

## PART-II

**Q. 2. Write a précis of the following passage and also suggest a suitable title: (20)**

I think modern educational theorists are inclined to attach too much importance to the negative virtue of not interfering with children, and too little to the positive merit of enjoying their company. If you have the sort of liking for children that many people have for horses or dogs, they will be apt to respond to your suggestions, and to accept prohibitions, perhaps with some good-humoured grumbling, but without resentment. It is no use to have the sort of liking that consists in regarding them as a field for valuable social endeavour, or what amounts to the same thing as an outlet for power-impulses. No child will be grateful for an interest in him that springs from the thought that he will have a vote to be secured for your party or a body to be sacrificed to king and country. The desirable sort of interest is that which consists in spontaneous pleasure in the presence of children, without any ulterior purpose. Teachers who have this quality will seldom need to interfere with children's freedom, but will be able to do so, when necessary, without causing psychological damage.

Unfortunately, it is utterly impossible for over-worked teachers to preserve an instinctive liking for children; they are bound to come to feel towards them as the proverbial confectioner's apprentice does towards macaroons. I do not think that education ought to be anyone's whole profession: it should be undertaken for at most two hours a day by people whose remaining hours are spent away from children. The society of the young is fatiguing, especially when strict discipline is avoided. Fatigue, in the end, produces irritation, which is likely to express itself somehow, whatever theories the harassed teacher may have taught himself or herself to believe. The necessary friendliness cannot be preserved by self-control alone. But where it exists, it should be unnecessary to have rules in advance as to how "naughty" children are to be treated, since impulse is likely to lead to the right decision, and almost any decision will be right if the child feels that you like him. No rules, however wise, are a substitute for affection and tact.

# Teaching : a profession of Intricacies

Modern academics stress more on abstaining from meddling in children's affairs. However, they do cater to those having inclination towards children. They find it vague to have inclination for things that is profitable effort for one and coercion for other. It won't intrigue children to know that they are merely subjects of political maneuvering. Utmost desired ecstasy is one which includes presence of children, devoid of any impurities.

Teachers, having qualities, may intrude in child's freedom without causing cognitive quandary. Ironically, over-worked teachers are innately inundated with inclination towards children. Education should be part-time profession exercised by ones who are aloof from children all day. Mental uneasiness due to lack of discipline causes youth to interpret things inappropriately. Friendliness cannot be tackled by making rules; however, children's nature can be moulded with soothing and caring attitude.

## PART-II

**Q. 2. Write a précis of the following passage in about 120 words and also suggest a suitable title: (20)**

It is in the temperate countries of northern Europe that the beneficial effects of cold are most manifest. A cold climate seems to stimulate energy by acting as an obstacle. In the face of an insuperable obstacle our energies are numbed by despair; the total absence of obstacles, on the other hand leaves no room for the exercise and training of energy; but a struggle against difficulties that we have a fair hope of over-coming, calls into active operation all our powers. In like manner, while intense cold numbs human energies, and a hot climate affords little motive for exertion, moderate cold seems to have a bracing effect on the human race. In a moderately cold climate man is engaged in an arduous, but no hopeless struggles and with the inclemency of the weather. He has to build strong houses and procure thick clothes to keep himself warm. To supply fuel for his fires, he must hew down trees and dig coal out of the earth. In the open air, unless he moves quickly, he will suffer pain from the biting wind. Finally, in order to replenish the expenditure of bodily tissue caused by his necessary exertions, he has to procure for himself plenty of nourishing food.

Quite different is the lot of man in the tropics. In the neighbourhood of the equator there is little need of clothes or fire, and it is possible with perfect comfort and no danger to health, to pass the livelong day stretched out on the bare ground beneath the shade of a tree. A very little fruit or vegetable food is required to sustain life under such circumstances, and that little can be obtained without much exertion from the bounteous earth.

We may recognize must the same difference between ourselves at different seasons of the year, as there is between human nature in the tropics and in temperate climes. In hot weather we are generally languid and inclined to take life easily; but when the cold season comes, we find that we are more inclined to vigorous exertion of our minds and bodies.

## Preci

Human behaviour varies with different seasons.

Climate temperature manifests human behaviour throughout the different seasons of the year. Moderately cold climate can make people more energetic. People in European countries benefit from the cold, which acts as an obstacle to fulfilling their daily needs but also increases their energy levels. They struggle with tasks such as building strong houses, digging coal out of the earth, cutting trees for firewood. On the other hand, the total absence of obstacles can lead to laziness and reduced motivation for exertion. People in warmer regions can meet their daily needs with minimal effort. Conversely, intense cold can numb people's energy. In a nutshell, hot weather makes life easier while cold seasons turn us into strugglers who must work hard to meet daily needs.