Mock October Date: Precis And Composition Title: Maintaining peace is not utopic The author chooses to speak about peace while of the view that in modern age war not he solution when wold has more powerful weapons han the combined weapons are distructive enough to reach the generations unborn. Further, he asserts that billions of dollars are spent on containing these weapons only secure detterence and maintain peace Moreover, he disagrees with those who think that peace is only possible with the enlightment of those perceived to be hostile. He considers it as one aspect of solution but he thinks that they have to look into hemselves as individuals and as nation to change their perspective about peace. It is not impossible or

Mock October umealito achieve and his defatist mentality, should be changed. Peace can be ad attained and war can the avoided by making the goals clear. Moreover, it can help other people to see peace as managable and they can move towards peace and can draw hopes from it **CS** CamScanner



National Officers Academy

Mock Exams CSS-2025

October 2024 (Mock-5)

ENGLISH (PRECIS AND COMPOSITION)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS PART-I (MCOS) MAXIMUM MARKS = 20PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES PART-II MAXIMUM MARKS = 80

NOTE:

- 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.
- Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper. iv.

PART-II

Q. 2 Make a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title.

(15+5=20)

I speak of peace because of the new face of war. Total war makes no sense in an age when great powers can maintain large and relatively invulnerable nuclear forces and refuse to surrender without resort to those forces. It makes no sense in an age when a single nuclear weapon contains almost ten times the explosive force delivered by all of the Allied air forces in the Second World War. It makes no sense in an age when the deadly poisons produced by a nuclear exchange would be carried by the wind and water and soil and seed to the far corners of the globe and to generations yet unborn. Today the expenditure of billions of dollars every year on weapons acquired for the purpose of making sure we never need to use them is essential to keeping the peace. But surely the acquisition of such idle stockpiles, which can only destroy and never create, is not the only, much less the most efficient, means of assuring peace. I speak of peace, therefore, as the necessary rational end of rational men. I realize that the pursuit of peace is not as dramatic as the pursuit of war, and frequently the words of the pursuer fall on deaf ears. But we have no more urgent task. Some say that it is useless to speak of world peace or world law or world disarmament, and that it will be useless until the leaders of those nations, perceived to be hostile by us, adopt a more enlightened attitude. I hope they do. I believe we can help them do it. But I also believe that we must re-examine our own attitude, as individuals and as a nation, for our attitude is as essential as theirs. And every graduate of this school, every thoughtful citizen who despairs of war and wishes to bring peace, should begin by looking inward, by examining his own attitude toward the possibilities of peace. First, let us examine our attitude toward peace itself. Too many of us think it is impossible. Too many think it unreal. But that is a dangerous, defeatist belief. It leads to the conclusion that war is inevitable, that mankind is doomed, that we are gripped by forces we cannot control. Our problems are man-made. So let us persevere. Peace need not be impracticable, and war need not be inevitable. By defining our goal more clearly, by making it seem more manageable and less remote, we can help all peoples to see it, to draw hope from it, and to move irresistibly toward it.

