

from Alexander's day We find all kinds of authors --- epic poets, lyricist, novelists and preachers --- agreeing in the precise of nature, its rich colours, and its varied sounds. Mohaffy: Rambles in Greece

Q2. Read the following passage and answer the questions given at the end in your own words. (20)

Poetry is the language of imagination and the passions. It relates to whatever gives immediate pleasure or pain to human mind, 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 oblivion, a dead letter, for all that is worth remembering in 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

- (a) In what sense is poetry the language of the imagination and the passion?
- (b) How is poetry the Universal Language of the heart?
- (c) What is the difference between history and poetry?
- (d) Explain the phrase: "Man is a poetical animal".
- (e) What are some of the actions which Hazlitt calls poetry and its doers poet?
- (f) Explain the followings underlined expression in the passage.
 - (i) It relates to whatever gives immediate pleasure or pain to human heart
 - (ii) A sense of beauty, or power, or harmony.
 - (iii) Cumsome and unwieldy masses of things.
 - (iv) It is the stuff of which our life is made.

2001 Comprehension:

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

Poetry is the language of the imagination and the passion in a sense that it relates to the feeling of human mind whether sad or pleasure.

b) How is poetry the universal language of the heart?

Ans:

Poetry is the universal language of the heart full of nature wherever one can feel the nature, beauty, harmony there is poetry.

c) What is the difference between history and poetry?

Ans: If History is the grave study than poetry may be said to be the graver. History is the unwidely things. The cases in which all the affairs of the world are preserved. On the other hand poetry is all about our life.

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

It's mean that man behavior his actions all are poetical and in happiness and sadness it shows poetical attitude towards the world.

e) What are some ^{benefits} does poet?

Hazlitt calls fear, hope, love, hatred a poetry he says poetry is the thing which expands or polish our whole being. He says a child is a poet when he plays. The boy, country man, the courtier the coward the beggar all are poet in their lives.

f) Explain the following underline passage

i) Whatever gives immediate pleasure or pain to human heart.

It means that whatever in this world gives you delightful feeling and also the sadness in our life is poetry.

ii) A sense of beauty, or power, or harmony.

Again a writer says the feeling which gives us pleasure, power, a feeling of prettiness is a poetry

iii) Cumbersome and unwieldy, masses of things.

In this phrase they told about the feeling of awkwardness, heavy and all the bitter reality in the history.

iv) It is the stuff of which our life is made.

He told about poetry that it's a thing from which one relate his life. Poetry is something that is happened in one's lives.

v) And the poet does ~~not~~ no more than describe what all others think and act.

Poet always describe the feeling of a person what one can feel and think how one can react in a specific situation.

Precis :

Middle Class Society in 9th Century.

Besant elaborating the life of the 9th Century middle class. Men who is in any kind of profession could belong to the society where he born. Men who is a trader could not belongs to a society. If a men went to the country where he didnot born he was ~~not~~ admitted as a society member. Middle class made its society and gave himself a respect. Since then the middle class society numbers had expanded and they face changes. They developed their own importance more than they had been in the past. They were also give importance to the poor who were in trouble. They were respectable hence there were difference in the respectable behaviors, wild behavior is not at all respectful.

Words in passage : 373

Words in precie : 129

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2000

ENGLISH (Précis & Composition)

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS.....Maximum Marks: 100

Q1. MAKE A PRÉCIS OF THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE IN ABOUT ONE THIRD OF ITS LENGTH. Suggest a suitable title also. (20)

Besant describing the middle class of the 9th century wrote " In the first place it was for more a class apart. "In no sense did it belong to society. Men in professions of any kind (except in the Army and Navy) could only belong to society by right of birth and family connections; men in trade—bankers were still accounted tradesmen—could not possibly belong to society. That is to say, if they went to live in the country they were not called upon by the county families and in the town they were not admitted by the men into their clubs, or by ladies into their houses... The middle class knew its own place, respected itself, made its own society for itself, and cheerfully accorded to rank the deference due."

Since then, however, the life of the middle classes had undergone great changes as their numbers had swelled and their influence had increased.

Their already well -developed consciousness of their own importance had deepened. More critical than they had been in the past of certain aspects of aristocratic life, they were also more concerned with the plight of the poor and the importance of their own values of society, thrift, hand work, piety and respectability. Thrift, hand work, piety and respectability as examples of ideal behavior for the guidance of the lower orders. Above all they were respectable. There were divergences of opinion as to what exactly was respectable and what was not. There were, nevertheless, certain conventions, which were universally recognized: wild and drunker behaviors were certainly not respectable, nor were godlessness or avert promiscuity, not an ill-ordered home life, unconventional manners, self-indulgence or flamboyant clothes and personal adornments.

*lively
elaborate*