

Q.2: Write a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title: (2)

The fear of human being when faced with the mysteries of life and their weakness in comparison with the vastness of nature created in them a need to communicate with the divine. With the supervisor powers which they believed regulated the universe and determined their own fates. Knowledge for wishes of the gods was always a sure guide for human behavior. In ancient Greece, the precise nature of these wishes was 'decoded' by the art of giving oracles, practiced by soothsayers who had the gift of understanding the signs or signals sent by the gods.

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The soothsayers uttered their oracles by interpreting flashes of lightening, rolls of thunder or the flights of certain birds of prey (omens), alternatively, they might observe the direction in which the fire burned when a sacrifice was made, examine the entrails of animals which had just been scarified, or base judgments on the sacrificial beast's willingness to approach the altar. The interpretation of dreams was popular too, and so was palmistry. The most notable soothsayers of ancient Greece were Tarsiers Calchas, Helenus, Amphioxus and Cassandra.

However, there were abundant instances in which the gods did not manifest themselves to the faithful in the forms of signs but spoke directly to an intermediate who for a short time was overcome by a 'divine mania' and transcended his own human essence. Here the prophet – or more usually the prophetess – entered a state of ecstasy in which he or she delivered the message from the gods to the suppliants.

These practices for foreseeing the future were the basis on which the ancient Greek oracles operated. Each oracle was located within a properly – organized sanctuary and was directly associated with one or other of the gods. Apollo was the archetypal soothsayer for the Greeks, the god who was responsible for conveying to mortals the decisions pronounced by Zeus. The most important of all the oracles, that at the Delphi, delivered the message with the intervention of Apollo, while the oldest that of Dodona, functioned with the assistance of Zeus.

Read the following passage and answer the questions given at the end: (20)

Globalization is viewed by its proponents as a process of cementing economic, cultural and political bonds between peoples of different countries of the world. One may regard it as a process by which they are welded into a single world society, to be termed as global society. It means internationalization of production and labour leading to integration of economies of developing and developed countries into global economy. To quote Rosabeth M Kanter, "The world is becoming a global shopping mall in which ideas and products are available everywhere at the same time."

Globalization is a natural outcome of computer networking and electronic mass communication. Information technology has made it possible for nations of the world to contact one another beyond their national borders. Besides, globalization is also promoted through the growth and proliferation of multinational companies and corporations that operate as transporter networks. Anyhow the flow of capital technology and labour across the borders of countries has accentuated the process of globalization.

Deregulation, liberalism and privatization being assiduously pursued in the developing countries are some other manifestations of globalization. These countries are opening their economies to follow these trends. The size of the public sector is shrinking for the private sector to assume an increasingly important role in the economic development of the Third World countries. The downsizing of the public sector is in line with the spirit of market economy. This is suggested as a measure to cover up their fiscal deficit.

Questions:

(4 marks each)

1. Define globalization.
2. What is electronic mass communication?
3. What does the term Third World denote?
4. What is privatization?

Date: _____

"Precise"

Day: _____

The fear, ~~and~~ feebleness and mysteries of life led the human to believe in supernatural powers as regulators of universe and controller of fortune. They were curious to know about the gods; as in ancient Greeks, the oracles and soothsayers were communicate and understand the signals of Gods. The soothsayers had the ability to interpret dreams ~~and~~, palmistry and instances like, lightning, thunder, ~~movements~~ Birds movement, fire direction and ~~so~~ these related to sacrificial animals.

However, In many cases God communicated with the prophet or phrophetees and conveyed their messages. These were the practices for ~~so~~ predicting the future in ancient Greek oracles. One of the prominent God is Apollo, who conveyed the messages of Zeus - other oracles like Delphi and Dodona functioned with the assistance of Apollo and Zeus respectively.

title:

(1) → Role of Soothsayers and oracles in Ancient Greek.

(2) → A Journey from fear to belief.

Comprehension

Q1: What is Globalization.

Ans Globalization is a process of economic interdependence, political integration, technological interaction and cultural exchange at global level, with ultimate objective of global society, is termed as Globalization. In economic terms, it means internationalization of production and free movement of labour leading to integration of developing and developed countries in global economy.

Q:02 What is electronic mass communication?

Ans Electronic mass communication means transfer of information to a large audience through electronic devices. Information technology connects the whole world's nation beyond their national borders. Multinational companies also rely on electronic mass communications for different transaction across the world.

Q:03 What does the term 3rd World denote,

Ans The 3rd world country refers to those countries with low income level, less industrialization, and lower standards of living compared to more

advanced nations. Deregulation, liberalism and privatization is suitable for economic development of these countries. In this way the influence of private sector is more to cover up ^{country} fiscal deficit.

Q:04 What is privatization?

Ans Privatization refers to the process of transferring ownership, control or management of business, enterprise or public service from the Government to private ownership and control. This aim to promote efficiency, innovation and competition, and reduce public sector losses in terms of subsidies and bailouts.

Q:05 Explain 'Liberalism' in the above context?

The term "Liberalism" refers to removal of Government regulation and restriction in the economic activities, trade and investments.

~~The~~ ^{where} free open market system ^{having} ~~where~~ no restrictions ^{right to own private property} and minimizing the role of public sector to cover up fiscal deficit.

