

15. Up the River Hudson in North America are the Catskill Mountains. In a certain village at the foot of these mountains, there lived long ago a man named Rip Van Winkle. He was a simple and good-natured person, a very kind neighbour and a great favourite among all the good wives of the village. Whenever there was a squabble in the family of Rip, the women in the village always took his part and laid all the blame on Dame Van Winkle.

The children of the village too would shout with joy, whenever they saw him. He helped at their sports, made playthings for them, taught them to fly kites and shoot marbles and told them long stories of ghosts, witches and Indians.

Rip had no love for labour, if it would bring him profit. He would sit for a whole day on a wet rock and fish without a murmur, even though he did not catch a single fish. He would carry a light gun on his shoulder for hours together and shoot only a few squirrels or wild pigeons.

He would never refuse to assist a neighbour even in roughest toil. The women of the village often employed him to run their errands and to do little jobs for them. In a word, Rip was ready to attend to anybody's business but his own. He was, however, one of those men who take the world easy. He would eat coarse bread or fine, whichever could be got with least thought or trouble. And he would rather starve on a penny than work for a pound.

If left to himself, Rip would have whistled away life in perfect contentment. But his wife always kept drumming in his ears about his idleness, his carelessness and the ruins he was bringing on his family. Rip had but one way of replying to all her lectures—he shook his head, cast up his eyes and said nothing. He had one good friend at home and that was his dog Wolf which was as idle as the master.





## Wren & Martin Exercise #13

### A Story of An American Villager

Once, there lived a man in a village in North America. He was overall a nice man, and everyone liked him. However, he was blamed for every problem of his family. The children of the village loved him. He was very friendly with them. This man was not fond of working. He would mostly sit idle. But he was always ready to help his neighbours. In simple words, he loved working for others but not for himself. He was very easy on life. Also, he was satisfied living this way if it were to him. But his wife consistently reminded him of his uselessness. He always put deaf ears to her. He also had a dog which had the similar qualities.

Idea, grammar and structure are good.

Precis ended abruptly.



teaching it receives in early childhood, and it is needless to say, that this first foundation of education cannot be well laid by an ignorant mother. On all these grounds female education is a vital necessity.

17. The effect produced on the mind by travelling depends entirely on the mind of the traveller and on the way in which he conducts himself. The chief idea of one very common type of traveller is to see as many objects of interest as he possibly can. If he can only after his return home say that he has seen such and such a temple, castle, picture gallery, or museum, he is perfectly satisfied. Therefore, when he arrives at a famous city, he rushes through it, so that he may get over as quickly as possible the task of seeing its principal sights, enter them by name in his note-book as visited or, in his own phraseology 'done', and then hurry on to another city which he treats in the same unceremonious way.



Another kind of traveller in all he sees finds entertainment for his foolish spirit of ridicule. The more hallowed any object is from historical and religious associations or artistic beauty, the more he delights to degrade it by applying to it familiar terms of vulgar slang that he mistakes for wit. Such a one brings disgrace upon his nation by the rude insolence with which he laughs at foreigners and their ways, and everything else that attracts the notice of his feeble understanding. At the end of his wanderings he returns to his home a living example, showing

How much the fool that hath been taught to roam  
Excels the fools that hath been kept at home.

Far different is the effect of travels upon who leave their native country with minds prepared by culture to feel intelligent admiration for all the beauties of nature and art to be found in foreign lands. Their object is not to see much, but to see well. When they visit Paris or Athens or Rome, instead of hurrying from temple to museum, and from museum to picture gallery, they allow the spirit of the place to sink into their minds, and only visit such monuments as the time they have at their disposal allows them to contemplate without irreverent haste. They find it more profitable and delightful to settle down for a week or so at centres of great historical and artistic interest or of remarkable natural beauty, than to pay short visits to all the principal cities that they pass by. In this way they gain by their travels refreshment and rest for their minds, satisfaction to their intellectual curiosity or artistic tastes, and increased knowledge of the world and its inhabitants. Such people, who have travelled with their eyes open, return to their native land with a greater knowledge of its glories and defects than the stay-at-home can ever have.





