



**National Officers Academy**  
**Test Series-1-Online for CSS-2026**  
**November 2025(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. UBIQUITOUS:**

(A) Scarce (B) Present everywhere (C) Unique (D) Limited

**2. PERNICIOUS:**

(A) Beneficial (B) Harmful (C) Lucid (D) Fervent

**3. LEVITATE:**

(A) Sink (B) Float (C) Plod (D) Wander

**4. SIBYLLINE:**

(A) Enigmatic (B) Obvious (C) Transparent (D) Subtle

**5. MACADAMIZED:**

(A) Graveled (B) Muddled (C) Turfed (D) Paved

**6. ENTHRALL:**

(A) Bore (B) Captivate (C) Fascinate (D) Disinterest

**7. SYCOPHANT:**

(A) Admirer (B) Advocate (C) Critic (D) Flatterer

**8. ASSUAGE:**

(A) Aggravate (B) Intensify (C) Soothe (D) Alleviate

**9. RETICENT:**

(A) Talkative (B) Loquacious (C) Vocal (D) Reserved

**10. INCESSANT:**

(A) Sporadic (B) Intermittent (C) Persistent (D) Halted

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

11. MAGNANIMOUS:

(A) Generous (B) Noble (C) Petty (D) Kind

12. SOPORIFIC:

(A) Drowsy (B) Sleepy (C) Stimulating (D) Sedative

13. IMPETUOUS:

(A) Rash (B) Hasty (C) Cautious (D) Reckless

14. ONEROUS:

(A) Burdensome (B) Heavy (C) Easy (D) Difficult

15. MALLEABLE:

(A) Flexible (B) Pliable (C) Rigid (D) Adaptable

16. INNOCUOUS:

(A) Harmless (B) Safe (C) Harmful (D) Benign

17. VACILLATE:

(A) Waver (B) Fluctuate (C) Resolve (D) Hesitate

18. COPIOUS:

(A) Abundant (B) Plentiful (C) Scarce (D) Ample

19. ARDUOUS:

(A) Difficult (B) Strenuous (C) Effortless (D) Laborious

20. FALLACIOUS:

(A) Misleading (B) Deceptive (C) Valid (D) Erroneous

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<b>PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES</b>	<b>PART-II</b>	<b>MAXIMUM MARKS = 80</b>
<b>NOTE:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>ii. <b>Part-II</b> is to be attempted on the separate <b>Answer Book</b>.</li><li>iii. Attempt <b>ALL</b> questions from <b>PART-II</b>.</li><li>iv. All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.</li><li>v. Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper.</li></ul>		

**PART-II**

**Q. 2 Make a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title.**

**(15+5=20)**

I do not think there is anything deserving the name of society to be found out of London and that for the following reason. London is the only place in which each individual in company, is treated according to his value in company, and to that only. In every other part of the Kingdom, he carries another character about with him, which supersedes the intellectual or social one. It is known in Manchester or Liverpool what every man in the room is worth in land or money, what are his connections and prospects in life, and this gives a character of servility or arrogance, of mercenariness or impertinence to the whole of provisional intercourse. You laugh not in proportion to a man's wit but his wealth. You have to consider not what, but whom you contradict. You speak by the pound and are heard by the rood. In the metropolis there is neither time nor inclinations for these remote calculations. Every man depends on the quantity of sense, wit or good manners he brings into society for the reception he meets with, in it. A member of the parliament soon finds his level as a commoner. The merchant and manufacturer cannot bring his goods to market here: the great landed proprietor shrinks from being the lord of acres into a pleasant companion or a dull fellow. When a visitor enters or leaves a room it is not enquired whether he is rich or poor, whether he lives in a garret or a palace or comes in his own or a hackney coach, but whether he has a good expression of countenance, with an unaffected manner, and whether he is a man of understanding or a blockhead. These are the circumstances by which you make a favorable impression on the company, and by which they estimate you in the abstract. In the country, they consider whether you have a vote at the next election or a place in your gift, and measure the capacity of others to instruct or entertain them by the strength of their pockets and their credit with their banker. Personal merit is at prodigious discount in the provinces. I like the country very well, if I want to enjoy my own company, but London is the only place for equal society, or where a man can say a good thing or express an honest opinion without subjecting himself to being insulted, unless he first lays his purse on the table to back his pretensions to talent or independence of spirit.

