

PRÉCIS EXERCISES

PRÉCIS EXERCISE 1

Make a précis of the following passage in about one third of its length and suggest a suitable title. (20)

Lying is indeed an accursed vice. We are men, and we have relations with one another only by speech. If we recognized the horror and gravity of an untruth, we should more justifiable, punish it with any other crime. I commonly find people taking the most ill-advised pains to correct their children for their harmless faults and worrying them about heedless acts which leave no trace and have no consequences. Lying and in a lesser degree obstinacy -/ are, in my opinion, the only faults whose birth and progress we should consistently oppose. They grow with a child's growth and once the knack of lying it is difficult

to imagine how impossible it is to correct it; Whence it happens that we find some otherwise excellent men subject to this fault and enslaved by it.

If, like the truth, falsehood had only one face, we should know better where we are, for we should then like the opposite of what a liar said to be the truth. But the opposite of a truth has a thousand shapes and a limitless field.

The Pythagoreans regard good as certain and finite, and evil as boundless as uncertain. There are a thousand ways of missing the bull's eye, only one of hitting it. I am by no means sure that I could induce myself to tell a brazen and deliberate lie even to protect myself from the most obvious and extreme danger. An ancient father says that we are better off in the company of a dog we know than in that of a man whose language we do not understand. Therefore, those of different nations do not regard one another as men, and how much less friendly is false speech than silence. (Montaigne)

(CSS 1998)

	Lying a heinous habit and crime	
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OFOR	untouth, they will consider it a crime.	
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(2) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1	productivity. There habits grow with the	
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Poetry is the language of imagination and the passions. It relates to whatever gives immediate pleasure or pain to human min. it comes home to the bosoms and business of men: for nothing but what comes home to them in the most general and intelligible shape can be a subject of poetry. Poetry is the universal language which the heart holds with nature and itself. He who has a contempt for poetry cannot have much respect for himself or for anything else. Whatever there is a sense of beauty, or power. or harmony, as in the motion of the waves of the sea, in the growth of a flower, there is a poetry in its birth. If history is a grave study, poetry may be said to be graver, its materials lie deeper, and are spread wider. History treats, for the most part, cumbersome and unwieldy masses of things, the empty cases in which the affairs of the world are packed, under the heads of intrigue or war, in different states, and from century to century but there is no thought or feeling that can have entered into the mind of man which he would be eager to communicate to others, or they would listen to with delight, that is not a fit subject for poetry. It is not a branch of authorship: it is "the stuff of which our life is made". The rest is mere oblivision, a dead letter, for all that is worth remembering gin life is the poetry of it. Fear is Poetry, hope is poetry, love is poetry; hatred is poetry. Poetry is that fine particle within us that expands, refines, raises our whole being; without "man's life is poor as beasts". In fact, man is a poetical animal. The child Is a poet when he first plays hide and seek, or repeats the story of Jack the Giant Killer, the shepherd - boy is a poet when he first crowns his mistress with a garland of flowers; the countryman when he stops he stops to look at the rainbow; the miser when he hugs his gold; the courtier when he builds his hope upon a smile; the vain, the ambitious the proud, the choleric man, the hero and the coward, the beggar and the king, all live in a world of their own making; and the poet does no more than describe what all others think and act. Hazlitt

Questions

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(a) In what sense is poetry the language of the imagination and the passion?

Poetry is the language of imagination and passion because of multiple reasons. First little effects general and clear subjects of society which manifers the creativity of mankind: second every mon is a poet-ical animal and their poetry represent their possion and love hos their beloved this now. Thus, poetry is the language of imagination and passion.

(b) How is poetry the Universal Language of the heart?

Poetry is the universal language of the heart?

Comprehension Workbook



concepts such as beauty, pares, hormony and many more,
it explains basic human emotions like bear, hope, love,
etc. 501 every man, when they speak brow their
heart, practices poetry. Hence, poetry is the
universal language of the heart.

(c) What is the difference between history and poetry?

These are multiple differences between introry and poetr The borner deals with inconvenient events in which world

elypiss are maniferred throughthere is of war. while

latter is the language of love specings and amorions which ported as a peaceful place. Seconds history is a day subject; the reporter most people do not take an interest in the subject on the other mands poetry is the language of common

(d) Explain the phrase: "Man is a poetical animal".

be communicated among

man is a poetical animal is a phrase is a poetical man is a poetical animal is a phrase is a poetical man is a poetical animal manuse is a poetical animal manuse is a poetical animal.

(e) What are some of the actions which Hazlitt calls poetry and its doers poet?

Hazlitt believes that every person one a poet and

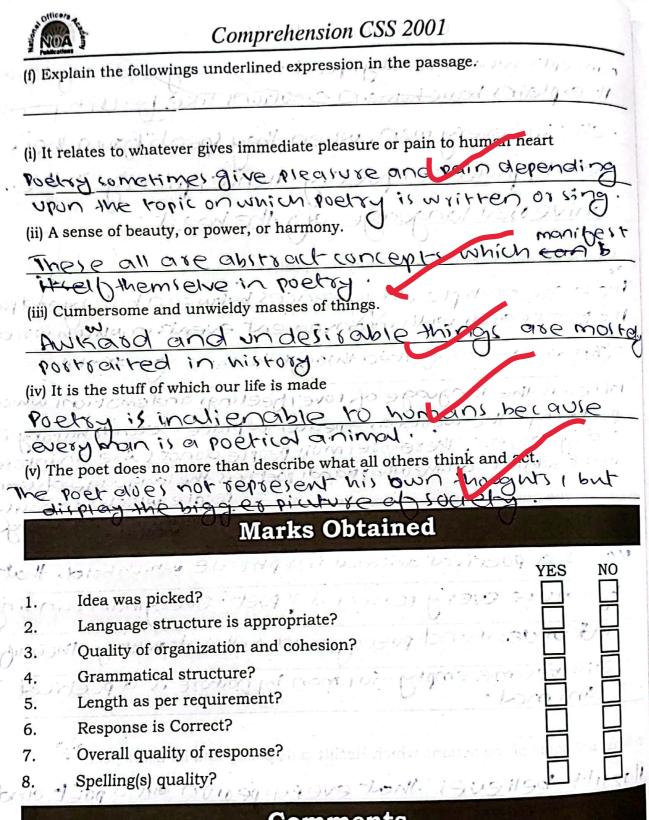
he only december what other people think and act.

Whether these people are children, shepherds,

Country men, and the miser, they all sing poetry

to show their believes does their loved ones and their

actions speak their desite bor their beloved ones.



Comments

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