

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 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 adornments.

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Topic: Rise of Middle class and their Convergence in Society.

In the 19th century, the middle class was considered inferior to the nobility. Over-time, they recognized their potential and self-worth. They worked hard and developed morality, benevolence and respect in their behavior. Meanwhile, they became more critical of the flaws in aristocratic lifestyles. As a result, they became more sensative and kind toward the poor, even serving as role models for them. However, the negative traits within their own lives were always condemned. In some cases, the middle class was criticized for drinking, disrespecting, godlessness and excessive display in their lifestyles.

Total words in Passage : 276

Precised words : 92

Required words : 98

main idea is picked and discussed
over all content is fine
be careful about basic grammar
need improvement
over all satisfactory
write short titles 8/20

Q1. Make a precise of the following passage in about one third of its length and suggest a suitable heading. (20)

It was not from want of perceiving the beauty of external nature but from the different way of perceiving it, that the early Greeks did not turn their genius to portray, either in colour or in poetry, the outlines, the hues, and contrasts of all fair valley, and hold cliffs, and golden moons, and rosy lawns which their beautiful country affords in lavish abundance.

Primitive people never so far as I know, enjoy when is called the picturesque in nature, wild forests, beetling cliffs, reaches of Alpine snow are with them great hindrances to human intercourse, and difficulties in the way of agriculture. They are furthermore the homes of the enemies of mankind, of the eagle, the wolf, or the tiger, and are most dangerous in times of earthquake or tempest. Hence the grand and striking features of nature are at first looked upon with fear and dislike.

I do not suppose that Greeks different in the respect from other people, except that the frequent occurrence of mountains and forests made agriculture peculiarly difficult and intercourse scanty, thus increasing their dislike for the apparently reckless waste in nature. We have even in Homer a similar feeling as regards the sea, — the sea that proved the source of all their wealth and the condition of most of their greatness. Before they had learned all this, they called it "the unvintagable sea" and looked upon its shore as merely so much waste land. We can, therefore, easily understand, how in the first beginning of Greek art, the representation of wild landscape would find no place, whereas, fruitful fields did not suggest themselves as more than the ordinary background. Art in those days was struggling with material nature to which it felt a certain antagonism.

There was nothing in the social circumstances of the Greeks to produce any revolution in this attitude during their greatest days. The Greek republics were small towns where the pressure of the city life was not felt. But as soon as the days of the Greeks republics were over, the men began to congregate for imperial purposes into Antioch, or Alexandria, or lastly into Rome, than we seek the effect of noise and dust and smoke and turmoil breaking out into the natural longing for rural rest and retirement so that

Topic: Evolving Greek Attitude toward Nature

indent the passage

Primitive Greek people struggled with the challenges of the natural world and largely ignored the blessing of natural landscape.

They viewed the colors of nature as nothing more than a pleasant background. Agriculture was difficult due to vast forests and high mountains, and their homes were not safe.

They lived in a constant fear and hardship, where natural elements became source of hindrance. Earthquakes, storms, dense forests, rugged mountains, and wild animals posed continual threats. As a result, they saw little good in nature. Similarly, the sea was initially disliked for its salty water and its potential to claim lives. Consequently, Greek republics turned to city life. However, even in cities, life was made difficult by noise, dust and pollution. Hence, poets, musicians, preachers and even farmers began to realize the true importance of the natural landscape.

