



CLASS IX & X
ENGLISH COMPOSITION
LESSON 5
PRECIS WRITING

SOLUTIONS

1. It may be difficult to decide whether a person is loyal or not. Some actions may look disloyal. It's all a questions of one's perception. A clever student may refuse to take the suggestion of his parents to discontinue studies and become an earning member in the family. The son might feel that if he continued his studies for a few more years he would be in a better status to liquidate the family's debts much faster. An irrational father may condemn a son making such a decision. The boy himself may feel the need of some wise person advising his father appropriately. On the other hand, if the boy's parents are in great poverty he may feel that he is being disloyal to them by not going out to work. If by compulsion he does give up his studies and does very well in his work he may feel that his father was right after all.

Ans: Points to be noted:

- a) A person's loyalty or disloyalty is difficult to decide.
- b) A clever student may refuse his parents' suggestion to discontinue studies and start earning.
- c) An irrational father may condemn a son's decision to continue his studies to liquidate the family's debts much faster.
- d) The boy may feel the need of some wise person advising his father.
- e) If the parents are in great poverty, he may feel that he is being disloyal to his parents by not working.
- f) If he does well in his work instead of studying, he may feel that his father was right.

Title: Irrational thoughts of Irrational Parents

It is difficult to decide a person's loyalty or disloyalty. Irrational parent's suggestion to discontinue studies and start earning may be refused by a clever student. And a father may condemn a son's decision to continue his studies to liquidate the family's debts much faster. So the boy feels the need of some wise person to advise his father. On the other hand, if they are in great poverty, the boy may feel that he is being disloyal to his parents by not working. If he does well in his work by discontinuing studies, he may feel that his father was right.



2. Why are there so many kinds of workers in today's cities and towns? Why doesn't everyone of us make the things he wants for himself as people did a long time ago?

Primitive man did just that, he built his own hut, grew his own food, made his own clothing and furnished his little hut with what little he wanted. And he was satisfied; he did not have to depend on any one for food or for any other essentials. He was his own master.

But as wants grew and more and more people started to live together, they discovered the advantage of the division of labour. Since practice makes one perfect, doing the same thing again and again lead to greater speed and efficiency, So today different people are doing different things and no one tries to specialize in too many things.

A result of this division of labour is that in our world we now have specialists in all sorts of things. In the USA young people graduate in dish washing, flower arrangement, interior decoration, hair dressing and so on. An inevitable result is that people know more and more about less and less and work only in their own narrow field of specialization. There are a number of advantages of such a division of labour but there are at least two disadvantages also. First people do not take much interest in each other's work, they are narrow specialists. Secondly, the worker does not get the satisfaction that comes from producing a thing (e.g. a bicycle or a pen); each worker produces a smaller part of the thing and no one is its maker.

Ans: Points to be noted:

Para1: a) Why are there so many kinds of workers in today's cities and towns and why doesn't everyone make the things he wants for himself?

Para2: a) Primitive man made everything he required by himself.

b) He was his own master.

Para3: a) But as population increases, people discovered the advantage of the division of labour.

b) Today, different people are doing different things and no one tries to specialize in too many things.

Para4: a) A result of this division of labour is that in our world we now have specialists in all sort of things.

b) There are a number of advantages and disadvantages of this division.

c) Firstly, people are narrow specialists.



- d) Secondly, the worker does not get the satisfaction that comes from producing a thing.
- e) Each worker produces a smaller part of the thing and no one is its maker.

Title: Division of Labour

Why are there so many kinds of workers in today's cities and towns; why doesn't everyone make the things he wants for himself? But primitive man was his own master as he made everything he required by himself. With the increase of population people discovered the advantage of the division of labour. Today, different people are doing different things without trying to specialize in too many things. As a result, our world has specialists in all sort of things. There are advantages and disadvantages of this division. First, people are narrow specialists and secondly, the worker does not get the satisfaction that comes from producing a thing. Each worker produces a smaller part of the thing and no one is its maker.