## Wren & Martin Exercise # 17

Travelling has varying effects on every traveller. It mainly depends on the type of a traveller. A usual kind of traveller wants to see maximum number of things. So, he can brag about them in front of others. Therefore, whenever he travels, he ~~haste~~<sup>hastes</sup> through everything. Another kind of traveller always finds fault with everything to amuse himself. He mocks others' ways and traditions and brings disrespect to his fellowmen. This kind of traveller is worse than the one who does not travel at all. On the other hand, travellers who approach travelling with a positive mind have totally different experience. Whenever they travel to a place of their interest, they do not rush through it. They take their time to fully engage

with the place. As a result, they reap various benefits of travelling. Also, they understand the world better than the ones who do not travel.

## Travelling and Its Effects on Travellers

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Idea and grammar are ok.

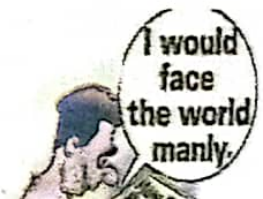


18. It is in the temperate countries of northern Europe that the beneficial effects of cold are most manifest. A cold climate seems to stimulate energy by acting as an obstacle. In the face of an insuperable obstacle our energies are numbed by despair ; the total absence of obstacles, on the other hand leaves no room for the exercise and training of energy ; but a struggle against difficulties that we have a fair hope of overcoming, 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 struggle 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 bowels 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 much 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.



19. One of the peculiarities which distinguish the human race is the

You are allowed to submit only one question in one pdf. The remaining questions may be submitted in separate pdfs.

The benefits of a cold weather are prominent in the temperate regions. Because men are more likely to work in this climate. It is due to the fact that humans are **wired** to spend their energy on tasks which offer some difficulty but are achievable. This is the same with the nature of a climate. As a moderately cold climate offers some difficulty, people work hard to survive. On the other hand, life is quite easy in the tropics. This is the reason people spend little to no energy in this climate to survive. Similar is the case during the different seasons of the a year. People become lazy in a hot weather while they become active and fully utilize their energy in a cold season.

**Effects of a climate on human Energy**



19. One of the peculiarities which distinguish the present age is the multiplication of books. Everyday brings new advertisements of literary undertakings, and we are flattered with repeated promises of growing wise on easier terms than our progenitors.

How much either happiness or knowledge is advanced by this multitude of authors, is not very easy to decide.

He that teaches us anything which we know not before, is undoubtedly to be loved as a benefactor ; and he that supplies life with innocent amusement, will be certainly caressed as a pleasing companion.

But few of those who fill the world with books, have any pretensions to the hope either of pleasing or instructing. They have often no other task than to lay two books before them out of which they compile a third, without any new materials of their own, and with little application of judgement to those which former authors have supplied.





That all compilations are useless, I do not assert. Particles of science are often very widely scattered upon topics very remote from the principal subject, which are often more valuable than formal treatises, and which yet are not known because they are not promised in the title. He that collects those under proper heads is very laudably employed ; for though he exerts no great abilities in the work, he facilitates the progress of others, and, by making that easy of attainment which is already written, may give some mind more vigorous or more adventurous than his own, leisure for new thoughts and original designs.

But the collections poured lately from the press have seldom been made at any great expense of time or inquiry, and therefore only serve to distract choice without supplying any real want.

20. Hospitality is a virtue for it is a way of showing respect and care for others.

The wide availability of books makes this era different from the past. Everyone is bombard with new books on daily basis. This makes it difficult to select between the authors. People love the one who teaches something new or shares something to laugh about. However, some authors not teach nor amuse. They are just focused on compiling new books everyday and, that also, without a proper research. Thought it is not completely useless, if they compile something important that ~~want~~ was not highlighted previously but gives a new perspective. However, it is not the case. The current publications do



not deliver what the audience want.

**Books: Empty of knowledge**

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