

Précis 31: CSS 1992

Write a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title: (20)

Throughout the ages of human development men have been subjected to miseries of two kinds; those imposed by external nature, and, those human beings misguidedly inflicted upon each other. At first, by far the worst evils were those that were due to the environment. Man was a rare species, whose survival was precarious. Without the agility of the monkey, without any coating of fur, he has difficulty in escaping from wild beasts, and in most parts of the world could not endure the winters cold. He had only two biological advantages: the upright posture freed his hands, and intelligence enabled him to transmit experience. Gradually these two advantages gave him supremacy. The numbers of the human species increased beyond those of any other large mammals. But nature could still assert her power by means of flood and famine and pestilence and by exacting from the great majority of mankind incessant toil in the securing of daily bread.

In our own day our bondage to external nature is fast diminishing, as a result of the growth of scientific intelligence. Famines and pestilence still occur, but we know better, year by year, what should be done to prevent them. Hard work is still necessary, but only because we are unwise; given peace and co-operation, we can, whenever we choose to exercise wisdom, be free of many ancient forms of bondage to external nature.

But the evils that inflict upon each other have not diminished in the same degree. There are still wars, oppressions, and hideous cruelties, and greedy men still snatch wealth from those who are less skillful or less ruthless than themselves. Love of power still leads to vast tyrannies, or to mere obstruction when its grosser forms are impossible. And fear deep scarcely conscious fear is still dominant motive in very many lives.

Date: ___/___/20___

Modern Man: Living in Past

Throughout human history, men have faced different challenges, including environment. Unlike other species, men have faced difficulty to protect themselves against monsters and weather. Nevertheless, of these challenges, men have two advantages over the other species. The hands and the intelligence. These two advantages made the man supreme. Regardless of these advantages, the man still manifested the plight of natural disasters in different forms. In contrast, the modern man has conquered these all challenges. However, it is still entangled in the same challenge, but in different form. it is know as war.

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"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. Its ends 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 it technologies. In the decades ahead, there will be a solid consensus that, as Horace Mann, an American educator, wrote in 1886, "(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 system 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 coercion."

Date: ___/___/20___

Future of Education and State System

Digitalization will change the future of education. The ultimate objective of education will be remained.

However, it will change the approach of educational insitities. Suprisingly, the state system of education may not survive this change. Therefore, they see it as form of cultural coercion, they are more likely to avoid it.