3. It is very easy to acquire bad habits such as eating too many sweets or too much food, or drinking too much fluid of any kind, or smoking. The more we do a thing, the more we tend to like doing it and, if we do not continue to do it, we feel unhappy. This is called the force of habit and the force of habit should be fought against.

A thing which may be very good when only done time to time, tend to become very harmful when done too often and too much. This applies even to such good things as work or rest. Some people form a bad habit of working too much, and others of idling too much. The wise man always remembers that this is true about himself, and checks any bad habit. He says to himself, 'I am now becoming idle,' or 'I like too many sweets.' Or 'I smoke too much' and then adds, "I will get myself out of this bad habit at once."

One of the most widely spread bad habits is the use of tobacco. Tobacco is now smoked or chewed by men, often all over the world. It was brought into Europe from America by Sir Walter Raleigh, four centuries ago, and has thence spread everywhere. I very much doubt whether there is any good in the habit, even when tobacco is not used to excess; and it is extremely difficult to get rid of the habit when once it has been formed.



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Alcohol is taken in almost all places of cold climate, and to a very much less extent in hot ones. That, it is taken by people who live in the Himalayan Mountains, but not nearly so much by those who live in the plains of India. Alcohol is not necessary in any way to anybody. Millions of people are beginning to do without it entirely. Once the United States of America passed laws which forbid its manufacture or sale throughout the length and breadth of their country. In India it is not required by the people at all, and should be avoided by them altogether. The regular use of alcohol, even in small quantities, tends to cause mischief in many ways to various organs of the body. It affects the liver, it weakens the mental power, and lessens the general energy of the body.

Ans: Points to be noted:

Para 1: a) Acquiring bad habits is a very easy thing

b) This force of habit should be fought against

Para 2: a) It is good when only done time to time but harmful when done too often and too much.

b) This applies even to such good things as work or rest.

c) The wise man always checks any bad habit.

Para 3: a) One of the most widely spread bad habits is the use of tobacco.

b) It was brought into Europe from America by Sir Walter Raleigh, four centuries ago, and spread everywhere.

c) It is extremely difficult to get rid of the habit when once it has been formed.

Para 4: a) Alcohol is taken in almost all places.

b) Alcohol is not necessary in any way to anybody.

c) Once the United States of America passed laws which forbid its manufacture or sale throughout their country.

d) In India it is not required and should be avoided by them altogether.

e) The regular use of alcohol tends to cause mischief in many ways to various organs of the body.

Title: Effects of Bad Habits

Acquiring bad habits is a very easy thing but it should be fought against. It is good when done time to time but harmful when done too often and too much. This applies even to such good things as work or rest. So, the wise man always checks any bad habit. One of the most widely spread bad habits is the use of tobacco, which was brought into Europe from America by Sir Walter Raleigh, four centuries ago, and spread everywhere. It is extremely difficult to get rid of the habit when once it has been formed. Alcohol, which is not



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necessary in any way to anybody, is taken in almost all places. Once the USA passed laws which forbid its manufacture or sale

throughout their country. In India it is not required and should be avoided by them altogether. The regular use of alcohol tends to cause mischief in many ways to various organs of the body.

4. Self-reliance is the Pilgrim's best staff, the worker's best tool. It is the master key that unlocks all the difficulties of life. "Help yourself and Heaven will help you" is a maxim that receives daily confirmation. He who begins with crutches will generally end with crutches. Helps from within always strengthens, but help from without invariably enfeebles the recipient. It is not in the sheltered garden, but in the rugged Alpine cliff. Where the storms beat most violently, that the toughest plants are reared. It is not by the use of corks, bladders and life buoys that you can learn to swim but by plunging courageously into the waves and buffeting them. To wait until some charitable man passes by to stand with arms folded, sighing for a helping hand, is not the part of any manly mind. The habit of depending upon others should be vigorously resisted, since it tends to weaken the intellectual faculties and paralyse the judgement. The struggle against adverse circumstances has on the contrary, a bracing and strengthening effect, like that of the pure mountain air refreshing an enfeebled frame. This is a lesson which, now-a-days, is not taught in colleges. To us it seems the vice of modern systems of education they lay down too many 'royal roads' to knowledge. Those impediments which formerly compelled the student to think and labour for himself are now most carefully removed and he glides so smoothly along the well – beaten highways that he pauses not to heed the flowers on either side.

