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**FILADELPHIA BIBLE COLLEGE**

*An Accredited Member of Asia Theological Association*

**English Entrance Examination – M div 2**

**Subject: English**

**For qualification to English Medium  
Hr**

**Max .Marks: 100 Duration: 2**

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**1. Write the correct word from the options given below each sentence ( 10 marks):**

1. Rahul ..... hungry  
(be / is / has/ have )
2. “ ..... Is he?” “He is my good friend”.  
(Who / why / which / what)
3. Today is Tuesday. Yesterday it ..... Monday.  
(is / was / were / be)
4. It is Thursday today. Tomorrow it ..... Friday.  
(be / was / will / will be)
5. .... lots of stars in the sky.  
(There / is / there are / there / there aren't)
6. How many people ..... In your village?  
(is there / are there / there are / there)
7. “Has Rutha got a brother? No she ..... but she’s got two sisters”  
(has / hasn't/ haven't/ not)
8. Where ..... Ravi live?  
(has / do / does/ is)
9. .... on a train to Delhi yesterday?  
(Did she went / Did she go/ she go/ she goes)
10. John ..... English, Spanish and a bit of French.  
(is speaking, speaks, speak speaking)

**2. Write the correct tense from the options given (10 marks):**

(1) When the Principal entered the class, students..... to each other.

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|-----------------|------------------|
| (a) talked      | (c) talk         |
| (b) was talking | (d) were talking |

(2) He ..... music when his wife came.

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|-------------------|------------------|
| (a) listen        | (c) is listening |
| (b) was listening | (d) listened     |

(3) He always.....to prove that the earth revolves round the sun.

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|-----------|----------------|
| (a) tried | (c) was trying |
| (b) tries | (d) is trying  |

- (4) He saw me by chance and..... walking.  
(a) stop (c) stops  
(b) stopped (d) was stopping
- (5) How many glasses of water.....yesterday?  
(a) you have drank (c) did you drink  
(b) were you drinking (d) do you drink
- (6) I was outside when she..... me for dinner.  
(a) calls (c) is calling  
(b) called (d) was calling
- (7) She cut her finger while she.....out a model.  
(a) cutting (c) cut  
(b) was cutting (d) had cut
- (8) She still remembers the day when she first.....to church.  
(a) went (c) gone  
(b) was going (d) going
- (9) The bus left before I.....the station.  
(a) reach (c) reached  
(b) was reaching (d) reaches
- 10) If you had worked hard, you.....passed?  
(a) would (c) would have  
(b) will (d) will have

**3.How many parts of speech are there? Write them below. (10 marks)**

**4. 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.

**5. Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions in no more than 40-50 words. (5 x 6 = 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?

**6. Write an essay (150 – 200 words) about ONE of the following (30 marks).**

- a) Personal actions to help mitigate the effects of climate change.

OR:

- b) AI – a good thing or bad?