

1998

Date _____ 1 hour

ANSWER 2

PART (i)

TITLE: NEED OF INTELLECTUAL IMPROVEMENT

PART (ii)

Hilarity of spirits → give more spirits/power to work.
Coarse functions → routinely functions ⇒ Author emphasizes to go beyond.
Tired with fatigue → easily fatiguable
Let loose faculties → leave thoughts in search of intellectual improvement

PART (iii)

According to the writer, the cause of the poor man's short life is the poor specially the peasant and laborer work till the power they have. ~~and~~ they type of work they is mostly physical in nature. Hence, they exhaust their bodies and have lack of good nutrition makes their life short.

PART (IV)

The writer ^s favors charity for the poor as they ~~work~~ excessively and have hunger so, charity helps them ~~to~~ get something to eat and gain energy.

PART (V)

The writer compares the present day man with ~~brutes~~ as in ~~present~~ majority persons are unable to ~~broaden~~ their thought process.

PART (VI)

There will be always an inequality of mind ~~among~~ men because everybody ~~is~~ grows in a different ~~era~~, around different people, different in ~~background~~ education and envy ~~has~~ covers him. As a result ^s inequality of mind generates among men.

PART (VII)

The rich neighbor on the other hand have facilities ~~in~~ bulk, though he wastes more. He is arrogant, and he avoids physical work.

help
able

many people to earn and do self help.

Part(VIII)

According to the writer, if everyone would get the knowledge, then the society would promote intellectual improvement.

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— x —

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The Pythagoreans regard good as certain and finite, and evil as boundless and uncertain. There are a thousand ways of missing the bull's eye, only one of hitting it. I am by no means sure that I could induce myself to tell a brazen and deliberate lie even to protect myself from the most obvious and extreme danger. St Augustine said that we are better off in the company of a dog we know than in that of a man whose language we do not understand. Therefore, those of different nations do not regard one another as men and how much less friendly is false speech than silence.

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

Accumulated property treads the powers of thought in the dust, extinguishes the sparks of genius, and reduces the great mass of mankind to be immersed in sordid cares; beside depriving the rich, as we have already said, of the most salubrious and effectual motives to activity. If superfluity were banished, the necessity for the greater part of the manual industry of mankind would be superseded;

and the rest, being amicably shared among all the active and vigorous members of the community, would be burdensome to none. Every man would have a frugal, yet wholesome diet; every man would go forth to that moderate exercise of his corporal functions that would give hilarity to the spirits; none would be made torpid with fatigue, but all would have the leisure to cultivate the kindly and philanthropic affections of the soul and to let loose his faculties in the search of intellectual improvement. What a contrast does this scene present us with the present state of human society, where the peasant and the laborer work till their understandings are benumbed with toil, their sinews contracted and made callous by being forever on the stretch, and their bodies invaded, with infirmities and surrendered to an untimely grave? What is the fruit of this disproportioned and unceasing toil? At evening they return to a family, famished with hunger, exposed half naked to the inclemencies of the sky, hardly sheltered, and denied the slenderest instruction, unless in a few instances, where it is dispensed by the hands of ostentatious charity, and the first lesson communicated is unprincipled servility. All this while their rich neighbor.

How rapid and sublime would be the advances of intellect if all men were admitted into the field of knowledge! At present ninety-nine persons in a hundred are no more excited to any regular exertions of general and curious thought, than the brutes themselves. What would be the state of the public mind in a nation, where all were wise, all had laid aside the shackles of prejudice and implicit faith, all adopted with fearless confidence the suggestions of truth, and the lethargy of the soul was dismissed forever? It is to be presumed that the inequality of mind would in a certain degree be permanent, but it is reasonable to believe that the geniuses of such an age would far surpass the grandest exertions of intellect that are at present known. Genius would not be depressed with false wants and niggardly patronage.

- (i) Suggest an appropriate title for the passage.
- (ii) What does the writer mean by the following expressions? Hilarity of spirit, Corporal functions, Torpid with fatigue, Let loose faculties.
- (iii) What according to the writer is the cause of the poor man's short life?
- (iv) Does the writer favor charity for the poor? Support your answer with the writer's argument.
- (v) How does the writer compare the present day man with brutes?
- (vi) The writer does not state why there will always be an inequality of mind among men, suggest a reason from your own knowledge of human psychology.
- (vii) In the passage, the writer leaves his statement about the rich neighbor incomplete. Draw briefly the contrast the writer had in mind.
- (viii) What according to the writer would promote intellectual improvement?
- (ix) Given another word with similar meaning for Callous, Sinews, Inclemencies, Ostentatious, Benumbed, Salubrious