Ans: Points to be noted:

- Self-reliance is the Pilgrim's best staff, the worker's best tool and unlocks all the difficulties of life.
- "Help yourself and Heaven will help you" is a maxim that receives daily confirmation.
- Helps from within always strengthens, but help from without invariably enfeebles the recipient.
- The habit of depending upon others should be vigorously resisted, which tends to weaken the intellectual faculties and paralyze the judgment.
- It has a bracing and strengthening effect
- Those impediments which formerly compelled the student to think and labour for himself are now most carefully removed.



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Title: Self-Reliance is the Best

Self-reliance is the Pilgrim's best staff, the worker's best tool and unlocks all the difficulties of life. 'Help yourself and Heaven will help you' is a maxim that receives daily confirmation. Thus, helps from within always strengthens, but help from without invariably enfeebles the recipient. We should not depend upon others as it weakens the intellectual faculties and paralyses the judgement. It has a bracing and strengthening effect. Those impediments which formerly compelled the student to think and labour for himself are now most carefully removed.

5. Interdependence is and ought to be as much the ideal of man as self-sufficiency. Man is a social being. Without interrelation with society he cannot realize his oneness with the universe or could so place himself as to be independent of society, he would be a veritable burden and nuisance to the world. Dependence on society teaches him the lesson of humanity. That man ought to be able to satisfy most of his essential needs himself is obvious; but it is no less obvious that when self-sufficiency is carried to the length of isolating himself from society, it almost amounts to sin. A man cannot become self-sufficient in respect of all the various operations from the growing of cotton to the spinning of the yarn. He has, at some stage or other, to take help from one's own family. Why not from one's neighbours? Otherwise, what is the significance of the great saying, 'The world is my family'?

Ans: Points to be noted:

- a) Interdependence is and ought to be as much the ideal of man as self-sufficiency.
- b) Man is a social being.
- c) Without interrelation with society he cannot realize his oneness with the universe.
- d) He would be a veritable burden and nuisance to the world.
- e) Dependence on society teaches humanity.
- f) The man who is able to satisfy himself is obvious.
- g) But isolating himself from society is a sin.
- h) He has, at some stage, to take help from one's own family. Otherwise, what is the significance of the great saying, "The World is my family"?



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Title: Man's Relation with the Society

Man is a social being. So, he is interrelated with the society to be self-sufficient and without this, he cannot realize his oneness with the universe and would be a veritable burden and nuisance to the world. Dependence on society teaches humanity and obviously satisfies himself. But it is a sin to isolate himself from society. At some stage or other, he has to take help from one's own family otherwise, what is the significance of the great say. "The World is my family"?

6. The most important thing is that we should have freedom of thought. This is not as easy as it sounds, for everyone likes to have this freedom for himself, but is not ready to give it to other when they express different opinions. This is particularly the case when difference of opinion arises on such important matters, as religion or politics, but if we refuse to let other people hold their opinions on these matters and especially if we try to force them to accept our own, progress is impossible. If everyone goes on thinking the same things as his ancestors thought, progress would come to an end, because as the Budha said, 'What a man thinks, he becomes.' So, if we think exactly like what our forefathers thoughts, we shall remain in the condition in which they were. Our thoughts depend a good deal upon what we read and what we talk about. Therefore, if we want to think new thoughts, we must try to study all sides of the topic that comes before us, not content only with what we read in newspaper or what others say.

Ans: Points to be noted

- The most important thing is to have freedom of thought which is not as easy as it sounds
- This happen particularly when difference of opinion arises on important matter as religion or politics.
- If we refuse to let other people hold their opinions and try to force them to accept our own, progress is impossible.
- If everyone thinks like his ancestors, progress would come to an end, as Budha said, "What a man thinks, he becomes".
- Our thoughts depend on a good deal upon what we read and talk about.
- To think new thoughts, we must try to study all sides of the topic that comes before us.



