

Q1. Make a precis of the given passage and suggest a suitable heading:

We're dealing with a very dramatic and very fundamental paradigm shift here. You may try" to lubricate your' social interactions with personality techniques and skills, but in the process, you may truncate the vital character base. You can't have the fruits without the roots. It's the principle of sequencing: Private victory precedes Public Victory. Self mastery and self-discipline are the foundation of good relationship with others. Some people say that you have to like yourself before you can like others. I think' that idea has merit but if you don't know yourself, if you don't control yourself, if you don't have mastery over yourself, it's very hard to like yourself, except in some short-term, psych up, superficial way. Real self-respect comes from dominion over*self from true independence. Independence is an achievement. Inter dependence is a choice only independent people can make. Unless we are willing to achieve real independence, it's foolish to try to develop human relations skills. We might try. We might even have some degree of success when the sun is shining. But when the difficult times come - and they will - We won't have the foundation to keep things together. The most important ingredient we put into any relationship is not what we say or what we do, but what we are. And if our words and our actions come from superficial human relations techniques (the Personality Ethic) rather than from our own inner core (the character Ethic), others will sense that duplicity. We simply won't be able to create and sustain the foundation necessary" for effective interdependence. The techniques and skills that really make a difference in human interaction are the ones that almost naturally flow from a truly independent character. So the place to begin building any relationship is inside ourselves, inside our Circle of Influence, our own character. As we become independent - Proactive, centered in correct principles, value driven and able to organize and execute around the priorities in our life with integrity - we then can choose to become interdependent - capable of building rich, enduring, highly productive relationships with other people.

Self-Independence: The foundation of social interaction

A person may tries to ~~lubricate~~^{amalgamate} his social interactions with personality techniques and skills but he may ~~exchanges~~ vital characteristics. He may develops good social interaction with others only when he is self-aware, and self-discipline.

A self-independent people can make a choice of interdependence.

Self-independence is the prerequisite to develop human relation skills which help to sustain good relations with others in hard times. Truly independent character creates the foundation of interdependence that helps to make an effective human interaction. An independent person is proactive, recognize and ~~proritize~~ execute priorities in his life. This helps to establish good and enduring relationship with others.

(Total word count is 103)

Q.3. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Use your own language. (20)

In the height of the Enlightenment, men influenced by the new political theories of the era launched two of the largest revolutions in history. These two conflicts, on two separate continents, were both initially successful in forming new forms of government. And yet, the two conflicts, though merely a decade apart, had radically different conclusions. How do two wars inspired by more or less the same ideals end up so completely different? Why was the American Revolution largely a success and the French Revolution largely a failure? Historians have pointed to myriad reasons—far too various to be listed here. However, the most frequently cited are worth mentioning. For one, the American Revolution was far removed from the Old World; that is, since it was on a different continent, other European nations did not attempt to interfere with it. However, in the French Revolution, there were immediate cries for war from neighboring nations. Early on, for instance, the ousted king attempted to flee to neighboring Austria and the army waiting there. The newly formed French Republic also warred with Belgium, and a conflict with Britain loomed. Thus, the French had the burden not only of winning a revolution but also defending it from outside. The Americans simply had to win a revolution

Secondly, the American Revolution seemed to have a better chance for success from the get-go, due to the fact that Americans already saw themselves as something other than British subjects. Thus, there was already a uniquely American character, so, there was not as loud a cry to preserve the British way of life. In France, several thousands of people still supported the king, largely because the king was seen as an essential part of French life. And when the king was first ousted and then killed, some believed that character itself was corrupted. Remember, the Americans did not oust a king or kill him—they merely separated from him. Finally, there is a general agreement that the French were not as unified as the Americans, who, for the most part, put aside their political differences until after they had already formed a new nation. The French, despite their Tennis Court Oath, could not do so. Infighting led to inner turmoil, civil war, and eventually the Reign of Terror, in which political dissidents were executed in large numbers. Additionally, the French people themselves were not unified. The nation had so much stratification that it was impossible to unite all of them—the workers, the peasants, the middle-class, the nobles, the clergy—into one cause. And the attempts to do so under a new religion, the Divine Cult of Reason, certainly did not help. The Americans, remember, never attempted to change the society at large; rather, they merely attempted to change the government.

(1) Why and how did the Reign of Terror happen?

(2) In what ways does the author suggest that the American Revolution was easier to complete than the French Revolution?

(3) Of the challenges mentioned facing the French revolutionaries, which do you think had the greatest impact on their inability to complete a successful revolution? Why?

(4) Of the strengths mentioned aiding the American revolutionaries, which do you think had the greatest impact on their ability to complete a successful revolution? Why?

Answer Question No: 1

The ~~R~~ reign of terror happened in the enlightenment era, when men were influenced by the political theories and the philosophers. They wanted to bring change in their social, religious, and political system. So, these people ~~worked~~ ^{attempted} to revolutionize their system.

Answer Question No: 02

The author suggests that the American revolution was easier to complete than the French revolution because the Americans were living on a separate continent.

They were enough far from the rest of the world. So, Europeans and other people did not interfere with their revolution.

Answer Question No: 03

The challenge which had the greatest impact on their inability to complete a successful revolution was that the

French people were not unified under the shadow of a new religion. There were still some people who were supporting the king. So they were divided and supporting different ideologies, which ^{made} it difficult for them to unite like a ~~united~~ nation.

Answer Question No: 04

The strength which had the greatest impact on their ability to complete a successful revolution was that they were unified in a nation.

They were not stratified, so, they used all their energies to complete a successful revolution.