

Q1. Write a précis of the following passage in about 100 words and suggest the title: (20+5)

Objectives pursued by, organizations should be directed to the satisfaction of demands resulting from the wants of mankind. Therefore, the determination of appropriate objectives for organized activity must be preceded by an effort to determine precisely what their wants are. Industrial organizations conduct market studies to learn what consumer goods should be produced. City Commissions make surveys to ascertain what civic projects would be of most benefit. Highway Commissions conduct traffic counts to learn what constructive programmers should be undertaken. Organizations come into being as a means for creating and exchanging utility. Their success is dependent upon the appropriateness of the series of acts contributed to the system. The majority of these acts is purposeful, that is, they are directed to the accomplishment of some objectives. These acts are physical in nature and find purposeful employment in the alteration of the physical environment. As a result utility is created, which, through the process of distribution, makes it possible for the cooperative system to endure.

Before the Industrial Revolution most cooperative activity was accomplished in small owner managed enterprises, usually with a single decision maker and simple organizational objectives. Increased technology and the growth of industrial organization made necessary the establishment of a hierarchy of objectives. This is turn, required a division of the management function until today a hierarchy of decision makers exists in most organizations. The effective pursuit of appropriate objectives contributes directly to organizational efficiency. As used here, efficiency is a measure of the want satisfying power of the cooperative system as a whole. Thus efficiency is the summation of utilities received from the organization divided by the utilities given to the organization, as subjectively evaluated by each contributor.

The function of the management process is the delineation of organizational objectives and the coordination of activity towards the accomplishment of these objectives. The system of coordinated activities must be maintained so that each contributor, including the manager, gains more than he contributes.

Organizations

Organizations evaluate the demands of people to determine their objectives. Every organization ~~even if it is industrial, cal. or highway eng,~~ ^{makes or conducts} make studies and researches to know the wants of people. Their success is measured through their capacity to contribute quality products towards society. These objectives help them to complete the task of distribution and necessities of mankind. Before the advent of technology, there used to be a single owner and simple objectives of any organization. But with the increased technology, now organizations have long list of objectives and management is ^{divided} divided into separate decision maker teams. Fulfillment of objectives ^{guarantees} guarantees success of any organization. The management process helps in accomplishing the objectives in a coordinated way, so that contributor gets benefit more than he invests.

[Title]

Success of organization: fulfillment of wants of mankind.

Idea is generally ok. Title needs improvement. Spelling mistakes found. Do not include examples in precis. Just give their gist.

Punctuation 2022

unfortunately we often miss a basic school lesson every big task consists of several small ones done precisely and perfectly as a nation we acutely need to learn the art of breaking down our moonlit goals into small accomplishable tasks it will reduce frustration anxiety depression in society and embarrassment for the government machinery too as they don't have to defend their unkept promises.

You are allowed to submit only one question in one pdf. The remaining questions may be submitted in separate pdfs.

Unfortunately, we often miss a basic school lesson. Every big task consists of several small ones done precisely, and perfectly as a nation. We acutely need to learn the art of breaking down our moonlit goals into small accomplishable tasks. It will reduce frustration, anxiety, and depression in society, and embarrassment for the government machinery too. As, they don't have to defend their unkept promises.

1) I must walk two miles to school

every morning when I was a child

I walked two miles to school

every morning when I was a child

2) After the storm, we had to get to pick up small fallen branches

After the storm, we had to

pick up small fallen branches

3) Guitar is most popular instrument among teenage boys, but not girls

Guitar is more popular instrument among teenage boys, but not among girls

4) You are not well and I wish you feel better soon.

You are not feeling well, and I wish you feel better soon.

5) The grass not looking green now because it is not raining since last month.

The grass is not looking green now, because it has not been raining from ^{last} month.

6) The cold air made me shiver a little when

I was waiting for him.

The cold air made me shiver a little

when I was waiting for him.

