



PART-II

Q. 2. Write a précis of the following and suggest a suitable title: (20)

The fear of human beings when faced with the mysteries of life and their weakness by comparison with the vastness of nature created in them a need to communicate with the divine, with the superior powers which they believed regulated the universe and determined their own fates. Knowledge of wishes of the gods was always a sure guide for human behavior. In ancient Greece, the precise nature of these wishes was 'decoded' by the art of giving oracles, practiced by soothsayers who had the gift of understanding the signs or signals sent by the gods.

The soothsayers uttered their oracles by interpreting flashes of lightening, rolls of thunder or the flights of certain birds of prey (omens); alternatively, they might observe the direction in which the fire burned when a sacrifice was made, examine the entrails of animals which had just been sacrificed, or base judgments on the sacrificial beast's willingness to approach the altar. The interpretation of dreams was popular too, and so was palmistry. The most notable soothsayers of ancient Greece were Tiresias, Calchas, Helenus, Amphiaraus and Cassandra.

However, there were abundant instances in which the gods did not manifest themselves to the faithful in the forms of signs but spoke directly to an intermediate who for a short time was overcome by a 'divine mania' and transcended his own human essence. Here the prophet- or more usually the prophetess- entered a state of ecstasy in which he or she delivered the message from the gods to the suppliants.

These practices for foreseeing the future were the basis on which the ancient Greek oracles operated. Each oracle was located within a properly-organized sanctuary and was directly associated with one or other of the gods. Apollo was the archetypal soothsayer for the Greeks, the god who was responsible for conveying to mortals the decisions pronounced by Zeus. The most important of all the oracles, that at the Delphi, delivered the messages with the intervention of Apollo, while the oldest that of Dodona, functioned with the assistance of Zeus.

Q. 3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end. (20)

Civil society refers to all of the places where individuals gather together to have conversations, pursue common

DATE: 9th July, 2024

DAY: Tuesday

Precis

The fear of human beings with the mysteries of life when compared with the wideness of nature created a need for them to communicate with the superior power, they believed regulate universe and their fates. In ancient Greece, the nature of wishes was decoded by giving oracles, practiced by soothsayers. They articulated oracles by explaining flashes of lightening, rolls of thunder etc. The interpretation of dreams and palmistry was popular. Notable soothsayers of ancient Greece were Tiresias, Calchas, Helenus, Amphiaraus, and Cassandra. Although, there were many instances in which the gods did not manifest themselves through signs, but spoke directly

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by a 'divine mania' and transcended their own human essence. These practices for foreseeing the future were the basis on which ancient Greek oracles operated. Apollo was the archetypal soothsayer responsible for conveying Zeus message to mortals.