



**National Officers Academy**  
**OnCampus & Online for CSS-2026**  
**January 2026(Final Test)**  
**ENGLISH (PRECIS AND COMPOSITION)**

<b>TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS</b>	<b>PART-I (MCQS)</b>	<b>MAXIMUM MARKS = 20</b>
<b>PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES</b>	<b>PART-II</b>	<b>MAXIMUM MARKS = 80</b>

**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. **VICISSITUDE** (a) Tactile (b) Negritude (c) Volatile (d) Transformation
2. **INEXORABLE** (a) Maudlin (b) Aspersion (c) Defile (d) Inevitable
3. **EXTOL** (a) Pallid (b) Enervate (c) Florid (d) Admire
4. **OBSTREPEROUS** (a) untamed (b) timid (c) palliate (d) rife
5. **CONTORT** (a) wrench (b) stubborn (c) factious (d) unbroken
6. **ABSTRUSE** (a) Uninterested (b) Hula-hoop (c) Obscure (d) Disinterested
7. **WANTON** (a) Lewd (b) Abstainer (c) Mystic (d) Ivy
8. **IMPORTUNATE** (a) Pressing (b) Vital (c) Vivid (d) Vista
9. **GUILE** (a) Candidness (b) Condensation (c) Craftiness (d) Sprightliness
10. **IMPASSIVE** (a) shy (b) notorious (c) apathetic (d) intimation

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

**(Write on Answer Sheet)**

1. **CONTRITE** (a) Unrepentant (b) sorry (c) penitent (d) praise
2. **INVECTIVE** (a) Berating (b) censure (c) praise (d) dull
3. **QUELL** (a) Repress (b) surrender (c) Certify (d) endorse
4. **OBVIATE** (a) Prevent (b) Elevate (c) Assist (d) Similar
5. **DIRGE** (a) Elegy (b) joy (c) artifice (d) chant
6. **BURGEON** (a) Badger (b) Shrink (c) Diminish (d) Convincing
7. **EXHORT** (a) Urge (b) annoy (c) Archaic (d) Deter
8. **MOROSE** (a) Humored (b) Depressed (c) Beautify (d) Garnish
9. **MUNIFICENT** (a) Infuse (b) Miserly (c) Lavish (d) Pervade
10. **INGRATIATE** (a) Withdraw (b) Evident (c) Imperfect (d) Exalt

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<b>NOTE:</b>		
ii. <b>Part-II</b> is to be attempted on the separate <b>Answer Book</b> .		
iii. Attempt <b>ALL</b> questions from <b>PART-II</b> .		
iv. All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.		
v. 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)**

What the future of oratory in general will be, it is impossible to forecast. The English word 'orator' seems to have fallen on evil days. It is rarely used without a slightly derisory accent as when men say with curious emphasis, "I am no orator as Brutus is". The orators of ancient times felt themselves to be engaged on the task of highest worth and value. They were "shaping works for all the future" and "offering themselves to be examined by all-testing Envy and Time", as one of the ancient writers said when defending and praising the scrupulous care taken by Demosthenes. Today, the care and attention given to the art of public speaking has sensibly declined. It is not to be expected, of course, that men and women in these modern days should bestow upon the art of public speaking the infinite pains that were taken in the ancient world. The growth of the power of the written word since the introduction of printing, the special conversational technique of broadcasting, the immense growth in the numbers of those who speak in councils and committees and meetings of all kinds, and many changes of a similar kind, have all tended to lessen the interest in the more polished or more ornate kinds of speaking; and men and women in the busy age have little time to strive for perfection in the form of what they say.

Sir Winston Churchill is in many respects a survivor from the golden age of oratory. No doubt it could be said of him as was said of the great orators of ancient times, "he adopts no thought, no word at random, but takes much care of both the arrangement of his ideas and the graciousness of his language". But however this may be, he is certainly in the great tradition. English oratory is adorned with many famous names. And into that great company Sir Winston Churchill enters as a right. From his lips have come some of the sublime utterances in the language. For more than fifty years he has expressed himself on great national and international matters, and the volumes of his speeches are a history in themselves of these tremendous years. Many of his speeches will live as examples of human speech at its highest and best, and they will be woven into the fabric of our own history and the history of the world. They will also remain as undying memorial to the man who made them and became the greatest figure of his age.

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

**(20)**

Sportsmanship can be conceptualized as an enduring and relatively stable characteristic or disposition such that individuals differ in the way they are generally expected to behave in sports situations. In general, sportsmanship refers to virtues such as fairness, self-control, courage, and persistence, and has been associated with interpersonal concepts of treating others and being treated fairly, maintaining self-control if dealing with others, and respect for both authority and opponents. Sportsmanship is also looked at as being the way one reacts to a sport, game, or a player. The four elements of sportsmanship are often shown being good form, the will to win, equity and fairness. All four elements are critical and a balance must be found among all four for true sportsmanship to be illustrated. These elements may also cause conflict, as a person may desire to win more than play in equity and fairness and thus resulting in a clash within the aspects of sportsmanship. This will cause problems as the person believes they are being a good sportsman, but they are defeating the purpose of this idea as they are ignoring two key components of being sportsman like. When athletes become too self-centered, the idea of sportsmanship is dismissed.

