



**Test Series-2 CSS-2026
September 2025
English Precis & Composition
Total Marks: 50**

Test-3

Q.1. Make a precis of the following passage; also suggest a suitable title. (15+5 = 20)

When I wake each morning, the weight of endless tasks presses against my chest like a stone. There are emails to answer, deadlines to meet, people to satisfy, expectations to fulfill; the modern machinery of obligation that never ceases its relentless grinding. The world demands constant motion, perpetual productivity, as if stillness were a transgression against the very essence of contemporary existence. Yet in these quiet moments before dawn, when the house sleeps and the streets lie empty, I find myself questioning this frantic pursuit of accumulation. What if we have fundamentally misunderstood the nature of fulfillment? What if the secret to living well lies not in gathering more but in releasing what we desperately clutch? Not in the anxious collection of experiences, possessions, and achievements, but in mastering the subtle art of surrender? I observe the tree outside my window, how it releases its leaves each autumn without resistance, without mourning what once adorned its branches with beauty. There is profound wisdom embedded in this natural cycle, a grace that speaks to truths our civilization has forgotten in its obsession with perpetual growth and endless acquisition.

The ancients understood this paradox through different philosophical lenses, yet each tradition arrived at remarkably similar insights about human flourishing. The Stoics cultivated acceptance of what lies beyond our sphere of influence, recognizing that peace comes from focusing our finite energy on the controllable rather than exhausting ourselves against the vast ocean of circumstances we cannot alter. The Buddhists identified attachment to desire as the root of suffering, understanding that our wanting mind creates the very dissatisfaction it desperately seeks to escape through more wanting. The Christians discovered strength through surrender of personal will to divine purpose, finding that acknowledged limitation paradoxically expands rather than constrains human potential. All these wisdom traditions converged on a liberating truth: our deepest suffering emerges not from external events themselves, but from our futile attempts to force an indifferent universe to conform to our carefully constructed expectations. I witness this pattern in my own small rebellions against natural order when I resist my body's aging, relationships' evolution, or the inevitable disappointments that accompany any sincere attempt to love or create something meaningful in this world. Each act of resistance generates unnecessary pain beyond what circumstances actually demand. The rain disrupting my carefully planned day is simply atmospheric pressure following ancient meteorological laws. The friend who fails my expectations is merely another imperfect being wrestling with their own inner contradictions and limitations. The cherished dream that dissolves was simply one possibility among countless others in an infinitely complex universe. This recognition does not advocate passive resignation to injustice or abandonment of hope and purposeful action. Instead, it suggests a fundamentally different quality of engagement: flowing like water around obstacles rather than beating ourselves bloody against immovable stones, discovering that true power lies not in controlling outcomes but in consciously choosing our responses to whatever unfolds.

ENGLISH PRECIS AND COMPOSITION.

NOA Test Series (September 2015).

Recis writing.

The burden of endless tasks distressed the narrator every morning, as modern life insisted on constant productivity and motion. Yet the narrator questioned the desire for more during the peaceful moments before dawn, wondering whether fulfilment resided in working more or the ability to let go. Observing a tree shedding leaves effortlessly, he realized that surrender is an art neglected by society due to its fascination with gaining more. Ancient thinkers realized this truth through varying notions. The stoics taught acceptance for what lies beyond. Buddhist saw craving for desire as the reason for suffering. While Christians acknowledged submitting personal will to God enhance human potential. Together they agreed that suffering arose from resisting reality, not from external events. Disrupted plans, imperfect friends, and fading dreams were natural, not personal failures. This understanding did not encourage passive resignation but suggested that true power lay in choosing one's response rather than forcing outcomes.

Title:- Human Sufferings and Art of Acceptance.

Words:- 160-170.