

Descriptive Test for Bank Exams

Precise Writing

What is a Précis?

A précis is like a miniature portrait of the passage: it retains the absolute essential points accompanied with the mood and tone of the author of the passage. The one aspect one must be careful about is that one should not add one's subjective interpretation or comments to the précis and should try to retain the original author's voice and opinions. As far as the writing style is concerned, one must ensure that one write clear and effective sentences (no rambling) and one's diction is flawless. Ultimately, it the coherence of the views that you presented in the précis that matter, and this can be achieved by making sure that one is precise and to the point in one's approach. Unnecessarily long sentences or rambling thoughts are not required in précis writing, and one should make sure that one sifts from one point to another in a smooth matter. At the end of the day, the précis should make sense and be logical in its presentation.

While keeping the above in mind, you need to keep in mind what a précis is not. The following are some of things that should not be a part of or a reflection of the précis:

- simply a summary of a passage.
- simply an abstract of a passage.
- an outline of a passage.
- a mere selection of a few important sentences from a passage.
- a collection of disconnected facts and statements.

Features of a Good Précis

- **A good Précis:**
 - is marked by clarity, brevity and precision.
 - is not just lifting of the sentences from the original. It should be written in the précis writer's own words.
 - is a miniature version of the original passage.
 - must have a logical order and be well-knit and well connected.
 - must have coherence; must use linking devices such as so, therefore, and, because further etc. and must follow the order of ideas of the original.
 - must have a title.
 - is written in reported speech.
 - must not contain any details not found in the original.
- **Do's in a précis:**
 - Start your précis by highlighting the main idea of the passage and you should create contextual environment where you can place the necessary points. Once the main idea is established in the précis, you can present the methods, points, facts etc. used by the author of the passage.
 - Compress and clarify a lengthy passage, article, or book, while retaining important concepts, key words, and important data.
 - Remove what is superfluous and retain the core essence of the work.
 - Always remember that mentions about history/writing about history should be advisably done in the past tense.
 - State the purpose of the research or piece of writing (why was it important to conduct this research or write on this topic?)
- **Don'ts in a précis:**
 - Do not express your own opinion, wish, remark or criticism.
 - Do not insert any question in your précis. Its significance, if essential, may be expressed by a statement.
 - Do not use abbreviations or contractions.
 - Do not be jerky. This suggests that most probably, you have not understood the sense of the passage properly.

Rules for Good Précis Writing

1. Decide Theme of the Passage: The main theme of the passage should be find out through careful reading and then main points and ordinary points are find out for giving importance. These things are essential for brief and clear presentation of précis.

- 2. No Reproduction of Important Sentences:** The sentences of original passage cannot be used for precis-writing. Precis-writing is an art of remodeling of sentences without affecting main theme of the original passage.
- 3. Have Brevity and Clarity:** Brevity is the soul of precis-writing. But, at the same time, clarity should not be given up. Mere deletion or addition of few words of original passage cannot be a precis-writing. Moreover, brevity should not create any ambiguous in the minds of the reader.
- 4. Reflects the Intelligence of the Precis-writer:** The style of language and words used in the precis-writing indicate the intelligence of the precis writer. In other words, the precis-writing preserved the spirit of the original passage with different words and sentences.
- 5. Use Own Language:** The precis-writer should use his/her own language for precis-writing. The writer should not retain any significant phrases or technical terms of the original passage. It means that the writer should use his/her own sentences for precis-writing.
- 6. Avoid Direct Speech and Use Indirect Speech:** The precis-writing is presented in third person point of view. The text of the original passage is presented in direct speech. Now, it is the duty of the precis-writer that he/she should present in indirect speech.
- 7. Inclusion of Statistical Information:** If statistical information are included in the original passage, they can be used in the precis-writing for maintaining quality. If statistical information are excluded, it affects very purpose of precis-writing and convey different meaning.
- 8. Observe Proportion:** Original passage is divided into many parts. Each part is dealt with according to importance but not according to length. In this way, objectives of precis-writing are achieved.
- 9. No Comments but Conclusion:** The precis-writer need not give any comments over the original passage but should give conclusion. It means that the precis-writer need not evaluate the mind of the author but interpret the original passage in a meaningful way.
- 10. One third of Original Passage:** It is the general practice that the length of precis-writing should be one third of original passage. If so, reader can get full information and do his/her job very effectively.

SAMPLE EXERCISES

Exercise 1:

The test of a great book is whether we want to read it only once or more than once. Any book, which we want to read the second time even more than we wanted to read it the first time, is really a great book. Every additional reading will help us understand it better and we will help us understand it better and we will find new beauties in it. A book that a person of education and good taste does not care to read more than once is very probably not worth much.

Title:- The Test of a Good Book

Precis:- A good book is one to which we turn again and again to discover new beauties but if we do not turn to it again it must be a bad one.

Exercise 2:

A good book is one of our best friends. It is the same today that it always was and it will never change. It is the most patient and cheerful of companions. It does not turn its back upon us in times of adversity or distress. It always receives us with the same kindness; amusing and instructing us in youth, comforting and consoling us in age.

Title:- Usefulness of books.

Precis:- A good book is a patient, never-changing and cheerful friend helping us in sorrow, in youth and comforting and consoling us in old age.

Exercise 3:

Life is to be lived and not wasted. We should measure our achievements not by the wealth we have amassed but by what we have done to add to human happiness. To know whether our lives have been lived fruitfully, we should ask ourselves: Have we relieved the sufferings of those who are in distress? Have we fought injustice and cruelty in life? If the answer is in affirmative, our lives have been lived.

Title:- Life is to be lived and not wasted

Precis:- Life lived successfully is the life which has been spent in relieving the sufferings of others and making them happy.

Exercise 4:

Letters are invaluable means of keeping our friendship with those who are away. Without the interchange of letters our absent friends and relations would be practically dead to us. We might learn from books the surroundings in which they dwell or hear from travelers

about the prosperity or failure, but it is through letters that we can converse with them as often as we want and obtain a clear picture of what they are doing or thinking and of everything in the distant lands in which they live.

Title: – Value of Letters.

Precis: – Letters help us keep our friendship. They are the means by which we converse with our friends dwelling in far off lands and thus get in touch with them.

Exercise 5:

It is of great importance for the young that they accustom themselves from their earliest years to trust as little as possible to others for what they want. They should learn to put on their own clothes, to wash themselves, to take their food with their own hands and not expect mothers or servants do these things for them. They should learn to read and write and store their minds with knowledge so that they can earn their own bread when they go into the world.

Title: – Importance of Self-reliance

Precis: – Young person should learn to rely on themselves from their childhood so that when they grow up, and enter life they should be able to earn their living.

Exercise 6:

Life for most of us is pretty humdrum always. Nothing exciting, dangerous or adventurous ever seems to happen to us. Through books, children are able to live in a highly exciting, dangerous and adventurous world. Books such as “Treasure Island” provide the child with an exciting and dangerous world in which anything can and do happen. Later, spy stories and actual accounts of wars and battles, all provide the escape that is often necessary from one’s ordinary everyday life. These are safety valves; they provide an outlet and are an antidote to boredom. Everyone needs this, from Presidents to the lowest citizens. Children who read widely and intensively are less likely to go ground throwing stones at buses, breaking up buildings and tearing down public property. They get their thrills through books and do not seek them in dark alleys and through the senseless and mindless cruelties of knifing and killing.

Title:- Books-An Antidote to Boredom.

Precis: – Life would be dull in the absence of books. Books provide all the excitement that is needed to make life interesting. Children find in books an outlet from boredom. They first read stories of children and they pass on to books of adventures and exploitation. Books keep them away from unsocial activities.

Exercise 7:

Water is the basis of all life. Every animal or every plant contains a substantial proportion of free or combined water in its body and no kind of physical activity is possible in which water does not play an essential part. Water is necessary for animal life, while moisture in the soil is equally imperative for life and growth of plants and trees, though the quantity necessarily varies enormously from plant to plant. The conservation and utilization of water is thus fundamental for human welfare. The main source of water is rainfall or snowfall. Much of Indian agriculture depends on seasonal rainfall and is therefore, very sensitive to any failure or irregularity of the same. During the rainy season large quantities of rain water flow down into the streams and rivers and ultimately find their way to the sea, and are, therefore, lost to the country. The harassing of our rivers is, therefore, a great national problem to be dealt with on national lines. Vast areas of land which at present are mere scrub, jungles could be turned into fertile and prosperous country by harnessing this source of water.

