



**National Officers Academy**  
**Mock Exams for CSS-2026**  
**December, 2025 (Mock-5)**  
**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**.

**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**

**Q2: Make a precis of the following text and suggest a suitable title . (15+5=20)**

The classic example of this 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*.

**Q. 3: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. (20)**

During the 1971 war, Field Marshal Sam Manekshaw led the Indian Army, while Captain Ahsan Malik served in the Pakistan Army. Ahsan Malik was assigned to defend the village of Kamalpur on the East Pakistan border with 140 soldiers from 31 Baluch. They displayed such extraordinary bravery that, after the war, Manekshaw requested his Pakistani counterpart to award Ahsan Malik for his courage. Thus, he was honored with the Sitara-e-Jurat. If Ahsan Malik had not shown such bravery, he might never have received this prestigious recognition. He retired from the army as a Colonel and later joined a government organization, remaining active until 2005.

Similarly, Najja Abud, a soldier in the Iraqi Army during the Iran-Iraq war, was badly wounded in the battle of Khorramshahr. He hid in a bunker filled with dying and injured soldiers. A volunteer named Zahid Haftlang risked his life to save Najja. Had Zahid not intervened, Najja would have surely died. He received medical care and survived. Eighteen years later, they unexpectedly met again in a waiting room in Canada. They laughed, cried, and embraced, proving that courage and humanity can form lifelong bonds even across enemy lines.

On December 20, 1943, American pilot Charles Brown's B-17 was severely damaged by German fighters after bombing Bremen, Germany. Ace pilot Franz Stigler saw the helpless plane. Although he could easily have shot it down, he refrained, recalling his commander's warning: "If you ever shoot at an enemy in a parachute, I will shoot you myself." Stigler considered the Americans as if they were defenseless parachutists. Not only did he spare their lives, but he escorted them safely through German defenses. Forty years later, both pilots reunited, and their friendship lasted until death. If Stigler had followed the common practice of shooting down the enemy, Charles Brown would have died, and their inspiring story would never have existed.

Even Field Marshal Erwin Rommel defied Hitler's cruel orders. After Operation Fortitude, he sent captured British commandos—Lieutenants Ray Woddrige and George Lane—to POW camps instead of executing them. When British Lieutenant Colonel Geoffrey Keys was killed in an assassination attempt on Rommel, he ordered a dignified

burial. While stationed in France, Hitler ordered Rommel to deport French Jews, but he refused and even wrote letters opposing abuses against Jews. He also refused to kill Jewish prisoners of war.

These examples reveal a profound truth: a true warrior maintains humanity and ethics, even on the battlefield. If soldiers had ignored their conscience, countless innocent lives would have been lost. If they had upheld courage alongside morality, their actions would not only inspire generations but also preserve the dignity of war itself.

Questions:

1. According to the text, who was assigned to defend the village of Kamalpur, and with how many soldiers?
2. How many years later did the two pilots reunite, and what was the outcome of their meeting?
3. What does the story suggest about the meaning of true bravery beyond fighting?
4. How can acts of kindness and courage affect relationships between former enemies?
5. If Franz Stigler had shot down Charles Brown's B-17, what would have happened to Brown and the story of their friendship?

**Q.4: Correct any FIVE of the following sentences. (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: 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 Maknu 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.

**B. Punctuation the following text where needed. (05)**

two little frogs were playing about at the edge of a pool when an ox came down to the water to drink and by accident trod on one of them and crushed the life out of him when the old frog missed him she asked his brother where he was he is dead mother said the little frog an enormous big creature with four legs came to our pool this morning and trampled him down in the mud enormous was he was he as big as this said the frog puffing herself out to look as big as possible oh yes much bigger was the answer the frog puffed herself out still more was he as big as this said she oh yes yes mother much bigger said the little frog and yet again she puffed and puffed herself out till she was almost as round as a ball as big as she began but then she burst

**Q.6 : Change any five of the following to reported speech. (10)**

- (1) "This is your house, isn't it?" asked Majid.
- (2) "Where do you want to be dropped?" said the taxi driver.
- (3) "Call the first witness," said the judge.
- (4) "Don't blame him for the accident," the boy's mother said.
- (5) He said, "I knocked on the door but she did not answer".
- (6) "Where is the boat? Hurry up we are being chased", she cried.
- (7) "I have lost my way. Can you direct me to the Post Office please?" said the old lady.
- (8) He said to me, "What a pity! You missed such an important meeting."
- (9) "How wonderful! Why didn't you suggest this plan earlier," said he.
- (10) He said, "Let us submit our nomination papers as independent candidates".

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

کاش کہ ہم دوبارہ وہ کھیل کھیل پاتے، جیسے گلی ڈنڈا، خزانہ کی تلاش، ہاپو تاپو، اور آنکھ چھوٹی۔ اگر وہ پرانے دن لوٹ آتے تو ہم وہ خوشیاں اور بے فکرگی کے لمحات دوبارہ محسوس کر پاتے۔ ہم اپنے دوستوں کے ساتھ گلیوں میں دوڑتے، ہنستے اور کھیل کے دوران چھوٹے چھوٹے جھگڑوں کو بھول جاتے۔ وہ دن آج صرف یادیں بن کر رہ گئے ہیں، اور دل اکثر ان لمحوں کی کمی محسوس کرتا ہے، جب زندگی سادہ، خوشگوار اور بے فکر تھی۔