

SHRIMATHI DEVKUNVAR NANALAL BHATT VAISHNAV COLLEGE FOR WOMEN  
(AUTONOMOUS)

(Affiliated to the University of Madras and Re-accredited with 'A+' Grade by NAAC)  
Chromepet, Chennai — 600 044.

B.A./B.Sc./B.Com./BCA/BBA/B.Voc. END SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS NOVEMBER-2022  
SEMESTER - I

**20UGEFC1001 - General English-I**

Total Duration : 2 Hrs 30 Mins.

Total Marks : 60

### Section A

Answer any **SIX** questions ( $6 \times 5 = 30$  Marks)

1. How Jawaharlal Nehru, brought the use of the term "Unity in Diversity".
2. Discuss the form & literary devices used by Keats in 'La Belle Dame Sans Merci'.
3. What type of poem is "Ode on Solitude"? Describe 'a happy man' according to the poet Alexander Pope.
4. Analyse the title of the play 'The Pie and the Tart'.
5. Present a summary of Anita Desai's. The Devoted Son.
6. Relate the words to the Synonyms.  
A. Contest - Thrive  
B. Proper - Match  
C. Apex - Mysterious  
D. Fun - Zenith  
E. Occult - savage
7. Examine the use of comic elements and effects on Lady Gregory's Play - Spread the News.
8. Elaborate the Characterization of the narrator in Raymond Carver's "Cathedral".

### Section B

Answer any **THREE** questions ( $3 \times 10 = 30$  Marks)

9. Analyse James Thurber, "University Lays" and highlight the features of personal narrative employed.
10. Shaw says the best English is one which the receiver, the listener understands. It is ideally correct English-Explain.
11. Read the passage and answer the question that follows.

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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.

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**20UGEFC1001 - General English-I**

- a) What is the difference between the approaches of Socrates and Aristotle?
  - b) Why do educationists consider philosophy a 'weak and woolly' field?
  - c) What do you understand by the term 'Perennialism', in the context of the given comprehension passage?
  - d) Were Plato's beliefs about education democratic?
  - e) Give a suitable title for the passage.
12. Bring out the moral of the story The Roman Image.
13. Attempt a critical appreciation of The Refund.

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