Title: – Conservation and Utilization of Water.

Precis: – Water being so necessary for animal and plant life should be harnessed to our own use. The main source of water is rain. Most of the rain water goes into rivers. This water must be used for making our barren land fertile. The conservation and utilization of water is, therefore, a great national problem to be dealt with at the national level.

Exercise 8:

Art occupies a position of great importance in the modern world. By this I do not mean that modern art is better than the art of other generations. It is obviously not. The quantity, not the quality, of modern art is important. More people take conscious interest in art as art. And more people take and devote themselves to its practices than at any other period. Our age, though it has produced few masterpieces, is a thoroughly aesthetic age. The increase in the number of practitioners and of the dilettante in all the arts is not unconnected with the decrease in the number of religious believers. To minds whose religious needs have been denied their normal fulfillment art brings a certain spiritual satisfaction’s in its lowest forms art is for ritual’s sake so popular. In its higher and more significant

forms it is philosophy as well as ritual. The arts including music and certain important kinds of literature have been, at most periods, the handmaids of religion. Their principal function was to prove religion with the visible or audible symbols which create in the beholder those feelings which for him personally are the God. Divorced from religion, the arts are now independently cultivated for their own sake. The aesthetic beauty which was once devoted to the service of god has not set up a God of its own. The cultivation of art for its own sake has become a substitute for religion.

Title: – Place of art in the Modern World.

Precis: – In the past, the arts, including music and literature were the handmaids of religion. Their main function was to provide religion with visible or audible symbols. But now, the cultivation of art for its own sake has become a substitute for religion. Art brings a certain spiritual satisfaction to those whose religious needs have been denied their normal fulfillment. Hence, in the world today, art occupies an important place and there is an increase in the number of people who practice it.

Exercise 9:

Personality is a thing which lends itself to one possessed of self confidence. What is self confidence? It is a state of mind entirely sure of its own thoughts and actions whether right or wrong. Believe in yourself and in this belief you will grow more and more confidence in yourself. Surety invokes the approval of others, the needed encouragement to greater confidence. The most effective and beneficial influence towards this end is the understanding gained by experience of life so that you can see life in its true proportion and realize that it is not enough to be fine; one must be fitting and know that alone is the fittest who takes the least cognizance of what others' opinion of him is. It is the fear of other opinion that binds and imprisons one, while it is fearlessness of that opinion that gives one one's freedom. If we desire that our life should make a fascinating appeal and be full of charm. We must have personality. It is not a thing reserved for the gifted. It can be had by any who wills to have it. But the will must be strong enough to endure the most discouraging experiences, for nothing that is worth hearing can be gained with ease, and of all the goals in life, personality is the most difficult to gain precisely as it is the greatest prize to win.

Title: – The importance of self confidence.

Precis: – Of all the goals in life, personality is the most difficult to gain. For the development of personality, the most important thing is self-confidence. A self-confident man is sure of his own thoughts and actions whether right or wrong. He has a firm belief in himself and is strong enough to endure the most discouraging experiences. His belief in himself and his fearlessness of others. Opinions give him more and more confidence in himself. And this confidence builds up his personality.

Exercise 10:

As early as the sixth or seventh century B.C. Panini wrote his great grammar of the Sanskrit language. He mentions previous grammars and already in his time Sanskrit had crystallized and become the language of an ever growing literature. Panini's book is something more than a mere grammar. It has been described by the Soviet Professor Th. Stcherabatsky, of Leningrad, as one of the greatest productions of the human mind. Panini is still the standard authority on Sanskrit grammar. Through subsequent grammarians have added to it and interpreted it. It is interesting to note that Panini mentions the Greek script. This indicates that there were some kind of contacts between India and the Greeks long before Alexander came to the East. The study of astronomy was specially pursued and it often merged with astrology. Medicine had its text books and there were hospitals. Dhanwantri is the legendary founder of the Indian science of medicine. The best known old text books however, date from the early centuries of the Christian era. These are by Charka on medicine and Sushruta on surgery. Charka is supposed to have been the royal court physician of Kanishka who had his capital in the north-West. These text books enumerate a large number of diseases and give methods of diagnosis and treatment. They deal with surgery, obstetrics, baths, diet, hygiene, infant feeding, and medical education. The approach was experimental, and dissection of dead bodies was being practiced in course of surgical training. Various surgical instruments are mentioned by Sushruta, as well as operations including amputation of limbs, abdominal, caesarean section, cataract, etc. Wounds were sterilized by fumigator. In the third or fourth century B.C. there were also hospitals for animals. This was probably due to the influence of Jainism and Buddhism with their emphasis on non-violence.

Title:- India advancement in the Ancient Ages.

Precis:- Panini wrote his great grammar of Sanskrit in the 6th century B.C. This grammar is the standard grammar of Sanskrit language. In ancient India, the study of astronomy was merged with astrology. Medicine was also much developed at that time, Charka wrote books

on medicine and Shushruta wrote on surgery. These books deal with many diseases and the methods of their treatment. They also deal with surgery, obstetrics, hygiene and medical education. Surgery was also much developed. The sterilization of wounds was known to physicians of that time. Due to the influence of Jainism and Buddhism, there were hospitals for animals in India in the third or fourth century.

Exercise 11:

Books are a delightful society. If you go into a room filled with books even without taking them down from the shelves, they seem to speak to you, seem to welcome you, seem to tell you that they have something inside their covers that will be good for you and that they are willing to impart it to you. Value them and Endeavour to turn them to good account. As to the books which you should read there is hardly anything definite that can be said. Any good book, that is wiser than yourself, will teach you something a great many things directly or indirectly. If you mind be open to lazar, the very wish and curiosity, you have to read it, indicate that you are a person who likes to get good out of it.

Title: – Value of books.

Precis:- Books are good friends. They seem to converse with a book lover. Nothing definite can be said about the choice of books. A book which tells you more than you know will be beneficial for you. If you approach a book with a curious mind, you may get good out of that.

Exercise 12:

The spirit of sportsmanship is what we are lacking in today. Sports tell us that we should take a defeat or disappointment with a smile. We should not go about insisting on our success in whatever we attempt. It is not possible for every man to succeed in every desire which he has. There may be ambitions of groups, there may be ambitions of individuals which they set before themselves and they must try, if they are disappointed in the carrying out of their ambitions, to take that disappointment and that defeat with a smile and not take laws in their own hands. What will happen if every individual in the street wishes to go his own particular way without observing the rules of traffic, there will be clashes, there will be accidents? What happens on the road side will also happen in the public activities, in the public life of the country.

Title: – Sportsmanship

Precis: – Today we lack the spirit of sportsmanship. This spirit teaches us to accept defeat and disappointments smilingly. One cannot succeed in every desire. If our ambitions are not fulfilled we should not be disappointed. If everyone wishes to go his own way without earring for others, there would be chaos in our life and in the public life too.

Exercise 13:

It is physically impossible for a well educated intellectual or brave man to make money the chief object of his thoughts: Just as it is for him to make his dinner the principal object of them. All healthy people like their dinner, but dinner is not the main object of their lives. So all healthy minded people like making money, ought to like it. And enjoy the sensation of winning it; but the main object of their life is not money; it is something better than money. A good soldier, for instance mainly wished to do his fighting well. He is glad of his pay very properly so, and justly grumbles when you keep him ten years without it- still, his main notion of life is doctors. They like fees no doubt, ought to like them; yet if they are brave and well educated, the entire object of their lives is not the fees. They, on the whole, desire to cure the sick, and if they are good doctors, and the choice were fairly put to them, they would rather cure their patient, and lose the fee than kill him and get it. And so with all other brave and rightly trained men; their work is first, their fee second-very important no doubt but still second. But in every notion, as I said, there are vast numbers of people who are ill educated cowardly and more or less stupid. And with these people just as certainly the fee is first and the work second.

Title: – Work more important than Money.

Precis: – It is impossible for a well educated intellectual or braves many to make money the chief object of his thought. It is true that money is very important. All healthy minded people like making money. They ought to like it and enjoy the sensation of winning it. Yet, their main object is not money, but doing their job well. Only with ill educated, cowardly and foolish people, fee is more important than work. But with brave and rightly trained men, their work is first, their fee second.

