

**ENGLISH (Precis & Composition)**

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	(PART-I MCQs):	MARKS: 20
PART-I(MCQs) : MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	(PART-II):	MARKS: 80
NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book . (ii) Attempt ALL questions from PART-II . (iii) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper . (iv) All the parts(if any) of each question must be attempted at One Place instead of at different places. (v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed. (vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.		
PART-II		
Q. 2. Make a précis of the following text and suggest a suitable title. (20)		

In studying the breakdowns of civilizations, the writer has subscribed to the conclusion – no new discovery! – that war has proved to have been the proximate cause of the breakdown of every civilization which is known for certain to have broken down, in so far as it has been possible to analyze the nature of these breakdowns and to account for their occurrence. Like other evils, war has an insidious way of appearing not intolerable until it has secured such a stranglehold upon the lives of its addicts that they no longer have the power to escape from its grip when its deadliness has become manifest. In the early stages of a civilization's growth, the cost of wars in suffering and destruction might seem to be exceeded by the benefits accruing from the winning of wealth and power and the cultivation of the "military virtues"; and, in this phase of history, states have often found themselves able to indulge in war with one another with something like impunity even for the defeated party. War does not begin to reveal its malignity till the war-making society has begun to increase its economic ability to exploit physical nature and its political ability to organize manpower; but, as soon as this happens, the god of war to which the growing society has long since been dedicated proves himself a Moloch by devouring an ever larger share of the increasing fruits of man's industry and intelligence in the process of taking an ever larger toll of life and happiness; and, when the society's growth in efficiency reaches a point at which it becomes capable of mobilizing a lethal quantum of its energies and resources for military use, then war reveals itself as being a cancer which is bound to prove fatal to its victim unless he can cut it out and cast it from him, since its malignant tissues have now learnt to grow faster than the healthy tissues on which they feed.

In the past, when this danger-point in the history of the relations between war and civilization has been reached and recognized, serious efforts have sometimes been made to get rid of war in time to save society, and these endeavours have been apt to take one or other of two alternative directions. Salvation cannot, of course, be sought anywhere except in the working of the consciences of individual human beings; but individuals have a choice between trying to achieve their aims through direct action as private citizens and trying to achieve them through indirect action as citizens of states. A personal refusal to lend himself in any way to any war waged by his state for any purpose and in any circumstances is a line of attack against the institution of war that is likely to appeal to an ardent and self-sacrificing nature; by comparison, the alternative peace strategy of seeking to persuade and accustom governments to combine in jointly resisting aggression when it comes and in trying to remove its stimuli before hand may seem a circuitous and unheroic line of attack on the problem. Yet experience up to date indicates unmistakably, in the present writer's opinion, that the second of these two hard roads is by far the more promising.

Title : Wars and ways to eliminate them

War has been the main cause of the collapse of civilizations in history. At first, wars seem to be controllable but it goes out of hand when people become addicted to it. In the early years of growth of civilizations, wars give more loss than benefits. In beginning, war does not show its evil nature, it requires political and economic support and increase in manpower. When it reaches its limit, war starts to give fruitful results for the winning country. This encourages societies to strengthen their military and economy for wars. It is when war shows its evilness and becomes ~~the deadliest~~ deadly to the mankind. In previous times, wars were controlled by the help of joint efforts for peace among countries. However, peace cannot be made until mankind work on their morals in society. One way to control war is that people refuse to indulge in war in every way directly or indirectly. Secondly, they may force governments to move towards bringing peace and unity among countries. Between these two options, enhancing peace through governments is more favourable.

Words in Passage = 540

Words in Precis - 180

Idea and grammar are ok. Mistakes identified.