Today's sporting culture, in particular the base of elite sport, places great importance on the idea of competition and winning and thus sportsmanship takes a back seat as a result. In most, if not all sports, sportsmen at the elite level make the standards on sportsmanship and no matter whether they like it or not, they are seen as leaders and role models in society. Since every sport is rule driven, the most common offence of bad sportsmanship is the act of cheating or breaking the rules to gain an unfair advantage. A competitor who exhibits poor sportsmanship after losing a game or contest is often called a "sore loser", while a competitor who exhibits poor sportsmanship after winning is typically called a "bad winner". Sore loser behavior includes blaming others for the loss, not accepting responsibility for personal actions that contributed to the defeat, reacting to the loss in an immature or improper fashion, making excuses for the defeat, and

citing unfavorable conditions or other petty issues as reasons for the defeat. A bad winner acts in a shallow fashion after his or her victory, such as by gloating about his or her win, rubbing the win in the face of the opponent, and lowering the opponent's self-esteem by constantly reminding the opponent of "poor" performance in comparison (even if the opponent competed well). Not showing respect to the other team is considered to being a bad sportsman and could lead to demoralizing effects; as Leslie Howe describes: "If a pitcher in baseball decides to pitch not to his maximum ability suggest that the batter is not at an adequate level, it could lead to the batter to have low self-confidence or worth."

**Questions:**

- Q1. How is sportsmanship conceptualized in the passage, and what virtues does it encompass? (5)  
 Q2. What are the four elements of sportsmanship mentioned in the passage, and why is it emphasized that a balance must be found among them? (5)  
 Q3. According to the passage, how can the desire to win sometimes conflict with the elements of equity and fairness in sportsmanship? (5)  
 Q4. What are some behaviors associated with being a "sore loser" and a "bad winner," as described in the passage? How do these behaviors impact the perception of sportsmanship? (5)

**Q. 4 A. Correct any FIVE of the following sentences. (10)**

- i. Being tired after the match, the victory celebration was postponed by the team.
- ii. While walking through the forest, the rain suddenly started.
- iii. Though she studied hard, yet she failed the exam.
- iv. This is the most perfect solution to the problem.
- v. A large amount of books were donated to the library.
- vi. They suggested to us to join the club.
- vii. She don't have enough time to finish the project.
- viii. It is Sara's and Maria's house.

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

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| i. The baseball game was cancelled---the heavy rain.   | vi. We don't have a coffee maker---work.                    |
| ii. Would someone please get this bug---me?            | vii. --- the time we started dinner, the food was cold.     |
| iii. All the neighbors were there---the new one.       | viii. We walked ---the hill to see the view.                |
| iv. The principal was asking questions---her behavior. | ix. The fireman led the people away---the burning building. |
| v. He succeeded--- a little help.                      | x. It's already an hour---my curfew.                        |

**Q. 5. 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 honor 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. Amiable, amicable | iv. Enmity, amity | vi. Pour, pore             |
| ii. Averse, adverse  | v. Contemptuous,  | vii. Especially, specially |
| iii. Object, abject  | contemptible      | viii. Everyday, every day  |

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

ہمارے معاشرے کا المیہ یہ ہے کہ ہر شخص تبدیلی کی دہائی دیتا ہے، مگر جب اپنے عمل کی باری آتی ہے تو سب کئی کتر اجاتے ہیں۔ جلسوں میں انقلاب کے نعرے لگتے ہیں، تحریروں میں اصلاحات کے دریا بہائے جاتے ہیں، مگر روزمرہ زندگی میں چھوٹے سے اصول پر بھی سمجھوتہ کرنے میں لمحہ نہیں لگتا۔ نتیجہ یہ ہے کہ معاشرہ دورخی آئینے کی مانند بن گیا ہے: ایک رخ پر خوابوں کے محل اور دوسرے رخ پر حقیقت کی شکستگی۔ ہم سب دوسروں کی اصلاح چاہتے ہیں لیکن خود احتسابی سے ڈرتے ہیں، گویا ہر شخص چراغ تلے اندھیرے کا زندہ ثبوت ہے۔ تو میں نعروں سے نہیں بنتیں، کردار سے بنتی ہیں، اور کردار تبھی نکھرتا ہے جب فرد اپنی ذات کے دائرے میں دیانت کو لازم پکڑ لے، ورنہ اجتماعی ترقی محض سراب بن کر رہ جاتی ہے۔

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