

Q. 2. Write a précis of the following passage in about 120 words and suggest a suitable title: (20)

During my vacation last May, I had a hard time choosing a tour. Flights to Japan, Hong Kong and Australia are just too common. What I wanted was somewhere exciting and exotic, a place where I could be spared from the holiday tour crowds. I was so happy when John called up, suggesting a trip to Cherokee, a county in the state of Oklahoma. I agreed and went off with the preparation immediately.

We took a flight to Cherokee and visited a town called Qualla Boundary surrounded by magnificent mountain scenery, the town painted a paradise before us. With its Oconaluftee Indian Village reproducing tribal crafts and lifestyles of the 18th century and the outdoor historical pageant *Unto These Hills* playing six times weekly in the summer nights, Qualla Boundary tries to present a brief image of the Cherokee past to the tourists.

Despite the language barrier, we managed to find our way to the souvenir shops with the help of the natives. The shops were filled with rubber tomahawks and colorful traditional war bonnets, made of dyed turkey feathers. Tepees, coneshaped tents made from animal skin, were also pitched near the shops. "Welcome! Want to get anything?" We looked up and saw a middle-aged man smiling at us. We were very surprised by his fluent English. He introduced himself as George and we ended up chatting till lunch time when he invited us for lunch at a nearby coffee shop.

"Sometimes, I've to work from morning to sunset during the tour season. Anyway, this is still better off than being a woodcutter ..." Remembrance weighed heavy on George's mind and he went on to tell us that he used to cut firewood for a living but could hardly make ends meet. We learnt from him that the Cherokees do not depend solely on trade for survival. During the tour off-peak period, the tribe would have to try out other means for income. One of the successful ways is the "Bingo Weekend". On the Friday afternoons of the Bingo weekends, a large bingo hall was opened, attracting huge crowds of people to the various kinds of games like the Super Jackpot and the Warrior Game Special. According to George, these forms of entertainment fetch them great returns.

Our final stop in Qualla Boundary was at the museum where arts, ranging from the simple hand-woven oak baskets to wood and stone carvings of wolves, ravens and other symbols of Cherokee cosmology are displayed.

Back at home, I really missed the place and I would of course look forward to the next trip to another exotic place.

Indent the paragraph.

The author had an interesting trip to Cherokee with his friend John. They visited a town called Qualla Boundary, which had a village. The village had traditional craft. They also met George. He told them about his work and how he struggled to make a living as a woodcutter before. He told Additionally, he explained that the tribe ^{earned} earns money by running popular bingo games. Finally, they visited museum, and saw various aircrafts. Thus, the author enjoyed the experience and looked forward to visiting another interesting place.

Title : An interesting trip to Cherokee

Number of words in precis = 85

Number of words in passage = 134

Too brief. Some ideas missed.

2001

Passage

It was not from want of perceiving the beauty of natural 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 sublimities, the hues, and contrasts of all fair valley, and bold cliffs, and golden moons, and mossy lawns, which their beautiful country affords in lavish abundance. Primitive people never so far as I know, enjoy what 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 its first looked upon with fear and dislike. I do not suppose that Greeks

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different in their respect from
other people, except that
frequent occurrence of mountains
and forests made agriculture
particularly 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
provided the source of all their
wealth and the condition of most
of their greatness. Before they
had learned all this, they called
it, "the untamable sea" and
looked upon its shore as merely
so much waste land. We can, I
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. But in those days —
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 Greek republics were over, the men began to congregate for imperial purposes into Antioch, or Alexandria, or lastly into Rome; then, we seek of the effect of noise and dust and smoke and tumult breaking out into the natural longing for moral rest and retirements so that from Alexander's day -- we find all kinds of authors -- epic poets, lyricist, monelist and preachers -- agreeing in the precise of nature, its rich colours, and its varied sounds.

(3)

7.6

502.

Precis

In earlier times, the ancient Greeks viewed natural beauty as an obstacle to human interaction and agriculture, but later they began to appreciate it. They believed that these places served as habitats for wild animals, and were sources of devastating natural disasters. They disliked the sea and did not include these sceneries in their art. Additionally, their communities were little small towns, isolated from bustling city life. However, after the era of the Greek Republics, people began to migrate to large imperial cities. In these crowded centers, the chaos and dirt of urban life made them desire for peace. Therefore, they later recognized nature's importance and started appreciating its vibrant colors.

Title: The Greeks' Transformation

Towards Nature,

Number of words in Passage: 398

Number of words in Precis: 111