7) I offered my set to an older woman who just smiled at me.

I offered my set to an older woman who just smiled at me.

8) She packed her bags, carried downstairs and put the back seat of her car.

She packed her bags, carried downstairs and put at the back seat of her car.

Q3. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions below:

(20)

Experience has quite definitely shown that some reasons for holding a belief are much more likely to be justified by the event than others. It might naturally be supposed, for instance, that the best of all reasons for a belief was a strong conviction of certainty accompanying the belief. Experience, however, shows that this is not so, and that as a matter of fact, conviction by itself is more likely to mislead than it is to guarantee truth. On the other hand, lack of assurance and persistent hesitation to come to any belief whatever are an equally poor guarantee that the few beliefs which are arrived at are sound. Experience also shows that assertion, however long continued, although it is unfortunately with many people an effective enough means of inducing belief, is not in any way a ground for holding it.

The method which has proved effective, as a matter of actual fact, in providing a firm foundation for belief wherever it has been capable of application, is what is usually called the scientific method. I firmly believe that the scientific method, although slow and never claiming to lead to complete truth, is the only method which in the long run will give satisfactory foundations for beliefs. It consists in demanding facts as the only basis for conclusions, and in consistently and continuously testing any conclusions which may have been reached, against the test of new facts and, wherever possible, by the crucial test of experiment. It consists also in full publication of the evidence on which conclusions are based, so that other workers may be assisted in new researches, or enabled to develop their own interpretations and arrive at possibly very different conclusions.

There are, however, all sorts of occasions on which the scientific method is not applicable. That method involves slow testing, frequent suspension of judgment, restricted conclusions. The exigencies of everyday life, on the other hand, often make it necessary to act on a hasty balancing of admittedly incomplete evidence, to take immediate action, and to draw conclusions in advance of the evidence. It is also true that such action will always be necessary, and necessary in respect of ever larger issues; and this in spite of the fact that one of the most important trends of civilization is to remove sphere after sphere of life out of the domain of such intuitive judgment into the domain of rigid calculation based on science. It is here that belief plays its most important role. When we cannot be certain, we must proceed in part by faith—faith not only in the validity of our own capacity of making judgments, but also in the existence of certain other realities, pre-eminently moral and spiritual realities. It has been said that faith consists in acting always on the nobler hypothesis; and though this definition is a trifle rhetorical, it embodies a seed of real truth.

Questions:

- a. ~~Give the meaning of the underlined phrases as they are used in the passage?~~
- b. What justification does the author claim for his belief in the scientific method?
- c. Do you gather from the passage that conclusions reached by the scientific method should be considered final? Give reasons for your answer?
- d. In what circumstances, according to the author, is it necessary to abandon the scientific method?
- e. How does the basis of "intuitive judgment" differ from that of scientific decision?

Reading Comprehension — 1 — 1 — 60

b) What justification does the author claim for his belief in the scientific method?

Ans) Author believed in scientific method because it gives the results which are based on facts, which the scientists testing frequently to find updated results. It provide the conclusion based on evidence and set it for publication so that new researches can be done on it.

c) Do you gather from the passage that conclusions reached by the scientific method should be considered final?

Give reasons for your answers?

Conclusions reached by scientific methods may be considered final but the process of testing is very slow, new facts are being added with time and new hypothesis also developed over time. Sometimes it is important to take final decision instantly without wasting any time, but scientific methods give results over time.

d) In what circumstances, according to the author, is it necessary to abandon the scientific method?

Ans) According to the author, when there is not enough time to wait for scientific conclusions, then it is necessary to abandon the scientific method and make the decision based on one's own thinking and according to reality.

e) How does the basis of 'intuitive judgement' differ from that of scientific decision?

Ans) Intuitive judgement differs from scientific decision that is it is based on facts of spiritual and moral values upon which one's own judgement is based. While scientific method is based on facts being tested and the results are based on evidences.