

H.S. 1st Year Test Examination-2022

Goalpara College

ALTERNATIVE ENGLISH

FULL MARKS-50

Time-2 hrs.

1. Read the passage given below and answer the following question : 2x5=10

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 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 it a weak and wooly 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 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 goods habits, unlike Socrates' emphasis on questioning hi slisteners 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.

- i) what is the difference between the approaches of Socrates and Aristotle ?
- ii) why do educationists consider philosophy a ' weak and wooly' field ?
- iii) What do you understand by the term 'Perennialism', in the context of the given comprehension passage ?
- iv) Were Plato's beliefs about education democratic ?
- v) Why did Aquinas propose a model of education which did not lay much emphasis on facts ?

2. Read the following stanzas and answer any one of the following

a) Out-did the sparkling waves in glee;

A poet could not be but gay,

In such a jocund company !

I gazed-and gazed- but little thought

What wealth the show to me had brought.

(3)

- i) Who is the "I" here ? 1
ii) What does the word "waves" refer to here ? 1
iii) What is the meaning of the word sparkling ? 1
iv) Describe the 'wealth' mentioned in the above lines. How does the 'wealth' benefit the speaker ? 2

OR

b) And he smote upon the door again a second time ;

'Is there anybody there ?' he said.

But no one descended to the Traveller ;

No head from the leaf-fringed sill

Learned over and looked into his grey eyes,

Where he stood perplexed and still.

But only a host of phantom listeners

That dwelt in the lone house then

Stood listening in the quiet of the moonlight

To that voice from the world of men :

- i) What did the traveler ask while knocking at the door ? 1
ii) Who are the listeners to the traveler's call ? 1
iii) What time of day is described in the poem ? Mention one word from the poem which suggests the time. 3

3. Answer *any one* of the following questions : 5x1=5

- i) What impact do the daffodils have on speaker's mind ?
ii) Describe some of the faces that a modern man wears as described by Gabriel Okara in "Once upon a time".

4. Answer *any one* of the following questions : 1x3=3

- i. What happens to the poet of "Daffodils" when he is in a "vacant or pensive mood" ?
ii. Why does the poet invoke the God of May in the poem 'When Autumn Came' ?
iii. What disturbs the bird in its nest in the poem 'When Autumn Came' ??
iv. What does the father in 'Once upon a time' want to be ?

5. Answer to following :

“You’re getting married, I hear!” said one of his friends to Pyotr Petrovich Milkin at the summer ball. “Where are you going to throw your stage party?”

- i) What is a stag party? 1
 ii) How does Pyotr react to his friends query? 1
 iii) Describe the situation which leads to Pyotr’s friends asking this question. 3

6. Answer any one of the following : 5x1=5

- i) Attempt a character sketch of councilor Kondrashkin.
 ii) What is biodiversity? Why is it important in our lives?

7. Make sentences with any two pairs of words to illustrate the difference in meaning between them. 2x2=4

Meddle, Medal; Soul, sole; Accept, Except; Loan, Lone.

8. Fill in the blanks with the suitable form of the verb given in brackets.

(Any three):

1x3=3

- a) I _____ (not/like) flying.
 b) You can’t _____ (park) your car outside the hospital.
 c) Water _____ (cover) most of the Earth’s surface.
 d) I always enjoy _____ (visit) friends.

9. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.

1x3=3

- a) My contract has been extended _____ another year.
 b) I usually stay at home _____ night.
 c) We are living for London _____ Sunday.

10. Write a paragraph in about 100 to 200 words on any one of the following 1x7=7

- a) Facebook (b) Your favourite book
 c) Your favourite player (d) pandemic 2020-2021
