

incorrect start of precise

## Effects of reading on individuals

~~With their work~~, writers leave a permanent impact on readers' minds and personalities. It is natural for the readers to get influenced by the work of imagination that they consume. In addition to developing a taste for the literary art, reading brings immense change in one's personality. According to the author, when young individuals peruse books, the voids in their personalities are filled by the writers of those books. With passing time, when they read different authors, they begin to identify the qualities of each author. Ultimately, this habit leads them to become critical. ~~Due to being critical~~, they refuse to get influenced by one writer. Excessive reading protects one from being a fanatic. It causes people compare their views with those of the view of different writers.

main idea is picked

avoid using words and phrases from the main passage

over all content and expression is ok

but there is room for improvement in expression

7/20

Approx. words in passage: 447

words in Precise: 128



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The author of a work of imagination is trying to affect us wholly as human beings, whether he knows it or not; and we are affected by it, as human beings, whether we intend to be or not. I suppose that everything we eat has some effect upon us than merely the pleasure of taste and mastication; it affects us during the process of assimilation and digestion; and I believe that exactly the same is true of anything we read.

The fact that what we read does not concern merely something called our literary taste, but that it affects us directly, though only amongst many other influences, the whole of what we are, is best elicited, I think, by a conscientious examination of the history of our individual literary education. Consider the adolescent reading of any person with some literary sensibility. Everyone, I believe, who is at all sensible to the seductions of poetry, can remember some moment in youth when he or she was completely carried away by the work of one poet. Very likely, he was carried away by several poets, one after the other. The reason for this passing infatuation is not merely that our sensibility to poetry is keener in adolescence than in maturity. What happens is a kind of inundation or invasion of the undeveloped personality, the empty (swept and garnished) room, by the stronger personality of the poet. The same thing may happen at a later age to persons who have not done much reading. One author takes complete possession of us for a time; then another, and finally they begin to affect each other in our

mind. We weigh one against another; we see that each has qualities absent from others, and qualities incompatible with the qualities of others: we begin to be, in fact, critical: and it is our growing critical power which protects us from excessive possession by one literary personality. The good critic — and we should all try to be critics and not leave criticism to the fellows who write reviews in the papers — is the man who, to a keen and abiding sensibility, joins wide and increasingly discriminating reading. Wide reading is not valuable as a kind of hoarding, and the accumulation of knowledge or what sometimes is meant by the term 'a well-stocked mind'. It is valuable because in the process of being affected by one powerful personality after another, we cease to be dominated by anyone, or by any small number. The very different views of life, cohabiting in our minds, affect each other, and our own personality asserts itself and gives each a place in some arrangement peculiar to our self.