d) flatter
7. Idiosyncrasy (a) Mend (b) Conformity (c) Delay (d) Mannerism
8. Voracious (a) Hermit (b) apathetic (c) Avid (d) sangfroid
9. Recluse (a) Introvert (b) Extrovert (c) agitation (d) obedience
10. Equanimity (a) Violation (b) Observance (c) calmness (d) blemish

Q.1. (b) Choose the word that is near most opposite in meaning to the Capitalized Words. (10)
(Write on Answer Sheet)

1. Transgression (a) Observance (b) clot (c) conformity (d) enliven
2. Enervate (a) exhaust (b) energize (c) harden (d) Sincere
3. Flout (a) Improve (b) dilute (c) accept (d) scorn
4. Coagulate (a) Harden (b) dilute (c) mend (d) composure
5. Daunt (a) encourage (b) combine (c) depressing (d) small
6. Bolster (a) reinforce (b) massive (c) menace (d) weaken
7. Amalgamate (a) embolden (b) Separate (c) bright (d) decrease
8. Propitious (a) Optimistic (b) Colossal (c) hopeless (d) Enrich
9. Prodigious (a) Small (b) bright (c) heartening (d) assist
10. Intimidate (a) encourage (b) augment (c) help (d) auspicious



National Officers Academy
Test Series-6 for CSS-2024
Dec.2023, Jan. 2024(Final Test)
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:		
ii. Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book .		
iii. Attempt ALL questions from PART-II .		
iv. All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.		
v. 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)

What the future of oratory in general will be, it is impossible to forecast. The English word 'orator' seems to have fallen on evil days. It is rarely used without a slightly derisory accent as when men say with curious emphasis, "I am no orator as Brutus is". The orators of ancient times felt themselves to be engaged on the task of highest worth and value. They were "shaping works for all the future" and "offering themselves to be examined by all-testing Envy and Time", as one of the ancient writers said when defending and praising the scrupulous care taken by Demosthenes. Today, the care and attention given to the art of public speaking has sensibly declined. It is not to be expected, of course, that men and women in these modern days should bestow upon the art of public speaking the infinite pains that were taken in the ancient world. The growth of the power of the written word since the introduction of printing, the special conversational technique of broadcasting, the immense growth in the numbers of those who speak in councils and committees and meetings of all kinds, and many changes of a similar kind, have all tended to lessen the interest in the more polished or more ornate kinds of speaking; and men and women in the busy age have little time to strive for perfection in the form of what they say.

Sir Winston Churchill is in many respects a survivor from the golden age of oratory. No doubt it could be said of him as was said of the great orators of ancient times, "he adopts no thought, no word at random, but takes much care of both the arrangement of his ideas and the graciousness of his language". But however this may be, he is certainly in the great tradition. English oratory is adorned with many famous names. And into that great company Sir Winston Churchill enters as a right. From his lips have come some of the sublime utterances in the language. For more than fifty years he has expressed himself on great national and international matters, and the volumes of his speeches are a history in themselves of these tremendous years. Many of his speeches will live as examples of human speech at its highest and best, and they will be woven into the fabric of our own history and the history of the world. They will also remain as undying memorial to the man who made them and became the greatest figure of his age.

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

(20)

Artificial intelligence (AI), sometimes called machine intelligence, is intelligence demonstrated by machines, in contrast to the natural intelligence displayed by humans and other animals. In computer science AI research is defined as the study of "intelligent agents": any device that perceives its environment and takes actions that maximize its chance of successfully achieving its goals. Colloquially, the term "artificial intelligence" is applied when a machine mimics "cognitive" functions that humans associate with other human minds, such as "learning" and "problem solving". The scope of AI is disputed: as machines become increasingly capable, tasks considered as requiring "intelligence" are often removed from the definition, a phenomenon known as the AI

