

## **PART-II**

**Q. 2. Write a précis of the following passage and also suggest a suitable title:**

**(20)**

I think modern educational theorists are inclined to attach too much importance to the negative virtue of not interfering with children, and too little to the positive merit of enjoying their company. If you have the sort of liking for children that many people have for horses or dogs, they will be apt to respond to your suggestions, and to accept prohibitions, perhaps with some good-humoured grumbling, but without resentment. It is no use to have the sort of liking that consists in regarding them as a field for valuable social endeavour, or what amounts to the same thing as an outlet for power-impulses. No child will be grateful for an interest in him that springs from the thought that he will have a vote to be secured for your party or a body to be sacrificed to king and country. The desirable sort of interest is that which consists in spontaneous pleasure in the presence of children, without any ulterior purpose. Teachers who have this quality will seldom need to interfere with children's freedom, but will be able to do so, when necessary, without causing psychological damage.

Unfortunately, it is utterly impossible for over-worked teachers to preserve an instinctive liking for children; they are bound to come to feel towards them as the proverbial confectioner's apprentice does towards macaroons. I do not think that education ought to be anyone's whole profession: it should be undertaken for at most two hours a day by people whose remaining hours are spent away from children. The society of the young is fatiguing, especially when strict discipline is avoided. Fatigue, in the end, produces irritation, which is likely to express itself somehow, whatever theories the harassed teacher may have taught himself or herself to believe. The necessary friendliness cannot be preserved by self-control alone. But where it exists, it should be unnecessary to have rules in advance as to how "naughty" children are to be treated, since impulse is likely to lead to the right decision, and almost any decision will be right if the child feels that you like him. No rules, however wise, are a substitute for affection and tact.



Indent the paragraph.

Wrong use of although at the start of sentence.

## Treat Childerm With Genuine Affection

According to the author,

~~One think that~~ modern educational theorists give immense space to negative aspect of not engaging with childerm, little and little positive angle. If ~~one~~ <sup>people</sup> have kind of affection for childerm ~~that~~ many individuals have for pets, <sup>children</sup> those will respond according to ~~one's~~ <sup>their</sup> command without any objection. However, it is not ~~same~~ <sup>valuable</sup> for kids. No child will be ~~thankful~~ for an interest in him that he will be ~~not~~ <sup>not</sup> bank for ~~one's~~ party. ~~Although~~, childerm wants happiness without interest. Moreover, mentors have quality to engage with kids without causing ~~harmful~~ mental stress. ~~Oppositly~~, it is ~~imposible~~ impossible for over-worked tutor to maintain same spirit for childerm. According to the writer, education ~~must~~ should not be a whole profession. It should be for two hours a day, and rest of time <sup>should be</sup> spent away from childerm. Because society of young fatiguing. Fatigue ~~is~~ births irritation. It is unnecessary to have rules for ~~teaching~~ kids. Any ~~decision~~ will be right ~~that~~ childerm. If childerm know that you like him ~~then~~ <sup>every mean</sup> ~~every~~ ~~and~~ will be ~~justified~~ <sup>justifiable</sup>. Rules cannot replce affection.

Avoid cutting.

Mistakes identified.

162  
350