Exercise 14:

Indian culture has survived for nearly fifty centuries. Though it passed through many ups and downs, it has come down to us with its unfathomable depths and great capacity for devotion and service. What constitutes the national spirit or genius springs from sources

deep and ancient, all the time diverting and altering their course. The facts of our history look stranger than fiction. We have suffered defeat on many occasions. These misfortunes have not broken our spirit. After every blow, Indian found herself again and made advances in spite of pain and sorrow. Today, we are in one of the creative of our history. We are trying our best to remold our heritage with insight into the profundities and with awareness of the amends of our age. We have faith in the spirit of man to mould history. Let us dedicate our energies to the building of a co-operative, concessive and homogenous community. If we undertake this work and carry on, we will be working in the true spirit of those cordial and dedicated servants of our country of whom we are proud.

Title:- Indian Culture.

Precis:- Indian culture has passed through many ups and downs. We have suffered defeat on many occasions. But these defeats have not broken our spirits. We revived after every blow. Today we are trying to reshape our heritage according to the demand of the age. We have faith in the spirit of man to reshape history. We should Endeavor a build a cooperative and homogeneous community.

Exercise 15:

The science has become one of the most powerful factors in modern life is a generally accepted and indeed an obvious fact. The proper role of the scientist himself is however, a point on which there is no general agreement. On the one hand are those die hands who , ignoring the changed circumstances of the outside world, contend that, outside the laboratory personal influence of the scientist should be no more than that of an ordinary citizen. On the other hand are extremists who advocate a stage verging on a technocracy, in which scientists would have special privileges and a large measure of control? Those who tend towards the later view are much vociferous than their more conservative and much more numerous colleagues with the unfortunate result that there is a wide-spread impression that scientists generally share these views and wish to claim a far larger share in the control of world affairs than they possess at present. It is, therefore timely attempt. An assessment of the proper status of the scientists in modern society.

Title:- The status of a scientist

Precis:-People have different opinions about a scientist's role in society. Some people think that outside his laboratory, the scientist is just an ordinary citizen. Others say that scientists should have special privileges. Many scientists also share this view. They wish to have more shares in controlling the world. We should properly assess the status of a scientist.

Exercise 16:

Odisha, a small state in the east coast of India, was battered by Cyclone Philine in the last weekend. The cyclone came from the Bay of Begal. It was the result of a low pressure area developing in the sea. From a location a few hundred kilometers off the coast, Cyclone Philine gradually moved towards the land. The wind speed was nearly 220 kilometers per hour. The violent wind hit villages near the coastline with deadly force. Mud houses were flattened, trees uprooted and power lines were reduced to tangled heaps of wire. Fortunately, weather radars tracked the Philine doggedly as a result of which people were evacuated from their houses that fell in the projected path of Cyclone Philine. Millions of people were quickly moved to temporary shelters with remarkable efficiency. This reduced the death toll to negligible numbers. It was a remarkable success of disaster management in India. In another operation, the Coast Guard spotted a cargo ship at night that had tilted dangerously in the waters a few kilometers off Bengal. Responding to its SOS call, the Coast Guard rushed to its rescue and lifted out the sailors who were floating on their life boat in the dark near their ship.

Answer:

Three days ago, Cyclone Philine coming from a low-pressure area in the Bay of Bengal tore through the coastal areas of the small eastern Indian state Odisha. With 220 kmph wind-speed, it flattened houses, and uprooted trees and power lines. Disaster management personnel evacuated millions to safety from the radar-predicted cyclone path. Also, the Coast Guard rescued some sailors from their life boat at night. Their ship had careened dizzily in the sea.

Exercise 17:

I ran into Janet in a pub when I was in Rome last month to attend a conference on archeology. It was a chance encounter after nearly 20 years. Clearly my wife and I were excited to see Janet after so many years. Memories rushed through my mind. But, we were shocked at what we saw. Janet had grown to healthy beautiful lass, but there was a scar in her face. She wore skimpy dress. Her barely covered back revealed the tattoo of a bearded face. Around her were her male companions, all with rough fierce faces. The tallest and stoutest among them was a person with a beard. We quickly realized that the bearded face tattooed in Janet's back was his. Obviously, the guy lorded over her. For a moment, I was lost in the memory of the sweet, little kid Janet was 20 years ago. She was so cute that the ladies in the

neighborhood vied with one another to cuddle her. Now, Janet had slipped into the world of crimes, living with that evil man. Before we could have few more words with her, she excused herself and rushed to serve drinks to her ‘boss’. When she was a child, I had dreamed that one day she would be a doctor or dancer or an artist and would occupy a responsible position in life. Now, she was a ‘whore’. What had gone wrong?

Answer:

For my wife and me, our chance meeting with Janet in a pub in Rome after 20 long years was not a happy experience. She was beautiful and healthy, but had fallen into bad company. Her pub companions were some underworld riff-raff. A strongly-built bearded guy had the picture of his face tattooed in Janet’s back. It was exposed by her skimpily dress. Once a moppet whom ladies loved to cuddle, Janet had morphed into a moll hanging around the bearded guy.

Exercise 18:

A painter of eminence once resolved to finish a piece which should please the whole world. When, therefore, he had drawn a picture, in which his utmost skill was exhausted, it was exposed in the public market-place with directions for every visitor to mark with a brush, which lay nearby every limb and feature that appeared erroneous. The spectators came and, in general applauded; but each, willing to show that his talent at criticism, marked whatever he thought proper. At evening, when the painter came, he was mortified to find the whole picture one universal blot – not a single stroke that was not stigmatized with marks of disapprobation: not satisfied with this trial, the next day he was resolved to try them in a different manner, and exposing his picture as before, desired that every spectator would mark those beauties he approved or admired. The people complied; and the artist returning found his picture replete with marks of beauty: every stroke that had been yesterday condemned, now received the character of approbation. “Well,” cries the painter, “I now find that the best way to please one half of the world is not to mind what the other half says; since what are faults in the eyes of these, shall be by those regarded as beauties.

Title: Goldsmith, The Citizen of the World

Precis: A renowned painter labored hard to produce a masterpiece that could enthrall all. Audaciously, he exhibited it asking viewers to mark the defects they saw by a brush. He discovered the next day that the whole painting had been drowned with marks of decrepation. Shocked, he tried the reverse the next day. The result was curiously the same. Vast number of people had liked it. He concluded that even a masterpiece can have admirers and detractors.

Exercise 19:

High above the city, on a tall column, stood the statue of the Happy Prince. He was gilded all over with thin leaves of fine gold, for eyes he had two bright sapphires, and a large red ruby glowed on his sword-hilt.

He was very much admired indeed. ‘He is as beautiful as a weathercock,’ remarked one of the Town Councillors who wished to gain a reputation for having artistic taste; ‘only not quite so useful,’ he added, fearing lest people should think him impractical, which he really was not.

‘Why can’t you be like the Happy Prince?’ asked a sensible mother of her little boy who was crying for the moon. ‘The Happy Prince never dreams of crying for anything.’

‘I am glad there is some one in the world who is quite happy’, muttered a disappointed man as he gazed at the wonderful statue.

‘He looks just like an angel,’ said the Charity Children as they came out of the cathedral in their bright scarlet cloaks, and their clean white pinafores.

‘How do you know?’ said the Mathematical Master, ‘you have never seen one.’

‘Ah! but we have, in our dreams,’ answered the children; and the Mathematical Master frowned and looked very severe, for he did not approve of children dreaming.

One night there flew over the city a little Swallow. His friends had gone away to Egypt six weeks before, but he had stayed behind, for he was in love with the most beautiful Reed. He had met her early in the spring as he was flying down the river after a big yellow moth, and had been so attracted by her slender waist that he had stopped to talk to her.

‘Shall I love you said the Swallow’, who liked to come to the point at once, and the Reed made him a low bow. So he flew round and round her, touching the water with his wings, and making silver ripples. This was his courtship, and it lasted all through the summer.

Answer:

The Happy Prince's statue stood on a stanchion. With eyes of sapphire, gold-draped torso and ruby-studded sword-hilt, the Prince towered over his adoring subjects.

Councillors said he was as beautiful as the weathercock, mothers prodded their kids to emulate him, and sad citizens drew comfort from his beaming face. However, a dour mathematics teacher was not amused to hear from some Church children that the Prince looked like a dream angel.

A swallow had stayed behind from its migratory flock to have a romantic chat with a Reed it loved. The Swallow had stumbled on the Reed while chasing a moth across a river. The Swallow performed acrobatics on the water all through the Summer.

