



# National Officers Academy

## Final Mock Exam CSS-2026

January 2026

### ENGLISH (PRECIS AND COMPOSITION)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES

**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-I (MCQS)

PART-II

MAXIMUM MARKS

MAXIMUM MARKS

#### Q. 2 Make a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title. (15+5=20)

The modern worship of expertise has created a strange contradiction in our intellectual life. As knowledge becomes more and more specialized, we find ourselves less and less able to deal with the basic problems that face humanity. We turn to economists when we want to know about human welfare, to scientists when we seek answers about meaning and purpose, to technologists when we need to organize our societies, forgetting all the while that being an expert in one field does not make a person wise about life as a whole. The specialist, because of the very nature of his work, cannot help but develop a narrow vision of reality. He sees the world through the particular lens of his own discipline. To an economist, human beings are simply rational creatures trying to get the maximum benefit at the minimum cost. A biologist looks at the same people and sees them merely as carriers of genes trying to reproduce. A psychologist views them as collections of unconscious impulses and learned patterns of behavior. Each of these ways of looking at human life reveals something true, but each also hides something important, and yet we have got into the bad habit of treating these partial truths as if they were the whole story. This breaking up of knowledge into fragments has left us unable to handle problems that do not fit neatly into one category or another. Consider climate change, for example; it is at the same time a scientific problem, an economic problem, a political problem, a moral problem, and a cultural problem, but our institutions force us to tackle it piece by piece, with scientists, economists, and politicians all talking in languages that the others cannot understand. The medieval thinker, for all his ignorance, had something we have lost: a unified view of the world in which all the different kinds of knowledge fitted together into one coherent picture. Our intellectual world today looks like a broken mirror, with each piece showing a distorted reflection of part of the truth; and no way to put the pieces back together into a clear image.

What is more, the great authority we give to experts has weakened our trust in common sense and ordinary human judgment. We ask experts to tell us how to bring up our children, how to manage our relationships, how to be happy, as if these basic human activities needed technical training rather than the wisdom that comes from actually living life. This dependence makes us childish, turning us from active citizens who can think for ourselves into passive consumers who simply accept whatever expert opinion we are given. Getting back to wholeness in our thinking does not mean rejecting specialized knowledge, that would be foolish, but it does mean putting such knowledge in its proper place beneath a broader understanding of human life and values. We need people who can move freely between different fields of knowledge, bringing together ideas from various areas into sensible views on complicated questions. We need schools and universities that teach students to think broadly as well as deeply, to make connections across subjects rather than just digging deeper into one narrow specialty. Most importantly, we need to regain faith in the power of ordinary intelligence, shaped by culture and sharpened by thought, to make good decisions about the things that matter everyone. Until we manage to put knowledge back together again, we shall go on being a civilization of experts who know more and more about less and less, brilliant at the details but blind to the larger picture.

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

There exists a fundamental misconception in the popular imagination regarding the relationship between tradition and progress, a misconception that has poisoned our discourse and impoverished our civilization. We have been taught to view these two forces as locked in eternal opposition, with tradition representing the dead hand of the past seeking to stifle innovation, and progress representing the dynamic energy of the future.

## Part -II

### Decis

### Specialization : Undermining the wholistic understanding of the World

In the modern era of  
Specialization humans are becoming  
less capable to solve <sup>their</sup> <sup>with</sup> problems?

People turn to economists,  
psychologists and scientist and  
biologists to get the answers  
of their queries about life. However,

they provide narrow view instead of comprehensive analysis. Yet these views are true but are incomplete

truths and hence it <sup>becomes</sup> the incomplete

Story : The phenomenon of breaking knowledge into pieces makes it difficult to deal with issues which are multidisciplinary in nature like Climate Change.

Contrary, thinker of middle age had a complete, interconnected view of the world. Now, it seems difficult to get back the holistic view and clarity. Overreliance on experts' opinion is undermining trust on one's own intelligence.

From upbringing children to the successful relationships and happiness, all basic daily life functions are performed after consultation from experts. For

Achieving back the broader understanding, humans need

to put forth values before specialized knowledge. World needs people posing knowledge of diverse fields to solve complex issues. Such educational institutes are needed which impact diverse and comprehensive knowledge. And the most important requirement is to rely on common sense to make good decisions for everybody.

Therefore, until the back of unified era of unified knowledge humans would need to rely on the expertise.

↓  
System of

WORD COUNT IS MISSING  
BE PRECIS AND TO THE POINT  
NEED IMPROVEMENT IN EXPRESSION  
SENTENCES ARE TOO LONG  
MAIN IDEA IS PICKED AND DISCUSSED

7/20