

Q1. The text describes the spiritual desire of man to demand beauty in every thing. Humans can recognise the aesthetics of nature and can impart the same beauty to whatever he make. Furthermore, it also emphasizes the necessity of every soul to own beauty and relate it to his work. But unfortunately, whoever imparts beauty in his work, we think of him as blessed with gifts, although every human has inbuilt abilities to transform his artworks with his essence of exercising beauty.

Q2. The Difference between ordinary man and an artist is that the artist recognise the aesthetic ability of spirit and exercise it in his work. However, ordinary man considers artists and scientists as gifted and not as the one who relates the natural beauty. Thus, ordinary man devoid himself the natural tendency of every soul to exercise beauty.

Q3. We can make our lives beautiful and charming by valuing and satisfying the spiritual need of beauty in whatever we do. We should discover the aesthetics in universe and relate it to our work. Lack of it could lead us to unsatisfied spiritual desire and waste of life.

Q4. When the writer says "Beauty is not an ornament to life", he meant to say that it should be considered as a mere source of pleasure or added work. In contrast, it ~~should~~ is the ~~the~~ integral part of human life and essential ingredient in the recipe of satisfied life, without which our souls will be in danger and eroded.

Q5. Yes, art and beauty affect our practical life and morals. As human appreciates the beauty of nature and value it by preserving it in the form of artwork, museums and monuments. Similarly, man also values the aesthetic part of his soul, which he conveys it to others ~~in~~ ~~the form of~~ by reflecting beauty in his practical life and moral actions. This will not only transform his individual life but also collective life.

MAY

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