Exercise 20:

One of our most difficult problems is what we call discipline and it is really very complex. You see, society feels that it must control or discipline the citizen, shape his mind according to certain religious, social, moral and economic patterns.

Now, is discipline necessary at all? Please listen carefully. Don't immediately say YES or NO. Most of us feel, especially while we are young, that there should be no discipline, that we should be allowed to do whatever we like and we think that is freedom. But merely to say that we should be free and so on has very little meaning without understanding the whole problem of discipline.

The keen athlete is disciplining himself the whole time, isn't he? His joy in playing games and the very necessity to keep fit makes him go to bed early, refrain from smoking, eat the right food and generally observe the rules of good health. His discipline and punctuality is not an imposition but a natural outcome of his enjoyment of athletics.

Answer:

The word 'discipline' has an intriguing connotation. Society intends to ensure that all its members conform to certain religious, moral, and economic norms.

The perception about discipline changes with age. For the energetic, playful youngster, discipline is an undesirable fetter. But, for a grown-up competing to excel in the profession such as in athletics, self-imposed discipline becomes the key to success.

Exercise 21:

Passage: A drop of water fell out of the cloud into the sea, and finding itself lost in such an immensity of fluid matter, broke out into the following reflection: 'Alas! What an inconsiderable creature am I in this prodigious ocean of waters: My existence is of no concern in the universe; 'I am reduced to a kind of nothing, and am the least of the works of God'. It so happened that an oyster which lay in the neighbourhood of this drop chanced to gape and swallow it up in the midst of this his soliloquy. The drop, say the fables, lay a great while hardening in the shell, until by degrees it was ripened into a pearl, falling into the hands of a diver, after a long series of adventures, is at present that famous pearl which is fixed on the top of the Persian diadem.

Answer: Once, a drop of water, while falling into the sea, ruminated on its inconsequential existence in the vast ocean. Just then, an oyster swallowed it. The water drop, embedded in the shell, became a pearl in due course. A diver got it. After changing many hands, it now decorates the Persian crown.

Exercise 22:

Passage: Prevention is better than cure. It is recognised that the only way to get rid of malaria completely is to get rid of the mosquitoes which cause it. Malaria is always associated with damp and marshy land. This is not because the land is damp, but because the static water is the breeding place of the mosquitoes which begin their life as a larva in the water. Malaria does not frequently occur in dry desert countries because mosquitoes can not breed there. The only way to destroy mosquitoes is to prevent their breeding in static water. This can be done by draining all ponds and pools. And by keeping them covered in the breeding season with a film of kerosene oil which by depriving the larva of air, kills them.

Answer: Mosquitoes, which cause Malaria, breed in stagnant water. They can not breed in dry lands. If we use kerosene, the stagnant water is covered with a layer of kerosene, the larva will die. By doing so, we could prevent the spreading of malaria.

Exercise 23:

Passage: We all know what we mean by a "good" man. The ideally good man does not drink or smoke, avoids bad language, converses in the presence of men only exactly as he would if there were ladies present, attends church regularly and holds the correct opinion on all subjects. He has a wholesome horror of wrong-doing and realizes that it is our painful duty to castigate sin. He has a still greater horror of wrong thinking, and considers it the business of the authorities to safeguard the young against those who question the wisdom of the

views generally accepted by middle-aged successful citizens. Apart from his professional duties, at which he is assiduous, he spends much time in good works: he may encourage patriotism and military training; he may promote industry, sobriety and virtue among wage earners and their children by seeing to it that failures in these respects receive due punishment; he may be a trustee of a university and prevent an ill-judged respect for learning from allowing the employment of professors with subversive ideas. Above all, of course, his "morals" in the narrow sense must be irreproachable.

Answer:

Title: Characteristics of a good man

According to the author, an ideally good man is intensely religious and avoids bad habits such as smoking and drinking. He does not use obscene or indecent language and has a fear of wrong doing and wrong thinking. He is professionally dutiful and takes active interest in promoting virtues such as patriotism, industry and sobriety among workers and their children. If possible he prevents the employment of professors with subversive ideas.

Exercise 24:

There are different types of forests in India. So, the products received from these forests are also several. The following are some of the forest products which are important in the growth and development of industries.

Forest products and the industries based on them:

- (i) Timber : Timber from the forest are utilised in building activities, industries and in carpentry workshops. In Andaman Islands, Asia's largest saw mill has been in operation.
- (ii) Rubber : Rubber trees are grown in large numbers on the Western Ghats. As a consequence, there are a large number of industries dependent on rubber in the Peninsular India.
- (iii) Wood Pulp : Wood pulp is made from the wood of the forests and paper is manufactured from the pulp. Paper mills are large in number in the States of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh. In the city of Nepa in Madhya Pradesh, there is a newsprint industry.
- (iv) Lac and Wax : Lac and Wax are forest products and they are used in manufacturing paints. Thus a number of industries make use of forest products.
- (v) And for the growth of the cottage industries the forests have been responsible in many an instance.

Answer:

TITLE: FOREST PRODUCTS

Precis: Many forest products are useful to man. Timber, rubber, Wood pulp, Lac and Wax are some of them. Timber is used for building activities. Rubber is useful for making many things. Wood pulp is used for making paper. Lac and Wax are used in making paints. There are many industries in India which depend on forest products.

Exercise 25:

There is an enemy beneath our feet - an enemy more deadly for his complete impartiality. He recognizes no national boundaries, no political parties. Everyone in the world is threatened by him. The enemy is the earth itself. When an earthquake strikes, the world trembles. The power of a quake is greater than anything man himself can produce. But today scientists are directing a great deal of their effort into finding some way of combating earthquakes, and it is possible that at some time in the near future mankind will have discovered a means of protecting itself from earthquakes. An earthquake strikes without warning. When it does, its power is immense. If it strikes a modern city, the damage it causes is as great as if it has struck a primitive village. Gas mains burst, explosions are caused and fires are started. Underground railways are wrecked. Buildings collapse, bridges fall, dams burst, gaping crevices appear in busy streets. If the quake strikes at sea, huge tidal waves sweep inland. If it strikes in mountain regions, avalanches roar down into the valley. Consider the terrifying statistics from the past 1755: Lisbon, capital of Portugal - the city destroyed entirely and 450 killed. 1970: Peru: 50,000 killed. In 1968 an earthquake struck Alaska. As this is a relatively unpopulated part, only a few people were killed. But it is likely that this was one of the most powerful quakes ever to have hit the world. Geologists estimate that during the tremors, the whole of the state moved over 80 feet farther west into the Pacific Ocean. Imagine the power of something that can move an entire subcontinent! This is the problem that the scientists face. They are dealing with forces so immense that man cannot hope to resist them. All that can be done is

to try to pinpoint just where the earthquake will strike and work from there. At least some precautionary measures can then be taken to save lives and some of the property.

Answer:

Title: Earthquake - The Great Destroyer

Earthquake is the mankind's deadly enemy. Earthquake strikes all without a distinction of nationality or political affiliation. The power of a quake is greater than that of any man-made weapon of destruction. An earthquake strikes mankind without a warning. A modern city when struck is reduced -to a nibble. A quake strikes plains, seas and mountains causing all round destruction. The quake struck Lisbon in 1755 killing 450; Peru in 1970 killing 50,000; Alaska in 1968 moving it 80 feet into the Pacific Ocean. Scientists are trying to find out means to combat earthquakes, to predict the origin of the quake so that precaution can be taken to save man and property from destruction.

Exercise 26:

One of our most difficult problems is what we call discipline and it is really very complex. You see, society feels that it must control or discipline the citizen, shape his mind according to certain religious, social, moral and economic patterns.

Now, is discipline necessary at all? Please listen carefully. Don't immediately say YES or NO. Most of us feel, especially while we are young, that there should be no discipline, that we should be allowed to do whatever we like and we think that is freedom. But merely to say that we should be free and so on has very little meaning without understanding the whole problem of discipline.

The keen athlete is disciplining himself the whole time, isn't he? His joy in playing games and the very necessity to keep fit makes him go to bed early, refrain from smoking, eat the right food and generally observe the rules of good health. His discipline and punctuality is not an imposition but a natural outcome of his enjoyment of athletics.

Answer:

TITLE: DISCIPLINE IS IMPORTANT

PRECIS: Though discipline seems to be a problem, it is necessary for all. Discipline shapes our mind and regulates our habits. Some want to be free and think that it is not necessary. Discipline and punctuality give enjoyment to athletes.

