



Sanjay Ghodawat University, Kolhapur
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Year and Program: 2018-19 F.Y. B. Sc

Course Title- English Communication

Department- Common to All

Course Code- AES 101

Examination: End

Semester – I

Day and Date- Wednesday
29-05-2019

Semester Exam

Time: 3 hrs. 2:30 to 5:30 pm

Max Marks: 100

Instructions:

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1	Answer any Three	Mark s	Bloom' s Level	CO
		15		
a)	Explain the Seven C's of Written communication.	5	L2	CO1
b)	What are the advantages and limitations of oral communication as compared to the written form?	5	L2	CO1
c)	"Everyone in a communication situation is both an originator and receiver of information." Discuss the statement explaining the essential elements of Communication.	5	L2	CO1
d)	What do you understand by barriers to communication? Explain some important barriers to communication.	5	L2	CO1
Q.2	Do as Directed	15		
a)	Change the voice: (any four)	05	L3	CO2
	1. The Principal patted me.			
	2. Change the voice.			
	3. The first ball almost knocked the wicket.			
	4. The Indian Cricket Team was lead by Kapil.			
	5. The velvet box was opened by her.			
	6. I'll smash you.			
	7. E – mail can be sent by you.			
b)	Identify the Synonyms of the following (any Two)	02	L3	CO2
	1. Build			
	2. Beautiful			
	3. Adversity			

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- c) Identify the Antonyms of the following (any Two) 02 L3
1. Clockwise
 2. Beautiful
 3. hope
- d) Use the following words and prepare Sentences in Simple Present Tense (any four) 04 L3 CO2
1. Clockwise
 2. Beautiful
 3. Hope
 4. Earth
 5. Mother
 6. Available
- e) Identify the type of sentence as simple, complex or compound. (any two) 02 L3 CO2
1. She entered the classroom singing..
 2. Mary was confused. She remained silent.
 3. Take this pen or that pencil.

Q.3 Answer the following 20

- a) Messers Bansal Construction Co. Paharganj, New Delhi wishes to place an order for variety of paints with Asian Paints Ltd., Noida. They need these paints very urgently. As the purchase officer of the company, prepare an order clearly mentioning the mode of transport and the method of payment. (write in Block Style) 10 L 2 CO4
- b) Write a Reply to the above letter on behalf of the Asian Paints Ltd., Noida thanking them for the their order and assure them that their order will be executed to their full satisfaction. (write in Indented) 10 L2 CO1

Q.4 Answer any Three 15

- a) Explain the components of formal letter. 05 L2 CO4
- b) Explain Email writing. 05 CO3
- c) Identify the importance of Preperation phase while preparing for Presentation 05 L4
- d) Discuss some of the important factors that make a speech interesting and impressive. 05 L4

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Q.5 Answer any two

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- a) Identify and Explain 3SQR Reading Technique and its importance in comprehension. 07 L2 CO3
- b) Read the following passage and answer the questions. 07 L2 CO5

Philosophy of Education is a label applied to the study of the purpose, process, nature and ideals of education. 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.

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.

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

- 1) Aristotle felt the need for repetition to develop good habits in students; Socrates felt that students

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need to be constantly questioned

- 2) Aristotle felt the need for rote-learning; Socrates emphasized on dialogic learning
- 3) There was no difference
- 4) 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?

- 1) It is not practically applicable
- 2) Its theoretical concepts are easily understood
- 3) It is irrelevant for education
- 4) None of the above

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

- 1) It refers to something which is of ceaseless importance
- 2) It refers to something which is quite unnecessary
- 3) It refers to something which is abstract and theoretical
- 4) It refers to something which existed in the past and no longer exists now

Q4. Were Plato's beliefs about education democratic?

- 1) He believed that only the rich have the right to acquire education
- 2) Yes
- 3) He believed that only a select few are meant to attend schools
- 4) 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?

- 1) Facts are not important
- 2) Facts do not lead to holistic education
- 3) Facts change with the changing times
- 4) Facts are frozen in time

Q 6. write a sentence using this Phrase "distributed genetically".

Q 7. Write Antonyms of the word "secular".

Q. 6

Answer any Three

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- a) Translate the passage from English to Hindi/Marathi

07

L2

CO3

Education is the process of facilitating learning, or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, and habits. Educational methods include storytelling, discussion, teaching, training, and directed research. Education frequently takes place under the guidance of educators, however learners may also educate themselves. Education can take place in formal or informal settings and any experience that has a formative effect on the way one thinks, feels, or acts may be considered educational. The methodology of teaching is called pedagogy. Formal education is commonly divided formally into such stages as preschool or kindergarten, primary school, secondary school and then college, university, or apprenticeship. A right to education has been recognized by some governments and the United Nations. In most regions, education is compulsory up to a certain age.

