

9. Prepare a report on the higher education system, its challenges and opportunities for career growth. (15)
10. Prepare notes on the passage given above. (15)

[This question paper contains 8 printed pages.]

Your Roll No.....

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Name of the Paper : English A-AECC

Name of the Course : English

Semester : I

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 75

**Instructions for Candidates**

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
2. Students will attempt 3 questions from Part A and three from Part B.

**Part A**

Read the following passage and answer any three of the questions given after the passage:

(10×3=30)

Did you know that humans aren't the only species that use language? Bees communicate by dancing. Whales talk to each other by singing. And some apes talk to humans by using American Sign Language. Meet Koko: a female gorilla born at the San Francisco Zoo on July 4th, 1971. Koko learned sign language from her trainer, Dr. Penny Patterson. Patterson began teaching sign language to Koko in 1972, when Koko was one year old. Koko must have been a good student, because two years later she moved onto the Stanford University campus with Dr. Patterson. Koko continued to learn on the campus until 1976. That's when she began living full-time with Patterson's group, the Gorilla Foundation. Patterson and Koko's relationship has blossomed ever since. Dr. Patterson says that Koko has mastered sign language. She says that Koko knows over 1,000 words, and that Koko makes up new words. For example, Koko didn't know the sign for ring, so she signed the words finger and bracelet. Dr. Patterson thinks that this shows meaningful and constructive use of language.

assumption that university-educated philosophers were necessarily wiser than uneducated farm workers.

6. You have been invited to speak on the kind of education that is most beneficial to human beings. Write a speech on this topic.
7. You have been asked by your magazine editor to interview Plato, the philosopher. Write the interview questions you wish to ask and the responses to them too. (15)
8. Your friend and you are discussing the thoughts of different philosophers on education.

Write a dialogue about your discussion in which you favor Socrates and Montaigne and your friend favors Aristotle and Aquinas. (15)

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.

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. 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. For example, he called into question the whole edifice of the educational system, and the implicit

1. Comprehension Questions:

(i) Other than humans, who uses language to communicate? (2)

(ii) Who is Koko and what has she learned from Dr Patterson? (3)

(iii) Give opposites of the following words: (5)

Female; student; blossomed; constructive; new

2. Using ideas from the above passage and your own, write 2 paragraphs on the use of language to communicate. (10)

3. Identify and explain two examples of nonverbal communication from the above passage. (10)



4. You are Dr Patterson. Write a letter to your friend telling her/him about your experiences with the female gorilla Koko. (10)
5. Write a summary of the above passage in about 60 words. (10)

### Part B

**Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: (15×3=45)**

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.). He believed that education should be holistic, including facts, skills, physical discipline, music and art. 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

P.T.O.