

nature; by comparison, the alternative peace strategy of seeking to persuade and accustom governments to combine in jointly resisting aggression when it comes and in trying to remove its stimuli before hand may seem a circuitous and unheroic line of attack on the problem. Yet experience up to date indicates unmistakably, in the present writer's opinion, that the second of these two hard roads is by far the more promising.

Q.3. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions below:

(20)

Experience has quite definitely shown that some reasons for holding a belief are much more likely to be justified by the event than others. It might naturally be supposed, for instance, that the best of all reasons for a belief was a strong conviction of certainty accompanying the belief. Experience, however, shows that this is not so, and that as a matter of fact, conviction by itself is more likely to mislead than it is to guarantee truth. On the other hand, lack of assurance and persistent hesitation to come to any belief whatever are an equally poor guarantee that the few beliefs which are arrived at are sound. Experience also shows that assertion, however long continued, although it is unfortunately with many people an effective enough means of inducing belief, is not in any way a ground for holding it.

The method which has proved effective, as a matter of actual fact, in providing a firm foundation for belief wherever it has been capable of application, is what is usually called the scientific method. I firmly believe that the scientific method, although slow and never claiming to lead to complete truth, is the only method which in the long run will give satisfactory foundations for beliefs. It consists in demanding facts as the only basis for conclusions, and in consistently and continuously testing any conclusions which may have been reached, against the test of new facts and, wherever possible, by the crucial test of experiment. It consists also in full publication of the evidence on which conclusions are

based, so that other workers may be assisted in new researchers, or enabled to develop their own interpretations and arrive at possibly very different conclusions.

There are, however, all sorts of occasions on which the scientific method is not applicable. That method involves slow testing, frequent suspension of judgment, restricted conclusions. The exigencies of everyday life, on the other hand, often make it necessary to act on a hasty balancing of admittedly incomplete evidence, to take immediate action, and to draw conclusions in advance of the evidence. It is also true that such action will always be necessary, and necessary in respect of ever larger issues; and this in spite of the fact that one of the most important trends of civilization is to remove sphere after sphere of life out of the domain of such intuitive judgment into the domain of rigid calculation based on science. It is here that belief plays its most important role. When we cannot be certain, we must proceed in part by faith—faith not only in the validity of our own capacity of making judgments, but also in the existence of certain other realities, pre-eminently moral and spiritual realities. It has been said that faith consists in acting always on the nobler hypothesis; and though this definition is a trifle rhetorical, it embodies a seed of real truth.

Answer briefly in your own words the following questions:

1. Give the meaning of the underlined phrases as they are used in the passage. (04)
2. What justification does the author claim for his belief in the scientific method? (04)
3. Do you gather from the passage that conclusions reached by the scientific method should be considered final? Give reasons for your answer. (04)
4. In what circumstances, according to the author, is it necessary to abandon the scientific method? (04)
5. How does the basis of "intuitive judgment" differ from that of scientific decision? (04)

Q.4. Write a comprehensive note (250 – 300 words) on any **ONE** of the following topics. (20)

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| (i) Education should be for life, not for livelihood | (ii) The art of being tactful |
| (iii) Education is the best adversity | (iv) Spare the rod and spoil the child |

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Reading Comprehension Past paper : 2015

Questions:

1) - Give the meaning of the underlined phrases as they are used in the passage.

i, justified by the event: This phrase explains that there are some reasons for a belief in something and those reasons are in line with the event more than other reasons for which we hold a belief.

ii, an effective enough means of inducing belief: This phrase tells that sometimes there is assertion behind a particular thing which helps us to believe in that thing. If that assertion is long then it is effective for having a belief.

iii, trends of civilization: The trends of civilization which are described in the passage is to hold advancement with the passage of time instead being rigid.

iv, on nobler hypothesis: This phrase tells about the faith that faith is based on existing moral or spiritual realities but not of the people's judgement.

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Thus, faith is a noble hypothesis in which people believe.

2) What justification does the author claim for his belief in the scientific method?

The author justifies his belief in the scientific method because according to him, the scientific method is slow and it consistently tests the conclusions to reach, it also assist new researchers in their future work and enable them to develop interpretations or conclusions of their own which will be completely different.

Therefore, the author is of the view that scientific method is effective and is based on actual facts.

3) Do you gather from the passage that conclusions reached by scientific method should be considered final? Give reasons for your answer.

The conclusions reached by scientific method are not final because first of all, the scientific method demands facts for reaching on conclusions. Secondly, this method continuously tests the conclusions which it can reach, it tests the experiment. Thirdly and most importantly

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it provides the basis for the future researches and gives the leverage to the upcoming researchers that they can draw their own conclusions. Hence, ~~the conclusions of scientific method are not final~~ rather they strive to work on new things and making advancements to conclusions.

4) In what circumstances, according to the author, is it necessary to abandon the scientific method?

The author says that there are some circumstances in which it is necessary to abandon scientific method because everyday life needs balanced judgement and incomplete evidence is not workable for the scientific method. In these circumstances of everyday life, it is necessary to abandon the scientific method because of the advancing world.

5) How does the basis of "intuitive judgement" differ from that of scientific decision?

The intuitive judgement differs from scientific decision because it is based

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on faith and scientific method is based on rigid calculation. Intuitive judgement is based on existing knowledge of realities whereas scientific decision is based on making new conclusions and testing those conclusions.

basic grammar and ans is fine and satisfactory
need improvement in sentence structure
attend to pointed out mistakes

8/20