

CSS 1987

**Q.2.** Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given at the end:

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 who is alive today. Yet the sum total of human skill and knowledge will probably not be less than is today. It will almost certainly be greater. And that this is so is due in large part of the educational process

by which we pass on to one generation what has been learned and achieved by 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 learned by its predecessor, no sort of intellectual or social development would be possible and present state of 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 it 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 a matter of interest to the sociologist rather than to the educational theorist. 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.)

The educational system of any society is more or less elaborate social mechanism designed to bring about in the persons submitted to it certain skills and attitudes that are judged to be useful and desirable in the society.)

### Questions:

1. How is the continuity and growth of society dependent upon education?
2. In what way the aims of education are related with a society and its members?
3. What important does the writer give to the education system of a society?

## Comprehension:- (1987)

### Ans 1: Continuity and growth of society:-

↳ Time being ambulatory, never stops, and with each passing second, everything is changing. World has become revolutionized and human has become more ~~exultate~~ elite. Those, who are alive today, will be replaced by more skillful and educated individuals. Education will be more portentous and modernized. Since education is being transferred from generation to generation, but the coming ~~education~~ generation would be more advanced intellectually, and technologically as well.

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### Ans 2: Aims of education and members of society:-

↳ The purpose of education is to make people emandate, and embolden them to emancipate from the chains of ignoance. The aim of education is to hammer into certain skills and attitudes in human, which are covetable for society.

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### Ans 3: Importance of education:-

The writer has given plenty importance of education. With advancement, education will be more amplified. The society will be advanced, intellectually, and also technologically. World will become more decipherable. Education will inculcate certain skills and attitudes which would be more favourable for the society.

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CSS 1988

**Q.2. Read the following passage and answer any two questions given at the end: (20)**

Another intellectual defect of almost all teaching, except the highest grade of university tuition, is that it encourages docility and the belief that definite answers are known on questions which are legitimate matters of debate. I remember an occasion when a number of us were discussing which was the best of Shakespeare's plays. Most of us were concerned in advancing arguments for unconventional opinions but a clear young man, who from the elementary schools, had lately risen to the university, informed us, as a fact of which we were unaccountably ignorant, that Hamlet is the best of Shakespeare's plays. After this the subject was closed. Every clergyman in America knows why Rome fell; it was owing to the corruption of morals depicted by Juvenile and Petronius. The fact that morals became exemplary about two centuries before the fall of the western Empire is unknown or ignored. English children are taught one view of the French Revolution, French children are taught another; neither is true but in each case it would be highly imprudent to disagree with the teacher, and few fell any inclination to do so. Teacher ought to encourage intelligent disagreement on the part of their pupils, even urging them to read books have opinions opposed to that much education consists in the instilling of unfounded dogmas in place of spirit of inquiry. The result, not necessarily from any fault in the teacher, but from curriculum which demands too much apparent knowledge with a consequent need to haste and definitions.

**Questions:**

1. What is the main defect of teaching? Describe in your own words.
2. What are the causes of the instilling of unfounded dogmas in the mind of students?
3. Briefly describe the main points presented by the writer of this passage.

\* Q1:- The major defect of teaching is to encourage docility, which means the quality of being quiet. Along with it, children are persuaded that absolute answers of every question are present, So they need not to question about reasoning. They should accept things as such, quietly. Children are kept destitute of developing intellectual skills, leading them to diminution of their mental growth. This all is due to not letting them ponder over the reasoning, and persuading them to keep quiet.\*

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Q2:- One of the causes of inculcating unfounded dogmas in the mind of students is ethnocentricity and patriotism. In history, different events happened and every nation has its own views about these events, but children are <sup>not</sup> being urged to read books and develop their own opinions. Rather they face strong disagreement from part of teachers, instead of spirit of inquiry.



③ Ans:-

The writer has presented major points about the flaws in teaching methods and curriculum. The students are encouraged to accept the things as they are and not let them question about the reasoning. Students face disagreement from teacher's side instead of spirit of inquiry. On the other hand, writer has also mentioned how patriotism and nationalism cause inculcation of unfounded dogmas. Teacher should encourage students to read books to develop their own opinions rather than following the curriculum blindly.

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**Q.2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end:**

(20)

“TEACHING, more even than most other professions, has been transformed during the last hundred years from a small, highly skilled profession concerned, with a minority of the population, to a large and important branch of the public service, the profession has a great and honourable tradition, extending from the dawn of history until recent times, but any teacher in the modern world who allows himself to be inspired by the ideal of his function to teach what he thinks, but, to instill such beliefs and prejudices as are taught useful by his explorers. In former days a teacher was expected to be a man of exceptional knowledge or wisdom, to whose words men would do well to attend. In antiquity, teachers were not an organized profession, and no control was exercised over what they taught. It is true that they were often punished afterwards for their subversive doctrines. Socrates was put to death and Plato is said to have been thrown into prison, but such incidents did not interfere with the spread of their doctrines. Any man who has the genuine impulse of the teacher will be more anxious to survive in his books than in the flesh. A feeling of intellectual independence is essential to the proper fulfillment of the teacher's functions, since it is his business to instill what he can of knowledge and reasonableness into the process of forming public opinion.

In our more highly organized world we face a problem. Something called education is given to everybody, usually by the State. The teacher has thus become, in the vast majority of cases, a civil servant obliged to carry out the best of men who have not his learning, who have no experience of dealing with the young, and whose only attitude towards education is that of the propagandist.”

**Questions:**

1. What change has occurred in the profession of teaching during the last hundred years?
2. What do you consider to be the basic functions of a teacher in the olden days?
3. What handicaps does modern teacher face as compared to the teachers in the olden days?



## ↳ Comprehension 1989:-

↳ Q1: Teaching profession has been changed during last hundred years. It has now become important branch of public service. In past this profession was not organized and there was no control over teachers, but today, the profession has become more organized and structured. It has now become one of the important pillar of service to humanity.

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↳ Q2: In primeval days, teacher was thought to be a man of phenomenal and unprecedented knowledge. Teachers were free, and no control was exercised upon them. He was thought to inculcate the knowledge and reasonableness, so that students or their pupils could develop public opinions.

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↳ Q3: In ancient times, teachers were not submissive to any authority. They were not under the control of any power, rather they were free. They could taught what they wanted to. Still they were punished for their subversive doctrines. But in modern times, teachers are not that much free. They are being controlled by an authority. They are considered state servants. They have become more propagandists rather than a teacher.

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