effect, leading to the quip, "AI is whatever hasn't been done yet." For instance, optical character recognition is frequently excluded from "artificial intelligence", having become a routine technology. Capabilities generally classified as AI as of 2017 include successfully understanding human speech, competing at the highest level in strategic game systems (such as chess and Go), autonomous cars, intelligent routing in content delivery network and military simulations. Artificial intelligence was founded as an academic discipline in 1956, and in the years since has experienced several waves of optimism, followed by disappointment and the loss of funding (known as an "AI winter"), followed by new approaches, success and renewed funding. For most of its history, AI research has been divided into subfields that often fail to communicate with each other. These sub-fields are based on technical considerations, such as particular goals (e.g. "robotics" or "machine learning"), the use of particular tools ("logic" or artificial neural networks), or deep philosophical differences. Subfields have also been based on social factors (particular institutions or the work of particular researchers). The traditional problems (or goals) of AI research include reasoning, knowledge representation, planning, learning, natural language processing, perception and the ability to move and manipulate objects. General intelligence is among the field's long-term goals. Approaches include statistical methods, computational intelligence, and traditional symbolic AI. Many tools are used in AI, including versions of search and mathematical optimization, artificial neural networks, and methods based on statistics, probability and economics. The AI field draws upon computer science, mathematics, psychology, linguistics, philosophy and many others.

QUESTIONS:

- Q1. What is the main goal of AI research and how is it defined in computer science?
- Q2. What is the AI effect, and how does it impact the definition of artificial intelligence over time?
- Q3. How has the history of AI research been characterized, and what are the recurring cycles it has gone through?
- Q4. What are some of the traditional problems or goals in AI research, and what areas do they cover?

Q.4. Correct any FIVE of the following:

(10)

- i. Pleased with their conduct, it was decided by her to honor them.
- ii. Waiting for the train a brick fell on my foot.
- iii. Although it was raining, but we went to market.
- iv. This is the most unique dress.
- v. A greater amount of sand is needed for the project.
- vi. We enjoy to go for walk after dinner.
- vii. He need a car for his every day activities.
- viii. It is Nasir's and Ali's car.

Q. 5. A. Punctuate the following passage:

(05)

when i look upon the tombs of the great every emotion of envy dies in me when i read the epitaphs of the beautiful every inordinate desire goes out when i meet with the grief of parents upon a tombstone my heart melts with compassion when i see the tomb of the parents themselves i consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must quickly follow

B. Rewrite the following dialogue, written in indirect speech, in a paragraph form.

(05)

John: Heard about Alex? Has been denied the manager position.

Collins: What? Why? No way, He's perfect for it.

John: They say he lacks experience, which is total nonsense.

Collins: Unbelievable. Did he talk to them?

John: Yeah, got the usual runaround.

Collins: Let's get team support. It's time for the Statement.

John: Good call. Show he's the one. Team's got his back.

Q.6. A. Use any FIVE of the following idioms in your own sentences to bring out their meaning: **(5)**

- i. In the balance
- ii. Into the bargain
- iii. Off the beam
- iv. Below the belt
- v. To bid fair
- vi. Blind Alley
- vii. By the book
- viii. Bound up in

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

(5)

- a) Amiable, amicable
- b) Averse, adverse
- c) Object, abject
- d) Enmity, amity
- e) Contemptuous, contemptible
- f) Elicit, illicit
- g) Especially, specially
- h) Everyday, every day

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

اللہ تعالیٰ نے پاکستان کو معدنی دولت سے مالا مال کیا ہے۔ ضرورت اس امر کی ہے کہ ہم ان معدنیات کو کان کنی کے ذریعے زمین سے باہر نکال کر ان سے مصنوعات بنائیں اور عالمی منڈیوں میں بیچ کر زر مبادلہ کمائیں۔ اسی طرح زرعی اجناس پر آمد کرنے کی بجائے ان سے مصنوعات تیار کر کے برآمد کیا جائے تا کہ زیادہ قیمت وصول ہو اور روزگار کے مواقع بھی بڑھ سکیں۔ مگر مصنوعات تیار کرتے وقت عالمی معیار، انفرادیت اور جدت کو بھی مد نظر رکھنا ہوگا تا کہ ہم خود انحصاری حاصل کر کے اپنے پیروں پر کھڑے ہو جائیں۔ معاشی طور پر مضبوط اور خوشحال پاکستان ہی جناح اور اقبال کے نظریہ خودداری کی تعبیر ہے۔

Best of Luck for CSS-2024