



# UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

B.S. 4 Years Program / Fourth Semester – 2020

Paper: English-IV (English for Practical Aims)

Course Code: ENG-212 / ENG-22104 Part – I (Compulsory) Time: 15 Min. Marks: 10

Roll No. in Fig. ....

Roll No. in Words. ....

Signature of Supdt.: .....

**ATTEMPT THIS PAPER ON THIS QUESTION SHEET ONLY.**

**Division of marks is given in front of each question.**

**This Paper will be collected back after expiry of time limit mentioned above.**

**Q.1. Encircle the right Synonym. Cutting and overwriting is not allowed. (10x1=10)**

1) Sustenance

a) Stubborn    b) beggary    c) defend    d) means of livelihood

2) atheist

a) quarrelsome    b) one who does not believe in diety    c) Religious    d) nasty

3) Attribute

a) deprive    b) punishment    c) trial    d) resulting from

4) Transgress

a) to violate    b) magnify    c) to obey    d) to emphasize

5) Malign

a) to speak good about someone    b) to speak bad about someone    c) freedom    d) plain

6) Tribute

a) mixed    b) acknowledge    c) pulling a vehicle    d) twist

7) Assumption

a) To predict    b) to obey    c) to assure    d) accidental

8) innovation

a) something new    b) loss    c) steal    d) resolution

9) Malevolent

a) expressing bad will    b) expressing good will    c) sympathetic    d) Kind

10) interruption

a) hindrance    b) smooth    c) commencement    d) beginning



**ATTEMPT THIS (SUBJECTIVE) ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED**

**Q.2. Write short answers to the following: (4x5=20)**

- a) Explain the difference between a CV and a Cover letter?. (5 marks)
- b) Explain briefly the types of interviews. ( 5 marks)
- c) Explain briefly the parts of a cover letter?.( 5 marks)
- d) What is a follow up letter? ( 5 marks)

**Q.3. Give brief answers to the following. (3x10=30)**

- a) Write an essay on any one of the following topics.( 10 marks) ( word Limit: 500 words)

internet influence on Kids    Pollution                      Popularity of Junk food

- b) Write a follow up letter to the people of an organisation reminding them about the upcoming meeting that was scheduled several months back.. ( 10 marks)

- c) Read the following paragraph and answer the questions given at the end.( 10 marks)

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 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.

Q1.What is the difference between the approaches of Socrates and Aristotle?( 2 marks)

Q.2.Why do educationists consider philosophy a 'weak and woolly' field?( 2marks)

Q3.What do you understand by the term 'Perennialism', in the context of the given comprehension passage? ( 2 marks)

Q4.Were Plato's beliefs about education democratic?( 2 marks)

Q5.Why did Aquinas propose a model of education which did not lay much emphasis on facts?( 2 marks)