Total words : 419

Required words : 139

precis words : 137

don't break the sentence into many pieces
write a simple sentence with flow

need improvement
rest is fine 8/20

Q2. Read the following passage and answer the questions given at the end in your own words. (20)

Poetry is the language of imagination and the passions. It relates to whatever gives immediate pleasure or pain to human mind. It comes home to the bosoms and business of men: for nothing but what comes home to them in the most general and intelligible shape can be a subject of poetry. Poetry is the universal language which the heart holds with nature and itself. He who has a contempt for poetry cannot have much respect for himself or for anything else. Whatever there is a sense of beauty, or power, or harmony, as in the motion of the waves of the sea, in the growth of a flower, there is a poetry in its birth. If history is a grave study, poetry may be said to be graver, its materials lie deeper, and are spread wider. History treats, for the most part, cumbersome and unwieldy masses of things, the empty cases in which the affairs of the world are packed, under the heads of intrigue or war, in different states, and from century to century but there is no thought or feeling that can have entered into the mind of man which he would be eager to communicate to others, or they would listen to with delight, that is not a fit subject for poetry. It is not a branch of authorship: it is "the stuff of which our life is made". The rest is mere oblivion, a dead letter, for all that is worth remembering in life is the poetry of it. Fear is poetry, hope is poetry, love is poetry; hatred is poetry. Poetry is that fine particle within us that expands, refines, raises our whole being; without "man's life is poor as beasts". In fact, man is a poetical animal. The child is a poet when he first plays hide and seek, or repeats the story of Jack the Giant Killer, the shepherd – boy is a poet when he first crowns his mistress with a garland of flowers; the countryman when he stops he stops to look at the rainbow; the miser when he hugs his gold; the courtier when he builds his hope upon a smile; the vain, the ambitious the proud, the choleric man, the hero and the coward, the beggar and the king, all live in a world of their own making; and the poet does no more than describe what all others think and act. Hazlitt

Questions

- (a) In what sense is poetry the language of the imagination and the passion?
- (b) How is poetry the Universal Language of the heart?
- (c) What is the difference between history and poetry?
- (d) Explain the phrase: "Man is a poetical animal".
- (e) What are some of the actions which Hazlitt calls poetry and its does poet?
- (f) Explain the followings underlined expression in the passage.
 - (i) It relates to whatever gives immediate pleasure or pain to human heart
 - (ii) A sense of beauty, or power, or harmony.
 - (iii) Cumbersome and unwieldy masses of things.
 - (iv) It is the stuff of which our life is made.



- (v) The poet does no more than describe what all others think and act.

(a)

Poetry is the language of hearts. Whatever the heart holds, it could be visualized through poetry. A heart which holds interest of it, will find and try to explores hidden beauty in everything - whether it is world or imagination. Such a heart will feel respect of him for everything. Therefore, poetry is the universal language of hearts.

(b)

History is the deep study of past experiences, unmanaged events, the stories of wars and conspiracies and brief stories of centuries.

History does not covers emotions and nor it tries to communicate with others. Whereas, poetry, is the lively subjects which goes even more deeper and wider than history.

Moreover, it has capacity to express feelings and thoughts to communicate with its readers.

In this way, there is a huge difference between history and poetry.

(e)

Hazlitt explored many actions as poetry and their doers were labelled as "poets" by him. He called child as poet and his actions of hiding and seeking as poetry. He called shepherd as poet and his activity of decorating his ~~body~~ with beautiful flowers as poetry. Moreover, he called miser a poet and his affection towards gold as poetry. Similarly, he labelled courtier as poet and his hoping smile as poetry.

(f) (i)

poetry can be a source of immediate pleasure during the status of satisfaction, achievement and love. Whereas, it can be the source of pain during failure, heartbreak and disease.

(ii)

A poet feels sense of beauty, power or harmony in everything. He can visualize the inert attractiveness of things. He can feel the sense of extreme power of mind. He can also feel the happiness of things when they are going smooth.

(iii)

History is the study of cumbersome and unwieldy masses of things. It explains the details of unmanaged and awkward events of history i.e. wars, famines and diseases/epidemics.

(iv)

It is "stuff of which our life is made" explains that poetry is the fine particle within our lives. It is the basic unit in every field of human life. From sorrow to happiness, from failure to success and from pain to relief, it is the part of our daily life.

(v)

Poet explains the actions and thinking of others. He finds poetry in the hide and seek playing of child. He finds poetry in love of shepherd toward his lady.

SATISFACTORY 9/20