

To tread the path of philosophy is to seek after truth and follow a way of life. Before a man sets out on the quest after truth, he must fulfil certain conditions. First, there must be discrimination between the real and the unreal. The statement means, not that a man must possess complete knowledge of absolute reality, which is attained only after long practice of meditation, but that

he must unfailingly subject the nature of things to a rigid analysis by discriminating between what is transitory and what is abiding or between what is true and what is false. The second condition is detachment from the selfish enjoyments of life. The aspirant must learn that the highest good is realised not through worldly pleasure, but through a continuous search for the infinite, the enduring joy. This ideal of renunciation must be realised by a gradual purification of the seeker's heart and mind. A third condition is that the student must acquire tranquility of mind, self control, patience, poise, burning faith in things of the spirit and self surrender. These are called the six treasures of life. The thirst for release is the fourth condition. Deliverance from spiritual darkness, entrance upon the path of illumination comes only through annihilation of the false ego. When the ego dies, all troubles cease says Sri Ramakrishna. Such a condition of being does not imply the loss of one's individuality but rather the attainment of a great individuality. For we can lose nothing that is real. Kalidasa, the great poet and dramatist, has beautifully expressed this truth. He says that the ideal of renunciation consists in owning the whole world while disowning ones own self. (280 words)

Precise writing. (2)

Q. Make the precise of the following passage and suggest a suitable title.

To tread the path - - - -

- - - - - ones own self.

The path of philosophy implies a constant search of truth. For the quest of these truths, a man must have certain qualities. The seeker must be capable of distinguishing between real and un-real, temporary and lasting things. He must learn that the highest good is not realised through a world pleasure, but through a continuous search for the lasting joy. He must acquire peace of mind and do away with falso ego. With ego's death, many troubles would fade away automatically. By discarding his own self, he can own the whole world.

Title: Philosophy: A Search of Truth/
Philosophy: Selfless Attitude

Original words count: 280

Precise words count: 89

x ————— x ————— x

EXERCISE 1

There are still those devotees of sport who support the emphasis laid on school games and for whom sport is a kind of religion. To them the sporting spirit is the finest attitude with which to face life since its possessor is very conscious of his obligations to the community. Yet the truth about the religion of sport is that it does not deliver the goods; it fails to produce sportsmen. In actual fact, games have practically no effect on character, for a selfish man will play his games selfishly in spite of all that has been talked about the team-spirit while a chivalrous man will be chivalrous in his games. Games afford an opportunity for showing spirit within; they are a vehicle for virtue or for vice and it is for this that we should value them; not as some miraculous process for making a bad man good or a crooked man straight. If we support the system of compulsory games, let it be for the right reasons.

Precise writing. (3)

Q: Make the precise and suggest a suitable title

There are still - - - - -

- - - - - the right seasons

Sol:

Sports is a kind of religion for some devotees who support compulsory games. They consider sports as a fine art attitude with which to face life. Contrarily, sports fails to produce true sportsmanship and character building of a player. Players play games according to their nature keeping aside the true spirit of a game. If we support compulsory games, let it be for the right seasons

Title: Sports - A Religion /
Sports: Physical and Character Building.

Original words count: 170

Precise words count: 62.

Punctuation.

A Quaker was one ^{day} walking on the road he was suddenly met by a highwayman pointing a pistol the man exclaimed "your money or your life" my friend said the Quaker "I cannot deliver my money for I should be helping thee in evildoing however exchange is law ful and I will give thee my purse for the pistol" the robber agreed on receiving the purse the Quaker at once held the pistol at the robbers head and said "now friend my purse back or the weapon may go off" five said the robber "there is no powder in the pistol."

Ans:

A Quaker was one day walking on the road. He was suddenly met by a highwayman pointing a pistol. The man exclaimed, "your money or your life?" My friend said the Quaker, "I cannot

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deliver my money for I should be helping thee in evildoing. However, I will give thee my purse for the pistol". The robber agreed, "on receiving the purse". The quaker at once held the pistol at the robbers head and said, "now friend my purse back or the weapon may go off fire", said the robber, "there is no powder in the pistol".