

Q.2 Make a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title.

(20)

Perhaps, in the western civilization, it was the circumnavigation of the world that first planted the seeds of global community, for a flat world has margins whereas the model of a globe suggests that there are no edges and that we are all connected to by its very geometry. There is a sense, then, that we have always wanted the world to be a global village and that McLuhan is simply working on this ideal of community itself. Mondo says about McLuhan: "Reading McLuhan is like reading Shakespeare – you keep stumbling on phrases that you thought were clichés, only the guy made them up". It could be argued that far from making it up, McLuhan is simply naming an already present concept. By writing about a global village he is creating a greater awareness of that concept and this in turn strengthens the ideal in people's minds. It seems that it is the ideal that is the 'message' and McLuhan statements are the message. As he wishes: "The electronic age has sealed the entire human family into a single global tribe".

But if we disentangle ourselves from the way McLuhan would like to see the world, it seems likely that the world was circumnavigated with more imperial purpose in mind. Technology is still used today to help us understand our environment and in doing so, makes us more able to predict it and control it. Just as the discoveries of the new world brought back their own accounts, the media through which we hear of events and the way in which we hear and see them is mediated by those who run the corporations that pay for these technologies. We see that what is considered 'important' for us to see, and these decisions are often far from our hands. McLuhan writes: Today electronics and automation make mandatory that everybody adjust to the vast global environment as if it were his little hometown. But little home towns still have sheriffs who don't want to strangers in town, and there is a sense that the technology that is to connect people together is also used to exclude people who are seen as not being able to give anything to the community or who perhaps do not share their right values (i.e. those of the greater community). If the 'global village' is run by a certain set of values, it would not be so much an integrated community as an assimilated one, and this carries with it the 'Big Brother' society.

Q.2

Myth of global connectivity

In western communities, the idea of global connectivity was introduced by circumnavigation of the world. It showed that the world is connected by its geometry. It is believed that individuals always wanted to be connected with each other, authors like McLuhan only brought this desire to the forefront. McLuhan states that technology ultimately connected the world. Yet, removing the lens of McLuhan's understanding, technology was developed for colonial missions. Technology in the connected world is used to help understand everything happening around the world. Yet, connected communities also have law enforcement agencies which

Day: _____

Date: _____

do not allow new people to enter..

Advancement in technology connects and isolates those who do not contribute to society. The connected world requires acceptance of values and customs. It serves as an overarching force, guiding the population.

Total words (418)

Written word (139)

Q.3 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end. (20)

There is a sense in which the aim of education must be the same in all societies. Two hundred years from now there will be no one alive in the world that is alive today. Yet the sum total of human skill and knowledge will probably not be less than today. It would almost certainly be greater. And this is so because a large part of educational process by which we pass on from one generation what has been learned and achieved by the previous generations. The continuity and growth of society is obviously dependent in this way upon education, both formal and informal. If each generation had to learn for itself what had been learnt by its predecessor, no sort of intellectual or social would be possible and present society would be little different from the society of the old stone age. But this basic aim of education is so general and so fundamental that is hardly given conscious recognition as an educational purpose. It is rather to be classed as the most important social function of education and is matter of interest to the sociologist rather than to the educational theorists. Education does this job in any society and the specific way in which it does it will vary from one society to another. When we speak in ordinary way about the aims of education, we are interested rather in the specific goals set by the nature of society and the purpose of its members.

Questions:

- Q.1 What does the writer mean by "the sum total of human skill and knowledge?" (05)
- Q.2 How education causes the growth of the society? (05)
- Q.3 In what way the aims of education are related to a society and its members. (05)
- Q.4 Write down the crux of the passage in your own words. (05)
- Q.4 (a) Correct any FIVE of the following sentences. (05)

Q.3 Comprehension

Q.1 The author by the "sum total of human skill and knowledge" means the skills and knowledge held by the total population of the world at the time. It include formal and informal knowledge and skills of all sort.

2. According to the author education promotes growth in society through continuation of knowledge transfer from one generation to another. Throughout this process individuals continue to add to their knowledge leading to further growth. Author states that transfer of informal and formal knowledge allows people build on the knowledge rather than acquiring it from scratch.

3. The basic aim of society and education is transfer of knowledge from one generation to another. If each generation had to start from zero we would not be different from humans from stone ages. Therefore, the basic aim is transfer of formal and informal education onto the next generation.

4. The crux of the passage is that the goal of education should be same in all societies.

In a couple of hundred years later while the present population will not be present, the skills and knowledge held by individuals will have improved. This will be due to transfer of knowledge.

This should be promoted as it also transfer of knowledge rather than acquiring knowledge from zero.

However, this process will differ from society to society yet the goal will remain the same to achieve the goals set by society and its members.