

A D Patel Institute of Technology
VALLABH VIDYANAGAR
SECOND INTERNAL TEST

L&CS

Date 18-10-2008

Max. Marks : 20

Time: 8.00 am - 9.00 am

Q.1 What are the barriers to the process of communication? Explain with examples. [04]

Q.2 On behalf of an educational institute, write a letter of inquiry to the Satyam Computers Pvt. Ltd. for installation of 20 desktop computers in a newly opened laboratory. [04]

OR

Prepare your Resume as a fresher for the post of a sales executive in a private banking firm.

Q.3 Write short note (any two). [04]

1. Levels of communication 2. Non-verbal communication

3.Importance of feedback

Q.4 Do as directed. [3]

Give nouns : betray, move

Give verbs : height, loss

Give adjectives : justice, loss

Q.5 Read the following passage and answer the questions. [5]

One finds oneself rebelling against a very controlled approach to education with its restrictions of centralization and, at the same time, against the liberal chaos that can at time prevail. There is a constant struggle between both camps of educational divide, a struggle which invariably creates a jumbled mixture of educational provision. This is not to say that what is provided is totally unaccepted. Far from it.

In the educational world, picking and choosing from different theories, i.e. eclecticism is frowned upon by the theoretical purist, irrespective of which of the two above camps they belong to. The pragmatists i.e. practical classroom teachers know that they have to jump from one teaching method to another, trying out new ones and discarding the old. But they frequently return to the tried and trusted techniques, sometimes with a fresh insight. Experienced teachers know that there is not just one method, but that people learn in many different ways.

Some learners use a single method, but the most sophisticated employ different techniques, picking and even adapting any approach to suit their needs, while a not-so-effective learner stick to a limited repertoire or even one method. The practicalities of the real world demands, however, that students and trainers in every field be eclectic.

Having a larger repertoire of strategies for learning, the sophisticated student advances at an exponential rate, as the different strategies he or she uses help, cross-fertilize each-other. It is dangerous to exclude one particular technique in teaching, as the one-size-fits-all principle does not work effectively. It may deprive a weaker student of the only tool he or she may be able to use, and deny the more effective learner an extra mechanism.

Q-1 Which two camps/approaches in the field of education have been referred to in this passage?

Q-2 How do practical classroom teachers work?

Q-3 "A learner should stick to any one technique of learning." Is this view correct in the light of this passage?

Q-4 What is the meaning of "one-size-fits-all principle" in this passage? Is it having Positive connotation here or a negative one?

Q-5 Summarises the topic of the passage in one sentence.