

2014

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Paper-I

Time allowed : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 200

- Note :** (i) All questions are Compulsory.
(ii) Marks allotted to each question are indicated at its end.
(iii) The parts of the same question must be answered together.
(iv) In letter writing don't write your name, address or roll number. If necessary candidates can write x, y, z.

1. (A) Choose any **five** of the following words and make separate sentences using one of them in each one : 1 × 5 = 5
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| (1) <i>Versus</i> | (2) <i>Ultra vires</i> |
| (3) <i>ex gratia</i> | (4) <i>vice versa</i> |
| (5) <i>Ex parte</i> | (6) <i>ab initio</i> |
| (7) <i>ad interim</i> | (8) <i>vis-a-vis</i> |
- (B) Choose any **five** of the following phrases and mention their meaning : 5
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Bag and baggage | (2) By hook or by crook |
| (3) Far and wide | (4) Few and far between |
| (5) Order of the day | (6) Kith and kin |
| (7) Hush money | (8) Queer fish |
- (C) Write one synonym each for any **five** of the following words : 5
- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (1) Bad | (2) Calm |
| (3) Confess | (4) Divine |
| (5) Fate | (6) Intimate |
| (7) Meagre | (8) Fortitude |
- (D) Write one antonym each (word with opposite meaning) for any **five** of the following words : 5
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| (1) Guest | (2) Cause |
| (3) Virtue | (4) Fortune |
| (5) Barren | (6) Victor |
| (7) Prohibition | (8) Concord |
2. Write an essay in about **750** words on any **one** of the following topics : 40
- (1) Fast-track courts in India.
 - (2) The need of an effective cyber law in India.
 - (3) Ganga cleanliness : Past and Present.
 - (4) The necessity of skill development in providing employment in India.

3. Read the following passage carefully. Suggest a suitable title for it and write a precis of it.

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We talk so much about democracy without going into ancient records. Parliamentary democracy, roughly speaking, is something of the growth of the last 150 or 200 years. We might remember that, say in England and in other countries too, this parliamentary democracy and the system of giving franchise to people was very strictly limited. Till some 20 to 30 years ago relatively small number of people had the vote. Even now in quite advanced countries, half of the population consisting of women do not have the vote. Therefore, democracy in those countries is presumably thought of in terms of 'male democracy' not female.

When we talk of democracy in the nineteenth century it was a democracy which was limited very strictly to certain classes and gradually, after great struggles, it widened out ; the franchise went wider and wider. Then again after a good deal of trouble, the actual representatives, who were chosen, also spread out from certain limited classes to others. It is a relatively slow process, therefore, it is only in the last 30 years or so that adult franchise has come into being in a number of countries. That clearly is long enough, and yet it is not long enough really to tell us what the ultimate effects of this are likely to be in solving problems because the ultimate test is how a system of government solves the problems which the country and her people have to face. Any broadly theoretical approach to this question, good as it may be, does not take you very far if the best of these fails to solve the problems that the country has to face. Of course, the problems are solved not merely by machines, the structure of government, but by many other things – the quality of human beings, by their training, their education, their character, and a number of other factors. All that the machine can do is to make it easier these qualities to develop and remove any element of suppression and actually encourage them to grow.

Now, we talk about democracy again. Democracy has been spoken of chiefly as political democracy, roughly represented by every adult having a vote. This is a substantial idea, but it becomes obvious that a vote by itself does not represent very much to a person who is down and out, to a person who is starving and hungry or has no other resources. He is much more interested in getting food to eat than a vote. Therefore, political democracy, by itself, is not enough except that it be used to obtain a gradually increasing measure of economic democracy, equality, and the removal of gross inequalities and inner tensions, which should be its goal.

4. (A) Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb given in brackets :

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- (1) He _____ not (see) his uncle for the last five years.
- (2) In a fit of rage she _____ (tear) up the letters last night.
- (3) Take your raincoat in case it _____ (rain).
- (4) He often _____ (reach) late.
- (5) The old man _____ (bite) by a mad dog yesterday.

- (B) Change the following sentences into passive voice :

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- (1) They have built six new helipads at Naila.
- (2) He will have closed his shop by 8 O'clock.
- (3) Post this letter.
- (4) This bottle contains milk.
- (5) The boy is flying a kite.

- (C) Change the following sentences into Indirect Narration :

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- (1) He said to me, "I never eat sweets".
- (2) Ram said to Shyam, "I have seen her today".
- (3) He said, "I have been playing chess for two hours".
- (4) I said to her, "I shall be writing an essay".
- (5) She said to me, "I was waiting for you".

