

by space to begin with.

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

(20)

General George S. Patton was a controversial figure in American military history, known for his aggressive tactics and outspoken views. One of his most famous statements was his belief that the United States had defeated the wrong enemy in World War II and that they should have pushed straight to Moscow instead. This view is explored in a variety of sources, including books and articles.

One book that examines Patton's perspective is "Patton: A Biography" by Alan Axelrod. According to Axelrod, Patton believed that the Soviet Union posed a greater threat to American interests than Nazi Germany. He believed that the United States should have focused its efforts on defeating the Soviets rather than the Nazis, arguing that the Soviet Union was a more dangerous and long-term threat to American freedom and democracy.

Another source that explores Patton's views is a 2015 article in the National Interest titled "What If Patton Had Captured Moscow?" In the article, author Michael Peck discusses the potential implications of a hypothetical scenario in which Patton had pushed all the way to Moscow. Peck notes that while such a move would have been risky and difficult, it could have significantly altered the outcome of the war and potentially prevented the Cold War from ever happening.

Overall, General Patton's belief that the United States defeated the wrong enemy and should have pushed straight to Moscow is a controversial and thought-provoking perspective on World War II. While some historians criticize Patton for

his views, others argue that his willingness to think outside the box and challenge conventional wisdom is a valuable lesson for leaders in any field.

Questions:

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Q1. Why was Patton considered a controversial military figure?

Q2. Was the perspective of Patton according to Alan Axelrod justified?

Q3. What would have happened if Patton had captured Moscow?

Q4. Describe the contrasting and complimentary sentiments mentioned in the text.

Q5. Is there any valuable lesson the leaders may infer from such views of Patton?

Q 4 Correct any FIVE of the following sentences

Q1 Why was Patton considered a controversial military figure?

Patton was considered a controversial military figure not only because of his coercive war tactics but also due to his blunt controversial statements. He contended that Soviet Union was a bigger threat to America than Nazi Germany and the United States should have tried to dismantle the power of Soviet Union rather than defeating Germany during World War II. This statement primarily contributed to make him a controversial military figure.

Q2 Was the perspective of Patton according to Alan Axelrod justified?

According to Alan Axelrod, the perspective of Patton which criticized the United States for countering Germany rather than defeating Soviet Union was justified. He supported the intuition of Patton, asserting that Soviet Union was a more egregious threat to supremacy of America than Nazi Germany. Like Patton, Alan Axelrod also believed that the United States should have focussed more on defeating Soviet Union to prevent the escalation of Cold War between two super-powers.

Q3 What would have happened if Patton had captured Moscow?

If Patton had captured Moscow, the threat of devastating repercussions of ideological battle between the United States and Soviet Union would have vanished. It would have significantly diminished the risk of eruption of Cold War after World War II. By preventing the Cold War, the proliferation of nuclear arm race, initiation of proxy wars, polarization of global military structure and human rights abuses caused by Cold War could have been suppressed.

Q4 Describe the contrasting and complimentary sentiments mentioned in the text.

Critics criticize Patton's perspective on World War II by arguing that the biggest threat to liberal democratic ideology as well as legitimacy of the United States during World War II was the Nazi ideology, which favored totalitarianism and expansionism across Europe. On the other hand, the proponents of Patton's perspective appreciate Patton for his non-conventional thinking style, considering him an exemplary figure for all the leaders.

Q5 Is there any valuable lesson the leaders may infer from such views of Patton?

From Patton's views on World War II, leaders may learn how to think in a non-traditional way by analyzing the contemporary challenges faced by their country and make long-term policies that can prevent any imminent danger to their nation. Leaders may also learn how to take preventive measure to avoid the outbreak of any future conflict, keeping in view the geopolitical shifts in world order.