

Précis 31: CSS 1992

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

Throughout the ages of human development men have been subjected to miseries of two kinds; those imposed by external nature, and, those human beings misguidedly inflicted upon each other. At first, by far the worst evils were those that were due to the environment. Man was a rare species, whose survival was precarious. Without the agility of the monkey, without any coating of fur, he has difficulty in escaping from wild beasts, and in most parts of the world could not endure the winters cold. He had only two biological advantages: the upright posture freed his hands, and intelligence enabled him to transmit experience. Gradually these two advantages gave him supremacy. The numbers of the human species increased beyond those of any other large mammals. But nature could still assert her power by means of flood and famine and pestilence and by exacting from the great majority of mankind incessant toil in the securing of daily bread.

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In our own day our bondage to external nature is fast diminishing, as a result of the growth of scientific intelligence. Famines and pestilence still occur, but we know better, year by year, what should be done to prevent them. Hard work is still necessary, but only because we are unwise; given peace and co-operation, we can, whenever we choose to exercise wisdom, be free of many ancient forms of bondage to external nature.

But the evils that inflict upon each other have not diminished in the same degree. There are still wars, oppressions, and hideous cruelties, and greedy men still snatch wealth from those who are less skillful or less ruthless than themselves. Love of power still leads to vast tyrannies, or to mere obstruction when its grosser forms are impossible. And fear deep scarcely conscious fear is still dominant motive in very many lives.

Title: Threats to Existence of Man

Precis:

Since ages, men have been (Suffering) facing two types of sufferings. First imposed by nature and second they thrust on each other. Being unique species, men's survival was perilous as well be lacked certain traits like other animals which helped them in their endurance. The freedom of hands and intelligence were biological advantages that gave men dominance. But nature still could declare her power in the form of natural disasters. The development of scientific intelligence has given the methods to stop the (hardwo) disasters with the help of hardwork. In contrast, threats imposed by men within themselves have not decreased including wars and other atrocities

for just of power and wealth.

Words count: 109