



## **FINAL ASSESSMENT**

### **Reading skills**

#### ➤ **Final assessment for reading skills**

In this activity you will be shown a paragraph, for reading. You have to consider below points for attempting this session.

- You have to read the whole paragraph.
- You have to record the video while reading the paragraph.
- Make sure that you read the paragraph precisely.
- Pronunciations should be clear.
- You will be assessed for Clarity, Command, and Consistency while reading.
- Make sure that you are completing the paragraph within 2.40 min – 3.00 min.
- If you complete paragraph before 2.40 min or exceed reading more than 3.00 min. You won't qualify this section. Therefore make sure that you complete within the given time.
- You have to upload the file for final assessment, once completed.
- You have to score minimum 7 point to qualify this section.

**BEST OF LUCK**



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

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, 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" (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



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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. It was originally religious in nature, and it was only much later that a theory of secular perennials developed.