

**Q.2. Make the precis of the following passage and suggest a suitable heading. (20+2=22)**

Culture, in human societies, has two main aspects; an external, formal aspect and an inner, ideological aspect. The external forms of culture, social or artistic, are merely an organized expression of its inner ideological aspect, and both are an inherent component of a given social structure. They are changed or modified when this structure is changed or modified and because of this organic link they also help and influence such changes in their parent organism. Cultural Problems, therefore, cannot be studied or understood or solved in isolation from social problems, i.e. problems of political and economic relationships. The cultural problems of the underdeveloped countries, therefore, have to be understood and solved in the light of larger perspective, in the context of underlying social problems. Very broadly speaking, these problems are primarily the problems of arrested growth; they originate primarily from long years of imperialist-Colonialist domination and the remnants of a backward outmoded social structure. This should not require much elaboration European Imperialism caught up with the countries of Asia, Africa or Latin America between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries. Some of them were fairly developed feudal societies with ancient traditions of advanced feudal culture. Others had yet to progress beyond primitive pastoral tribalism. Social and cultural development of them all was frozen at the point of their political subjugation and remained frozen until the coming of political independence. The culture of these ancient feudal societies, in spite of much technical and intellectual excellence, was restricted to a small privileged class and rarely intermingled with the parallel unsophisticated folk culture of the general masses. Primitive tribal culture, in spite of its child like beauty, had little intellectual content. Both feudal and tribal societies living contagiously in the same homelands were constantly engaged in tribal, racial and religious or other feuds with their tribal and feudal rivals. Colonialist – imperialist domination accentuated this dual fragmentation, the vertical division among different tribal and national groups, the horizontal division among different classes within the same tribal or national groups. This is the basic ground structure, social and cultural, bequeathed to the newly liberated countries by their former overlords.

sentence is too long and it is not written in the form of sentence  
it is 3 4 words max

Title: Culture of the society and social problems goes hand in hand.

Precis: Culture of a society consists of two components an external (traditional) and the internal (analytical).

Both these components combinely forms culture of society. Any alteration in culture and social problems of society also changes these component.

Thus, the cultural problems can't be solved <sup>seperately</sup> in separation with social problems. In ancient times of colonist and imperialist countries had feudal or tribal culture, which also exists in today's society, vertically in form of tribal and national groups and horizontally in form of father classes within these groups. This is the fundamental social and cultural structure of society left behind by ancestors.

Total words = 268

Precie words = 84

main idea is picked and discussed attend to pointed out mistakes

need improvement in expression

6/20

## PASSAGE 2

Home is for the young, who know nothing of the world and who would be <sup>lonely</sup> forlorn and sad, if thrown upon it. It is providential, <sup>opportunities</sup> shelter of the weak and inexperienced who have to learn as yet to cope with the temptations which lie outside of it. It is the place of training for those who are not only ignorant, but have not yet learnt how to learn, and who have to be taught by careful individual attention for how to profit from the lessons of teacher. And it is the school of elementary studies — not of advances, for such studies alone can make master minds. Moreover, it is the <sup>shrine</sup> shrine of our best affections, the bosom of our fondest recollections, a spell upon our after life, a stay for world weary mind and soul; wherever we are, till the end comes. Such are attributes or offices of home, and like to these, in one or other sense or measure, are the attributes and offices of a college in a university. <sup>burden</sup>

(170 words)

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### precie passage 2

Title- Home as a shelter

Home is a safe place, for people who didnot know anything about outside world. Firstly, it is opportunity protection for people who have no experience to face world. Secondly, it is training center for who didnot know how to learn from any lesson. Finally, it is holy place of our love, memories and experiences. In conclusion, Home plays the same role as college and university

Precie word count - 60

Passage word count - 170