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

**(20)**

During the last few decades medicine has undoubtedly advanced by huge strides in consequence of innumerable discoveries and inventions. But have we actually become healthier as a result of this progress? Admittedly, tuberculosis or cholera is today much rare cause of death in many countries. On the other hand, various other no less dangerous diseases have appeared, which we term "time diseases". They include not only certain impairments of the heart and the circulatory system, of the skeletal structure and internal organs, but also an increased psychic instability, the addiction to all manner of drugs etc., and states of nervous shock and exhaustion.

According to Bodamer, "Man's hysterical and vain attempt to overtax and do violence to his nature in order to adjust it to the technical world leads to a dangerous threat to health." In other words, our organs can no longer cope with the noise, the bustle and all the inevitable concomitants of our modern civilization. A man's body is simply not a machine to be used as he thinks fit, and as long as he likes. It is something living, a part of

the image of God in which we were created. That is why the body has a rhythm of its own, a rhythm that can make itself heard. The most deep-seated of all the diseases of our time is that man no longer takes God into account, that he has lost confidence in God's dominion over the world, that he considers the visible as the ultimate, the only, reality. But man without God suffers from his fate because he cannot accept it from the hand of God. He suffers from the world because he senses its disordered state without being able to put it right. He begins to suffer from his work because it exhausts him without satisfying him. He begins to suffer from his fellowmen because they are not his neighbors, to whom God would have him turn, but because he lets them get on his neighbors, to whom God would have him turn, but because he lets them get on his nerves and make him ill. And he suffers from himself because our time is no longer centered in God that its structure is increasingly becoming what critics of our civilization call "pathological" dominated by the fear of life as well as by the lust for life, ending in the splitting of personality.

**Questions:**

- Q1. How does the expression "time diseases" indicate that these various ailments have something fundamental in common? Explain.
- Q2. Why does modern man suffer from his time?
- Q3. What cure would you suggest to combat these ills?
- Q4. Explain the last sentence fully.

**Q. 4 Correct any FIVE of the following sentences.**

**(10)**

1. Pleased with their conduct, it was decided by her to honor them.
2. Waiting for the train a brick fell on my foot.
3. Although it was raining, but we went to market.
4. This is the most unique dress.
5. A greater amount of sand is needed for the project.
6. We enjoy to go for walk after dinner.
7. He need a car for his every day activities.
8. It is Nasir's and Ali's car.

**Q.4 A. Re-write the following sentences (ONLY FIVE) after filling in the blanks with appropriate Prepositions.**

**(5)**

1. The cat jumped --- the counter
2. He is cogitating --- some means of revenge.
3. He works one job---- the day and another at night.
4. The baby climbed--- the table.
5. We located the key--- the lock.
6. Would someone please get this bug--- me?
7. There is a pharmacy---the grocery store.
8. The cat fell off ---the coach.

**B. Punctuate the following passage:**

**(5)**

If you look about you and consider the lives of others as well as your own if you think how few are born with honour and how many die without name or children how little beauty we see and how few friends we hear of how many diseases and how much poverty there is in the world you will fall down upon knees and instead of repining at one affliction will admire so many blessings which you have received from the hand of god

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

**(10)**

- i. Ingenious, Ingenuous
- ii. Placable, Placeable
- iii. Restive, Restless
- iv. Setup, set upon
- v. Yoke, Yolk
- vi. Casual, Causal
- vii. Pour, pore

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

**(10)**

ادب محض الفاظ کا کھیل نہیں بلکہ انسانی تجربات اور احساسات کا آئینہ ہے۔ جب کوئی شاعر یا ادیب قلم اٹھاتا ہے تو وہ اپنے دور کی تصویر کشی کرتا ہے اور آنے والی نسلوں کے لیے ایک نشان چھوڑ جاتا ہے۔ ہمارے عظیم شعراء جیسے غالب، اقبال اور فیض نے محض شعر نہیں کہے بلکہ ایک پوری تہذیب کی روح کو الفاظ میں ڈھال دیا۔ افسوس کہ آج کی نسل کتابوں سے دور ہوتی جا رہی ہے اور سوشل میڈیا کی چمک دمک میں کھو گئی ہے۔ اگر ہم نے اپنی ادبی روایات کو زندہ نہیں رکھا تو ہم اپنی شناخت کھو بیٹھیں گے۔ ادب ہی وہ پل ہے جو ماضی کو حال سے اور حال کو مستقبل سے جوڑتا ہے۔ ضرورت اس امر کی ہے کہ ہم نوجوانوں میں مطالعے کا ذوق پیدا کریں اور انہیں اپنے عظیم ادیبوں اور شاعروں سے متعارف کرائیں تاکہ وہ اپنی جڑوں سے جڑے رہیں۔

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*Best of Luck for CSS-2026*