



## **National Officers Academy**

**Mock Exams CSS-2026**

**October 2025 (Mock-4)**

### **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>
<b>NOTE:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. <b>Part-II</b> is to be attempted on the separate <b>Answer Book</b>.</li><li>ii. Attempt <b>ALL</b> questions from <b>PART-II</b>.</li><li>iii. All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.</li><li>iv. Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper.</li></ul>		

#### **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 ladles. 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)

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

**Q. 5. A. Punctuate the following passage:**

(5)

the prisoner looked through the narrow window and said they call this justice yet I have never been heard the guard replied softly, orders are orders sir freedom isnt decided here a journalist outside shouted the minister claimed no one is above the law but who decides what law means when truth is behind bars the cell fell silent the prisoner smiled faintly and whispered they can cage a man, but not his conviction

**B. Re-write the following sentences (ONLY FIVE) after filling in the blanks with appropriate**

**Prepositions.**

(5)

- Tehmina applied \_\_\_\_\_ a bank for a loan.
- She died \_\_\_\_\_ starvation.
- Look \_\_\_\_\_ the left and you will see our destination.
- We saw a movie \_\_\_\_\_ the theatre.
- I rowed the boat \_\_\_\_\_ the lake.
- You can go \_\_\_\_\_ you have done your homework.
- We all sat \_\_\_\_\_ the dinner table.
- I pushed \_\_\_\_\_ the crowd.

**Q.6. Use only FIVE of the following in your own sentences to bring out their meanings.**

(10)

- |                                |                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (i) A fish out of water        | (v) Live wire                |
| (ii) to give the devil his due | (vi) on pins and needles     |
| (iii) Go to the wall           | (vii) A laconic speech       |
| (iv) to play truant            | (viii) to put back the clock |

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

(10)

اُردو کا کوئی پروفیسر اگر یہ دعویٰ کرے کہ وہ غالب کے کلام کو خوب سمجھتا ہے اور اس کے فنی محاسن پر سیر حاصل گفتگو کر کے سماں باندھ سکتا ہے، تو بے شک وہ اپنی علمی استعداد دکھا رہا ہے، مگر اگر اس سے مطالبہ کیا جائے کہ وہ غالب جیسا ایک شعر کہہ کر دکھائے، تو وہ بے بس ہو جائے گا۔ کیونکہ فہم اور تخلیق دو الگ دنیاں ہیں۔ فہم عقل کی پیداوار ہے، جبکہ تخلیق وجدان اور الہام کا نتیجہ۔ غالب کو جو درجہ نصیب ہوا، وہ محض مطالعے یا محنت سے نہیں بلکہ ایک غیر معمولی ذہانت، احساس اور الہی توفیق کا مظہر تھا۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ صدیوں بعد بھی اُس کے اشعار دلوں پر ویسے ہی اثر کرتے ہیں جیسے اُس کے زمانے میں کرتے تھے۔

**Best of Luck for CSS2026**