

~~Title:~~ Middle class status in 9th century

incorrect interpretation

According to author, mid-class status in 9th century was related to the profession of men. Men belonging to ordinary profession and especially traders were not welcomed by other countries during their visits. To compensate this middle class, started giving priority to themselves. Their rise in population brought several changes in consciousness. And they became more concerned about their values from past distressing experiences; by setting examples for lower classes. So, the extent to which they were respected depended upon avoidance of drinking, godlessness, irregularity, self-fishness, noticeable clothing and unnecessary ornamentation.

incoherent

Total Words: 273

Required Words: 91

Precis Words: 91

main idea is picked and discussed but precis is incomplete and incoherent

need improvement in all aspects of precis writing

not satisfactory 6/20

Q1. MAKE A PRÉCIS OF THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE IN ABOUT ONE THIRD OF ITS LENGTH. Suggest a suitable title also. (20)

Besant describing the middle class of the 19th century wrote " In the first place it was for more a class apart. "In no sense did it belong to society. Men in professions of any kind (except in the Army and Navy) could only belong to society by right of birth and family connections; men in trade—bankers were still accounted tradesmen—could not possibly belong to society. That is to say, if they went to live in the country they were not called upon by the county families and in the town they were not admitted by the men into their clubs, or by ladies into their houses... The middle class knew its own place, respected itself, made its own society for itself, and cheerfully accorded to rank the deference due."

Since then, however, the life of the middle classes had undergone great changes as their numbers had swelled and their influence had increased.

Their already well –developed consciousness of their own importance had deepened. More critical than they had been in the past of certain aspects of aristocratic life, they were also more concerned with the plight of the poor and the importance of their own values of society, thrift, hand work, piety and respectability as examples of ideal behavior for the guidance of the lower orders. Above all they were respectable. There were divergences of opinion as to what exactly was respectable and what was not. There were, nevertheless, certain conventions, which were universally recognized: wild and drunker behaviors were certainly not respectable, nor were godlessness or avert promiscuity, not an ill-ordered home life, unconventional manners, self-indulgence or flamboyant clothes and personal adomments.

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