

Precis (2011-CSS)

There are a number of Psychological causes^{of unhappiness} that have similarities. An unhappy man is a man who lacks satisfaction when he is deprived of his normal admiration at an early age. Therefore, they have followed a single path and have no concern for his own success. A man being felt so unhappy which makes him to seek for a state of unconsciousness. He becomes depended on taking gratitude. The narcissist and megalomaniac believe that a man can acquire happiness in an unmannered way if he has no idea about the result. Some men have the view that they are done with all satisfaction and pleasure at their early ages and, there is nothing left to live for. These are actually signs of unhappiness. Moreover, they proud of their unhappiness and have the opinion that being unhappy is not unhappiness.

Title:

Unhappiness: A choice or a Cause

Total words
of precis : 425±
(original passage)

Precis words = 1240±

Q.2. Make a precis of the given passage and suggest a suitable heading: (20 + S = 25)

The Psychological causes of unhappiness, it is clear, are many and various. But all have something in common. The typical unhappy man is one who having been deprived in youth of some normal satisfaction, has come to value this one kind of satisfaction more than any other, and has, therefore, given to his life a one-sided direction, together with a quite undue emphasis upon the achievement as opposed to the activities connected with it. There is, however, a further development which is very common in the present day. A man may feel so completely thwarted that he seeks no form of satisfaction, but only distraction and oblivion. He then becomes a devotee of "Pleasure". That is to say, he seeks to make life bearable by becoming less alive. Drunkenness, for example, is temporary suicide; the happiness that it brings is merely negative, a momentary cessation of unhappiness. The narcissist and the megalomaniac believe that happiness is possible, though they may adopt mistaken means of achieving it; but the man who seeks intoxication, in whatever form, has given up hope except in oblivion. In his case the first thing to be done is to persuade him that happiness is desirable. Men, who are unhappy, like men who sleep badly, are always proud of the fact. Perhaps their pride is like that of the fox who had lost his tail; if so, the way to cure it is to point out to them how they can grow a new tail. Very few men, I believe, will deliberately choose unhappiness if they see a way of being happy. I do not deny that such men exist, but they are not sufficiently numerous to be important. It is common in our day, as it has been in many other periods of the world's history, to suppose that those among us who are wise have seen through all the enthusiasms of earlier times and have become aware that there is nothing left to live for. The man who hold this view are genuinely unhappy, but they are proud of their unhappiness, which they attribute to the nature of the universe and consider to be the only rational attitude for an enlightened man. Their pride in their unhappiness makes less sophisticated people suspicious of its genuineness; they think that the man who enjoys being miserable is not miserable.

How
Comprehension
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Therefore, task safety

Long ago Emerson wrote. "A man's task is his life preserver." This ¹ seems to be remarkably correct in our modern life. The man without a task is like a ship without ballast and anchor; he is all too often merely a drifter. Very few men seem to have initiative enough to choose a task for themselves if they do not need to work. When the inevitable disappointments come, as they assuredly will, they are completely overwhelmed. But the man who has his task has no time for vain regrets; he escapes the disastrous fate which overtakes his less fortunate brothers. Work is one of the greatest safety-valves which were ever invented, and the youths especially need it.

We sometimes pity the man who is a slave to his task, and perhaps we are right; but a man who has no task is a slave to his ² ennui, which is very much worse. Even a disagreeable task is better than none; the man who does work which is disagreeable to him will yet live more happily, than if he had had no task at all. And the man with the task is easier to live with, and will prove a more contented citizen, and a more valuable one, than the one who lacks such a task. Even so-called invalids are often the better for some task which is suited to their powers, and they often live all the longer if they work hard. The man who starts life with a solid task which taxes his powers had better thank God, and do his best, for this is one of humanity's greatest boons. (۵/۶, ۷)

➤ **Questions**

1. What disadvantages will a man without a task suffer?

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2. Why is even disagreeable task considered better than none?
3. In what ways is a man with some task the better for it?