

Phenomenon = Singular
Phenomena = Plural

emancipation: freeing from something.

CSS - 2008

These phenomena, however, are merely ^{of premonitions / presentiments} premonitions of a coming storm, which is likely to ^{overpower / overcome} sweep over the whole of India and the rest of Asia. This is the inevitable outcome of a ^{completely} wholly political civilization, which has looked upon man as a thing to be exploited and not as a personality to be developed and enlarged by purely cultural forces. The people of Asia are bound to rise against the ^{greedy} acquisitive economy which the West have developed and imposed on the nations of the East. Asia cannot comprehend modern Western capitalism with its undisciplined individualism. The faith, which you represent, recognizes the worth of the individual, and disciplines him to give away all to the service of God and man. Its possibilities are not yet exhausted. It can still create a new world where the social rank of man is not determined by his caste or colour or the amount of dividend he earns, but by the kind of life he lives, where the poor tax the rich, where human society is founded not on the equality of stomachs but on the equality of spirits, where an untouchable can marry the daughter of the king, where private ownership is a trust and where capital cannot be allowed to accumulate so as to dominate that real producer of wealth. This superb idealism of your faith, however, needs emancipation from the medieval fancies of theologians and logists? Spiritually, we are living in a prison house of thoughts and emotions, which during the course of centuries we have woven round ourselves. And be it further said to the shame of us—men of older generation—that we have failed to equip the younger generation for the economic, political and even religious crisis that the present age is likely to bring. The while community needs a complete overhauling of its present mentality in order that it may again become capable of feeling the urge of fresh desires and ideals. The Indian Muslim has long ceased to explore the depths of his own inner life. The result is that he has ceased to live in the full glow and color of life, and is consequently in danger of an unmanly compromise with force, which he is made to think he cannot vanquish in open conflict. He who desires to change an unfavorable environment must undergo a complete transformation of his inner being. God changes not the condition of a people until they themselves take the initiative to change their condition by constantly illuminating the zone of their daily activity in the light of a definite ideal. Nothing can be achieved without a firm faith in the independence of one's own inner life. This faith alone keeps a people's eye fixed on their goal and save them from ^{over-riding} perpetual vacillation. The lesson that past experiences has brought to you must be taken to heart. Expect nothing from any side. Concentrate your whole ego on yourself alone and ripen your clay into real manhood if you wish to see your aspiration realized.

Questions:

- i. What is the chief characteristic of the modern political civilization? (4)
- ii. What are possibilities of our Faith, which can be of advantage to the world? (4)
- iii. What is the chief danger confronting the superb idealism of our Faith? (4)
- iv. Why is the Indian Muslim in danger of coming to an unmanly compromise with the Forces opposing him? (4)
- v. What is necessary for an achievement? (2)
- vi. Explain the expression as highlighted/under lined in the passage. (5)
- vii. Suggest an appropriate title to the passage. (2)

i. What is the chief characteristic of the modern political civilization?

The chief characteristic of the modern political civilization is its materialistic approach towards man. Owing to its nurture under the umbrella of capitalism, this civilization

ii. ~~looks~~ Considers man as a commodity ~~to be~~ before exploitation. Instead of focusing on the development and growth of man as a person, by means of cultural powers, it only exploits him as an item.

Q:2 What are the possibilities of our faith, which can be of advantage to the world?

iii Our faith links social prestige of a person with his actions rather than the amount of his belongings and the social class. It also emphasizes social equality and curtails concentration of wealth. All these possibilities can be of advantage to the world.

Q3: What is the chief danger confronting the superb idealism of our faith?

iv The medieval forces of the theologians and the logists is the chief danger confronting the superb idealism of our faith.

ans is too short and single sentence ans is incorrect format

Q4: Why the Indian Muslim in danger of coming to an unmanly compromise with the forces opposing him?

v. Due to the stagnant mindset, the Indian Muslim has stopped to inspect the secrets of his inner self.

Being unaware of his self, he has been made to believe in the might of the opposing force. Consequently he is in danger of coming to an unmanly compromise with the force opposing him.

vi. Q5: What is necessary for an achievement?

In order to achieve something, one has to undergo the revolution of his spirit or inner self and must strongly believe in the freedom of his inner self.

vii. This strong belief helps him to stay focused and acts as a banner to everlasting uncertainties eventually leads to the achievement of his goal.

Q6: Suggest an appropriate title to this passage.

