

Q1. Make a precis of the given passage, also give a suitable heading" (20)

'The official name of our species is homo sapiens; but there are many anthropologists who prefer to think of man as homo Faber-the smith, the maker of tools It would be possible. I think, to reconcile these two definitions in a third. If man is a knower and an efficient doer, it is only because he is also a talker In order to be Faber and Sapiens, Homo must first be loquax, the loquacious one. Without language we should merely be hairless chimpanzees. Indeed we should be some thing much worse. Possessed of a high IQ but no language, we should be like the Yahoos of Gulliver's Travels- Creatures too clever to be guided by instinct, too Self-centered to live in a state of animal grace, and therefore condemned forever, frustrated and malignant, between contented apehood and aspiring'humanity. It was language that made possible the accumulation of knowledge and the broadcasting of information. It was language that permitted the expression of religious insight, the formulation of ethical ideals, the codification to laws, It was language, in a word, that turned us into human beings and gave birth to civilization.

Practice Precise

Date: _____

LSS-2002

Title:

Importance of Language in human life.

Precise:

Humans need to be talkative to know and get things done. With the inability to communicate through language, even the intellectual ability of humans is of no use. As the collection and spread of knowledge related to religion, ethics, laws is possible through language only. Overall, a language leads to formation civilization and makes us humans.

Words in Passage: 192

Words in Precise: 57

2. 3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end.

(20)

In its response to 9/11, America has shown itself to be not only a hyperpower but increasingly assertive and ready to use its dominance as a hyperpower. After declaring a War on Terrorism, America has led two conventional wars, in Afghanistan and Iraq, demonstrating its overwhelmingly awesome military might. But these campaigns reveal something more: America's willingness to have recourse to arms as appropriate and legitimate means to secure its interests and bolster its security. It has set forth a new doctrine: the right of pre-emptive strike when it considers its security, and therefore its national interests, to be at risk. The essence of this doctrine is the real meaning of hyperpower.

Prime Minister Tony Blair has consistently argued that the only option in the face of hyperpower is to offer wise counsel. But increasingly this is a course that governments and people across the world have refused. The mobilisation for war against Iraq split the United Nations and provoked the largest anti-war demonstrations the world has ever seen. And through it all, America maintained its determination to wage war alone if necessary and not to be counselled by the concerns of supposedly allied governments when they faithfully represented the wishes of their electorates. Rather than engaging in debate, the American government expressed its exasperation. The influential new breed of neoconservative radio and television hosts went much further. They acted as ringmasters for outpourings of public scorn that saw French fries renamed 'freedom fries' and moves to boycott French and German produce across America. If one sound-bite can capture a mood, then perhaps it would be Fox News' Bill O'Reilly. At the height of the tension over a second Security Council resolution to legitimate war in Iraq, Mr O'Reilly told his viewers that the bottom line was security, the security of his family, and in that matter 'There's no moral equivalence between the US and Belgium'. It is, in effect, the ethos of hyperpower articulated and made manifest in the public domain of 24-hour talk. And America's willingness to prosecute war has raised innumerable questions about how it engages with other countries. Afghanistan has seen the removal of the Taliban. But there are no official statistics on the number of innocent civilians dead and injured to achieve that security objective. The people of Afghanistan have witnessed a descent into the chaos that preceded the arrival of the Taliban, a country administered not by a new era of democracy under the tutelage of the hyperpower, but merely by the return of the warlords. Beyond Kabul, much of the country remains too insecure for any meaningful efforts at reconstruction and there is enormous difficulty in bringing relief aid to the rural population.

Questions:

(4 marks each)

1. Why does the doctrine of power set by neo-imperial America deny space to counselling?
2. What is the essence of 'moral equivalence' whereas War has no moral justification?
3. Why do countries occupied and under the tutelage of hyperpower have no peace?
4. Arguably Europe and hyperpower US are at cross purposes over the concept of war. Are they? Why?
5. What Tony Blair's meant by 'wise counsel', and did it prevail?

Comprehension

Date: _____

CSS-2021

1-

The doctrine of power set by neo-imperial America refers towards America's right to use weapons and army to preserve its security and national interest, being an hyperpower. Whereas, the space to counselling ~~was~~ is putting that right under discussion and objection. Hence, the doctrine of power denies the space to counselling.

2-

Being aware of the fact that war has no moral justification, the moral ~~equivalence~~ equivalence refers to the similarity in the approach towards the war. As mentioned in the passage that there is no moral equivalence between US and Belgium shows that US being hyperpower is more assertive and dominant in its approach towards war, as compared to Belgium.

3-

The countries occupied and under the tutelage of hyperpower have no peace due to the dominant approach of hyperpower that aims to accomplish certain timely advantage instead of planning for a sustainable peace. For example, in Afghanistan's case, major destruction happened and the country was left in chaos.

4-

Yes, US and Europe are at cross purposes over the war concept, because after the war against Iraq split the United Nations, this raised anti-war attitude in various countries, including many from Europe too, but US still maintained its determination to war.

All in all, we can say that US has dominant and assertive approach, whereas Europe is in favour of wise council.

5-

Tony Blair offered a wise council that aimed to counsel the hyperpower in its approach towards the war. The wise council didn't prevail due to opposition by governments and people across the world, and America also expressed its exasperation.