Exercise 27:

It is physically impossible for a well-educated, intellectual, or brave man to make money the chief object of his thoughts just as it is for him to make his dinner the principal object of them. All healthy people like their dinners, but their dinner is not the main object of their lives. So all healthy minded people like making money ought to like it and enjoy the sensation of winning it; it is something better than money.

A good soldier, for instance, mainly wishes to do his fighting well. He is glad of his pay—very properly so and justly grumbles when you keep him ten years without it—till, his main mission of life is to win battles, not to be paid for winning them. So of clergymen. The clergyman's object is essentially baptize and preach not to be paid for preaching. So of doctors. They like fees no doubt—ought to like them; yet if they are brave and well-educated the entire object to their lives is not fees. They on the whole, desire to cure the sick; and if they are good doctors and the choice were fairly to them, would rather cure their patient and lose their fee than kill him and get it. And so with all the other brave and rightly trained men: their work is first, their fee second—very important always; but still second.

Answer: Money-making is a common attraction in life. But it cannot be the principal aim of well educated, cultured and brave man. A brave soldier prizes honour and victory more than his pay. A good clergyman is more interested in the moral welfare of his people than his returns. A doctor (good) values the care of his patient far more than his fees. Thus with all the well-educated, intellectual persons, their work is first, money next.

Exercise 28:

The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) will start working closely with banks to kick-start the government's Start-Up India initiative in both rural and urban India. Commerce and Industry Minister Nirmala Sitharaman said the government would ensure that startups don't run out of money and that their equity requirements don't go unattended. The minister was talking to the media on the sidelines of a FICCI event.

The department is spearheading the Start-Up India initiative announced by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in his Independence Day address. Sitharaman said DIPP would work with banks across the country, especially in rural areas. "If each of these (bank) branches gives

tribal or Dalit population something to start up with, it would take the whole startup and innovate India (initiative) thought to district level," she said.

DIPP is also working on ways to reach out to the urban educated and the deprived section of the society to build entrepreneurship. "All over the country, youngsters are coming up with ideas of entrepreneurship. They don't have time to wait, we don't have time to lose," Sitharaman said. The commerce minister said there is a need for greater participation of industry in driving ahead the movement of Skill India. "India needs an ecosystem where talent and skills can be nurtured. Through our 10,000 crore fund of fund for startups, we will provide soft loans, capital to those who want to start fresh enterprises," she said.

The skill development and entrepreneurship ministry currently offers certified training in 31 different sectors under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana. Sitharaman, in another event organized by the Confederation of Indian Industry, said India, which ranked 142 in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Report this year, is likely to fare better next year since the government has initiated certain reforms to improve the standing.

Answer:

Title- 'Entrepreneurship: The Future of India'

The government has understood the importance of entrepreneurship and development of new ideas to make the country industrially developed. It has launched several programmes to support the youngsters financially by helping those getting loans without much hassle as well as with skill development in various disciplines. The government is also ensuring that both the rural and urban areas get the benefit of these schemes. This will make the new ideas sustainable in the long run because the young generation will be encouraged to take up entrepreneurship initiatives with fresh ideas. This approach of the government is expected to make India a better destination in the world to do business.

Exercise 29:

Home is the young, who known "nothing of the world and who would be forlorn and sad, if thrown upon it. It is providential, shelter of the weak and inexperienced, who have to learn as yet to cope with the temptations which lies outside of it. It is the place of training of those who are not only ignorant, but have no yet learnt how to learn, and who have to be taught by careful individual trail, how to set about profiting by the lessons of teacher. And it is the school of elementary studies—not of advances, for such studies alone can make master minds. Moreover, it is the shrine of our best affections, the bosom of our fondest recollections, at spell upon our after life, a stay for world weary mind and soul; wherever we are, till the end comes. Such are attributes or offices of home, and like to these, in one or other sense or measure, are the attributes and offices of a college in a university.

Answer: Home shelters the young who are weak and inexperienced and unable to face the temptations in life. It is a centre of their elementary education and a nursery of sweet affections and pleasant memories. Its magic lasts for ever. A weary mind turn to it for rest. Such is the function of a home and in some measure of the university.

Exercise 30:

Teaching is the noblest of professions. A teacher has a scared duty to perform. It is he on whom rests the responsibility of moulding the character of young children. Apart from developing their intellect, he can inculcate in them qualities of good citizenship, remaining neat and clean, talking decently and sitting properly. These virtues are not easy to be imbibed. Only he who himself leads a life of simplicity, purity and rigid discipline can successfully cultivate these habits in his pupils.

Besides a teacher always remain young. He may grow old in age, but not in spite. Perpetual contact with budding youths keeps him happy and cheerful. There are moments when domestic worries weigh heavily on his mind, but the delightful company of innocent children makes him overcome his transient moods of despair.

Answer: Teaching is the noblest profession. A teacher himself leading a simple, pure and disciplined life can mould the character of the young children and make them neat and good mannered citizens. Besides he remains every young forgetting his own domestic worries in the constant company of the young.

Exercise 31:

English education and English language have done immense goods to India, inspite of their glaring drawbacks. The notions of democracy and self-government are the born of English education. Those who fought and died for mother India's freedom were nursed in the cradle of English thought and culture. The West has made contribution to the East. The history of Europe has fired the hearts of our leaders. Our

struggle for freedom has been inspired by the struggles for freedom in England, America and France. If our leaders were ignorant of English and if they had not studied this language, how could they have been inspired by these heroic struggles for freedom in other lands? English, therefore, did us great good in the past and if properly studied will do immense good in future.

English is spoken throughout the world. For international contact our commerce and trade, for the development of our practical ideas, for the scientific studies, English is indispensable. "English is very rich in literature," our own literature has been made richer by this foreign language. It will really be a fatal day if we altogether forget Shakespeare, Milton, Keats and Shaw.

Answer: Notwithstanding its various defects English education has done great good to India. The ideas of democracy and self-government are its gifts. Nursed on English education the Indian leaders were inspired by the Western thought, culture and freedom struggles. They fought for and won their motherland's freedom. Being spoken throughout the world English is necessary for international contact, trade, commerce and science. English is rich in literature; its master mind cannot be neglected.

Exercise 32:

When we survey our lives and efforts we soon observe that almost the whole of our actions and desires are bound up with the existence of other human beings. We notice that whole nature resembles that of the social animals. We eat food that others have produced, wear clothes that others have made, live in houses that others have built. The greater part of our knowledge and beliefs has been passed on to us by other people through the medium of a language which others have created. Without language and mental capacities, we would have been poor indeed comparable to higher animals.

We have, therefore, to admit that we owe our principal knowledge over the least to the fact of living in human society. The individual if left alone from birth would remain primitive and beast like in his thoughts and feelings to a degree that we can hardly imagine. The individual is what he is and has the significance that he has, not much in virtue of the individuality, but rather as a member of a great human community, which directs his material and spiritual existence from the cradle to grave.

Answer: Being social animals, human beings have their actions and desires bound up with society. In matter of food, clothes, knowledge and belief they are interdependent. They use language created by others. Without language their mental power would not grow. They are superior to beast, because they live in human society. An individual life left alone from birth would grow utterly beast like. So human society and not individuality guides man's material and spiritual existence.

Exercise 33:

Speech is a great blessing but it can also be a great curse, for a while it helps us to make our intentions and desires known to our fellows, it can also, if we use it carelessly, make our attitude completely misunderstood. A slip of tongue, the use of an unusual word, or an ambiguous word, and so on, may create an enemy where we had hoped to win a friend. Again different classes of people use different vocabularies, and the ordinary speech of an uneducated man may strike an uneducated listener as showing pride; unwittingly we may use a word which bears a different meaning to our listener from what it does to men of our own class. Thus, speech is not a gift to use lightly without thought, but one which demands careful handling; only a fool will express himself alike to all kinds and conditions of men.