Thorough transformation of Inner self.

basic grammar and sentence structure is satisfactory
attend to pointed out mistakes
rest is fine
9/20
well done

in a single file one assignment is checked
resubmit the rest

In the height of the Enlightenment, men influenced by the new political theories of the era launched two of the largest revolutions in history. These two conflicts, on two separate continents, were both initially successful in forming new forms of government. And yet, the two conflicts, though merely a decade apart, had radically different conclusions. How do two wars inspired by more or less the same ideals end up so completely different? Why was the American Revolution largely a success and the French Revolution largely a failure?

Historians have pointed to ^{*several, uncountable negative sense} myriad reasons—far too various to be listed here. However, the most frequently cited are worth mentioning. For one, the American Revolution was far removed from the Old World; that is, since it was on different continent, other European nations did not attempt to interfere with it. However, in the French Revolution, there were immediate cries for war from neighboring nations. Early on, for instance, the ^{exiled} ousted king attempted to flee to neighboring Austria and the army waiting there. The newly formed French Republic also warred with Belgium, and a conflict with ^{escalate} Britain loomed. Thus, the French had the burden not only of winning a revolution but also defending it from outside. The Americans simply had to win a revolution.

Secondly, the American Revolution seemed to have a better chance for success from the get-go, due to the fact that Americans already saw themselves as something other than British subjects. Thus, there was already a uniquely American character, so, there was not as loud a cry to preserve the British way of life. In France, several thousands of people still supported the king, largely because the king was seen as an essential part of French life. And when the king was first ousted and then killed, some believed that character itself was corrupted. Remember, the Americans did not oust a king or kill him—they merely separated from him.

Finally, there is a general agreement that the French were not as unified as the Americans, who, for the most part, put aside their political differences until after they had already formed a new nation. The French, despite their Tennis Court Oath, could not do so. Infighting led to inner turmoil, civil war, and eventually the Reign of Terror, in which political ^{opponents} dissidents were executed in large numbers. Additionally, the French people themselves were not unified. The nation had so much stratification that it was impossible to unite all of them—the workers, the peasants, the middle-class, the nobles, the clergy—into one cause. And the attempts to do so under a new religion, the Divine Cult of Reason, certainly did not help. The Americans, remember, never attempted to change the society at large; rather, they merely attempted to change the government.

Questions:

1. Why and how did the Reign of Terror happen?
2. In what ways does the author suggest that the American Revolution was easier to complete than the French Revolution?
3. Of the challenges mentioned facing the French revolutionaries, which do you think had the greatest impact on their inability to complete a successful revolution? Why?
4. Of the strengths mentioned aiding the American revolutionaries, which do you think had the greatest impact on their ability to complete a successful revolution? Why?

(1). Why and how did the Reign of Terror happen?
In spite of the Tennis Court oath, the French were divided owing to their contrasting political ideologies. The Intra-nation

Conflicts resulted in the internal turbulence, ~~and~~ Civil war and finally the Reign of Terror, during which myriad political opponents were made to pay the debt of nature, stemmed from them.

(2) In what ways does the author suggest that the American Revolution was easier to complete than the French Revolution?

The author has enlisted several ways that made the completion of French Revolution more difficult than American Revolution. He opines that, America, being isolated from the old world due to its location in an entirely different continent, was more prone to revolution. Its location also acted as barrier against the meddling of European or surrounding nations. On the other hand, the hostile neighbours of France, such as Austria, Britain and Belgium barred it from the completion of its revolution easily.

Moreover, unity among the Americans, loss of affection for British and sole objective to alter the form of government rather than society played a vital role in the epoch of Revolution. However, the division of the French based on their contrasting political ideologies and holding reverence for the British were the main stumbling blocks in its pathway of the Revolution.

(3) Of the challenges mentioned facing the French Revolutionaries, which do you think had the greatest impact on their inability to complete a successful revolution? Why?

The greatest challenge that the French Revolutionaries faced, was lack of unity among the masses. It had greatly affected their inability to complete a successful revolution because

the people prioritized their political affiliations and made their country fall into internal disputes. Consequently, civil war, the reign of terror and internal upheaval stemmed from these disputes, making it impossible to bring a stratified nation onto a single page for the cause of Revolution.

(4). Of the strengths mentioned aiding the American Revolutionaries, which do you think had the greatest impact on their ability to complete a successful Revolution? Why?

I think, unlike the French, the unified American nation was the main strength that aided the American revolutionaries.

Since the people joined hands for a sole purpose, the change of government, and they did not prioritize their political affiliations that made the process easy. A united nation with a strong will for the Revolution had the greatest influence over the American revolutionaries and aided in overcoming all stumbling blocks, leading to the completion of a successful revolution.

Vocabulary

Words

Meaning

0321-1114880