

26 x 15 300 370 1375 125  
PRÉCIS

Central Superior Services Examination (CSS) 1994

**Passage.**

- Education does not develop autonomously: it tends to be a mirror of society and is seldom at the cutting edge of social change. It is retrospective, even conservative, since it teaches the young what others have experienced and discovered about the world.
- The future of education will be shaped not by educators, but by changes in demography, technology and the family. It sends - to prepare students to live and work in their society - are likely to remain stable, but its means are likely to change dramatically.
- Schools, colleges and universities will be redefined in fundamental ways: who is educated, how they are educated, where they are educated - all are due for upheaval. But their primary responsibility will be much the same as it is now: to teach knowledge of languages, science, history, government, economics, geography, mathematics and the arts, as well as the skills necessary to understand today's problems and to use its technologies. In the decades ahead, there will be a solid consensus that, as Horace Mann, an American educator, wrote in 1846, "Intelligence is a primary ingredient in the wealth of nations". In recognition of the power of this idea, education will be directed purposefully to develop intelligence as a vital national resource." Even as nations recognize the value of education in creating human capital, the institutions that provide education will come under increasing strain. State systems of education may not survive demographic and technological change. Political upheavals in unstable regions and the ease of international travel will ensure a steady flow of immigrants, legal and illegal, from poor nations to rich ones. As tides of immigration sweep across the rich world, the receiving nations have a choice: they can assimilate the newcomers to the home culture, or they can expect a proliferation of cultures within their borders. Early this century, state systems assimilated newcomers and taught them how to fit in. Today social science frowns on assimilation, seeing it as a form of cultural coercion, so state systems of education are likely to eschew cultural imposition. In effect, the state schools may encourage trends that raise doubts about the purpose or necessity of a state system of education". (Diane Ravieh).

Final Draft

## The Education System: Its Dynamics with Society

The author ascribes that education system is dynamic with the social change in society. The social change in society will change the design of education rather than educators. Education prepares students to work for society but its shape gets change with society. The nature and shape of educational institutions will be changed without its aim. Moreover, education will be considered the only source of humans progress. This will bring strains on educational institutions. The state controlled educational institutions will not control the demographic change. The most enormous flow of immigrants will bring cultural changes in native states. The only thing can be done by the state institutions to object the capability of state education system.

(Total words 375)  
written in 118)

## Remarks by Examiner

### In main précis

	Yes	No
1. Main idea is picked	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Main aspect(s) of an idea is/are covered	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Written in student's own language structure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Cohesion/rhythm/organization needs improvement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Spelling(s) mistakes are found	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Need for improvement in grammar	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Is length per Requirement?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### In Title

	Yes	No
1. Title matches with précis/main idea	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Language of title is weak/incorrect	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Length of title as per standard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Marks

Main Précis: \_\_\_\_\_ /15

Title: \_\_\_\_\_ /5

### Remarks

---



---



---



---



---



---



---

## Passage-2

معاشرے میں تبدیلی کے ساتھ ساتھ معاشرتی اصول مسلسل تبدیل ہو رہے ہیں۔ یہ اس طرح دیکھا جا سکتا ہے کہ آجکل کے لوگ ماڈرن لباس پہنتے ہیں، کھل کر اور کبھی کبھی بیہودہ انداز میں بات چیت کرتے ہیں اور ایک دوسرے کے ساتھ ملتے جلتے ہیں۔ مثال کے طور پر، ماضی میں، مردوں کے لیے خواتین کو سڑک پر بلانا قابل قبول سمجھا جاتا تھا۔ تاہم، آج، اس رویے کو بڑے پیمانے پر بے عزتی اور ایذا رسانی سمجھا جاتا ہے۔ یہ صرف ایک مثال ہے کہ کس طرح وقت کے ساتھ سماجی اصول بدل سکتے ہیں

SVO - SOV

Societal principles have been continuously changing with change in society. This can be seen through modern dressing, informal way of talking and meeting with one another. For example, in the past women could be called on road to meet men. This behaviour was accepted to society. Currently, this behaviour is being considered disrespect and inequality towards women. This is an instance that how social principles get change with the passage of time.