

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

**Q1. Make a precis of the given passage and give a suitable heading:(20)**

If then a practical end must be assigned to a University course, I say it is that of training good members of a society. Its aim is the art of social life, and its end is fitness for the world. It neither confines its views to particular professions on the one hand, nor creates heroes or inspires genius on the other. Works indeed of genius fall under no art; heroic minds come under no rule; a University is not a birthplace of poets or of immortal authors, of founders of schools, leaders of colonies, or conquerors of nations. It does not promise a generation of Aristotles or Newtons or Napoleons or Washingtons or Raphaels or Shakespeares though such miracles of nature it has before now contained within its precincts. Nor is it content on the other hand with forming the critic or the experimentalist, the economist or the engineer, through such too it includes within its scope. But a University training is the great ordinary means to a great ordinary end; it aims at raising the intellectual tone of society, at cultivating the public mind, at purifying the national taste, at supplying true principles to popular aspirations. It is the education which gives a man a clear conscious view of his own opinions and judgments, a truth in developing them, an eloquence in expressing them, and a force in urging them, it teaches him to see things as they are, to go right to the point, to disentangle a skein of thought, to detect what is sophistical and to - discard what is irrelevant. It prepares him to fill any post with credit, and to master any subject with facility. (John H. Newman)

**Q2. Read the following passage and answer the questions given at the end, in YOUR OWN WORDS. 20**

My father was back in work within days of his return home. He had a spell in the shipyard, where the last of the great Belfast liners, the CANBERRA, was under construction, and then moved to an electronics firm in the east of the city. (These were



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Title: The obligations of university training

The practical purpose of the universities' training <sup>should be</sup> to train good members. Creating good members is the art of social life. Yet, <sup>Producing</sup> professionals and <sup>discovering</sup> genius people are not considered ~~as~~ the goal of university training. Despite that, intelledualness, training of the public opinions and turn out the national fabric of the society are the main purposes that <sup>are</sup> invested <sup>✓</sup> on the universities. However, education is the ~~only~~ mean to justify the public opinions, and <sup>✓</sup> ~~short~~ them out according to requirements. It also facilitates <sup>✓</sup> individuals and <sup>✓</sup> trains them as <sup>✓</sup> experts.

Structure needs improvement.

personal insecurity, the desire for power and control, and habitual victimhood.

**Q. 3 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. (20)**

When biologist Tibor Gánti died on April 15, 2009, at the age of 75, he was far from a household name. Much of his career had been spent behind the Iron Curtain that divided Europe for decades, hindering an exchange of ideas. But if Gánti's theories had been more widely known during the communist era, he might now be acclaimed as one of the most innovative biologists of the 20th century. That's because he devised a model of the simplest possible living organism, which he called the chemoton, that points to an exciting explanation for how life on Earth began.

The origin of life is one of science's most perplexing mysteries, partly because it is several mysteries in one. What was Earth like when it formed? What gases made up the air? Of the thousands of chemicals that living cells now use, which ones are essential—and when did those must-have substances arise? Perhaps the hardest question is the simplest: What was the first organism? For scientists attempting to re-create the spark of life, the chemoton offers an attractive target for experiments. If non-living chemicals can be made to self-assemble into a chemoton, that reveals a pathway by which life could have formed from scratch. Even now, some research groups are edging startlingly close to this model.

And for astrobiologists interested in life beyond our planet, the chemoton offers a universal definition of life, one not tied to specific chemicals like DNA, but instead to an overall organizational model. "I think Gánti has thought deeper about the fundamentals of life than anybody else I know," says biologist Eörs Szathmáry of the Centre for Ecological Research in Tihany, Hungary.

Fascinated by the nature of living things, in 1966, Ganti published a book on molecular biology called *Revolution in Life Research*. The book asked whether science understood how life was organized and concluded that it did not. In 1971, Gánti tackled the problem head-on in a new book *The Principles of Life*. Published only in Hungarian, this book contained the first version of his chemoton model, which described what he saw as the fundamental unit of life. However, this early model of the organism was incomplete, and it would take him another three years to publish what is now regarded as the definitive version—again only in Hungarian, in a paper that is not available online.

**Questions:**

- 1) Does Ganti offer any clue to life beyond earth? (4)

Q1 Does Crant offer any clue to life beyond earth?

No, as being of the biologist he presented the model of living organisms, named Chemton. It is about the inception of life on Earth. Moreover, it answered many questions e.g. when the life started, how was the earth and what the air comprised of? etc.

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

Q2. What were the basic themes that Crant dealt with in his books?

The themes of Crant's books are dealt with the formation of life and also prescribe the fundamental units of life which was mentioned in his first version of Chemton model.

Q3 What is Crant's most important contribution to biology?

Crant's publications including his books on molecular biology are considered the significant contribution to biology. e.g. "Revolution in Life Research" which deals with the organization

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of life. Furthermore, his second book  
"The principles of life" which describes  
the fundamental unit of life.