

FILADELPHIA BIBLE COLLEGE, UDAIPUR, (Accredited by ATA)

Entrance Examination 2023-24

ENGLISH

Time: 2 hr

M.Div -II

Marks: 100

Note: WRITE ALL ANSWERS IN QUESTION PAPER ITSELF. SHEET WILL BE PROVIDED FOR QUESTION NUMBER IVth AND VIth .

Read the questions carefully and **TICK ✓ the correct answer from the options.**

I. Write the correct word from the options given below each sentence. (10 marks)

1. Manu _____ tired.
be is has have

2. " _____ is she?" "She's my friend from Delhi"
Who Why Which What

3. Today is Wednesday. Yesterday it _____ Tuesday.
were is be was

4. It's Thursday today. Tomorrow it _____ Friday.
be was will be will

5. _____ lots of animals in the zoo.
There There is There are There aren't

6. How many people _____ in your family?
are there is there there are there

7. "Has Steve got a sister?" "No, he _____, but he's got two brothers."
has hasn't haven't not

8. Where _____ Suman live?
are is do does

9. _____ to Jaipur on the train yesterday?
Did Mary went Did Mary go Mary go Mary goes

10. Preetam _____ English, Spanish and a bit of French.
speaks speak speaking is speaking

II. Write the correct tenses from the options given: (10 marks)

(1) When the Principal entered the class, a student..... on the blackboard.

- (a) wrote (d) is writing
(b) was writing
(c) writes
- (2) She..... TV when her husband came.
(a) watch (d) watched
(b) was watching
(c) is watching
- (3) He always.....to prove that the earth revolves round the sun.
(a) tried (d) is trying
(b) tries
(c) was trying
- (4) He saw me by chance and.....the car.
(a) stop (d) was stopping
(b) stopped
(c) stops
- (5) How many pegs of wine.....yesterday?
(a) you have drank (d) do you drink
(b) were you drinking
(c) did you drink
- (6) I was watching TV when she.....in.
(a) comes (d) was coming
(b) came
(c) come
- (7) She cut her finger while she.....vegetables.
(a) cutting (d) had cut
(b) was cutting
(c) cut
- (8) She still remembers the day when she first.....to church.
(a) went (d) going
(b) was going
(c) gone
- (9) The train had left before I.....the station.
(a) reach (d) reaches
(b) was reaching
(c) reached
- (10) Had you worked hard, you.....passed?
(a) would (c) would have
(b) will (d) will have

III. How many parts are there in a speech? Write them below. (10 marks)

IV. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follows in not more than 40-50 words (marks 5x6=30).

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, judgment 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 to 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.

During the Medieval period, the idea of Perennialism was first formulated by St. Thomas Aquinas in his work "De Magistro". Perennialism holds that one should teach those things deemed to be of everlasting importance to all people everywhere, namely principles and reasoning, not just facts (which are apt to change over time), and that one should teach first about people, not machines or techniques. It was originally religious in nature, and it was only much later that a theory of secular perennialism developed.

During the Renaissance, the French skeptic Michel de Montaigne (1533 - 1592) was one of the first to critically look at education. Unusually for his time, Montaigne was willing to

question the conventional wisdom of the period, calling into question the whole edifice of the educational system, and the implicit assumption that university-educated philosophers were necessarily wiser than uneducated farm workers, for example.

1. What is the difference between the approaches of Socrates and Aristotle?

2. Why do educationists consider philosophy a ‘weak and woolly’ field?

3. What do you understand by the term ‘Perennialism’, in the context of the given comprehension passage?

4. Were Plato’s beliefs about education democratic? Explain.

5. Why did Aquinas propose a model of education which did not lay much emphasis on facts?

V. Find the adjective in the first sentence and fill the gap with the adverb. (10 marks)

1. Simran is happy. She smiles _____
2. The boy is loud. He shouts _____
3. Her English is fluent. She speaks English _____
4. Our mummy was angry. She spoke to us _____
5. My neighbour is a careless driver. He drives _____
6. The painter is awful. He paints _____
7. Jim is a wonderful piano player. He plays the piano _____
8. This girl is very quiet. She often sneaks out of the house _____
9. She is a good dancer. She dances really _____
10. This exercise is simple. You _____ have to put one word in each space.

VI. Write an essay on ANY ONE of the following: (150-200 words) (marks=30)

- a. Usage of EVM machines for Lok Sabha Elections in India: Blessing or Curse?
- b. Critique Covid-19 pandemic.