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b) Translate the passage from Hindi to English

07 L2 CO3

एलोरा या एल्लोरा (मूल नाम वेरुल) एक पुरातात्विक स्थल है, जो भारत में औरंगाबाद, महाराष्ट्र से 30 कि॰मि॰ (18.6 मील) की दूरी पर स्थित है। इन्हें राष्ट्रकूट वंश के शासकों द्वारा बनवाया गया था। अपनी स्मारक गुफाओं के लिए प्रसिद्ध, एलोरा युनेस्को द्वारा घोषित एक विश्व धरोहर स्थल है।

एलोरा भारतीय पाषाण शिल्प स्थापत्य कला का सार है, यहाँ 34 'गुफाएँ' हैं जो असल में एक ऊर्ध्वाधर खड़ी चरणाद्रि पर्वत का एक फ़लक है। इसमें हिन्दू, बौद्ध और जैन गुफा मन्दिर बने हैं। ये पाँचवीं और दसवीं शताब्दी में बने थे। यहाँ 12 बौद्ध गुफाएँ (1-12), 17 हिन्दू गुफाएँ (13-29) और 5 जैन गुफाएँ (30-34) हैं। ये सभी आस-पास बनीं हैं और अपने निर्माण काल की धार्मिक सौहार्द को दर्शाती हैं।

एलोरा के 34 मठ और मंदिर औरंगाबाद के निकट 2 कि॰मि॰ के क्षेत्र में फैले हैं, इन्हें ऊँची बेसाल्ट की खड़ी चट्टानों की दीवारों को काट कर बनाया गया है। दुर्गम पहाड़ियों वाला एलोरा 600 से 1000 ईसवी के काल का है, यह प्राचीन भारतीय सभ्यता का जीवन्त प्रदर्शन करता है। बौद्ध, हिन्दू और जैन धर्म को भी समर्पित पवित्र स्थान एलोरा परिसर न केवल अद्वितीय कलात्मक सृजन और एक तकनीकी उत्कृष्टता है, बल्कि यह प्राचीन भारत के धैर्यवान चरित्र की व्याख्या भी करता है।^[1] यह यूनेस्को की विश्व विरासत में शामिल है।

c) Translate the passage from hindi to English

07 L2 CO3

अजंता गुफाएँ महाराष्ट्र, भारत में स्थित तकरीबन २९ चट्टानों को काटकर बना बौद्ध स्मारक गुफाएँ जो द्वितीय शताब्दी ई॰पू॰ के हैं। यहाँ बौद्ध धर्म से सम्बन्धित चित्रण एवम् शिल्पकारी के उत्कृष्ट नमूने मिलते हैं। इनके साथ ही सजीव चित्रण भी मिलते हैं। यह गुफाएँ अजंता नामक गाँव के सन्निकट ही स्थित है, जो कि महाराष्ट्र के औरंगाबाद जिले में है। (निर्देशांक: 20° 30' उ॰ 75° 40' पू॰) अजंता गुफाएँ सन् 1983 से युनेस्को की विश्व धरोहर स्थल घोषित है।"

"नैशनल ज्याॅग्राफिक" के अनुसार: आस्था का बहाव ऐसा था कि प्रतीत होता है, जैसे शताब्दियों तक अजंता समेत, लगभग सभी बौद्ध मंदिर, हिन्दू राजाओं के शासन और आश्रय के अधीन बनवाये गये हों

अजंता का मठ जैसा समूह है, जिसमें कई विहार (मठ आवासीय) एवं चैत्य गृह हैं (स्तूप स्मारक हॉल), जो कि दो चरणों में बने हैं। प्रथम चरण को गलती से हीनयानचरण कहा गया है, जो कि बौद्ध धर्म के हीनयान मत से सम्बन्धित है। वस्तुतः हिनायान स्थविरवाद के लिए एक शब्द है, जिसमें बुद्ध की मूर्त रूप से कोई निषेध नहीं है। अजंता की गुफा संख्या 9, 10, 12, 13 15ए (अंतिम गुफा को 1956 में ही खोजा गया और अभी तक संख्यित नहीं किया गया है।) को इस चरण में खोजा गया था। इन खुदाइयों में बुद्ध को स्तूप या मठ रूप में दर्शित किया गया है।

d) Write the summary of the following Extract.

07 L2 CO3

Among predatory dinosaurs, few flesh-eaters were bigger, faster and nastier than the "tyrant lizard" of popular imagination, the Tyrannosaurus Rex. At least, that is what we have been led to believe. Now research suggests that, far from being the Ferrari of dinosaurs, Tyrannosaurus Rex, whose ferocious reputation has fascinated generations of schoolchildren, was in fact a cumbersome creature with a usual running speed of twenty-five kilometers an hour. This is a mere snail's pace compared with modern animals such as the cheetah. Unlike some of the predators of today's African savannah, which can change direction almost immediately, the dinosaur would have had to turn slowly or risk tumbling over. And while a human can spin forty-five degrees in a twentieth of a second, a Tyrannosaurus would have taken as much as two seconds, as it would have been hampered by its long tail. Thankfully, however, all its prey, such as triceratops, would have been afflicted with the same lack of speed and agility. The findings were reached after researchers used computer modeling and biomechanical calculations to work out the dinosaur's speed, agility and weight.

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