CP–192	CPE–01

CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH EXAMINATION — DECEMBER, 2019.

BASIC ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Time : 3 hours   Maximum marks : 100

Answer ALL questions.

1. Write an essay in about 50 words on the following topic : $(1 \times 20 = 20)$

    Can development and environment protection go together?

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions below : $(1 \times 20 = 20)$

    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.

(a) What is the difference between the approaches of Socrates and Aristotle? (4)

(b) Why do educationists consider philosophy a 'weak and woolly' field? Explain. (4)

(c) What do you understand by the term 'Perennialism', in the context of the given comprehension passage? (4)

(d) Were Plato's beliefs about education democratic? Elucidate. (4)

(e) Why did Aquinas propose a model of education which did not lay much emphasis on facts? (4)

3. Rewrite as directed : (5 × 5 = 25)

(a) Identify the error in the following sentences and correct them. (5)

(i) Either my neighbour or her children is coming for dinner.

(ii) One of the boys are missing.

(iii) As we were late so we apologised.

(iv) Many students has turned up for the seminar.

(v) It takes me a hour to reach the temple.

(b) Change the following active sentences into passive voice. (5)

(i) She has written a novel.

(ii) I gave him a book for his birthday.

(iii) Someone has cleaned the windows.

(iv) The child is eating bananas.

(v) The master punished the servant.

(c) Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions.
(5)

(i) I have been living here ————— ten years.

(ii) I bought many things ————— my stay in New York.

(iii) Don't be late ————— school.

(iv) Are you the new student ————— India?

(v) Jeni goes to office early ————— Tuesdays.

(d) Fill in the blanks with an appropriate tense form. (5)

(i) If I knew what he wanted, I ——————— this. (would not permit/ would not have permitted).

(ii) My sister ——————— plays for television. (write/writes)

(iii) I ——————— English for twelve years. (am teaching/have been teaching)

(iv) Every morning she ——————— up early and gets ready for work. (is waking/wakes)

(v) The moon ——————— around the earth. (has revolved/revolves)

(e) Fill in the blanks with a suitable article. (5)

(i) My mother is ——————— honest woman.

(ii) Have you finished reading ——————— book you borrowed last week?

(iii) Rani is ——————— most intelligent student in the class.

(iv) India is ——————— largest democracy in the world.

(v) Please give me ——————— bottle of water.

4. Write précis for the following passage :(1 × 15 = 15)

The chief object of the repetitive form of advertisement is to help people to remember the product. The general principle is similar to that followed by Bajaj Automotives Ltd: "You just can't beat a Bajaj". The repetition of a phrase, the inclusion of a trade name or a trade mark in every advertisement; is intended to impress upon the mind of the reader/listener that name or phrase or picture. The response sought by the advertiser is achieved when a customer enters a shop for, say, toothpaste. To the shop-keeper's question, "Any particular brand, please?, the customer gives the reply that is in his mind, not necessarily because he has arrived at a decision by any process of reasoning, nor because some strong feeling has been aroused for some particular brand, but simply because he has repeatedly seen the name, and it is associated in his mind with the idea of a good toothpaste. Some trade names become so common that they displace the true name of the commodity itself, such as 'vaseline', the well-known trade name for 'petroleum jelly'. Advertisements which have relied on repetition have, in the past, proved very powerful, but with the increased variety of proprietary articles and

products intended for the same purpose, this kind of advertising is losing some of its value because of the confusion of names that arise in a customer's mind when he wishes to buy, say, cigarettes, tobacco, soap, chocolates, tea and other goods which are widely used.

5. Write dialogue to the following situation.
$(1 \times 20 = 20)$

Write a dialogue between two friends about the importance of reading the newspaper.

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