



National Officers Academy

Mock-8 for CSS-2024

January 2024

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: <ol style="list-style-type: none">Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.Attempt ALL questions from PART-II.All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.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)

Just as the most important norms governing the behaviour of individuals are embodied in domestic, or as the lawyers call it 'municipal' law, so some norms governing the behaviour of states are embodied in international law. Even so, the identity of name does not indicate an identity of nature. International law operates in quite a different social context, without the foundations of an overwhelming social consensus and of a central authority which endows its rules with sanction. States differ from individuals in that they are not subject to law; international law is not a law above states but one between them. This is a situation so anomalous for a legal system that some professional lawyers altogether deny the legal character of international law, claiming that it lacks the distinctive characteristic of effective sanctions. Sovereign states and an international legal system of the same type as domestic legal systems are logically incompatible. Either the states are truly sovereign and recognize no superior, in which case there can be no legal rules binding them; or, if such rules exist, then states are not truly sovereign. The contradiction is resolved by the theory of consent which claims that the binding character of international legal norms is founded upon their acceptance by states, explicit or implied. Thus being bound by international law becomes a form of exercising sovereignty. In the classical definition of sovereignty in the Wimbledon case, the World Court emphatically declined '...to see in the conclusion of any Treaty by which a State undertakes to perform or refrain from performing a particular act an abandonment of sovereignty'.

Since international law is based upon such an uneasy compromise, it is not surprising that the evaluation of its significance ranges so widely. Some regard it a sham, while others claim that, if only given a chance by politicians, lawyers would draft a comprehensive code which would ensure peace upon earth. Neither view does full justice to the true nature of international law which tries to reconcile sovereign states and international order and is the expression both of state-sovereignty and of its limitations.

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

(20)

The classic example of fallacy is a scene in a British court of law. As the attorney for the defense takes the floor, his partner hands him a note: "No case. Abuse the plaintiff's attorney."

If you can't shake the argument, abuse the person who advances it, and so discredit it through the back door. Go from facing the issue, which jurists call *ad rem*, to the man, *ad hominem*.

A story is told about Lincoln as a young lawyer. In one of his first jury cases, he showed his political shrewdness by an adroit and quite non-malicious use of *ad hominem*. His opponent was an experienced trial lawyer, who also had most of the fine legal points on his side. The day was warm and Lincoln slumped in his chair as the case went against him. When the orator took off his coat and vest, however, Lincoln sat up with a gleam in his eye. His opponent was wearing one of the new city-slicker shirts of the 1840's, which buttoned up the back.

Lincoln knew the reaction of frontiersmen, who made up the jury. When his turn came, his plea was brief: "Gentlemen of the jury, because I have justice on my side, I am sure you will not be influenced by this gentleman's pretended knowledge of the law. Why, 'he doesn't even know which side of his shirt ought to be in front!'"

Lincoln's *ad hominem* is said to have won the case.

This fallacy, like over-generalizing, has been around for a long time. The Sophists must have used it freely, and I suspect it goes back to the dawn of the race.

The health of President Eisenhower was an important consideration in the nominations of 1956. Was he well enough to serve out another four years in the toughest job in the world? Similarly with Franklin Roosevelt in 1944. But when the enemies of Roosevelt charged that a given government policy was wrong because it originated with "that cripple in the White House," they were practicing a particularly vicious kind of *ad hominem*.

QUESTIONS:

Q1. After reading this selection, do you have a clear idea of what 'ad hominem' means?

Q2. How did Lincoln succeed in convincing the jury?

Q3. How was Lincoln tactic 'non-malicious'? In view of the result, does it matter whether the tactic was malicious or not?

Q4. What risk did Lincoln take by using ad hominem? If you had been an opposing lawyer, how might you have countered Lincoln's move?

Q5. Write the meanings of the following words: a) fallacy b) gleam c) plaintiff d) cripple e) vicious.

Q.4. Correct any FIVE of the following:

(10)

(a) Hundred of students gathered to attend the conference by Hassan Ali Gondal.

(b) I am one of those persons who cannot describe what I feel.

(c) Of novel and poetry the last is more important.

(d) The reading of poetry gives greater delight than reading prose.

(e) Sir Huzaifa left for Mianwali on Friday last, arriving there on Monday.

(f) The professor and orator are dead.

(g) I never have and never will abuse anyone.

(h) You need not to rebuke him.

Q. 5. A. Punctuate the following passage:

(05)

one day a friend visited Hodja and said Hodja, I want to borrow your donkey. I'm sorry replied Hodja but I've already lent it to someone else. As soon as he said this the donkey brayed.

but Hodja, I can hear the donkey! It's in the stable! shutting the door in his friend's face, Hodja told him with dignity a man who believes the word of a donkey above my word doesn't deserve to be lent anything!

B. Re-write the following sentences (ONLY FIVE) after filling in the blanks with appropriate Prepositions. (05)

i. The doctor gave me a prescription..... my cough.

ii. Nowadays Majid studies the whole day.

iii. Throw this pen the dustbin.

iv. He went the desert.

v. While walking the bank of river, Wordsworth saw a large number of daffodils.

vi. I don't approve your language, young man.

vii. The bird flew my head.

viii. In the examination you have to answer all the question an hour.

Q.6. Use any five of the following idioms in your own sentences to bring out their meaning:

(10)

1. Big fish 2. To burn one's bridges 3. Square peg in a round hole 4. To cut the Gordian knot.

5. To give the devil his due 6. The rank and file 7. To have one's pound of flesh

8. For good 9. To eat the humble pie 10. At the top of the tree.

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

(10)

عروج و زوال ہر قوم کی داستان ہے۔ مگر اس کے لیے احساس زیاں اور قومی حمیت ضروری ہیں۔ دوسری جنگ عظیم کے بعد جاپان پر سخت آزمائش کی گھڑی تھی۔ ایٹم بم کی تباہی نے دو شہر پہلے ہی اجاڑ دیے تھے۔ مگر جاپانیوں کے لیے اس سے بھی بڑا المیہ ایک بادشاہ کی تذلیل تھی۔ جنرل میک آرتھر کا ہتک آمیز رویہ جو اس نے بادشاہ کے ساتھ اپنایا تھا، نے جاپانیوں کے اندر بدلے کی چنگاری کو ہوا دی۔ میدان جنگ میں نہ صحیح، جاپان نے ہر دوسرے شعبے میں امریکا کو مات دینا شروع کر دی، بالآخر چند ہی دہائیوں میں یہی قوم اپنا کھویا ہوا مقام دوبارہ حاصل کرنے میں کامیاب ہو گئی۔ اس داستان میں پاکستان کے لیے بہت بڑا سبق ہے۔

Best of Luck for CSS-2024