

PRÉCIS

Central Superior Services Examination (CSS) 2001

Passage.

It was not from want of perceiving the beauty of external nature but from the different way of perceiving it, that the early Greeks did not turn their genius to portray, either in colour or in poetry, the outlines, the hues, and contrasts of all fair valley, and hold cliffs, and golden moons, and rosy lawns which their beautiful country affords in lavish abundance. Primitive people never so far as I know, enjoy when is called the picturesque in nature, wild forests, beetling cliffs, reaches of Alpine snow are with them great hindrances to human intercourse, and difficulties in the way of agriculture. They are furthermore the homes of the enemies of mankind, of the eagle, the wolf, or the tiger, and are most dangerous in times of earthquake or tempest. Hence the grand and striking features of nature are at first looked upon with fear and dislike.

I do not suppose that Greeks different in the respect from other people, except that the frequent occurrence of mountains and forests made agriculture peculiarly difficult and intercourse scanty, thus increasing their dislike for the apparently reckless waste in nature. We have even in Homer a similar feeling as regards the sea, --- the sea that proved the source of all their wealth and the condition of most of their greatness. Before they had learned all this, they called it "the unvintagable sea" and looked upon its shore as merely so much waste land. We can, therefore, easily understand, how in the first beginning of Greek art, the representation of wild landscape would find no place, whereas, fruitful fields did not suggest themselves as more than the ordinary background. Art in those days was struggling with material nature to which it felt a certain antagonism. There was nothing in the social circumstances of the Greeks to produce any revolution in this attitude during their greatest days. The Greek republics were small towns where the pressure of the city life was not felt. But as soon as the days of the Greeks republics were over, the men began to congregate for imperial purposes into Antioch, or Alexandria, or lastly into Rome, than we seek the effect of noise and dust and smoke and turmoil breaking out into the natural longing for rural rest and retirement so that from Alexander's day We find all kinds of authors --- epic poets, lyricist, novelists and preachers --- agreeing in the precise of nature, its rich colours, and its varied sounds. Mohaffy: Rambles in Greece.

$$\frac{454}{2} = 151.2222 \text{ words } 2 \text{ fo}$$

The Greeks Art: The Representation of Landscape.

write The author ascribed that early Greeks had no consideration to represent their landscape through literature. The Greeks paid no attention to the nature and agricultural activities. The landscape of Greeks was home to numerous animals. The author urges that the wild forests had no interrelation with the difficulties of agriculture activities. The Greeks always looked towards the sea which was the only source of their wealth and power. This was the reason for the first beginning of Greeks art where the description of wild landscape could not be seen. The focus of Greeks was on materials rather than art. The early Greeks did not resist for the revolution of art. In the early days of the Greeks, the existence of cities was missing. There were rural communities. After, the rule of Greeks republics, the process of urbanization started in the region. Later, many authors started their literary activities in the cities.

Remarks by Examiner

In main précis

	Yes	No
1. Main idea is picked	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Main aspect(s) of an idea is/are covered	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. Written in student's own language structure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4. Cohesion/rhythm/orgnization needs improvement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. Spelling(s) mistakes are found	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Need for improvement in grammar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Is length per Requirement?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

In Title

	Yes	No
1. Title matches with précis/main idea	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Language of title is weak/incorrect	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. Length of title as per standard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Marks

Main Précis: 5 / 15

Title: 1 / 5

Remarks

no satisfactory
 repetition of the same idea again and again
 not satisfactory

PRÉCIS

Central Superior Services Examination (CSS) 2002

Passage.

// The official name of our species is homo sapiens; but there are many anthropologists who prefer to think of man as homo Faber-the smith, the maker of tools. It would be possible. I think, to reconcile these two definitions in a third. If man is a knower and an efficient doer, it is only because he is also a talker. In order to be Faber and Sapiens, Homo must first be loquax, the loquacious one. Without language we should merely be hairless chimpanzees. Indeed we should be some thing much worse. Possessed of a high IQ but no language, we should be like the Yahoos of Gulliver's Travels- Creatures too clever to be guided by instinct, too Self-centered to live in a state of animal grace, and therefore condemned forever, frustrated and malignant, between contented apehood and aspiring humanity. It was language that made possible the accumulation of knowledge and the broadcasting of information. It was language that permitted the expression of religious insight, the formulation of ethical ideals, the codification to laws, It was language, in a word, that turned us into human beings and gave birth to civilization. //

Final Draft

The Rational Capabilities of Homo Sapiens

Homo sapiens and homo faber are two terms used for human species. These both terms describe humans' rational capabilities. ^{rephrase} The ~~rational capabilities~~ of humans include language. Humans without language should be something worse. Even, humans' with high level of rationality without language ^{are} nothing. Language was the first feature which spread knowledge, ideas about religion and made human civilization.

Total words = 183

Summarized words = 59

similar issues

need improvement 6/20

Remarks by Examiner

In main précis

	Yes	No
1. Main idea is picked	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Main aspect(s) of an idea is/are covered	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Written in student's own language structure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Cohesion/rhythm/orgnization needs improvement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Spelling(s) mistakes are found	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Need for improvement in grammar	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Is length per Requirement?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

In Title

	Yes	No
1. Title matches with précis/main idea	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Language of title is weak/incorrect	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Length of title as per standard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Marks

Main Précis: 12 /15 Title: 3 /5

Remarks
