



National Officers Academy

Mock Exams CSS-2026

April 2025 (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:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">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)

One of the more profound indicators of how deeply imperial hierarchies infiltrated both colonizer and colonized psyches lies in the psychological architecture of domination—a point often underscored by postcolonial scholars. The former colonial powers, particularly Britain and France, cultivated a civilizational narrative that naturalized their authority, often portraying subjugated populations as complicit in or even beneficiaries of imperial governance. This conceptual framing rendered resistance not only subversive but also irrational in the eyes of the metropole. Yet, the imperial relationship was never unilateral; the colonized, though oppressed, internalized and negotiated imperial norms, often exhibiting ambivalence towards the very structures that marginalized them. For instance, the memory of colonial rule in parts of Africa oscillates between traumatic recall of exploitation and nostalgic evocations of administrative order or educational advancement. While the postcolonial subject may recall arbitrary detentions, cultural erasures, and economic subordination, the former colonizer may perceive decolonization as a historical rupture—a loss not merely of territory but of moral purpose. In this duality, the post-imperial consciousness remains fractured, perpetually interpreting its history through contrasting emotional and ideological lenses.

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

(20)

Many people from interior regions of Pakistan, such as Punjab, Sindh, and Balochistan, migrate to Karachi in hopes of a better life. One such person was Bashiran, a young girl from a village in Rahim Yar Khan. When she was twelve, her father decided to move the family to Karachi to improve their future.

In Karachi, an acquaintance helped them find a vacant plot in Gulistan-e-Jauhar owned by a wealthy man named Seth Kareemuddin. Bashiran's father became the watchman of the plot, and the family built a hut there to live in. Soon, the whole family found work: Bashiran, her mother, and sisters started working in homes; her brothers joined repair shops or began training in mechanical work.

Within months, their financial situation improved. Bashiran's father bought an illegal 240-yard plot near Hazara Goth using the family's savings. Around Ramadan, a relative advised them to also collect charity like Zakat and Fitran from wealthy employers. From then on, they began collecting donations and ration, along with their wages.

Over time, Bashiran's family registered with three welfare organizations and started receiving monthly ration bags. After ten years, the family owned five plots, had bank savings, and ran cars on rent—yet they continued to collect charity as they once did when they were poor.

This story is not unique. Thousands of families working as domestic workers, guards, and drivers continue to receive Zakat and charity despite becoming financially stable. They rarely reveal that they are no longer in need. Some justify this by saying, "No business is bad, and no religion is greater than business."

Even during the COVID-19 pandemic, some well-off workers collected free rations from mosques despite receiving food from their employers. Sadly, many wealthy donors give without verifying the recipients' needs, unintentionally wasting their charity.

Not every worker in humble professions is eligible for Zakat. True dignity lies in self-sufficiency and building one's own identity.

Questions:

- Q1. Why did Bashiran's family continue collecting charity even after becoming financially stable?
- Q2. What can we infer about the effectiveness of charity distribution in Karachi?
- Q3. What message is the writer trying to convey through the phrase: "No business is bad, and no religion is greater than business"?
- Q4. Why might people like Bashiran's family hesitate to stop collecting charity?
- Q5. What does the passage suggest about the long-term impact of unchecked charity practices on society?

Q. 4 Correct any FIVE of the following sentences.

(10)

- i. Hardly had he left the room when the phone was ringing.
- ii. Neither the teacher nor the students knows the answer.
- iii. Being a doctor, the illness was diagnosed quickly.
- iv. She suggested me to take a break.
- v. If I would have seen him, I would have told him the truth.
- vi. The committee have announced their decision.
- vii. He is one of those writers who has won many awards.

Q. 5. A. Punctuate the following passage:

(5)

as the rain poured outside the detective turned to the suspect and said i know you're hiding something the suspect looked away then muttered what makes you think that your silence for one replied the detective besides you were seen near the warehouse that night that's impossible he snapped i was out of town really the detective leaned forward and placed a photo on the table care to explain this then the suspect stared at the image his eyes narrowing where did you get that he whispered that doesn't matter said the detective what matters is the truth

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

(5)

- i. The manager acted strictly ____ the terms of the contract.
- ii. His theory is not consistent ____ the available evidence.
- iii. She was quick to jump ____ conclusions without verifying facts.
- iv. He was engrossed ____ his research and barely noticed the time.
- v. The lawyer argued the case ____ the precedent set by the Supreme Court.
- vi. Their house is adjacent ____ a noisy construction site.
- vii. The committee is composed ____ experts from various fields.
- viii. He was charged ____ contempt of court after his remarks.

Q.6. A. Use only FIVE pairs of words in sentences clearly illustrating their meanings.

(10)

- i. Blurt, Blert
- ii. Acipty, Apathy
- iii. Defenestration, Dénouement
- iv. Vallum, Vellum
- v. Sow, Sough
- vi. (Sere, Seer
- vii. (Crepuscular, Crepitation
- viii. Uxoricide, Uxorious

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

(10)

راما نوجن ایک بڑی اندیں ریاضی دان تھا جسکے کام کو اب بھی سپیں تینکنالوجی میں استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔ بچپن میں نامساعد حالات اور ریاضی کے علاوہ دیگر مضمایں میں وچپی نہ ہوئی کی وجہ سے کانج میں داخلہ نہ مل سکا۔ آخر ایک برطانوی پروفیسر ہارڈی اسے کیمبرج لے گیا جہاں اسے بی اے کی ڈگری کا اعزاز دیا گیا۔ عدد 2025 اسی کی دریافت تھی۔ اس عدد کی خوبی یہ ہے کہ یہ ایک سے نو تاں اعداد سے تقسیم ہوتا ہے۔ راما نوجن شاکا ہاری تھا۔ برطانیہ میں مناسب غذانہ ملنے کی وجہ سے یہ جینٹس صرف 32 سال کی عمر میں 1920 میں پرلوک سدھا رکیا۔ بھارت میں اس پر ایک نیچر فلم بن چکی ہے۔