

Roll No.

Total No. of Pages : 05

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MECM (2015 & Onwards) (Sem.-1)  
BASICS OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR  
Subject Code : MECM-105  
M.Code : 28005

Time : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 60

INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES :

1. SECTION-A is COMPULSORY carrying Twenty marks.
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

- 1) Answer the following questions according to the directions given :
- A) Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verbs given in the brackets.
- a. The speaker of the house ..... (finish) her term in May next year.
  - b. The explorer ..... (explain) the latest discovery regarding pyramids in Egypt in his research.
  - c. The leader ..... (vanish) from the city, when protests began against him on the streets.
  - d. Dr Jahangir ..... (present) his ongoing research on sexist language last week.
  - e. Before annual exams the students ..... (participate) in many extracurricular activities.
- B) Name the part of speech of each italicized word in the following sentences :
- a. Still waters run deep.
  - b. He still lives in that house.
  - c. The crowd was very big.
  - d. We all love honesty.
  - e. My love is like a red rose.

C) Use each of the following adjectives in a sentence:

- a. Industrious
- b. Polite c.
- Foolish d.
- Dutiful e.
- Certain

D) Fill in the blanks as with the most appropriate given options :

- a. The majority accepted the ..... proposal. (Later / latter)
- b. His ..... brother is in the Indian Civil Services. (older/elder)
- c. He walked out without ..... ceremony. (farther/further)
- d. No ..... reasons were given.. (farther/further)
- e. The burglar was taken to the ..... police station. (Nearest/ next)

## SECTION-B

2. Rewrite the following sentences improving the arrangement :

- a. For sale, a piano, the property of a musician, with carved legs.
- b. Sometime you will see an alligator, lying in the sunshine, eight feet long.
- c. All the courtiers told the Queen how beautiful she was all day long.
- d. He killed the sparrow which was eating some crumbs with a gun.
- e. The captain took the things which the gods provided with thankful good humour.

3. Punctuate the following passages using appropriate punctuation marks wherever required:

a. running a massive enterprise is tricky business being a woman and being at the helm of such an empire makes the situation all the more difficult to handle says apporva tandon the ceo of silkways Designers, New Delhi.

b. One day walking up the hill I said to Friday do you not wish yourself in your own country again yes he said what would you do then said I would you turn wild and eat man's flesh again he looked full of concern and shaking his head said no

4. Report the following in indirect speech : “Sweet child,” he answered, “do not fret, for I can make you happier here than ever you could have been on the earth; I will give you beautiful things to play with, which a queen would envy. Rubies and diamonds shall be your toys, and your plates shall be of gold. All the beautiful things you see, belong to me, for I am king of this rich underworld.” But she only replied, “I was happy playing with the pebbles on the seashore, and I care only for the sparkle of the little waves on the shining sand. Here there are no flowers, no sun,” and she wept anew. Write a paragraph on “Value of Discipline in life”. Write the corrected form of
  5. the following sentences : a. India has won both the one day and the test serieses. b. The
  6. government machineries are employed in the rescue operations.
- c. I bought three dozens bananas.
- d. Yesterday afternoon I lied on the couch in front of the television.
- e. The good train derailed on its way to Delhi

#### SECTION-C

7. Read the Parargraph given below and provide transitional /connecting devices and develop on the idea given :  
One of the challenges of having your parents and kids with you is to choose the role that you should perform. You are parents. You are kids. You have kids. These two roles clash. Confusion arises. You start playing confusing roles. You start parenting your parents. You parent your kids. You develop the habit of doing that. Your parents want to parent you. They want to see you as parents. Some parents like that. Some don't. They require that. They are parents. You get frustrated. You think; what am I? A parent? A child?
8. Write a persuasive essay on the topic, “Technology creates more problems than it solves”.
9. Read the following paragraph and answer the following questions :  
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 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.

Questions :

- A) 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

- B) 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
- C) 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
- D) 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
- E) 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

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.