

Q.2. Make a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable heading.

(20+2=22)

Culture, in human societies, has two main aspects; an external, formal aspect and an inner, ideological aspect. The external forms of culture, social or artistic, are merely an organized expression of its inner ideological aspect, and both are an inherent component of a given social structure. They are changed or modified when this structure is changed or modified and because of this organic link they also help and influence such changes in their parent organism. Cultural Problems, therefore, cannot be studied or understood or solved in isolation from social problems, i.e. problems of political and economic relationships. The cultural problems of the underdeveloped countries, therefore, have to be understood and solved in the light of the larger perspective, in the context of underlying social problems. Very broadly speaking, these problems are primarily the problems of arrested growth; they originate primarily from long years of imperialist – Colonialist domination and the remnants of a backward outmoded social structure. This should not require much elaboration European Imperialism caught up with the countries of Asia, Africa or Latin America between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries. Some of them were fairly developed feudal societies with ancient traditions of advanced feudal culture. Others had yet to progress beyond primitive pastoral tribalism. Social and cultural development of them all was frozen at the point of their political subjugation and remained frozen until the coming of political independence. The culture of these ancient feudal societies, in spite of much technical and intellectual excellence, was restricted to a small privileged class and rarely intermingled with the parallel unsophisticated folk culture of the general masses. Primitive tribal culture, in spite of its child like beauty, had little intellectual content. Both feudal and tribal societies living contagiously in the same homelands were constantly engaged in tribal, racial, and religious or other feuds with their tribal and feudal rivals. Colonialist – imperialist domination accentuated this dual

Page 1 of 2

ENGLISH (Précis & Composition)

fragmentation, the vertical division among different tribal and national groups, the horizontal division among different classes within the same tribal or national group. This is the basic ground structure, social and cultural, bequeathed to the newly liberated countries by their former over lords.

Culture ; A Colonial Remnant

A culture in society is a combination of intrinsic and external factors. The external aspects are physical form of its inner ideas. Culture evolves and it can influence descent of one. It cannot be studied in isolation. Thus, the socio-cultural problems of underdeveloped countries cannot be comprehended without learning its roots of colonial times. Such imperialism has rendered some falsely developed and some remain to tribalism. ~~The development of society of such nature remained dormant.~~ In the era of technical advancements, they remain indulged in folk culture. In primitive times, feuds and tribes remained in animosity on racial grounds. It was further fostered by colonialists ~~into~~ by segregating them into vertical and

Horizontal lines. It was
the basic layout given
to all developing states
by their predecessors.

write word count in sentence form
need improvement in expression
be precise and to the point
rest is ok 8/20

135 / 400

Q.2. Make a précis of the given passage and suggest a suitable heading:

(20 + 5 = 25)

The Psychological causes of unhappiness, it is clear, are many and various. But all have something in common. The typical unhappy man is one who having been deprived in youth of some normal satisfaction, has come to value this one kind of satisfaction more than any other, and has, therefore, given to his life a one-sided direction, together with a quite undue emphasis upon the achievement as opposed to the activities connected with it. There is, however, a further development which is very common in the present day. A man may feel so completely thwarted that he seeks no form of satisfaction, but only distraction and oblivion. He then becomes a devotee of "Pleasure". That is to say, he seeks to make life bearable by becoming less alive. Drunkenness, for example, is temporary suicide; the happiness that it brings is merely negative, a momentary cessation of unhappiness. The narcissist and the megalomaniac believe that happiness is possible, though they may adopt mistaken means of achieving it; but the man who seeks intoxication, in whatever form, has given up hope except in oblivion. In his case the first thing to be done is to persuade him that happiness is desirable. Men, who are unhappy, like men who sleep badly, are always proud of the fact. Perhaps their pride is like that of the fox who had lost his tail; if so, the way to cure it is to point out to them how they can grow a new tail. Very few men, I believe, will deliberately choose unhappiness if they see a way of being happy. I do not deny that such men exist, but they are not sufficiently numerous to be important. It is common in our day, as it has been in many other periods of the world's history, to suppose that those among us who are wise have seen through all the enthusiasms of earlier times and have become aware that there is nothing left to live for. The man who hold this view are genuinely unhappy, but they are proud of their unhappiness, which they attribute to the nature of the universe and consider to be the only rational attitude for an enlightened man. Their pride in their unhappiness makes less sophisticated people suspicious of its genuineness; they think that the man who enjoys being miserable is not miserable.

Q.3. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

(5 x 4 = 20)

Pleasure And Enlightenment

Among several causes of sadness, there is something in common. ¹ which is ² the deprivation of any pleasure in their life. Therefore, the same sense of being deprived coerces one to indulge in pleasure, avoiding challenges and distractions.

who?

~~Pleasure may be drinking.~~

~~They feel happiness is unachievable. Thus, they must be persuaded that happiness is beyond doubt achievable.~~

issue of coherence and relation

Once a path of light is found by someone, he will never head towards such trivialities.

According to those melancholists, world is ~~awful~~ and not worth loving.

Ultimately, this unhappiness, instead of bothering, make them feel sophisticated.

Thus, it makes ~~less~~ intellectuals to ~~think like~~ them - miserably.

Total words = 360

Precis words = 108

~~is: One hundred and eight words~~