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Title: Freedom of Thought

Freedom of thought, which is not as easy as it sounds, is the most important thing to have. This is particularly the case when difference in opinions on different topics arises but the progress is impossible if we refuse to let other people hold their opinions and try to force them to accept our own. Progress would come to an end, if everyone thinks like his ancestors, as Budha said, “What a man thinks, he becomes”. We must read, talk and study all sides of the topics that comes before us to think new thoughts and have a good deal.

7. Some people think that the aim of education is merely to give knowledge. These people want students to read books, books and do nothing else to add to their knowledge. Others believe that knowledge alone is not enough; only that which enables a man to earn his living can be called education. Such people think that bread is more important than anything else. Still others believe that education should aim solely at making good citizens and good patriots. All these people see only one of the several purposes of education. As a matter of fact, education should aim at all these three things together. It should give men knowledge, make them self-reliant and able to serve others. Education should not produce citizens who, while they love their own freedom, take away the freedom of others. It should produce men who love their own country but who do not want to harm other countries.

Ans: Points to be noted:

- a) Some people think that the aim of education is merely to give knowledge.
- b) Others believe that knowledge alone is not enough, but which enable a man to earn his living is called education.
- c) Still others believe that education should aim solely at making good citizens and good patriots.
- d) But as a matter of fact, education should aim at all these three things together
- e) It should give men knowledge, make them self-reliant and able to serve others.
- f) Education should produce men who love their own country but not harm other countries and take away other's freedom.



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Title: Education and its Aim

Several people are of the opinion that the aim of education is- only to give knowledge; only to enable a man to earn his living; only to make good citizens and good patriots. As a matter of fact, education should aim at all these three things together to give men knowledge, make them self-reliant and able to serve others. Education should produce men who love their own country but not harm other countries and take away other's freedom.

8. One great defect of our civilization is that we do not know what to do with our knowledge. Science has given us powers fit for the gods. Yet we use them like small children.

For example, we do not know how to manage our machines. Machines were made to be man's servants; yet he has grown so dependent on them that they are in a fair way to become his masters. Already most men spend most of their lives looking after and waiting upon machines. They are very stern masters. They must be fed with coal, and given petrol to drink, and oil to wash with and must be kept at the right temperature. If they do not get their meals when they expect them, they grow sulky and refuse to work, or burst with rage, and blow up and spread ruin and destruction all round them. So, we have to wait upon them very attentively and to all that we can to keep them in a good temper. Already we find it difficult either to work or play without the machines and a time may come when they will rule us altogether, just as we rule the animals.

Ans: Points to be noted:

- a) One great defect of our civilization does not know what to do with our knowledge.
- b) Science has given us power fit for the gods.
- c) Machines were made to be man's servants, yet man has depended so much on them that they become his stern masters.
- d) They must be fed, wash and kept at the right temperature
- e) If not, they grow sulky and refuse to work.
- f) So, we have to wait upon them very attentively
- g) Already we find it difficult either to work or play without the machines and a time may come when they will rule us altogether.



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Title: The Gift of Science

Science has given us powers fit for the gods. But our civilization does not know what to do with our knowledge. For example, machines were made to be man's servants, yet man has depended so much on them that they become his stern masters. They must be fed, wash and kept at the right temperature. If not, they grow sulky and refuse to work. So we have to wait upon them very attentively. Without the machines, we find it difficult to work or play and a time may come when they will rule us altogether.

9. There is something radically wrong with the entire structure of human relationship that makes man delight in killing man, whether it be in the name of civilization or religion or anything else. Two wrongs do not make a right; hatred must beget hatred and what is brought into being by violence can and will always be destroyed by greater violence. It is this fundamental truth that men have to bring home to the people in their respective countries. No peace treaties can avail that have revenge as their basis and a self-righteous arrogance and hypocrisy in the so called victors. Women are the natural preservers of life. Life grows from within them. They could make their influence felt if they would be big enough to rise above the walls of narrow nationalism that confine us today. Just as communism calls the workers of the world to unite let the women of the world unite and stake all for a life worth living. Love conquers all things. We have it in us to give, if we can only realize our moral strength and not cooperate with violence in whatsoever form it raises its head.

