

Q. No. 8 Make a Précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title. (15+5=20 Marks)

I take it that the whole object of education is in the first place, to train the faculties of the young in such a manner as to give their possessors the best chance of being happy and useful in their generation; and, in the second place, to furnish them with the most important portions of that immense capitalized experience of the human race which we call knowledge of various kinds. I am using the term knowledge in its widest possible sense; and the question is what subjects to select? I must call attention further to this fact, that all the subjects of our thoughts—all feelings and propositions (leaving aside our sensations as the mere materials and occasions of thinking and feeling), all our mental furniture—may be classified under one of two heads—as either within the province of the intellect, something that can be put into propositions and affirmed or denied; or as within the province of feeling, or that which, before the name was defined, was called the aesthetic side of our nature, and which can neither be proved nor disproved, but only felt and known.

According to the classification which I have put before you, then, the subjects of all knowledge are divisible into two groups, matter of science and matter of art; for all things with which the reasoning faculty alone is occupied, come under the province of science; and in the broadest sense, and not in the narrow and technical sense in which we are now accustomed to use the word art, all things feel-able, all things which stir our emotions, come under the term of art, in the sense of the subject-matter of the aesthetic faculty. So that we are shut up to this – that the business of education is, in the first place, to provide the young with the means and the habit of observation; and, secondly to supply the subject-matter of knowledge either in the shape of science or of art, or both combined.

Q.No.9 Translate the following passage into English. (15 Marks)

انسان قابل رحم ہے، غلطیوں، کوتاہیوں، بُرائیوں، گناہوں، لغزشوں، خود فریبی اور خود ساختہ آزمائشوں میں گھرا ہوا یہ کمزور انسان اپنی روح کے آئینہ میں اپنی ہی صورت دیکھنے سے گھبراتا ہے۔ یہ مختلف مشاغل اور مصروفیات جو اس نے پال رکھی ہیں، خود سے فرار حاصل کرنے کے جواز ہیں۔ ماضی میں جھٹکنے کی جرات نہیں اور اگر کبھی چند لمحے نصیب آجائیں تو ماضی کے صرف وہی اوراق پلٹنا چاہتا ہے جس میں اس کی ”میں“ کو تسکین پہنچ سکے کہ وہ ہمیشہ سے کمال تھا، لیکن اس کے کمالات میں کتنے پچھتاوے پوشیدہ ہیں، انہیں یاد کر کے اپنا حال بے مزہ نہیں کرنا چاہتا۔ انسان کو ہر حال میں مست رہنا ہے کہ کل کس نے دیکھی جبکہ دیکھنے والا اس کا آج بھی دیکھ رہا ہے، قابل رحم ”آج“۔

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end.

There is a sense in which the aim of education must be the same in all societies. Two hundred years from now there will be no one alive in the world who is alive today. Yet the sum total of human skill and knowledge will probably not be less than it is today. It will almost certainly be greater. And that this is so is due in large part to the educational process by which we pass on to one generation what has been learned and achieved by previous generations. The continuity and growth of society is obviously dependent in this way upon education, both formal and informal. If each generation had to learn for itself what had been learned by its predecessor, no sort of intellectual or social development would be possible and the present state of society would be little different from the society of the old stone age. But this basic aim of education is so general and so fundamental that it is hardly given conscious recognition as an educational purpose. It is rather to be classed as the most important social function of education and is a matter of interest to the sociologist rather than to the educational theorist. Education does this job in any society and the specific way in which it does it will vary from one society to another. When we speak in the ordinary way about the aims of education, we are interested rather in the specific goals set by the nature of society and the purposes of its members. The educational system of any society is a more or less elaborate social mechanism designed to bring about in the persons submitted to it certain skills and attitudes that are judged to be useful and desirable in the society.

➤ Questions

1. How is the continuity and growth of society dependent upon education?
2. In what way the aims of education are related with a society and its members
3. What importance does the writer give to the education system of a society?
4. Write meaning of the underlined words.

Precis

Aim of Education: Provide Various
Kinds of Knowledge

There are two objectives of education: train the faculties of young, and to bestow them with various kinds of knowledge.

The author says that it is an important question of subject selection as knowledge is so wide. He says that all ~~our~~ ^{the} mental possessions has two categories: first category is of intellect; which can be felt confirmed

or denied, second category is of feeling; which can only be felt and acknowledged. So, the subjects of knowledge are also divided into two groups: science and art. All the things which need mental reasoning comes under the matter of science, and all the things which provoke our feelings and emotions come under the matter of art.

A man is a pitiable creature; he avoids to look at his doings because he is so weak that he falls in the trap of mistakes, evil-doings, sins, luxuries, and his own-created examinations. He is busy in different activities and habits that he is running away from himself. He has no courage to look at his previous pages of life, and if he gets few moments to look at them, he wants to look only at the pages of life where he did exemplary work - so that his eye cannot hurt. Many regrets are hidden in his exemplary conducts; he does not want to recall them to destroy his pleasurable

condition. He wants to enjoy every moment as he has no surety for tomorrow, but the god is also looking his miserable today.

Q1.

The continuity and growth of society is dependent upon education.

Human skill and knowledge learn by predecessors play the key factor in the intellectual and social development of a society.

Q2.

The aims of education are related with a society and its members. The goal and purpose of education is given by the members of a particular society according to the social needs and attitudes of that society.

Q3.

The writer emphasizes to the education system of a society.

The education system is

any society depicts the social phenomena. However, without passing knowledge from one generation to another; a society cannot do any progress. It is the social function of education.

Q4.

Obviously - definitely, ~~and~~ surely.
Recognition - Popularity, familiarization
Vary - change, shift, switch