- (D) Transform the following simple sentences into compound sentences : 5
- (1) He died a brave death leaving an example to the world.
 - (2) To his own disadvantage he broke up with his brother.
 - (3) Besides robbing the traveller they also murdered him.
 - (4) He must work hard to pass this year.
 - (5) Seeing a lion he fled away.
- (E) Correct the following sentences : 5
- (1) He has just returned back from London.
 - (2) The hen has lain two eggs.
 - (3) I cannot endure her separation.
 - (4) Character, and not riches, win us respect.
 - (5) The majority was present at the meeting.
- (F) Fill in the blanks with relative pronouns : 5
- (1) This is the question _____ solution baffles me.
 - (2) The man _____ they caught was a thief.
 - (3) This is _____ I expect of you.
 - (4) My friend, _____ is abroad, has written a book.
 - (5) I presented him a book _____ was in the library.
- (G) Correct the following sentences with appropriate infinitives : 5
- (1) You need not to pity him.
 - (2) You had better to apologize to your master.
 - (3) He has no choice but go.
 - (4) She has no friend to go.
 - (5) He hopes of passing in the first division.
- (H) Rewrite the following sentences with apt gerunds : 5
- (1) I enjoy to travel.
 - (2) He is afraid to lose the game.
 - (3) I prefer to play football to reading novels.
 - (4) I am sorry for me getting late.
 - (5) To drink being his habit, we did not go with him.
- (I) Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions : 5
- (1) Rice is selling _____ fifty rupees a kilo.
 - (2) His car ran _____ a dog.
 - (3) I will stand _____ for my rights.
 - (4) She is now married _____ a rich man.
 - (5) I forgot my umbrella _____ the bus.
- (J) Correct the following sentences : 5
- (1) If I was you, I would dismiss him.
 - (2) Until you work hard, you cannot pass.
 - (3) If I had a briefcase, I will have lend it to her.
 - (4) Suppose he does not agree, what could you do ?
 - (5) But for the flood, I would have been arrived yesterday.

5. Translate the following passage into Hindi : 20
- Armaments are fruitless. They have no harvest save in death and destruction. The ships, the guns, the aeroplanes, the rifles, the ammunition, the uniform, the stores – all these are things of a moment, quickly consumed or quickly scrapped because they become obsolete almost as soon as they are made.

The great warship is built, and in less than ten years it is out of date. The new land monster, the tank, is as costly as a locomotive engine, but while one is a waste of material, the other is a source of transportation for passengers or goods. The combat aeroplane is always being altered and its use kills one or two fine young men every week worldwide !

In recent one year the nations of the world spent about ₹ 5,000 crores on army, navy, and air force. This huge sum could be spent on the erection of grand cities, the construction of miles of canals, generation of electricity, on education and on healthcare. The world would change in its material aspect if for twenty years such a sum were diverted to public purposes. The housing problems would be solved if only part of the expenditure on armaments were utilized on providing accommodation to hard working people. So, there seems to be little justification for continuing with such extravagant spending on armaments which provide us nothing but bloodshed and mayhem. The path of peaceful resolution of troublesome issues can certainly give us a safer, better and more humane global society. (239 words)

6. (1) Write an official letter to the District Magistrate as a Principal of an Inter college drawing his attention to the nuisance caused by loudspeakers in the city during examination days. 15
- (2) Draft a memorandum as Deputy General Manager of a private limited company to your General Manager informing him about the loss occurred due to theft in the manufacturing unit. 15

7. Read the passage carefully and after making notes, write a summary of the following passage in about 150 words and suggesting suitable title for your passage : 20

The traditional belief that a woman's place is in the home and that a woman ought not to go out to work can hardly be reasonably maintained today. It is said that it is a woman's task to care for the children, but families today tend to be small with a difference of a year or two between children. Thus a woman's whole period of child-bearing may occur within five years. With compulsory education from the age of five or six, her role of chief educator soon ceases. Thus, even if we agree that a woman should stay at home to look after her children before they are of school age, for many women this period would only extend for about ten years.

A woman would still find plenty to do about the home but now it is not necessary for a woman to spend her whole life cooking, cleaning, mending and sewing. Washing machines take the drudgery out of laundry. Refrigerators have made it possible to store food for longer periods. Shopping can be completed in one day a week. All these have improved a woman's lot.

Apart from women's happiness, the needs of the community must be considered. Modern society cannot do well without the contribution that women can make in different professions. There is serious shortage of nurses and teachers, to mention two occupations mostly followed by women. It would be wasteful to give years of training at public expense only to have the qualified nurse or teacher marry after a year or two and then leave her profession. Many factories and shops, too, are largely staffed by women, many of them are married. Industry and trade would be seriously short of staff if married women did not work. There are good reasons that married women should have some occupation outside the home.

However, there are serious objections. Schools do not keep children occupied the whole day and school holidays are long. The mother's working day will almost certainly end well after the school day and her holidays will not coincide with her children's. There will be therefore a period when children are unsupervised, unless a substitute for the mother is available, or women work part-time. What we can be certain of, however, is that many women do successfully combine a career with running a home, and that many more will continue to do so. Moreover the fair sex provide sensitivity, sincerity, honesty and humane touch to the work assigned to her. No country can get progress and prosperity if 50% of its population remains engaged in those works which are not meant for public benefits. Similarly the role performed by her at home must be given due weightage.