

9. Indict

Accuse, incriminate, Prosecute

10. Protégé

Pupil, dependent

PRÉCIS 3

The official name of our species is homo sapiens; but there are many anthropologists who prefer to think of man as homo Faber-the smith, the maker of tools. It would be possible, I think, to reconcile these two definitions in a third. If man is a knower and an efficient doer, it is only because he is also a talker. In order to be Faber and Sapiens, Homo must first be loquax, the loquacious one. Without language we should merely be hairless chimpanzees. Indeed we should be something much worse. Possessed of a high IQ but no language, we should be like the Yahoos of Gulliver's Travels- Creatures too clever to be guided by instinct, too Self-centered to live in a state of animal grace, and therefore condemned forever, frustrated and malignant, between contented ape hood and aspiring 'humanity'. It was language that made possible the accumulation of knowledge and the broadcasting of information. It was language that permitted the expression of religious insight, the formulation of ethical ideals, the codification to laws. It was language, in a word, that turned us into human beings and gave birth to civilization. (CSS 2002)

Solution

Contrary to the other social scientists, the penman marks the ability of articulation as the most idiosyncratic feature of human race as opposed to its other attributes. Man is insightful and achiever owing to his linguistic capabilities. Without language, he would have been a sheer caricature of a beast, doomed for eternity. Language laid the foundation of compilation and communication of knowledge and provided humans with moral and legislative doctrines, thus, cultivated civilization.

Words in Passage: 190**Words Required: 62****Words in Précis: 73**

Précis Hack: In case the writer starts the passage with negating others' views, we can start our précis with the expression:

Precis

Title:- "Communication: The Distinctive Trait of Humanity"

Contrary to other anthropologists, the writer highlights that communication is only factor that makes man distinct to other species.

Without language man is same as animal who does not care other animals. Language make able to man share his ideas to others. Language provide human to express religious thoughts, morality and legislative doctrines, that gave birth to civilization.

Translation:-

Crown is a very ancient thing and wearing it is considered a sign of distinction.

In Incient times, when man used to live barbaric life and use of clothing was also not very common^{even} at that times the cheiftain tribe would wear a wreath of tree branch over his head. It was customary

among afghan whosoever returned after wining war, would put a palm branch on his head.

According to some historian, the first person who wore a crown was the king of Babylon. It is scripted in Iranian history that king Hoshing was the first who wore a studed crown and after him all subsequent king followed the suit. They would fix jewels to their crown and add stones every year which indicated the age of accession to the throne.

تاج ایک بہت قدیم چیز ہے اور اس کا پہننا امتیاز کی نشانی خیال کیا جاتا ہے۔ قدیم زمانہ میں جب کہ انسان وحشیانہ زندگی بسر کرتا تھا اور لباس کا استعمال بھی بہت زیادہ نہ چلتا تھا، اس وقت بھی قوم کا سردار کسی درخت کی لچکدار شاخ سے پتوں اور پھولوں کے حلقہ بنا کر اپنے سر پر رکھا کرتا تھا۔ افغانیوں میں دستور تھا کہ جو شخص کوئی بڑا معرکہ سر کر کے آتا کھجور کی شاخ اپنے سر پر لگاتا تھا۔ بعض منور خین کا خیال ہے کہ سب سے پہلے جس نے تاج پہنا وہ بابل کا بادشاہ نمرود تھا۔ ایرانیوں کی تاریخ میں لکھا ہے کہ ہوشنگ

بادشاہ نے سب سے پہلے جڑاؤ تاج سر پر رکھا اور اس کے بعد جس قدر بادشاہ ہوئے انہوں نے یہ طریقہ رکھا کہ اپنے تاج میں کوڑیاں لگاتے تھے اور ہر سال کوڑیاں بڑھاتے رہتے تھے جس سے معلوم ہوتا تھا کہ تخت نشینی کو اتنے سال ہوئے۔