

Roll No.

Total Pages : 07

BT-1/D-22

41039

ENGLISH

HM-101A

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 75

Note : Attempt *Five* questions in all. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Make two words using the following suffixes and prefixes : 15

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1.ic, | 2.al, |
| 3.ee, | 4.ward, |
| 5.logy, | 6. homo....., |
| 7. socio....., | 8. hyper....., |
| 9. bene....., | 10. ab....., |
| 11. an..... | 12. ante..... |
| 13.ity | 14.fy |
| 15. para..... | |

2. Make sentences out of the following phrases given : 15

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Knock out | 2. Fait accompli |
| 3. Couch potato | 4. Faux pas |
| 5. Go Dutch | 6. Fender-bender |
| 7. Hang out | 8. Out of the blue |

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 9. Modus operandi | 10. Double minded |
| 11. Pie in the sky | 12. Herculean Task |
| 13. De Facto | 14. Status Quo |
| 15. Per se | |

3. Correct the following sentences :

15

1. Every student like the teacher.
2. I must to call him immediately.
3. His family members are coming by this train.
4. Neither he nor I is going to do the work.
5. I enjoyed from the movie.
6. Jean Paul Sartre is French philosopher who wrote the book *Being and Nothingness*.
7. When I entered the bedroom, I saw a snake crawling on the ground.
8. My sister and myself are pleased to accept your invitation.
9. In three weeks time we are going to complete the work.
10. He is twenty years old, isn't it ?
11. She can to drive.
12. There are numerous complains; late coming is one among them.
13. The ongoing battle of words between Radha, Shyam and their father hampers the peace of the house.
14. Will you kindly open this knot ?
15. You speak English good.

4. Punctuate the following sentences :

15

1. Hey close the door
2. May I come in
3. Understand you are not allowed in here
4. Go and place it on the table
5. Sorry said Leela after a long pause
6. Claim the prize
7. Stop it
8. They are to send letters to the leaders of charitable organisation
9. Engineers require an advanced knowledge of algebra trigonometry and geometry
10. We have paid our dues we expect all the privileges listed in the contract
11. I need the following articles a glass a cup a jug and a napkin
12. Oh I missed by one mark said Rehan
13. Great we are going out for shopping said Anuradha
14. I want you to see the dress said Ramesh excitedly
15. Bravo you have won the match

5. Write an essay on any *one* of the following topics : 15

1. Racial Discrimination
2. Global Warming
3. Cyber culture
4. Digital India

6. Write a precise of the following passage and suggest a suitable title : 15

Democracy would have been impossible without the printing press. The modern media of mass communication are another fruitful source of education, are being spent on manufacturing weapons of mass annihilation and space exploration, the affluent nations are not prepared to help developing nations on a scale which would make significant impact on their lives. Many civilizations in the past perished because the people recklessly exploited natural resources, exhausted the soil and turned the land into a desert. Impelled by the profit-motive, nations are still recklessly exploiting world resources without giving any serious thought to what would happen a few hundred years hence. When we know that man has to live on this planet for millions of years, this policy of exploiting natural resources and not judiciously conserving them is, to put it mildly, extremely short-sighted. The same short-sightedness is being displayed over population growth. Science has rendered great service to humanity by finding a cure for most diseases, by preventing the outbreak of epidemics which formerly used to kill millions of persons, and by curtailing the death rate in other ways. But unless

men learn to curtail the birth rate as well, we will, before long, be faced with a population explosion. Science has not proved that Malthus was wrong. It has only proved that for some time natural restraints on population in the form of wars, pestilences and famines can be held back. This planet can be made a decent place to live in only if man is wise. Science gives knowledge and power, but not necessarily wisdom.

7. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :

15

Philosophy of Education is a label applied to the study of the purpose, process, nature and ideals of education. It can be considered a branch of both philosophy and education. Education can be defined as the teaching and learning of specific skills, and the imparting of knowledge, judgement and wisdom, and is something broader than the societal institution of education we often speak of. Many educationalists consider it a weak and woolly field, too far removed from the practical applications of the real world to be useful. But philosophers dating back to Plato and the Ancient Greeks have given the area much thought and emphasis, and there is little doubt that their

work has helped shape the practice of education over the millennia.

Plato is the earliest important educational thinker, and education is an essential element in "The Republic" (his most important work on philosophy and political theory, written around 360 B.C.). In it, he advocates some rather extreme methods : removing children from their mothers' care and raising them as wards of the state, and differentiating children suitable to the various castes, the highest receiving the most education, so that they could act as guardians of the city and care for the less able. He believed that education should be holistic, including facts, skills, physical discipline, music and art. Plato believed that talent and intelligence is not distributed genetically and thus is be found in children born to all classes, although his proposed system of selective public education for an educated minority of the population does not really follow a democratic model. Aristotle considered human nature, habit and reason to be equally important forces to be cultivated in education, the ultimate aim of which should be to produce good and virtuous citizens. He proposed that teachers lead their students systematically, and that repetition be used as a key tool to develop good

habits, unlike Socrates' emphasis on questioning his listeners to bring out their own ideas. He emphasized the balancing of the theoretical and practical aspects of subjects taught, among which he explicitly mentions reading, writing, mathematics, music, physical education, literature, history, and a wide range of sciences, as well as play, which he also considered important.

Questions :

1. What is philosophy of education ? 3
2. What is the difference between the approaches of Socrates and Aristotle ? 3
3. Why do educationists consider philosophy a 'weak and woolly' field ? 3
4. Were Plato's beliefs about education democratic ? 3
5. Suggest a suitable title to the above given passage. 3
8. What are the factors that contribute to clear, fluent and effective composition/writing ? Discuss any *three* factors in detail. 15