

**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO
POSTS IN B.P.S. – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL
GOVERNMENT, 2001.**

(PRECISE AND COMPOSITION)

1. Make a precise of the following passage in about one third of its length and suggest a suitable heading. (20)

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

Precise of 2001, CSS

History of Greeks: Art & Culture

When human observes nature, he expresses his thoughts about it through different mediums of art. Similarly inspired by same ideas, the art methodology of Greek history is not different. But, sometimes these beautiful scenarios of mountains, jungles could be attractive for the native people but not the native ones, as wild beasts harm their crops and cause them to face food shortages.

As per author's thoughts, dislike for such creatures and scarcity of food could be easily observed in Greek's pictorial art. On the other hand, talking about revolutionary change of Greek art and culture, it can be divided into two parts.

At one part, when Greeks were living in small towns, their art was mainly related to express beauty of nature. Similarly, when artists like

poets, novelists and other, who were living under the influence imperialism expressed their thoughts

about turmoil of that time. In brief, if one

wants to understand, the history of the history of any culture, art of that specific culture is a

good way.

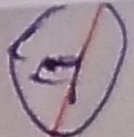
Real world words

for precise; $\frac{1}{3} = 140$

No of words

on precise; 170

Da



...runner-up as a result of
alleged rigging.

the vote count
prepared at polling stations...