Answer:

Title: The gift of speech

Speech is a valuable gift, but to express our thoughts and feelings we must use it carefully otherwise we may be misunderstood and turn our friends into foes. We should not ignore the fact that words do not always mean the same thing to the educated and uneducated men. Words, must therefore, be used with great caution and tact

Exercise 34:

Morals and manners, which give colour to life are of much greater importance than laws, which are but their manifestations. The law touches us here and there, but manners are about us everywhere, pervading society like the air we breathe. Good manners as we call them are neither more nor less than good behaviour; consisting of courtesy and kindness, benevolence being the preponderating element in all kinds of mutually beneficial and pleasant intercourse amongst human beings. "Civility," said lang Montague, loses nothing and buys everything. The cheapest of all things is kindness its exercise requiring the least possible trouble and self – sacrifice. "Win – hearts", said Burleigh to Queen Elizabeth, "and you have all men's hearts and purses". If we would only let nature act kindly, free from affection and artifice, the results on the social good humor and happiness would be incalculable. The little courtesies which from the small change of life, may separately appear of little intrinsic value, but they acquire their importance from repetition and accumulation.

They are like the spare minutes or the great a day, which proverbially produce such momentous results in the course of twelve month or in a lifetime.

Answer:

Title: The importance of Good Manners and Morals

Manners and Morals are more important than laws. The latter affects us but rarely which former govern the whole of our social life. The basic elements of good behaviour are courtesy, kindness and benevolence, things which cost nothing but which pay us a lot. The little natural acts of kindness though they may be apparently insignificant build our real success and happiness.

Exercise 35:

Little babies are fun; in fact, they are absolutely adorable. I hope this opening statement will absolve me of the guilt the following words are going down me in. So, babies are sweet little things, but why do most parents the world over make out that their babies are the sweetest? The most common and prodigious phenomenon of nature continues to be the world's greatest event every time there is a new entry into the parents' ranks.

Creation is wonderful and there are few who can refute that, but certain laws of nature don't allow for improvisations and such laws apply to little babies. Every baby, if he is a normal little bouncer, just has to cry when his little food bag is empty. There is; nothing particularly intelligent about that, but there are parents who go poetic on this attribute of the little one.

Then comes a stage where a baby just has to roll over on to her stomach periodically. Every baby does it. But try explaining that to a fanatic parent. "Oh but she does it all by herself. It's just marvellous. You should watch her, you really should. Come on Baby boo, on your stomach". Much does "Babyboo" care for parental pride at that stage. While the bored parent of four shuffles her feet waiting for the demonstration the new parent is totally engrossed in repeating the request.

After a while Baby seems to oblige but not because she has some Mohammed Ali complex of Pam the Greatest but because her little body wants to. This act is promptly interpreted as the corroboration of the parental statement that Baby is so intelligent and look how she did it on request!

There is something extremely appealing about babies, and little detours in conversation now and then centred on a sudden gurgle or cooing is perfectly normal. What is vexing is one has one's attention constantly dragged away from some very absorbing discussion to a perpetual refrain of "My baby now..."

Babies, left to themselves are charming creatures; even in their tantrum-prone state. Add a dash of parental pride by all means, but when it increases beyond proportion, the compound is unpalatable. A state of extreme pathos presents itself when an unmarried person visits friends who have just acquired parental status. The new Papa and Mama might be slightly sensitive about fitting into the gushing new mold initially. But when Baby suddenly gurgles and the visiting friend responds impulsively, it is completely out of hand.

Another interesting transformation in many fresh parents is from I-love-babies to I-love-only-my-babies. Two sets of new parents get together and after the cursory chucking of chins of each other's baby there is a very compulsive game set in motion called i-vaguely-know-you-are-talking-about-your-kid-but-what- I-have-to say-about-mine is far more interesting. It is confounding how the love for babies gets concentrated into a concentric point once one becomes a parent.

There are exceptions to every generality but sometimes one wishes the exceptions would become the generality and vice versa. This would be a nice state of affairs in the meet-my-baby context or should it be contest?

Answer:

Title: Babies-Everyone's Joy?

Babies are a source of great joy and pleasure. They are loved and doted upon by their parents. The birth of a baby is a momentous event in the lives of the parents. Babies are a wonderful creation but are the same everywhere. Hunger makes them cry but the parents consider their baby very interment and tend to become poetical. Every baby rolls on its belly at a certain stage but the parents pride this achievement. The new parents ask their baby to repeat the act while parents already having children do not get amused by such demonstrations. The baby may repeat the act to meet its physical need but the parents attribute it to the baby's intelligence and understanding. Although the antics of babies are quite enjoyable sometimes, is irritating when an interesting conversation is regularly disturbed by baby talk. Babies should be left to themselves in their own world. The extreme pride of parents in their baby can make a bachelor visitor feel sorry and out of place. Besides, new parents are usually much more fond of their own babies than of others'. But

exceptions are always there. The author wishes that exceptions in such cases would become generalities and vice versa. That would be acceptable in the 'meet my baby context' or, more appropriately, contest.

Exercise 36:

The most have neglected the careful study of the cinema. When they think of the cinema they think only of sex and immorality, they do not think of the good things about the cinema. Many of them seem to have a closed mind on the subject. They are suffering under a complex, caused by the age-old prejudice of the so called genteel folk towards any kind of show business and the men engaged in it. Even in countries like England and America which are certainly more advanced than India, they look down upon actors and actresses with an air of superiority. The main reason for this prejudice is perhaps that members of this profession always depend on public support and patronage for their very existence. The showman, like a politician, exists only at the pleasure of the public. He is always dispensable, not indispensable. He is always to bow down to the whims and fancies of his public. Here the public becomes superior to the showman and the showman accepts the position of superiority assumed by public men because public men like showmen depend on the same public. If public men work for the good of the public, showmen do, as a matter of fact, work for the pleasure of the public, the two are different spheres of activity. That is all the difference.

Another reason for the inhibited growth of the cinema is the confused thinking about its use, its scope and its purpose. It can be and is, as a matter of fact, to a very large extent, used as a means of propaganda, publicity and advertisement. It can be developed as one of the fine arts in its own right. It can be used as a medium for the enlightenment of other nations about our own culture, customs and manners. It has often been said that one of the potent causes of international misunderstanding, hot and cold wars, is the people of different countries do not have the means to appreciate and understand each other adequately. We are all familiar nowadays with the international exchange of students and professors, permanent culture establishments in foreign countries, tourist information bureaus, and hundreds of good-will missions. There can be no gainsaying that the cumulative effect of all these activities in establishing mutual international understanding and paving the way for permanent world peace is very great. No wonder, therefore, that all modern States consider the film industry as a 'key' industry which has to be preserved and fostered at all costs.

The scope of cinema being so wide, and the purpose for which it can be applied so varied, it is obvious that the agencies employing the medium of screen for various specific purposes must also be necessarily as varied. Its use as a medium of advertisement, for instance, can be sponsored only by commercial interest. Its use as a medium of mass education is pre-eminently the domain of National and State Governments. It is, indeed, a great pity that our educational institutions have not begun to exploit the immense potentiality of the film for educational purposes. A careful consideration of the different agencies which can exploit motion picture for specific purposes leads to the inevitable conclusion that the only scope for private enterprise is the field of public entertainment. I take it that it is agreed on all hands that recreation and entertainment are almost as important as food, clothing and shelter. Apart from recreation, being good of the people themselves, it is in the interest of the State itself to keep the people contented and well provided with wholesome pastimes during the time when they have no work. The idle man's brain is indeed the devil's workshop. That is why all successful governments, from time immemorial, have made it a policy of high statecraft to keep the people away from mischief and discontent by means of State-sponsored recreation.

Answer:**Title: Cinema – Role and Potential**

It may be said that public men and intellectuals have not paid careful attention and importance to the influence of cinema. They generally associate cinema with sex and immorality and overlook its advantages. The gentry has an old prejudice against showmen who are not respected mainly because they live on public support and patronage. Both public men and showmen are dependent upon the public. But they differ in their sphere of activity. The former work for public welfare and the latter for public entertainment. Lack of clarity about the purpose, scope and use of cinema has obstructed its growth. Modern countries, however, consider film- industry essential for its tremendous impact and role in different spheres of education, entertainment, propaganda, commerce, in the spreading of culture and even as an art. Cinema can bring about better understanding among the peoples of the world and help the cause of world peace. Its scope is very wide and varied. Hence, the agencies using it as a communication media for specific purposes should be many and varied. Unfortunately, the great potential of cinema for educational purposes remains untapped although its use as a medium of mass education

falls in the sphere of the government. The government must patronize cinema and ensure healthy entertainment and recreation for the masses.

