

The effect produced on the mind by travelling depends entirely on the mind of the traveller and on the way in which he conducts himself. The chief idea of one very common type of traveller is to see as many objects of interest as he possibly can. If he can only after his return home say that he has seen such and such a temple, castle, picture gallery, or museum, he is perfectly satisfied. Therefore, when he arrives at a famous city, he rushes through it, so that he may get over as quickly as possible the task of seeing its principal sights, enter them by name in his note-book as visited or, in his own phraseology 'done', and then hurry on to another city which he treats in the same unceremonious way. Another kind of traveller in all he sees finds entertainment for his foolish spirit of ridicule. The more hallowed any object is from historical and religious associations or artistic beauty, the more he delights to degrade it by applying to it familiar terms of vulgar slang that he mistakes for wit. Such a one brings disgrace upon his nation by the rude insolence with which he laughs at foreigners and their ways, and everything else that attracts the notice of his feeble understanding. At the end of his wanderings he returns to his home a living example, showing how much the fool that hath been taught to roam excels the fools that hath been kept at home. Far different is the effect of travels upon who leave their native country with minds prepared by culture to feel intelligent admiration for all the beauties of nature and art to be found in foreign lands. Their object is not to see much, but to see well. When they visit Paris or Athens or Rome, instead of hurrying from temple to museum, and from museum to picture gallery, they allow the spirit of the place to sink into their minds, and only visit such monuments as the time they have at their disposal allows them to contemplate without irreverent haste. They find it more profitable and delightful to settle down for a week or so at centres of great historical and artistic interest or of remarkable natural beauty, than to pay short visits to all the principal cities that they pass by. In this way they gain by their travels refreshment and rest for their minds, satisfaction to their intellectual curiosity or artistic tastes, and increased knowledge of the world and its inhabitants. Such people, who have travelled with their eyes open, return to their native land with a greater knowledge of its glories and defects than the stay-at-home can ever have.

Title: Different effects of travelling

Travelling has different effects on the mind of travelers, and it depends on a traveler how he conducts his journey. For example, there is a traveler, whose purpose is to see many sites in foreign land. In order to achieve his goal, he always remains in a hurry during his journey. After returning home, he is satisfied for seeing so many things. However, there is a traveler, who always makes fun of things and people, which he sees during his journey because this stupidity makes him happy. Though he is contented, yet the image of his country is immensely tarnished, and he gets nothing from his journey. There are also a few travelers, who leave their country for seeing the beautiful objects of nature. Besides, they focus on quality, quantity instead. Thus, they visit sites, which they can give proper time to, and can satisfy their intellect. In short, they learn from their journey.

Total words: 452, required words for precis: 151 and precis words: 154