

# **COLLEGE OF TEACHER EDUCATION (PGT)**

**BOYCE ROAD, LAITUMKHRAH**

**SHILLONG – 793003**

**NAAC, Accredited with CGPA of 2.81 at B Grade**

## **ENTRANCE TEST**

**(WRITTEN)**

**To**

**THE TWO YEAR B.Ed COURSE**

**ACADEMIC SESSION**

**2022 – 2024**

**DATE: 11<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2022**

## **SECTION – I**

# **SUBJECT COMPETENCY - LANGUAGE**

**CANDIDATE'S CODE NO:**

**SECTION - I****SUBJECT COMPETENCE: LANGUAGE****(Total Marks: 15)**

**Read the following passage and tick the correct answer from the given option(1x5=5)**

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.

**Tick the correct answer from the given option**

**Q1. What is the difference between the approaches of Socrates and Aristotle?**

- a) Aristotle felt the need for repetition to develop good habits in students; Socrates felt that students need to be constantly questioned
- b) Aristotle felt the need for rote-learning; Socrates emphasized on dialogic learning
- c) There was no difference
- d) Aristotle emphasized on the importance of paying attention to human nature; Socrates emphasized upon science

**Q2. Why do educationists consider philosophy a 'weak and woolly' field?**

- a) It is not practically applicable
- b) Its theoretical concepts are easily understood
- c) It is irrelevant for education
- d) None of the above

**Q3. What do you understand by the term 'Perennialism', in the context of the given comprehension passage?**

- a) It refers to something which is of ceaseless importance



- b) It refers to something which is quite unnecessary
- c) It refers to something which is abstract and theoretical
- d) It refers to something which existed in the past and no longer exists now

**Q4. Were Plato's beliefs about education democratic?**

- a) He believed that only the rich have the right to acquire education
- b) Yes
- c) He believed that only a select few are meant to attend schools
- d) He believed that all pupils are not talented

**Q5. Why did Aquinas propose a model of education which did not lay much emphasis on facts?**

- a) Facts are not important
- b) Facts do not lead to holistic education
- c) Facts change with the changing times
- d) Facts are frozen in time

**Fill in the blanks with suitable articles. (1/2x3=1.5)**

Q6. .... higher you climb, the colder it gets.

- a) A
- b) An
- c) The
- d) No article

Q7. She is ..... untidy girl.

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the
- d) No article

Q8. I have already spent ..... few rupees I had

- a) a

- b) an
- c) the
- d) No article

**Q9 to Q13. Rearrange the following sentences to make a meaningful paragraph. (1x5=5)**

**Tick the correct answer from the given option**

**Q9.**

1. It dislodged the green spectacles from Denton's nose, and for a moment his eyes were exposed.
2. To Oliver it was fun, but Denton evidently did not relish it.
3. He replaced them hurriedly, but not in time. Oliver's sharp eyes detected him.
4. The road was a bad one, jolting the vehicle without mercy.
5. At last one jolt came, nearly overturning the conveyance.

Options – (a) 42531                      (b) 34521                      (c) 42513                      (d) 54213

**Q10.**

1. With the passage of time, vices become more apparent and virtues become objects of jealousy and envy, thereby causing contempt and hatred in the hearts of each other.
2. They become familiar with not only strengths but also weaknesses of each other's characters.
3. Generally, people think that familiarity should breed love, mutual understanding and tolerance.
4. They expect that coming together of two persons should bring them closer and forge the bond of kinship between them.
5. But when two persons come closer, they come to know not only strengths but also weaknesses of each other's character.

Options – (a) 24135                      (b) 34521                      (c) 32154                      (d) 23415

**Q11.**

1. It has been so from time immemorial.
2. It is necessary to have a library
3. Library is a centre of learning
4. The selected books should enchant us
5. our teachers had their libraries

Options – (a) 42513                      (b) 31524                      (c) 12345                      (d) 23145

**Q12.**

1. If they are dissatisfied, they have a cause to complain.
2. Rather they are an embodiment of patience.
3. Teachers ought to set an example.
4. Yet they should exercise restraint
5. Patience is one of the greatest virtues

Options – (a) 32145                      (b) 54321                      (c) 12345                      (d) 31425

Q13.

1. Rather they should be medium of instruction.
2. They would never be replaced by some other language.
3. Such an arrangement would give diversity.
4. The official language should be regional language.

Options – (a) 4213                      (b) 1234                      (c) 2143                      (d) 3142

**Q14. Choose the correct preposition by underlining the preposition. (1/2x3=1.5)**

- a) The girl was feeling hot so she jumped into the pool.
- b) I have placed the cup of tea on shelfe.
- c) Adam dwells at a far-off village.

**Q15. Give the meaning of the following idioms. (1/2x4=2)**

- a) a bosom friend -
- b) nip in the bud –
- c) to play ducks and drakes –
- d) bury the hatchet –