Exercise 37:

It is physically impossible for a well-educated or brave man to make money the chief object of his thoughts, just as it is for him to make his dinner the principal object of them. All healthy people like their dinners, but their dinner is not the main object of their lives. So all healthy minded people like making money—ought to like it and enjoy the sensation of winning it; it is something better than money. A good soldier, for instance, mainly wishes to do his fighting well. He is glad of his pay—very properly so, and justly grumbles when you keep him ten years without it—still his main notion of life is to win battles, not to be paid for winning them. So of clergyman's object is essentially to baptize and preach, not to be paid for preaching. So of doctors. They like fees no doubt, -- out to like them; yet if they are brave and well educated, the entire object of their lives is a not fee.

They, on the whole, desire to cure the sick, and, if they are good doctors, and the choice were fairly put to them, would rather cure their patient and lose their fee than kill him and get it. And so with all the other brave and rightly trained men; their work is first, their fee second – very important always, but still second.

Answer:**Title: Duty First, Fee after wards**

Moneymaking is not the sole object of the well educated, intellectual, or brave men. A brave soldier's main notion of life is to fight to win battles, not to be paid for winning them. A noble clergyman is concerned more with the welfare of the humanity than his pay. A good doctor desires far more to cure his patient than to get his fee. Thus, for all cultured people, their duty comes first, then their fee.

Exercise 38:

It was only in the eighteenth century that people in Europe began to think that mountains are beautiful. Before that time, they were feared by the inhabitants of the plains, and especially by the townsmen, to whom they were wild, dangerous places in which one would be lost or killed by terrible animals. Townsmen saw in their cities, the victory of Man over Nature, of civilization, peace and beauty over what was wild, disorderly and ugly.

Slowly, however, many of the people who were living comfortably in towns began to grow tired of them. Man has many instincts in his breast, some of which fight against others : one of these instincts is to explore the unknown, not to be satisfied with a life in which everything is orderly, peaceful and easily understood, but to look for mystery, for things which the reason cannot explain, for sights and sounds which produce in one a thrill of fear.

So, in the eighteenth century, people began to turn away from the man-made town to the untouched country and particularly, to places where it was dangerous, rough and disorderly. Wild rocks and high mountains, and the Lake District in North-West England, with its mountains and lakes, became a popular place for a holiday.

Then mountain-climbing began to grow popular as a sport. To some people, there is something enormously attractive about setting out to conquer a mountain : a struggle against Nature is finer than a battle against other human beings. And then, when you are at the top of a giant mountain after a long and difficult climb, what a satisfactory reward it is to be able to look down over everything within sight! At such times, you feel nobler and purer than you can ever feel down below.

Title : The climbing of the mountains

Precis: Earlier people thought mountains to be dangerous and unsuitable for man. In towns they wanted a peaceful life and enjoyed probing the mysteries of nature. Human instincts always are to explore the unknown. People of 18th century accepted mountains as beautiful. But later on people moved to lake and district and other mountainous regions. The climbing of mountains became a hobby and people understood that climbing a mountain is like conquering the world. The ascent of mountains is equal to a struggle against nature by man. When a person climbs the mountain and looks down he feels nobler and purer than before.

Exercise 39:

Man is a social animal. This means he cannot live alone; he lives in society consisting not only of his own family, but also of other families. The peace and happiness of each individual depends to a great extent upon what he gets from other members of the society. Thus arises the duty of social service - the duty of paying back our debts by doing some service to the society.

The students have an important role to play in this respect. They have idealism and energy. In India, social service is a must for the students. The common people here suffer from illiteracy, bad customs, ignorance of the laws, of health; and of their rights and duties etc. Our students can do a lot to remove these ills by educating the people. They may also help in the construction of roads and clearing of ponds in their localities. In cases of floods and such other calamities, they should volunteer for relief work.

All these activities, properly directed, will not only benefit the people, they will also do a great deal of good to the students themselves. They will develop their spirit of service and power of organization, widen their sympathy, and thus enable them to become worthy members of the society.

Title : Man and Society / Student and Society

Precis: Since man is gregarious he lives with others in a group. He gives and takes from society and thus the need of social service arises. As students are vivacious they play a vital role. In India students must do social service to fight against many problems of the country and can change the nation. This not only helps the nation but themselves as they learn organizational skills and become worthy citizens

Exercise 40:

The conditions under which democracy can flourish are difficult to define; but one thing is clear that democracy is always a slow growth, whereas dictators may rise to power and inaugurate a new regime with dramatic suddenness and success, under suitable conditions.

One great new force has appeared in the world since the Great War, the art of modern propaganda. It is invaluable to the dictator who can inculcate his creed day by day through the press, the cinema, the radio, the whole body of the people and can suppress all counter propaganda. It is a terrible danger to democracy, since it tends to destroy the sound and commonsense judgement of the people which depends on constant access to facts and on honest public discussion based on those facts.

Then again the kindly and cooperative outlook which alone can make democracy a success depends on material conditions, on the economic security and welfare of the whole of the people; a starving man or a man in constant fear of unemployment cannot be expected to be a good citizen of democracy.

And lastly, war is utterly hostile to democracy. The horrors and passion of war inevitably produce a war mentality under which the method of democracy becomes impossible.

Title : Challenges to Democracy

Precis: Democracy depends on various factors. Dictatorial regimes have posed challenges to democracy by using propaganda as a tool to justify dictatorship through manipulation of media as also by suppressing all counter propaganda thereby destroying rational judgement of the people based on constant access to facts. Material well being, economic security and welfare of the population also affect the success of democracy because starving and unemployed people can hardly contribute to democracy. The horrors and passions associated with war are also detrimental to democracy as these produce war mentality among people.

Exercise 41:

The capital city with its slums and polluting industries is plagued by all sorts of environmental degradation, says a report.

Continuous migration of people into Delhi, whose population has already crossed the nine million mark, "has strained the existing infrastructure within the city to the point of no return", says the report by A. K. Lal, Planning Engineer at the Environmental Planning division of Town and Country Planning Organization here. The 1,100 slum clusters, 94,000 industrial units, over 22 lakh vehicles and 4,400 metric tonnes of municipal solid wastes have thrown the city's environmental health out of gear, Lal reported in the Indian Journal of Environmental Protection.

The most serious problem is air pollution, with Delhi ranked fourth among 41 polluted cities monitored worldwide. An estimated 1,280 tonnes of pollutants are emitted by 22 lakh vehicles, and vehicular pollution account for more than two-thirds of Delhi's total air pollution. Almost two lakh vehicles are added to Delhi each year, two-thirds of them being two-wheelers, Lal's report says. The vehicles are major sources of nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide and hydro-carbons.

The next major contributor to the city's air pollution are the industries with the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) having already identified five major and 22,000 significantly polluting industries in the capital. The prime sources of pollution include thermal power plants, brick kilns, potteries, steel rolling mills and induction furnaces. Data collected between 1988 and 1993 indicates that the suspended particulate matter (SPM) usually exceeds permissible limits, the report says. Studies from 1987 to 1993 also show that

particulate lead levels have exceeded that limit prescribed by the World Health Organization (WHO) at some busy intersections in the capital.

Air pollution, caused especially by emission of poisonous gases such as nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide and lead oxide, has been linked to lung cancer, asthma and bronchitis. In fact, four out of every five cancers are linked to toxic and hazardous chemicals in the environment. Nitrogen oxides emitted by vehicles are respiratory irritants that cause breathing problems, while sulphur dioxide and suspended particulate matter (SPM) damage lung function. SPM also affects larynx, brain, liver, kidneys and the stomach, increasing lead pollution from industries and automobiles can cause cancer. On inhalation, lead can be absorbed in the brain, liver, kidneys and blood leading to brain damage, muscle paralysis, convulsions and even death.

Delhi is facing formidable problems of water pollution and sewage disposal too. The Yamuna picks up nearly 1,800 million liters daily (MLD) of domestic and industrial waste waters, while only three quarters of the city are covered by sewage facilities. Majority of Delhi's unauthorized and resettlement colonies and squatter settlements do not have a sewage system, while about 40 percent of Delhi's sewage is discharged into the Yamuna without treatment, the report says.

The city is also ridden with the noise pollution caused by automobiles, railways, aircraft, industrial machines, public address systems and social and religious activities. A recent study by CPCB has shown that noise levels in several industrial and commercial areas were higher than the stipulated levels. However, the most disturbing trend was in silence zones where noise levels exceeded permissible limits not only during day but also night.

