

Q1. Make a precis of the given passage and suggest a suitable heading:

We're dealing with a very dramatic and very fundamental paradigm shift here. You may try" to lubricate your' social interactions with personality techniques and skills, but in the process, you may truncate the vital character base. You can't have the fruits without the roots. It's the principle of sequencing: Private victory precedes Public Victory. Self-mastery and self-discipline are the foundation of good relationship with others. Some people say that you have to like yourself before you can like others. I think' that idea has merit but if you don't know yourself, if you don't control yourself, if you don't have mastery over yourself, it's very hard to like yourself, except in some short-term, psych-up, superficial way. Real self-respect comes from dominion over*self from true independence. Independence is an achievement. Inter dependence is a choice only independent people can make. Unless we are willing to achieve real independence, it's foolish to try to develop human relations skills. We might try. We might even have some degree of success when the sun is shining. But when the difficult times come - and they will - We won't have the foundation to keep things together. The most important ingredient we put into any relationship is not what we say or what we do, but what we are. And if our words and our actions come from superficial human relations techniques (the Personality Ethic) rather than from our own inner core (the character Ethic), others will sense that duplicity. We simply won't be able to create and sustain the foundation necessary" for effective interdependence. The techniques and skills that really make a difference in human interaction are the ones that almost naturally flow from a truly independent character. So the place to begin building any relationship is inside ourselves, inside our Circle of Influence, our own character. As we become independent - Proactive, centered in correct principles, value driven and able to organize and execute around the priorities in our life with integrity - we then can choose to become interdependent - capable of building rich, enduring, highly productive relationships with other people.

Title: Formulas for a long-enduring relationship

The author believes that a person may cultivate relationships with personality tactics, but they will not be long-lasting. In such a pursuit, he may reduce the essential character base. For building strong relations, character development is an indispensable requirement. Building strong character necessitates an individual to achieve self-mastery and self-discipline. These two characteristics propel him to exercise authority over self, thereby fetching him true independence. According to the author, achievement of independence provides a person with a choice of interdependence. Without independence, it is unwise to stitch relations with others. Such relations will lack the solid foundation. In any relationship, a person must have an unaffected character. Alternatively, people will discern his duplicity. Thus, building long-enduring and productive relationships begins in a person's own character. Becoming independent enables him to choose to become interdependent.

Total Words = 402

Required words = 134

Words in Pseus = 140

Q # 1... Make a précis of the given passage and suggest a suitable heading: (20 + 5)

It was not so in Greece, where philosophers professed less, and undertook more. Parmenides pondered nebulously over the mystery of knowledge; but the pre-Socratics kept their eyes with fair consistency upon the firm earth, and sought to ferret out its secrets by observation and experience, rather than to create it by exuding dialectic; there were not many introverts among the Greeks. Picture Democritus, the Laughing Philosopher; would he not be perilous company for the dessicated scholastics who have made the disputes about the reality of the external world take the place of medieval discourses on the number of angles that could sit on the point of a pin? Picture Thales, who met the challenge that philosophers were numskulls by "cornering the market" and making a fortune in a year. Picture Anaxagoras, who did the work of Darwin for the Greeks and turned Pericles from a wire-pulling politician into a thinker and a statesman, Picture old Socrates, unafraid of the sun or the stars, gaily corrupting young men and overturning governments; what would he have done to these bespectacled seedless philosophasters who now litter the court of the once great Queen? To Plato, as to these virile predecessors, epistemology was but the vestibule of philosophy, akin to the preliminaries of love; it was pleasant enough for a while, but it was far from the creative consummation that drew wisdom's lover on. Here and there in the shorter dialogues, the Master dallied amorously with the problems of perception, thought, and knowledge; but in his more spacious moments he spread his vision over larger fields, built himself ideal states and brooded over the nature and destiny of man. And finally in Aristotle philosophy was honoured in all her boundless scope and majesty; all her mansions were explored and made beautiful with order; here every problem found a place and every science brought its toll to wisdom. These men knew that the function of philosophy was not to bury herself in the obscure retreats of epistemology, but to come forth bravely into every realm of inquiry, and gather up all knowledge for the coordination and illumination of human character and human life.

Precis: 2006

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Title: The real emense of philosophy

Generally, philosophers in Greece were all focused on accumulation of knowledge. They expressed less and explored more. Parmenides probed the mystery of knowledge; while, pre-Socrates tried to uncover secrets of earth. However, there were many who journey beyond epistemology. Democritus argued about the reality of the external world. Unlike other philosophers, Thales made fortune by 'cornering' the market. Anaxagoras turned wise pulling politician into a thinker and a statesman. Old Socrates courageously confronted corrupting young men and dismantled government. Plato also viewed epistemology as merely a preliminary stage of philosophy. In Aristotle's era, the philosophy ascended to its zenith and achieved all glory. All these men knew that... philosophy was not merely epistemology. It meant to lead inquiry into every realm and amass all knowledge. In essence, philosophy had to coordinate and enlighten character and life of a human.

Total words = 368

Words in Preci = 138