

—(2018)—

## Precis & Composition

Q#3

—(1)—

Machines have become our master rather than servants because human's dependence on it increase. The machine need proper care, like need petrol, coal, oil and need of proper environment. All these, is provided by human to machine. So in this way, machines have become master of human.

—(2)—

Machines have become a blessing for us because it give us time and energy. By using this energy and time, human can achieve more goals which are relate with exploring more things in the world. These things relate with the benefits of human. Therefore, machine's use is a blessing for us.

(3)

The meaning of civilization is that to live with peace and to cooperate with each other. Yes, I agree with author's view in the context that civilization mean to live right norm, freedom and to maintain justice.

(4)

Making more beautiful things is that to explore the universe and find more resource to control poverty. It also means that to live with peace by ending conflicts. The beautiful things is all about peace, justice, discovering more resources and work for the welfare of human.

(5)

The most suitable way to prevent poverty in the world is all about to explore more resources and use them in right way. Further more,

poverty can be reduce through the  
educating, increasing job opportunity,  
exploring resource and use of resources.  
Creating more job opportunities is  
recieve my particular attention because  
it automatically reduce poverty.

necessary exertions, he has to procure for himself plenty of nourishment.

Quite different is the lot of man in the tropics. In the neighborhood of the equator, there is little need of clothes or fire, and it is possible with perfect comfort and no danger to health to pass the livelong day stretched out on the bare ground beneath the shade of a tree. A very little fruit or vegetable food is required to sustain life under such circumstances, and that little can be obtained without much exertion from the bounteous earth.

We may recognize must the same difference between ourselves at different seasons of the year, as there is between human nature in the tropics and in temperate climes. In hot weather, we are generally languid and inclined to take life easily, but when the cold season comes, we find that we are more inclined to vigorous exertion of our minds and bodies.

**Q3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: (20)**

The third great defect of our civilization is that it does not know what to do with its knowledge. Science has given us powers fit for the gods, yet we use them like small children. For example, we do not know how to manage our machines. Machines were made to be man's servants; yet he has grown so dependent on them that they are in a fair way to

become his master. Already most men spend most of their lives looking after and writing upon machines. And the machines are very stern masters. They must be fed with coal, given petrol to drink, and oil to wash with, and they must be kept at the right temperature. And if they do not get their meals when they expect them, they grow sulky and refuse to work or burst with rage, and blow up, and spread ruin and destruction all around them. So we have to wait upon them very attentively and do all that we can to keep them in a good temper. Already we find it difficult either to work or play without the machines, and a time may come when they will rule us altogether just as we rule the animals.

And this brings me to the point at which I asked, "What do we do with all the time which the machines have saved for us, and the new energy they have given us?" On the whole, it must be admitted, we do very little. For the most part, we use our time and energy to make more and better machines, but more and better machines will only give us still more time and still more energy, and what are we to do with them? The answer, I think, is that we should try to become more civilized. For the machines themselves, and the power which the machines have given us, are not civilization but aids to civilization. But you will remember that we agreed at the beginning that being civilized meant making and linking beautiful things. Thinking feely, and living rightly and maintaining justice equally between man and man. Man has a better chance today to do these things than he ever had before; he has more time, more energy, less to fear and less to fight against. If he will give his time and energy which his machines have won for him to making more beautiful things, to finding out more and more about the universe, to removing the causes of quarrels between nations to discovering how to prevent poverty, then I think our civilization would undoubtedly be the greater as it would be the most lasting that there has ever been.

#### Questions:

1. Instead of making machines our servants, the author says they have become our masters. In what sense has this come about? (4)
2. The use of machines has brought us more leisure and more energy. But the author says that this has been a curse rather than a blessing. Why? (4)
3. What exactly is the meaning of 'civilization'? Do you agree with the author's views? (4)
4. 'Making more beautiful things' – what does this expression mean? Make a list of the beautiful things that you would like to make and how you would make them. (4)
5. Mention some plans you may have to prevent poverty in the world. Who would receive your most particular attention, and why? (4)

#### Q4. (a) Correct only FIVE of the following: (5)

- (i) They only work when they have no money.
- (ii) They left the hotel here they had been staying in a motor-car.
- (iii) I cannot by no means allow you to do so.
- (iv) My friend said he never remembered having read a more enjoyable book.
- (v) Going up the hill, and old temple was seen.
- (vi) One day the bird did not perform certain tricks which had thought it to his satisfaction.
- (vii) I was rather impressed by the manner of the orator than by his matter.
- (viii) What an awful weather!

#### (b) Use punctuation marks where needed in the following sentences: (5)

- (i) There is a slavery that no legislation can abolish the slavery of caste.