

**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR  
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER  
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2000**

**ENGLISH (Précis & Composition)**

**TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS.....Maximum Marks: 100**

**Q1. MAKE A PRÉCIS OF THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE IN ABOUT ONE THIRD OF ITS LENGTH. Suggest a suitable title also. (20)**

Besant describing the middle class of the 19th century wrote " In the first place it was for more a class apart. "In no sense did it belong to society. Men in professions of any kind (except in the Army and Navy) could only belong to society by right of birth and family connections; men in trade—bankers were still accounted tradesmen—could not possibly belong to society. That is to say, if they went to live in the country they were not called upon by the county families and in the town they were not admitted by the men into their clubs, or by ladies into their houses... The middle class knew its own place, respected itself, made its own society for itself, and cheerfully accorded to rank the deference due."

Since then, however, the life of the middle classes had undergone great changes as their numbers had swelled and their influence had increased.

Their already well –developed consciousness of their own importance had deepened. More critical than they had been in the past of certain aspects of aristocratic life, they were also more concerned with the plight of the poor and the importance of their own values of society, thrift, hand work, piety and respectability as examples of ideal behavior for the guidance of the lower orders. Above all they were respectable. There were divergences of opinion as to what exactly was respectable and what was not. There were, nevertheless, certain conventions, which were universally recognized: wild and drunker behaviors were certainly not respectable, nor were godlessness or avert promiscuity, not an ill-ordered home life, unconventional manners, self-indulgence or flamboyant clothes and personal adornments.

CSS - 2000

During <sup>9th</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> Century, People <sup>belonging</sup> belongs to working / middle class were not recognized by the main stream <sup>s</sup> Society, due to their fore fathers' <sup>p</sup> Professions. However, they remained happy together and accepted each other's livelihood. In fact, they brought positive changes towards their Professions and <sup>showed</sup> shows loyalty into it. Despite that, <sup>was</sup> the ~~society~~ were not ready to accept their collective or individual opinions and kept them ignored.

Title :- Middle Class : Arising segment of 19<sup>th</sup> Century.

Where has this been discussed in the passage?

Idea not comprehended thoroughly.

How did they treat the poor? What were their values?



**1. Make a precis of the following passage about one third of its length and suggest a suitable title.**

To have faith in the dignity and worth of the individual man as an end in himself, to believe that it is better to be governed by persuasion than by coercion, to believe that fraternal goodwill is more worthy than a selfish and contentious spirit, to believe that in the long run all values are inseparable from the love of truth and the disinterested search for it, to believe that knowledge and the power it confers should be used to promote the welfare and happiness of all men, rather than to serve the interests of those individual and classes whom fortune and intelligence endow with temporary advantage -- these are the values which are affirmed by the traditional democratic ideology. The case of democracy is that it accepts the rational and humane values as ends and proposes as the means of realizing them the minimum of coercion and the maximum of voluntary assent. We may well abandon the cosmological temple in which the democratic ideology originally enshrined these values, without renouncing the faith it was designed to celebrate. The essence of that faith is belief in the capacity of man, as a rational and humane creature to achieve the good life by rational and humane means. The chief virtue of democracy and the sole reason for cherishing it is that with all its faults it still provides the most favourable conditions for achieving that end by those means.

CSS - 1994

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

One should know the true picture of democracy before the utilization of democratic power. The essence of it can be achieved by facilitating all men kind instead of fewer.

The core purpose of democracy, by all means, would be served once the equality bring into the decision of the leadership.

~~Title: The True Sprite of Democracy~~

Title: The True Sprite of Democracy



Q-2: Make a precis of the following paragraph and assign a suitable title.

(25)

Superstitions are an excessively credulous beliefs in ideas that defy logic and reason. It also involves reverence for supernatural beings. For centuries man has believed in some kind of an unseen power. Even though they can't see it, they feel it is present and working. This is what gives rise to superstitions. They are unreasonable and irrational but they still exist all over the world.

Human beings started to believe in superstitions when they felt that they are at the mercy of natural elements. Similarly, some superstitions were also created because of social values. As a result, people worshipped the various forces of nature for a long time. The Greeks and Pagans used to worship elements of nature in the form of Gods and Goddesses. Same is the case with Indian tradition. People continue to worship the sun, moon, stars, planets, plants and more believing these things have the power to influence their lives. You might have heard people say 'it is because of the impact of some evil star' and more when a disease overtakes or disaster strikes. Even the people in the West have been believing in them. You will find instances in Shakespeare's plays where he includes things like omens, witches and pore.

In fact, ever since a long time till date, people still consider the number thirteen to be unlucky. Similarly, salt spilling over the dinner table is also an ill-omen. In India, people consider the black cat crossing the way to be unlucky. Similar is the case of an owl hooting or a dog wailing. The sub-continent has a long history of superstitions. There are many superstitions which people in this country follow. When someone sneezes during the time of departure, people consider it unlucky. (290 words)

## Illogical Beliefs

The believe in presence of some superpower made people come up with superstitions ; illogical beliefs . In beginning , culture and vulnerable nature of human played a significant role in the belief of unrealistic powers . The history has ~~the~~ proved the fact that earlier people used to worship , prevent and protect themselves from certain things . Even in literature , a glimpse of superstitions can be found . Globally , in contemporary world still it is assumed that certain elements and factors have the ability to impact human's life : positively and negatively .