



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2006

ENGLISH (Précis & Composition)

26

1 = 338
113.

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS.....Maximum Marks: 100

Q # 1... Make a précis of the given passage and suggest a suitable heading: (20 + 5)

Topic:

It was not so in Greece, where philosophers professed less, and undertook more. Parmenides pondered nebulously over the mystery of knowledge; but the pre-Socratics kept their eyes with fair consistency upon the firm earth, and sought to ferret out its secrets by observation and experience, rather than to create it by exuding dialectic; there were not many introverts among the Greeks. Picture Democritus, the Laughing Philosopher; would he not be perilous company for the dessicated scholastics who have made the disputes about the reality of the external world take the place of medieval discourses on the number of angles that could sit on the point of a pin? Picture Thales, who met the challenge that philosophers were numskulls by "cornering the market" and making a fortune in a year. Picture Anaxagoras, who did the work of Darwin for the Greeks and turned Pericles from a wire-pulling politician into a thinker and a statesman. Picture old Socrates, unafraid of the sun or the stars, gaily corrupting young men and overturning governments; what would he have done to these bespectacled seedless philosophasters who now litter the court of the once great Queen? To Plato, as to these virile predecessors, epistemology was but the vestibule of philosophy, akin to the preliminaries of love; it was pleasant enough for a while, but it was far from the creative consummation that drew wisdom's lover on. Here and there in the shorter dialogues, the Master dallied amorously with the problems of perception, thought, and knowledge; but in his more spacious moments he spread his vision over larger fields, built himself ideal states and brooded over the nature and destiny of man. And finally in Aristotle philosophy was honoured in all her boundless scope and majesty; all her mansions were explored and made beautiful with order; here every problem found a place and every science brought its toll to wisdom. These men knew that the function of philosophy was not to bury herself in the obscure retreats of epistemology, but to come forth bravely into every realm of inquiry, and gather up all knowledge for the coordination and illumination of human character and human life.

C.S.S Reci 2006

The Empirical Nature of Greek Philosophy.

In Greece, philosophers focused more on action and discovery rather than just making abstract claims. While philosophers like Pythagoras engaged in vague and unclear speculation, Pre-Socratic scholars followed a heuristic approach. Democritus denounced rigid beliefs of philosophers about external world, and Thales disproved impracticability of philosophers by earning a fortune. Moreover, Anaxagoras transformed Pericles, a manipulative politician, into statesman, while Socrates challenged societal norms. Plato and earlier philosophers considered epistemology as genesis of philosophical journey, focusing on broader ideas such as politics, human nature and future of society. Similarly, Aristotle integrated philosophy with all aspects of knowledge. Hence, while disapproving abstract limitation of knowledge, Greek philosophers integrated philosophy in all fields of knowledge, improving human understanding and society.

Total words = 355

Words in preci = 116.