

Step-1 (Core Point of Every Sentence in your own Language)

The climate not only affect the worker physically but also impacts their habits. In northern latitudes, harsh weather and limited daylight disrupt outdoor work, fostering irregular habits and breaking the momentum of continuous industry. This results in a national character more erratic than that of temperate regions where uninterrupted labour is possible. This principle is evident even in vastly different countries like Sweden, Norway, Spain, and Portugal. Despite differences in governance, laws and culture, all four share climates that impede sustained agricultural industry, leading to a common trait of instability and fickleness.

Title: Climate's Role in Shaping Labor Patterns.

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1. Make a precis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title.

Climate influences labour not only by enervating the labourer or by invigorating him, but also by the effect it produces on the regularity of his habits. Thus we find that no people living in a very northern latitude have ever possessed that steady and unflinching industry for which the inhabitants of temperate regions are remarkable. In the more northern countries the severity of the weather, and, at some seasons, the deficiency of light, render it impossible for the people to continue their usual out-of-door employments. The result is that the working classes, being compelled to cease from their ordinary pursuits are rendered more prone to desultory habits, the chain of their industry is, as it were, broken, and they lose that impetus which long-continued and uninterrupted practice never fails to give. Hence there arises a national character more fitful and capricious than that possessed by a people whose climate permits the regular exercise of their ordinary industry. Indeed so powerful is this principle that we perceive its operations even under the most opposite circumstances. It would be difficult to conceive a greater difference in government, laws, religion, and manners, than that which distinguishes Sweden and Norway, on the one hand, from Spain and Portugal on the other. But these four countries have one great point in common. In all of them continued agricultural industry is impracticable. In the two Southern countries labour is interrupted by the dryness of the weather and by the consequent state of the soil. In the northern countries the same effect is produced by the severity of the winter and the shortness of the days. The consequence is that these four nations, though so different in other respects, are all remarkable for a certain instability and fickleness of character.