Title : Pollution in the Capital

Capital city suffers from environmental pollution. Continuous migration into the city has strained its infrastructure and plan. The 1100 slum clusters, 94000 industrial units, over 22 lakh vehicles, etc. have already vitiated city's environment. Air pollution is the most dangerous. Vehicles are its main source. Other major polluters are industries, thermal power plants, brick-kilns, potteries, industrial furnaces, SPM, lead-levels, emission of poisonous gases which can cause lung cancer, asthma, bronchitis, breathing problems and trouble in brain, liver, kidneys, etc. Delhi is facing the problems of water pollution and sewage disposal. The residents of Delhi are facing the problem of noise pollution also. The pollution is caused by automobiles, railways, industrial machines, etc.

Exercise 42:

The work which Gandhiji had taken up was not only the achievement of political freedom but also the establishment of a social order based on truth and non-violence, unity and peace, equality and universal brotherhood and maximum freedom for all. The unfinished part of his experiment was perhaps even more difficult to achieve than the achievement of political freedom. In the political struggle the fight was against a foreign power and all one could do, was either join it or wish it success and give it their moral support. In establishing a social order of the pattern there was a likely possibility of a conflict arising between groups and classes or our own people. Experience shows that man values his possessions even more than his life because in the former he sees the means for perpetuation and survival of his descendants even after his body is reduced to ashes. A new order cannot be established without changing the mind and attitude of men, for at some stage or the other, the 'haves' have to yield place to the 'have-nots' to achieve a kind of egalitarian society.

The root cause of class conflict is possessiveness or the acquisitive instinct. So long as the ideal that is to be achieved is one of securing maximum material satisfaction, possessiveness is neither suppressed nor eliminated but grows on what it feeds. Nor does it cease to be such it is possessiveness, still, whether it is confined to only a few or is shared by many.

If egalitarianism is to endure, it has to be based not on the possession of the maximum material goods by a few or by all but on voluntary enlightened renunciation of those goods, which cannot be shared by others or can be enjoyed only at the expense of others. This calls for substitution of spiritual values for purely material ones. Mahatma Gandhi has shown us how the acquisitive instinct inherent in man could be transmuted by the idea of trusteeship by those who 'have' for the benefit of all those who 'have not', so that instead of leading to exploitation and conflict - it would become a means and incentive for the amelioration and progress of society respectively.

Title : The idea of Trusteeship

Precis : Gandhiji dreamed of political freedom and social order. His experiment for political freedom was achieved. But a social order based on truth and nonviolence, unity and peace equality and universal brotherhood is to be achieved. Today man values his possessions even more than his life. the attitude of possessiveness causes class conflict. Without changing this attitude new order cannot be established. The egalitarianism is based on non-possessiveness. Materialism substitutes spiritual values. Mahatma Gandhi coined the

ideal of trusteeship by the rich to transmute acquisitive instinct. Trusteeship will discourage exploitation and conflict and provide means and incentive for the amelioration and progress of society.

Exercise 43:

Of all the amusements which can possibly be imagined for a hardworking man, after his daily toil, there is nothing like reading an entertaining book - a thriller, a murder mystery or even a travelogue. It calls for no bodily exertion of which he had enough through the day.

It relieves his home of its dullness. It transports him to a livelier and more interesting scene, and while he enjoys himself there he may forget the evils of the present moment, be it personal or general. It accompanies him to his next day's work and if the book he has been reading be anything above the very idlest and the dullest, it gives him something to think about, besides the drudgery of his everyday occupation, his day to day frustration, the fuss that people make over insignificant happenings, etc.

If I were to play for a taste which should stand me in good stead under every variety of circumstances and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness through life, it would be a taste for reading. This habit of reading once developed brings lifelong happiness and companionship, a contentment which can only be believed once experienced. Give the man this taste, and the means of gratifying it, and you can hardly fail to make him happy unless indeed you put into his hand a most perverse selection of books. This perverse selection however would put him off books completely for the rest of his life. It is thus the right book which makes his leisure hours not only rewarding but gives him a new lease of life.

Now have a look at the above passage. From the first line itself you can say that the passage is about Books. So you can go with the title "Importance of Books" / "Advantages of Books" / "Book is a real friend" and so on... Later try to understand the motive of the passage and write it in your own words. If you observe the below precis, you will find the words like contentment, companionship etc. Contentment means, the state of being happy and satisfied. Usually if somebody says that he / she is happy, you will imagine the person is dancing with excitement. But contentment is not that kind of happiness. Contentment means *a peaceful ease of mind. It's being satisfied with what you have, whatever that is. You might feel a sense of contentment knowing you have a cup of hot chocolate and a good movie to look forward to tonight* (Reading books in our case). We could save almost 3 lines of information by using a single word "Contentment". In the same way, companionship... This means the good feeling that comes from being with someone else. In this way, try to simplify the given essay in your own words. Now let's have a look at the final output.

Title of the Precis : Book - A true Companion

Precis : Reading an entertaining book is a good amusement for a hardworking man. It needs no bodily exertion. It relieves his home of dullness and transports him to a livelier and interesting scene. Man forgets the evils of the present moment and frustration. Reading stands in good stead in every variety of circumstances. The habit of reading once developed brings lifelong happiness, companionship, contentment which can only be believed once experienced. But perverse selection of books would put a man off books. The right book gives new lease of life.

Exercise 44:

These are two considerations which deserve at least a word in any discussion of the future of the Indian theatre. The first is the rapid development of the cinema as a competitive for prophesied favour. At first, in the early flush of cinematic triumph people—some of whom might have been expected to, know better—prophesies the extinction of the theatre. It is now clear that though here and there, temporarily, the theatre may be affected, the cinema cannot hope to replace the stage and elbow it out of existence. Experience in the West has shown that the stage will always be required as a federal studio. For the technique is different and great stage actors have, always, to their disgust, discovered that film acting is at least only second best to them; it cannot mean to them what the stage means. Something is lacking in the human touch. In the theatre heart responds to heart and mind acts on mind in a way unknown to the cinema. Thus there is no danger of extinction to the theatre. On the other hand, the rivalry of the screen ought to and will put theatre to a new test and give it a new stimulus that may well lead to still higher planes of artistic achievement.

Finally, a word about a national language spoken, written and thought might do for the theatre in India. With the new awakening in social life the need of a common tongue is being increasingly felt. Much work is being done to bring out a common linguistic medium. The day when, it is accepted will be a great day for the Indian theatre, as it will be for all art in the country. But the theatre, because its life blood

is spoken word, will gain most. With a common tongue, with a live national consciousness, the theatre will become to its own as definite instrument of national unity reflecting the national mind, interpreting the national heart and dreaming national dreams for the future.

Precis: Two things are to be considered when we think of the future of the Indian theatre. The first is the rivalry of cinema. At one time it was thought that the cinema might oust theatre. But now it is admired that the stage must always be there as a feeder for the studio. Besides the great stage actors do not like the inhuman techniques adopted by the cinema. On the other hand, its challenge might make the theatre rise even to greater heights. Secondly, the adoption of a language may do much for the Indian theatre. Such a language is being formed. When adopted, it will enable the stage to keep the cause of national unity by dramatizing the national consciousness.

Exercise 45:

It is physically impossible for a well-educated or brave man to make money the chief object of his thoughts, just as it is for him to make his dinner the principal object of them. All healthy people like their dinners, but their dinner is not the main object of their lives. So all healthy minded people like making money—ought to like it and enjoy the sensation of winning it; it is something better than money. A good soldier, for instance, mainly wishes to do his fighting well. He is glad of his pay—very properly so, and justly grumbles when you keep him ten years without it—still his main notion of life is to win battles, not to be paid for winning them. So of clergyman's object is essentially to baptize and preach, not to be paid for preaching. So of doctors. They like fees no doubt, -- out to like them; yet if they are brave and well educated, the entire object of their lives is a not fee. They, on the whole, desire to cure the sick, and, if they are good doctors, and the choice were fairly put to them, would rather cure their patient and lose their fee than kill him and get it. And so with all the other brave and rightly trained men; their work is first, their fee second – very important always, but still second.

Precis Writing: Moneymaking is not the sole object of the well educated, intellectual, or brave men. A brave soldier's main notion of life is to fight to win battles, not to be paid for winning them. A noble clergyman is concerned more with the welfare of the humanity than his pay. A good doctor desires far more to cure his patient than to get his fee. Thus, for all cultured people, their duty comes first, then their fee.

Title suggested

1. Duty First, Fee after wards
2. Role of Money