

Q.1 Write a Précis of the following passage, suggesting a suitable title: (20+5=25)

One of the fundamental facts about words is that the most useful ones in our language have many meanings; That is partly why they are so useful; they work overtime. Think of all the various things we mean by the word "foot" on different occasions: one of the lower extremities of all human body, a measure of verse, the ground about a tree, twelve inches, the floor in front of the stair. The same is true of nearly every common noun or verb.

Considering the number of ways of taking a particular word, the task of speaking clearly and being understood would seem pretty hopeless if it were not for another very important fact about language. Though a word may have many senses, these senses can be controlled, up to a point, by the context in which the word is used. When we find the word in a particular verbal setting, we can usually decide quite definitely which of the many senses of the word is relevant. If a poet says his verse has three feet, it doesn't occur to you that he could mean it's a yard long or is three legged (unless perhaps you are a critic planning to puncture the poet with a pun about his "lumping verse"). The context rules out these maverick senses quite decisively.

Total = 2220/3 ≈ 740.73

10th Sep - 2024

Poets

① Contextual Meanings of a Word OR

② Meaning of a Word in Different Context.

In our language one word has many meanings. It is very useful in a sense that our word ~~can~~ be used in various. A word "food" could be used on different occasions as, lower extraneous of all human body, twelve inches etc. Moreover, we can use a word in a context of its relevance to a particular verbal setting. If a poet says his verse has three feet, ~~it~~ it doesn't mean a yard ^{10th} or 95 three legged.

Total words = 220

Poet's words = 77

Q.1 Make a Précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title;

(20+5=25)

Climate influences labour not only by enervating the labourer or by invigorating him, but also by the effect it produces on the regularity of his habits. Thus we find that no people living in a very northern latitude has ever possessed that steady and unflinching industry for which the inhabitants of temperate regions are remarkable. In the more northern countries, the severity of the weather, and at some seasons, the efficiency of light, render it impossible for the people to continue their usual out of door employment. The result is that the working classes, being compelled to cease from their ordinary pursuits, are rendered prone to desultory habits, the chain of their industry is, as it were, broken and they lose that impetus which long continued and uninterrupted practices never fails to give. Hence there arises a national character more fitful and capricious than that possessed by a people whose climate permits the regular exercise of their ordinary industry. Indeed so powerful is this principle that we perceive its operations even under the most opposite circumstances. It would be difficult to conceive a greater difference in government, laws, religions, and manners, than that which distinguishes Sweden and Norway. On the one hand, from Spain

Writing 30-minutes

298

27

3 | 2974 Total

Precis Writing

35

and Portugal on the other. But these four countries have one great ²³point in common. In all of them, continued agricultural industry is impracticable. In the two southern countries, labour is interrupted by the dryness of the weather and by the consequent state of the soil. In the northern countries, the same effect is produced by the severity of the winter and the shortages of the days. The consequences are that these four nations, though so different in other respects, are all remarkable for a certain instability and fickleness of character.

National Character in Climatic Effects

Severe climate greatly affect the inhabitants of the northern regions. Due to intense weather or scarcity of light, it is very hard for the people to pursue their daily routine work.

It hampered their regular practices and industry, due to which it becomes difficult for labour force to earn bread and butter for their family. During these circumstances government should provide such facilities that they can survive.

Countries like Sweden, Norway, Spain, and Portugal have one thing common. Their agriculture industry is unworkable. Hence they all share equal national consequent of political instability and fractious character.

Precis = 94 words