

**National Officers Academy****Mock Exams CSS-2026****October 2025 (Mock-4)****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:		
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)**

In the public imagination, renewable energy has been canonized as humanity's moral salvation — a luminous antidote to the fossil-fueled past. Politicians, corporations, and environmental activists alike brandish terms like carbon neutrality and net zero as if they were sacred promises of planetary healing. Yet beneath this glossy façade lies a disquieting paradox: the green revolution itself is mining the planet into exhaustion.

The euphoric rhetoric surrounding solar panels, wind turbines, and electric vehicles conveniently omits their invisible costs. Each "clean" technology demands prodigious quantities of rare-earth minerals, cobalt, and lithium — resources extracted through energy-intensive and ecologically ruinous mining practices, often in the world's poorest regions. Vast tracts of land in Congo, Chile, and China have been stripped of vegetation, poisoned with chemical runoff, and rendered uninhabitable in the pursuit of so-called sustainable materials. The moral irony is that one environmental crisis is being mitigated by igniting another.

Electric vehicles, for instance, have been glorified as emblems of ecological virtue. Yet, the production of their massive batteries emits more carbon than manufacturing traditional combustion engines. Furthermore, these batteries have limited lifespans and pose formidable recycling challenges. When they reach obsolescence, they contribute to a mounting electronic waste catastrophe. The illusion of sustainability thus conceals a relentless cycle of extraction, pollution, and waste — all under the banner of progress.

Similarly, wind and solar farms, while operationally clean, exact hidden tolls on ecosystems. Turbine blades demand composites that cannot be recycled, while solar panels deteriorate into toxic waste after decades of service. The production and maintenance of such infrastructure remain dependent on fossil fuels for transport, assembly, and grid support — making "zero emission" a seductive but deceptive slogan.

The tragedy lies not merely in technological hypocrisy but in moral complacency. Humanity's obsession with "green labels" has turned environmentalism into a marketing enterprise rather than a philosophical awakening. The true path to sustainability demands restraint, efficiency, and systemic humility — not another wave of industrial exploitation disguised as virtue. The planet, it seems, is not being healed by renewable energy; it is merely being wounded in a different way.

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

In the late 1700s, American trader Timothy Dexter earned a reputation as both a fool and a genius. With little formal education but plenty of confidence, he constantly made bizarre business decisions that somehow turned into fortune. His rivals, tired of his success, decided to humiliate him by suggesting he ship coal to Newcastle, England, a city famous for its endless supply of coal. They expected him to lose everything.

But luck had other plans. When his ship reached England, a miners' strike had stopped local production, creating a sudden shortage. Dexter sold his entire cargo for a massive profit, leaving his rivals speechless. What was meant to be a joke became one of his greatest victories.

This wasn't his only stroke of luck. He once sent bed warmers to the Caribbean, and islanders bought them as molasses ladies. Another time, he shipped cats to the West Indies, where they were used to control rats, earning him another profit. Timothy Dexter's life became a living reminder that sometimes, being underestimated is the best advantage a man can have.

Questions:

1. Why did Timothy Dexter's rivals advise him to ship coal to Newcastle, and what was the intended outcome of this suggestion?
2. What unexpected event in England transformed Dexter's apparently foolish coal venture into a profitable success?
3. What does the author imply about the relationship between luck and intelligence in Timothy Dexter's success?

4. How does Dexter's repeated success in turning mockery into profit challenge conventional ideas about business wisdom and education?
5. What can be inferred about human perception of "foolishness" and "genius" from the way Dexter's rivals reacted to his achievements?

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

- i. We accepted their offer on the ground that something is better than nothing.
- ii. Use one capful to half bowl of water.
- iii. The bag was so heavy that I couldn't hardly lift.
- iv. She advised me to never point my finger to anyone.
- v. An inning is one of the divisions of match during which one team takes its turn to bat.
- vi. None of the two applicants had suitable qualifications.
- vii. Ahsan doesn't want to study, nor he wants a job.

Part - II

Q. No. 2

Precis

Reality of the Renewable Energy

Individuals think that renewable energy is environmentally friendly. This concept has been agreed by experts and professionals across different walks of life. Although the reality is different from the perspectives of people because renewable energy itself harms the environment. Realistically, the creation of renewable energy machines consumes natural resources.

and causes massive levels of emissions across the third world. The production of electric cars also challenges recycling processes and enhances solid waste management. Moreover, the maintenance of clean energy practices heavily depends on fossil fuel which **discloses** the **claim** of zero emission.⁹² Therefore, flaws lie not in technology but in the morality of few people who promote energy resources for their **economic** benefits.

Total words in the precise=312
Spelling errors found. Idea is ok.
Summarized in 113 words

Q. NO. 3

Passage

(1)

Timothy Dexter was an American trader

who with little education made great profits. The opponents became jealous of his success. They intended to him to lose everything. Therefore, the rivals suggested Timothy Dexter to ship coal to Newcastle, England, a city famous for local production of coals.

You are allowed to submit only one question in one pdf. The remaining questions may be submitted in separate pdfs.

(2)

Newcastle was a city famous for its endless supply coals to other areas. When the ship of Timothy Dexter reached England, a miners strike had stopped local coal production. The strike resulted in a sudden shortage of local coal. Thus, Timothy Dexter sold the entire cargo for a massive profit.

(3)

The described in the passage that even Timothy Dexter made decisions with lack of rationality but the luck earned him enormous success. According to the author luck and intelligence ^{sometimes} do not

go hand by hand but both the aspects contributed to the success of Dexter. In short, luck and intelligence indirectly earned Dexter success.

(4)

Dexter's repeated success in turning mockery into profit challenge traditional ideas about business, wisdom and education differently. Firstly, in many cases ~~formal~~ education plays no role in the economic progress of people. Secondly, people across the globe have achieved economic success even with little formal education. Thus, the story Dexter challenges the traditional ideas about education and wisdom.

(5)

Sometimes being underestimated is the best advantage. This was how the opponents of Dexter wanted to exploit the foolishness but the plan of rivals turned into the success of Dexter, leaving the

opponents speechless. Thus, underestimate of a person is the best fortune of a person.

Q. NO. 4

Correction of sentences

(iii)

The bag was heavy I could not hardly lift.

(iv)

She advised me not to point finger to anyone.

(vi)

None of the applicants had suitable education.

(vii)

Ahsan neither wants to study, nor he wants a job