

Title:

Happiness Does not Exist without Sadness.

The purpose of life revolves around the pleasure principle which controls mind. The working of this principle is opposite to the nature of world which make difficult to execute it. Man is not created to be always happy because happiness is an episodic process. Moreover, everyone has set his own standards of happiness which restrict their circle of joys more than sadness. Humans suffer the pain of being mortal, harshness of external world and relationships with fellow beings. The last one cause more pain and it is unavoidable.

words in the main passage: 294

words in precis: 89

**Q.2: Make a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title.**

As we see, what decides the purpose of life is simply the programme of the pleasure principle. This principle dominates the operation of the mental apparatus from the start. There can be no doubt about its efficacy, and yet its programme is at loggerheads with the whole world, the macrocosm, as much as with the microcosm. There is no possibility at all of its being carried through; all the regulations of the universe run counter to it. One feels inclined to say that the intention that man should be 'happy' is not included in the plan of Creations. What we call happiness in the

strictest sense comes from the (preferably sudden) satisfaction of needs which have been dammed up to high degree, and it is from its nature only possible as an episodic phenomenon. When any situation that is desired by the pleasure principle is prolonged, it only produces a feeling of mild contentment. We are so made that we can derive intense enjoyment only from a contrast and very little from a state of things. Thus, our possibilities of happiness are already restricted by our constitution. Unhappiness is much less difficult to experience. We are threatened with suffering from three directions: from our own body, which is doomed to decay and dissolution and which cannot even do without pain and anxiety as warning signals; from the external world, which may rage against us with overwhelming and merciless forces of destruction; and finally from our relations to other men. The suffering which comes from this last source is perhaps more painful to us than any other. We tend to regard it as a kind of gratuitous addition, although it cannot be any less fatefully inevitable than the suffering which comes from elsewhere. / 44

Title:

## Lessons of the History

History provides a linkage between past and future. People who continue to fantasize their past get nothing, while those who view their past with the prism of reality succeed. They critically evaluate and acknowledge their mistakes, and avoid them in future. They adopt such attributes which lead to rise of a civilization and preserve memorable past events. On the contrary, those who turn a blind eye to reality and continue glorifying their past learn nothing from history.

words in the passage: 247

words in the preis: 77

**Q.2: Make a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title.**

There has existed throughout the history of mankind a strange, albeit, an ironic relationship between the past and the future. The people who just eulogize their past without critical analysis and seek to recreate a utopian past almost invariably do not succeed, while those who view the past realistically, comprehensively and critically are able to draw on the past in useful, meaningful and lasting ways. They learn lessons from the history and apply those lessons for better future. Such people have in their future, and they approach the past with seriousness and critical reverence. They study the past realistically, try to comprehend the values, aesthetics, and traits which invested an earlier civilization its grandeur or caused it to decline. They preserve its remains, and enshrine relevant and enriching images and events of the past in their memories both collectively and individually. They attempt to adopt the values and traits which led earlier people rise, and shun the reasons and mistakes that precipitated their downward journeys. In sharp contrast to them, people and governments with an uncertain sense of the future manifest deeply skewed and subjective relationships to their history. They eschew lived history, shut out its lessons, shun critical inquiries into the past, neglect its remains but, at the same time, invent at their own imagined and to plan past-always shining, splendid and glorious. As a matter of fact, they are never able to benefit from their past. They study history, but learn nothing from history forecasts.

147

Answer 1:

Diary keeping is a good practice. One should keep it secret. Diary is a good friend, one can write down one's own experiences, thoughts, feelings, goals without fear of being revealed. Diary should be kept away from reach of others. If someone finds out, it would be embarrassing for the diarists. There are many advantages of keeping diary. There are no specific rules and restrictions, one can write diary in a relaxed manner, in his own expression and style. Moreover, there is no compulsion to write diary daily or to write to please others but may provide information to future generations.

Answer 2:

According to writer, diary should be kept in secret, as it contains information of daily activities of diarist and his friends. If ~~the~~ diarist's friends find out, what he wrote about them. The situation would be embarrassing for him. Hence, one should keep one's diary away from the reach of others.

Answer 3:

- They will treat him with a reticence that may embarrass:  
The friends of diarist will show apathy towards him that would be embarrassing.
- No sense of a critical audience need force gaiety from odd of sadness or cast shadow on the spirits of poet:  
Nobody's feelings matter when someone wants to keep diary. Moreover, the views of critical audience

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does not affect the happiness and spirit of diarist.

• They may be puffing themselves up, before the mirror of posterity:

They may be behaving in a manner, that would be a source of information for future generation.

Answer 4:

“Rules of Diary Keeping.”



Q: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Whoever starts a new diary does it, it is wise, in secret, for if it be known to his friends, that he keeps a punctual record of his doings and theirs, they will treat him with a reticence that may embarrass That is the first rule of diary keeping, but others, such as whether the diary should be regular, or irregular, are more disputable. It is, however, a fatal practice to attempt regularity in amount to aim, as some do, at style, or indeed, for any style at all. The advantage of the diary form is that it exempts its users from all ordinary rules, you may spell as you like, abbreviate, or wander into side tracks as and when it please you. Above all, you need preserve no sense of proportion or responsibility. A new hat may oust a new parliament, a new actress who amused you may without any complaints, sweep all the armies and potentates or Europe over you margin into nothingness and oblivion. Nobody's feelings have to be considered, no sense of a critical audience need force gaiety from odd of sadness or cast

### shadow on the spirits of puck.

Why then does not everyone keep a diary if it is so full of the delights of freedom and omnipotence? Perhaps, it is because we like to have an audience for what we say, and grow a little tired of entertaining our great grandchildren. Some aver that all diarists are vain, but it would appear, no the contrary, if they keep their secret and let none prey into their locked drawn, that they have an irrefutable claim to modesty, It is possible, of course, that they may be puffing themselves up, before the mirror of posterity, but that is such a remote and pardonable conceit particularly, if we remember that posterity is far more likely to mock than to admire that other turns over the blank pages of this year and wonders that other fingers will them someday need ashamed of his diarist's dream.

### Questions:

1. What is your own impression about diary keeping? Write a short paragraph of about 100 words.
2. State in your own words why the writer thinks that a diary should be kept in secret.
3. Explain the underlined portions.
4. Suggest a suitable title for the passage.

### Answers: