



National Officers Academy

Mock Exams CSS-2025

October 2024 (Mock-5)

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)

I speak of peace because of the new face of war. Total war makes no sense in an age when great powers can maintain large and relatively invulnerable nuclear forces and refuse to surrender without resort to those forces. It makes no sense in an age when a single nuclear weapon contains almost ten times the explosive force delivered by all of the Allied air forces in the Second World War. It makes no sense in an age when the deadly poisons produced by a nuclear exchange would be carried by the wind and water and soil and seed to the far corners of the globe and to generations yet unborn. Today the expenditure of billions of dollars every year on weapons acquired for the purpose of making sure we never need to use them is essential to keeping the peace. But surely the acquisition of such idle stockpiles, which can only destroy and never create, is not the only, much less the most efficient, means of assuring peace. I speak of peace, therefore, as the necessary rational end of rational men. I realize that the pursuit of peace is not as dramatic as the pursuit of war, and frequently the words of the pursuer fall on deaf ears. But we have no more urgent task. Some say that it is useless to speak of world peace or world law or world disarmament, and that it will be useless until the leaders of those nations, perceived to be hostile by us, adopt a more enlightened attitude. I hope they do. I believe we can help them do it. But I also believe that we must re-examine our own attitude, as individuals and as a nation, for our attitude is as essential as theirs. And every graduate of this school, every thoughtful citizen who despairs of war and wishes to bring peace, should begin by looking inward, by examining his own attitude toward the possibilities of peace. First, let us examine our attitude toward peace itself. Too many of us think it is impossible. Too many think it unreal. But that is a dangerous, defeatist belief. It leads to the conclusion that war is inevitable, that mankind is doomed, that we are gripped by forces we cannot control. Our problems are man-made. So let us persevere. Peace need not be impracticable, and war need not be inevitable. By defining our goal more clearly, by making it seem more manageable and less remote, we can help all peoples to see it, to draw hope from it, and to move irresistibly toward it.

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

(20)

Forecasting the weather, or trying to find out what it will be like in several day's time, has always been a difficult business. Many different things affect the weather and each one has to be carefully studied before we can make even a fairly accurate forecast. The ancient Egyptians, of course, had no need of this-the weather in the Nile valley hardly ever changes-but people living farther north had to protect themselves and their crops. During a period of drought, when no rain fell for weeks on end, streams and rivers dried up, cattle died from thirst and crops were ruined. A storm could wreck ships and houses, and heavy falls of rain caused rivers to flood a whole countryside. Action in the sky stirred man into action, and in this respect farmers became just as much men of action as were sailors on the high seas. Both had to reckon with the weather-it often upset their plans, sometimes with disastrous results. In early times, when there were no instruments such as thermometer or barometer, man looked for tell-tale signs in the sky. He made his forecasts by watching the flights of birds or the way smoke rose from a fire. He thought that the moon controlled the weather-that it held a lot of water, especially when as a crescent sickle-shaped moon it lay on its back. Even today there are people who think that the sight of the moon lying on its back means that the rain is on its way. Many of the weather sayings are still heard today. I expect you know the one: 'A red sky at night is the shepherd's delight. A red sky in the morning is the shepherd's warning.' Do you believe this? It's sometimes right but more often wrong. If this and hundreds of other sayings like it were true, there would be no need for weather science or meteorology.

Questions:

- What is drought and what are its consequences?
- Does the writer endorse the popular sayings about the red sky?

- iii. Is weather forecasting a science; if so, what is it called?
- iv. Why is it not easy to forecast the weather?
- v. How would the moon help the people in forecasting weather?

Q. 4 Correct any FIVE of the following sentences.

(10)

- i. The priest joined the bride and groom together in holy wedlock.
- ii. Allen Turing was a scholar, a scientist, and artistic.
- iii. The dispute between the faculty and administration was not resolved until they got better working conditions.
- iv. Being thoroughly dissatisfied with the painting, it was hidden in the closet.
- v. Tim let his son to swim with her friends.
- vi. He has four-years subscription to that magazine.
- vii. Your heritage is different than mine.

Q. 5. A. Punctuate the following passage:

(5)

a fly sat on one of the shafts of a cart and said to the mule who was pulling it how slow you are do mend your pace or I shall have to use my sting as a goad the mule was not in the least disturbed behind me in the cart said he sits my master he holds the reins and flicks me with his whip and him I obey but I don't want any of your impertinence I know when I may daudle and when I may not

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

- i. We walked ___ the beach for several hours last night.
- ii. Sam is going to the meeting ___ place of his brother , who has to work.
- iii. The article discusses ,_____ the most part, the possibility of life on other planets.
- iv. John called his brother _____ hopes of finding somebody to watch his children.
- v. If you study the material very thoroughly, you will have no trouble ___ the examination.
- vi. We were walking ___ the woods when , all of a sudden , we heard a strange sound.
- vii. The course will commence ___ 1st May , 2025.
- viii. Prop this cycle _____ the wall.

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

(5)

- (i) Creak, Creek (ii) Palate, Palette (iii) Elicit, Illicit (iv) Peal, Peel
(v) Taut , Taught (vi) Faint, Feint (vii) Rheum, Room (viii) Wreak, Reek

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

(5)

Judge: Mr. Thompson, you're seeking compensation for wrongful termination?

Plaintiff: Yes, Your Honor. I believe I was unfairly dismissed.

Judge: You were let go after eight months, correct?

Plaintiff: Yes.

Judge: Under the law, employees with less than a year aren't eligible for relief unless there's evidence of discrimination or a specific rights violation.

Plaintiff: But I feel my rights were violated!

Judge: I understand, but without those grounds, I can't grant relief.

Plaintiff: So there's nothing I can do?

Judge: Correct, Mr. Thompson. My hands are tied by the law.

Plaintiff: Thank you, Your Honor. I understand.

Judge: Case dismissed.

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

(10)

حال ہی میں لاہور کے ایک کتاب میلے میں ایک تنازعہ پیدا ہوا، کیونکہ کتب اور ادبی سرگرمیوں پر توجہ مرکوز کرنے کے بجائے وہاں متعدد اسٹالز موجود تھے جہاں کھانے پینے اور غیر ادبی اشیاء فروخت کی جارہی تھیں، جس نے میلے کے اصل مقصد کو پس پشت ڈال دیا۔ بہت سے شرکاء نے مایوسی کا اظہار کیا، اور محسوس کیا کہ "کتاب میلہ" زیادہ تر کھانے کا بازار بن چکا ہے، جس میں کتابوں، مصنفین اور ادبی مکالموں کے لیے کم جگہ اور توجہ دی گئی۔ اس میلے میں کھانے کے اسٹالز پر حد سے زیادہ زور دینے کے باعث، بجائے اس کے کہ مطالعہ اور کتابوں کی فروخت کو فروغ دیا جاتا، ایک بحث شروع ہو گئی کہ آیا یہ تقریب اپنے ادبی مقصد کو پورا کر رہی تھی یا محض تجارتی مفادات کو ترجیح دی جا رہی تھی۔