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BLI-225

**BACHELOR'S DEGREE IN LIBRARY
AND INFORMATION SCIENCE
(REVISED) (BLIS)**

Term-End Examination

December, 2025

BLI-225 : COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

Note : *Answer all questions.*

1. Make a telephone conversation for the given
situation : 10

Your boss has asked you to make a call to
Mr. Sahu's office to find out whether they

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P. T. O.

have received delivery of books/periodicals/
etc.

2. What do the following body gestures
indicate ? 10

- (a) Tilted head
- (b) Stroking chin
- (c) Brisk, erect walk
- (d) Rubbing eyes
- (e) Sitting legs apart

3. Use the following words to make sentences
that brings out their meaning (any *five*) : 10

- (a) Transmit
- (b) Indifference
- (c) Nuisance
- (d) Inadvertently

- (e) Prone
 - (f) Assess
4. You are the Deputy Librarian of the central library. Write a circular on the book collection drive to be organized on the weekend. Try and make humble request to the people to donate books. 10
5. Draft a letter to the manager of a Publishing house seeking information regarding the availability of some books and journals. Do make queries about the price and the availability of these books and journals. 10
6. Make an inquiry to the Director of a printing press, seeking permission to visit the press along with a group of students as a part of their study tour. 10

7. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : 10

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, judgement and wisdom and is something broader than the societal institution of education we often speak of.

Many educationists 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”. In it, he advocates some rather extreme methods; removing children from their mother’s care and raising them as wards of the state, and differentiating children suitable to various roles, 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.

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.

Questions :

- (i) What is philosophy of education used to refer to ?
- (ii) What methods does Plato advocate ?
- (iii) According to Aristotle, what was the ultimate aim of education ?
- (iv) According to Aristotle, how can the ultimate aim of education be achieved ?
- (v) Education can be defined as broader than the societal institution of education that is generally spoken of. Comment.

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