

• Reading Comprehension 2009

Long ago Emerson wrote, "A man's task is his life preserver." This seems to be remarkably correct in our modern life. The man without a task is like a ship without ballast and anchor; he is all too often merely a drifter. Very few men seem to have initiative enough to choose a task for themselves if they do not need to work. When the inevitable disappointments come, as they assuredly will, they are completely overwhelmed. But the man who has his task has no time for vain regrets; he escapes the disastrous fate which over takes his less fortunate brothers. Work is one of the greatest safety-valves which were ever invented, and the youths especially need it.

We sometimes pity the man who is a slave to his task, and perhaps we are right; but a man who has no task is a slave to his ennui, which is very much worse. Even a disagreeable task is better than none; the man who does work which is disagreeable to him will yet live more happily, than if he had had no task at all. And the man with the task is easier to live with, and will prove a more contented citizen, and a more valuable one, than the one who lacks such a task. Even so-called invalids are often the better for some task which is suited to their powers, and they often live all the longer if they work hard. The man who starts life with a solid task which taxes his powers had better thank God, and do his best, for this is one of humanity's greatest boons.

Comprehension

CSS 2009

Long ago -----
----- greatest Booms.

Answer the following Questions.

Q:1- what disadvantages will a man suffers without a task?

Ans-

The disadvantages a man without a task suffers are his life is full of disappointments, sorrows and regrets as his life is aimless. He is a directionless person and has no opportunity to engage himself in any productive task. He has to suffer through the hardships of life.

Q:2- why is even disagreeable task considered better than none?

Ans-

A disagreeable task is better than none because a man with

a disagreeable task perhaps is doing something that endeavours him to develop a sense of value and confidence in him and is more energetic toward the work and is passionate to do the best.

On the other hand a man who has nothing to do often feels dissatisfaction and lack of excitement toward his life.

Q:3- In what ways is a man with some task better for it?

A man with some better task is better for him as he is engaged in some useful activity and is more contented person than a man who has nothing to do. Work is the preserver of one's life. If a man is used to do some sort of task he will live a happy life and is more enthusiastic toward good things and invests his energies in positive activities.

• CSS Précis 2019

I think modern educational theorists are inclined to attach too much importance to the negative virtue of not interfering with children, and too little to the positive merit of enjoying their company. If you have the sort of liking for children that many people have for horses or dogs, they will be apt to respond to your suggestions, and to accept prohibitions, perhaps with some good-humoured grumbling, but without resentment. It is no use to have the sort of liking that consists in regarding them as a field for valuable social endeavour, or what amounts to the same thing as an outlet for power-impulses. No child will be grateful for an interest in him that springs from the thought that he will have a vote to be secured for your party or a body to be sacrificed to king and country. The desirable sort of interest is that which consists in spontaneous pleasure in the presence of children, without any ulterior purpose. Teachers who have this quality will seldom need to interfere with children's freedom, but will be able to do so, when necessary, without causing psychological damage.

Unfortunately, it is utterly impossible for over-worked teachers to preserve an instinctive liking for children; they are bound to come to feel towards them as the proverbial confectioner's apprentice does towards macaroons. I do not think that education ought to be anyone's whole profession: it should be undertaken for at most two hours a day by people whose remaining hours are spent away from children. The society of the young is fatiguing, especially when strict discipline is avoided. Fatigue, in the end, produces irritation, which is likely to express itself somehow, whatever theories the harassed teacher may have taught himself or herself to believe. The necessary friendliness cannot be preserved by self-control alone. But where it exists, it should be unnecessary to have rules in advance as to how "naughty" children are to be treated, since impulse is likely to lead to the right decision, and almost any decision will be right if the child feels that you like him. No rules, however wise, are a substitute for affection and tact.

Precis. CSS2019.

Title: Effective Ways Of Treating Children

According to the Author modern educational scholars are more focused not to interfere with children rather than enjoying their company. If children are loved the way one loves pets, they will respond them positively. The liking for the children should not be of any selfish agenda rather, it should be of pleasure purpose. The teachers who avoid unnecessary interference with children will provide necessary guidance without hurting them. Sadly some over worked teachers are unable to spare sometime for the children. As a result there will be no necessary friendship among them. Therefore when teacher tries to control students through rules they feel uncomfortable. Thus rules are not

the effective way to guide and
treat children it's the love and
affection that suits them.

To know one's own business and to mind nothing else, that is the way to carry on the work of life. This sounds like a common saying, yet few really acknowledge it, even in principle, it is not often that even the first step—that of knowing what one's business is—is honestly taken; it must be allowed that with many there are intellectual as well as moral difficulties in the way of this first step. The easier method of getting rid of the intellectual difficulty for a man is to ask himself what is not his business; and many a kindly person may be surprised to find that he has been in the habit of considering it a virtue to waste time, thought, feeling, and other means of interests which truly are no business of his at all. He may have to confess that he has been constantly wasting sympathy on sorrows and evils which he cannot remove or alleviate. Sympathy which does not mean action of some sort is not much of a virtue in any man; while in those human beings who habitually indulge in sympathy for its own sake, it is apt to become a hateful and vicious cowardice.

Precis

Title: Knowing One's Business

A man's priority should be his own business rather than other things.

Although knowing one's own business is a difficult job because of the good will of the person towards others' problems, but it can be resolved

by keeping in mind what not to do.

By doing so one comes to know that his passive sympathy is of no use for others, As it is considered a coward habit of a man.

ہمارے سکولوں میں بچوں کو جسمانی سزا دی جاتی ہے۔ اس کا مقصد بظاہر بچے کی اصلاح کرنا ہوتا ہے۔ لیکن یہ دیکھا جاتا ہے کہ سزا کی وجہ سے بچے خود
انتہائی کمزور ہوتے ہیں۔ ان میں جارحانہ رویہ پیدا ہوتا ہے اور بغاوت کے جذبات پیدا ہوتے ہیں۔ نتیجے کے طور پر وہ استاد اور سکول سے نفرت کرنا شروع کر
دیتے ہیں۔ اور سکول چھوڑ دیتے ہیں۔

Translation -

- بچوں کو جسمانی سزا دینا

Children are given physical punishment in our schools. Its sole purpose is to reform the children. But it is observed children lose their confidence due to punishment. They become aggressive and the emotions of mutiny developed in them. As a result they start hating teacher and school and quit schooling.
