

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Knowledge is acquired when we succeed in fitting a new experience in the system of concepts based upon our old experiences. Understanding comes when we liberate ourselves from the old and so make possible a direct, unmediated contact with the new, the mystery, moment by moment, of our existence. The new is the given on every level of experience – given perceptions, given emotions and thoughts, given states of unstructured awareness, given relationships with things and persons. The old is our home-made system of ideas and word patterns. It is the stock of finished articles fabricated out of the given mystery by memory and analytical reasoning, by habit and automatic associations of accepted notions. Knowledge is primarily knowledge of these finished articles. Understanding is primarily direct awareness of the raw material. Knowledge is always in terms of concepts and can be passed on by means of words or other symbols. Understanding is not conceptual and therefore cannot be passed on. It is an immediate experience, and immediate experience can only be talked about (very inadequately), never shared. Nobody can actually feel another's pain or grief, another's love or joy, or hunger. And similarly no body can experience another's understanding of a given event or situation. There can, of course, be knowledge of such an understanding, and this knowledge may be passed on in speech or writing, or by means of other symbols. Such communicable knowledge is useful as a reminder that there have been specific understandings in the past, and that understanding is at all times possible. But we must always remember that knowledge of understanding is not the same thing as the understanding which is the raw material of that knowledge. It is as different from understanding as the doctor's prescription for pencitin is different from penicillin.

➤ Questions

1. How is knowledge different from understanding?
2. Explain why understanding cannot be passed on.
3. Is the knowledge of understanding possible? If it is, how may it be passed on?

4. How does the author explain that knowledge of understanding is not the same thing as the understanding?
5. How far do you agree with the author in his definitions of knowledge and understanding? Give reasons for your answer.

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1.

Ans: Knowledge is different from understanding because knowledge is **grasped** from the previous earned experiences to achieve the new one. Whereas the understanding has the direct link with ~~new~~ ^{the} new. Knowledge bring new prospect to the old thoughts. Knowledge **achieves** more strong based experience from the old's one, shifting towards new.

Last sentence is poor. Rewrite it.

2.

Ans: Understanding cannot be passed on because they are not conceptual. No-one can sense the feeling of another. Similarly, **nobody** can experience another's understanding of a given event or situation. It has not the ~~pas~~ old experience so, make possible a direct, unmediated contact with the new.

3.

Ans: The knowledge of understanding is possible but not always. This knowledge is possible in speech or writing or by means of other symbols. It has the specific understandings in the past. But we must remember that it is not the same thing as the understanding which is the raw material of that knowledge.

4.

Ans: **explains** The author explain that knowledge of understanding is not the same thing as the understanding that

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the understanding which is the raw material of that knowledge. The author ^{describes} with an example that as the doctor's prescription for pencitin is different from penicillin.

5.

Ans: I completely agree with the author in his definitions of knowledge and understanding. Misconception between knowledge and understanding by the people ~~is~~ is rightly justified by the author.

Subject verb disagreement found.