Ans: Points to be noted:

- The entire structure of human relationship that makes man delight in killing man in the name of civilization or religion or anything else is radically wrong.
- Two wrongs do not make a right, hatred beget hatred, violence destroyed by greater violence.
- No peace treaties can avail that have revenge as their basis and a self-righteous arrogance and hypocrisy in victors.
- Life grows from within women, the natural preserver of life
- They could make their influence to rise above the walls of narrow nationalism that confine us today.
- Let the women of the world unite and stake all for a life worth living.
- Love conquers all things.
- We can realize our moral strength and not cooperate with violence in whatsoever form it raises its head.



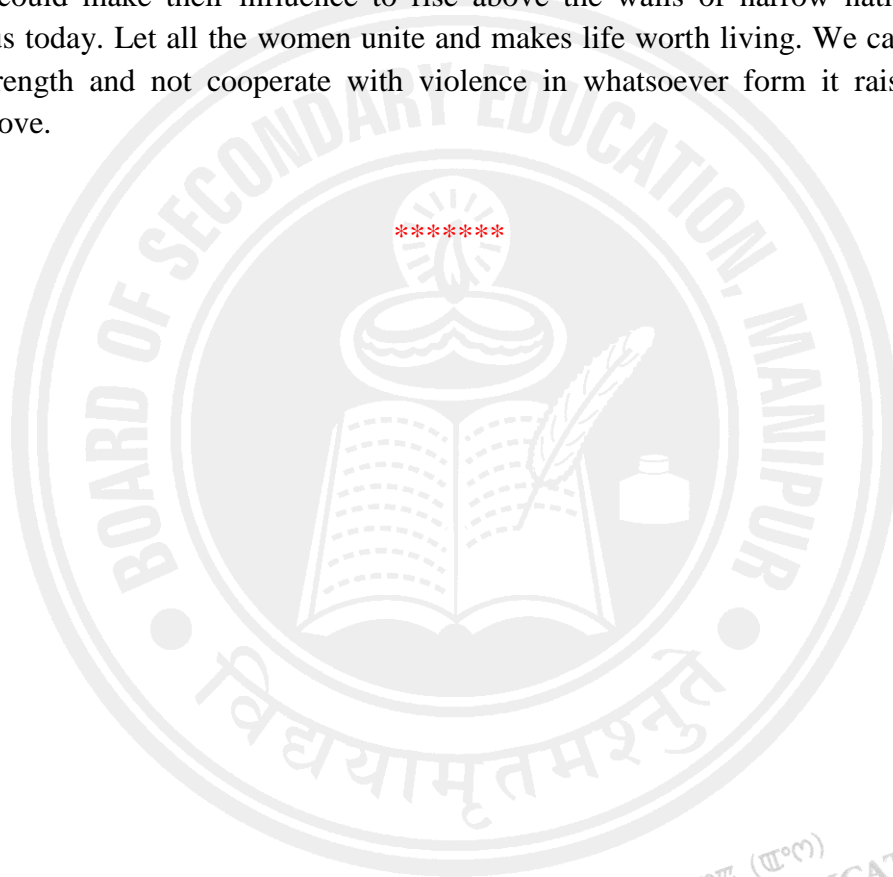
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Title: Women's Impact on Violence

The entire structure of human relationship that makes man delight in killing man in the name of civilization or religion or anything else is radically wrong. Two wrongs do not make a right, hatred begets hatred, violence gets destroyed by greater violence. No peace treaties can be avail through revenge, a self-righteous arrogance and hypocrisy in victors. Women could make their influence to rise above the walls of narrow nationalism that confine us today. Let all the women unite and makes life worth living. We can realise our moral strength and not cooperate with violence in whatsoever form it raises its head, through love.



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