

ENGLISH (PRECIS & COMPOSITION) — 2026

PART-II

Q.2 — Précis

Title: The Rise of the Working Class

Précis

The working class has witnessed remarkable improvements in living standards, political rights, wealth, leisure, health, security and education. In ancient societies, workers and slaves had few comforts or rights, while rulers enjoyed prosperity. The Industrial Revolution increased production and created demand for skilled workers, compelling employers to improve working conditions. Competition for labour further encouraged these reforms, while trade unions accelerated them through collective action and strikes. Consequently, relations between employers and workers have become increasingly cooperative, as both recognize their mutual dependence for economic prosperity and livelihood.

Word Count: 100

Q.3 — Comprehension

1. Which word best describes the actual living conditions of the couple and why?

The word “**modest**” best describes the couple’s actual living conditions. They belong to a lowermiddle-class household with limited financial resources. Their rooms have shabby walls, worn furniture and unattractive upholstery. They cannot afford jewellery, elegant clothes or luxurious food. Their lifestyle is therefore simple and financially constrained.

2. Which line best demonstrates the couple’s true economic standing and why?

The line “**She sat down to dinner at her round table with its three-day-old cloth**” best reflects their economic standing. It clearly indicates that the couple lives a modest life without expensive furnishings or refined dining arrangements. Her husband’s pleasure in a simple homemade beef stew further confirms their limited means.

3. According to the passage, what can be stated about the marriage of this woman?

The woman’s marriage appears to be a **marriage of necessity rather than romantic fulfilment**. Since she had no dowry and little prospect of marrying a wealthy man, she married a minor civil servant. Her husband seems satisfied with their simple life, but she remains deeply unhappy because she longs for wealth, luxury and social recognition.

4. What can be inferred about the values of both husband and wife?

The husband values **simplicity, domestic comfort and contentment**. His appreciation of homemade beef stew demonstrates his satisfaction with ordinary pleasures. The wife, however, values **wealth, luxury, beauty, social prestige and admiration**. Her desires are focused on material possessions and recognition from society.

5. What is the main idea of the passage?

The passage highlights the **conflict between humble reality and material aspirations**. The woman possesses a modest life but considers herself destined for wealth and luxury. Her dissatisfaction results from her excessive material desires and constant comparison between her actual circumstances and her imagined affluent lifestyle.

Q.4 — Rewrite the following sentences after correction

1.

The fact that I almost drowned makes me very careful about water safety whenever I go swimming.

2.

The amount they receive in wages is greater than it was twenty years ago.

3.

Playing a game regularly is better than always reading books.

4.

It is one of the best speeches that have ever been made in the General Assembly.

5.

Ever since they heard about the burglaries in the neighbourhood, they have kept the light on all the time and closed all the doors and windows very carefully.

6.

When Susan realised that all of her bottles of nail polish had dried out, she decided to keep them for decoration.

7.

It was late at night, and a boy was riding his bike along the path when suddenly he stopped in shock because his headlamp was no longer working.

8.

The girl told the conductor that she had lost her train ticket and did not know how she would get home.

Q.5 (a) — Punctuation

Scientists and philosophers of science tend to speak as if “scientific language” were intrinsically precise, as if those who use it must understand one another’s meaning even if they disagree. But, in fact, scientific language is not as different from ordinary language as is commonly believed; it, too, is subject to imprecision and ambiguity, and hence to imperfect understanding. Moreover, new theories or arguments are rarely, if ever, constructed by way of clear-cut steps of induction, deduction, and verification or falsification. Neither are they defended, rejected, or accepted in so straightforward a manner. In practice, scientists combine the rules of scientific methodology with a generous admixture of intuition, aesthetics, and philosophical commitment. The importance of

what are sometimes called extra-rational or extra-logical components of thought in the discovery of a new principle or law is generally acknowledged.

Q.5 (b) — Prepositions

(i)

Nobody is certain **about** the future but some are convinced **of** the past. (ii)

He was familiar **with** the author but not knowledgeable in depth **about** him.

(iii)

After weighing **up** all the options we decided to plump **for** the first design. (iv)

The accused declared that he had no credible motive **for** revenge and denied **the** charges.

(v)

The party's withdrawal **from** the elections was widely seen as an obstacle **to** the success of the peace plan. (vi)

They agreed to cooperate **with** police **on** these matters. (vii)

I don't advise **anyone**, I just listen **to** their complaints. (viii)

The landscape **of** the Pampas is in places similar **to** the Dutch landscape.

Q.6 — Pairs of Words

(i) **Dependant — Dependent**

A **dependant** is a person who relies on another for financial support. **His wife and children are his dependants.**

Dependent means relying on someone or something.

The child is completely dependent on his parents.

(ii) Funeral — Funereal

A **funeral** is a ceremony held after a person's death.

Many people attended the funeral of the deceased.

Funereal means resembling or appropriate to a funeral.

A funereal silence prevailed throughout the room.

(iii) Fain — Feign

Fain means willingly or gladly.

I would fain accept your generous invitation.

Feign means to pretend or simulate.

The accused tried to feign innocence.

(iv) Gamble — Gambol

To **gamble** means to take a risk, especially with money.

He decided to gamble his savings on the new business.

To **gambol** means to run or jump playfully.

The young goats gambolled in the meadow.

(v) Hoard — Horde

A **hoard** is a large quantity of valuable things accumulated and stored. **The archaeologists discovered a hoard of ancient coins.**

A **horde** is a large and often disorderly group of people.

A horde of tourists entered the historic building.

(vi) Ingenious — Ingenuous

Ingenious means clever, inventive or resourceful.

The engineer developed an ingenious solution to the problem.

Ingenuous means innocent, frank and straightforward.

Her ingenuous response impressed everyone.

(vii) Luxuriant — Luxurious

Luxuriant means growing abundantly and thickly.

The garden was covered with luxuriant green vegetation.

Luxurious means extremely comfortable, expensive or elegant.

They stayed at a luxurious hotel during their vacation.

(viii) Moat — Mote

A **moat** is a deep ditch, usually filled with water, surrounding a castle or fort. **The ancient castle was protected by a wide moat.**

A **mote** is a tiny particle of dust or other matter.

A mote of dust floated through the beam of sunlight.

Q.7 — Translation into English

It is an established fact that the Muslim world is abundantly endowed with natural resources and possesses the full capacity to meet every requirement of its defence against atheistic forces. If all Muslim countries collectively utilize their capabilities and resources for one another's interests and defence, the Muslim world, through unity and solidarity, can emerge as a major power among the nations of the world. No power on earth would then be able to stand in its way.

The anti-Islamic and atheistic forces are certainly fully aware of this reality. Therefore, they remain constantly engaged in conspiracies to undermine the unity of the Muslim world and plunge it into disunity. Unfortunately, Muslim countries themselves remain entangled in various minor differences and often remain at odds with one another.