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Total No. of Pages : 03

Total No. of Questions : 18

BAJMC, PIT (2020 Batch) (Sem.-1)

ENGLISH

Subject Code : UC/BTHU-103-19

M.Code : 77263

Time : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 60

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. **SECTION-A** is **COMPULSORY** consisting of **TEN** questions carrying **TWO** marks each.
2. **SECTION-B** contains **FIVE** questions carrying **FIVE** marks each and students have to attempt any **FOUR** questions.
3. **SECTION-C** contains **THREE** questions carrying **TEN** marks each and students have to attempt any **TWO** questions.

SECTION-A

Answer briefly :

1. Define Literary Texts.
2. What is non-verbal communication?
3. List some features of social communication.
4. What is close reading?
5. What should we bear in mind while making translating a passage?
6. How do we interpret a text?
7. Write a note on group communication.
8. What should we bear in mind while making notes?
9. Clarify the difference between formal and informal communication.
10. Explain some strategies to overcome barriers to communication.

SECTION-B

11. Draft a report on sports day organized by your institution. Imagine details.
12. Explain various types of barriers to communication.

- 13. Summarize the following paragraph (about one third). Also suggest a suitable heading.**

Nationalism, of course, is a curious phenomenon which at a certain stage in a country's history gives life, growth and unity but, at the same time, it has a tendency to limit one, because one thinks of one's country as something different from the rest of the world. One's perspective changes and one is continuously thinking of one's own struggles and virtues and failing to the exclusion of other thoughts. The result is that the same nationalism which is the symbol of growth for a people becomes a symbol of the cessation of that growth in the mind. Nationalism, when it becomes successful, sometimes goes on spreading in an aggressive way and becomes a danger internationally. Whatever line of thought you follow, you arrive at the conclusion that some kind of balance must be found. Otherwise, something that was good can turn into evil. Culture, which is essentially good becomes not only static but aggressive and something that breeds conflict and hatred when looked at from a wrong point of view. How are you to find a balance, I don't know. Apart from the political and economic problems of the age, perhaps that is the greatest problem today because behind it there is a tremendous search for something which it cannot find. We turn to economic theories because they have undoubted importance. It is folly to talk of culture or even of God when human beings starve and die. Before one can talk about anything else one must provide the normal essentials of life to human beings. That is where economics comes in. Human beings today are not in the mood to tolerate this suffering and starvation and inequality when they see that the burden is not equally shared. Others profit while they only bear the burden.

- 14. Translate the following passage into Hindi/Punjabi :**

Opera refers to a dramatic art form, originating in Europe, in which the emotional content is conveyed to the audience as much through music, both vocal and instrumental, as it is through the lyrics. By contrast, in musical theater an actor's dramatic performance is primary, and the music plays a lesser role. The drama in opera is presented using the primary elements of theater such as scenery, costumes, and acting. However, the words of the opera, or libretto, are sung rather than spoken. The singers are accompanied by a musical ensemble ranging from a small instrumental ensemble to a full symphonic orchestra.

15. Explain briefly various theories of communication.

SECTION-C

16. Explain various modes and types of communication.

- 17. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

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.

Questions :

1. How can education be defined?
 2. What do many educationalists consider?
 3. What was the approach of Plato?
 4. What was the approach of Aristotle?
 5. Use the following in meaningful sentences: virtuous, genetically
18. Draft a business letter complaining about the defective computers and printers supplied by HCL Computers Limited, Mumbai. Invent necessary details.

NOTE: Disclosure of Identity by writing Mobile No. or Making of passing request on any page of Answer Sheet will lead to UMC against the Student.