ENGLISH (Core)
[ For all Groups I, II, III ]
ACADEMIC/OPEN
(Only for Fresh Candidates)
(Evening Session)

Time allowed: 3 hours ]  [ Maximum Marks: 80

• Please make sure that the printed question paper are contains 13 questions.
• The Code No. and Set on the right side of the question paper should be written by the candidate on the front page of the answer-book.
• Before beginning to answer a question, its Serial Number must be written.
• Don’t leave blank page/pages in your answer-book.
• Except answer-book, no extra sheet will be given. Write to the point and do not strike the written answer.
• Candidates must write their Roll Number on the question paper.
• Before answering the question, ensure that you have been supplied the correct and complete question paper, no claim in this regard, will be entertained after examination.

General Instructions :

(i) This question paper is divided into four Sections: A, B, C and D.
(ii) All the sections are compulsory.
(iii) Attempt all the parts of a question together.
(iv) Stick to the word limit wherever prescribed.

SECTION – A
(Reading Skills) [ M. M. 09

2001/ (Set : C)

P. T. O.
1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

All round development of man is the true aim of education. It should train not only the head, but also the hands and the heart. But our present system of education has miserably failed to achieve this aim. It suffers from many grave defects.

The present system of education was founded by the British for their own convenience. Lord Macaulay was the father and founder of this system. He wanted it to produce clerks to help the British in running their administration. Today the English have gone but the same old system of education still continues. We are free but we are still slavishly following the system evolved by the British. This system of education has many defects. It must be changed and overhauled.

The great defect in our present system of education is that it is too theoretical. An educated man has only bookish knowledge. He knows nothing about practical things. He finds that his education has not made him fit to do any useful work for his society.

The present system of education does not teach us the dignity of labour. A student is not taught or trained to do things with his hands. Manual or physical labour finds no place in education. Educated young men are fit only to be clerks in office. They look down upon manual labour. They consider it below their dignity to work with their hands in fields or factories.

Vocational education is the need of the hour. We need more and more technicians, engineers and doctors. But the number of vocational institutions—Engineering and Medical Colleges, Polytechnics and ITI’s—is limited. A large number of young men and women, who can do well as technicians are deprived of technical or vocational training.

Questions: 

(i) What is the true aim of education?
(3)

2001/ (Set : C)

(a) Training of head
(b) Training of heart
(c) All round development
(d) All of the above

(ii) What is the great defect in our present system of education?
(a) Theoretical
(b) Bookish knowledge
(c) Both (a) & (b)
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)

(iii) What does the present system of education not teach?
(a) Dignity of labour
(b) Training of soul
(c) Spiritual knowledge
(d) Polytechnic course

(iv) What is the need in the present system of education?
(a) Law education
(b) Polytechnic
(c) Mechanical education
(d) Vocational Education

OR

Reading books is one of the best kind of amusement which a man has after the day’s hard work. It is better to be a poor man living in a garett with plenty of books than be a king who does not love reading. Books contain the history of our race, the accumulated knowledge and experience of ages, the best that ever has been thought and said.
Books fill our mind with ideas and good happy thoughts. They comfort and console us during our time of difficulties. Books turn our dull, disgusting and despairing moments into delight. They present before us the beauties of nature. When we read a good book, it seems as if the kings and the palaces they live come alive to our mind's eye. We seem to transport ourselves to the mountains or sea shore and visit the most beautiful and virgin parts of the earth without putting in any bodily exertion and expense. Good and entertaining books linger in our mind for longer time and become the source of our bright and happy thoughts. They are our true and life-long friends who never fail us. They give us the purest, the most durable and the most exquisite of all human happiness. We should develop a taste for reading good books.

Questions:

(i) What is one of the best kind of amusement?
   (a) Reading books  
   (b) Writing books  
   (c) Talking books  
   (d) e-books

(ii) What do the books contain?
   (a) History of race  
   (b) The accumulated knowledge and experience of ages  
   (c) Best that ever has been thought and said  
   (d) All of the above

(iii) What do books present before us?
   (a) Beauties of nature  
   (b) A huge wealth  
   (c) Material things
(d) None of the above

(iv) What do books give us?
(a) Purest thoughts
(b) The most durable human happiness
(c) The most exquisite human happiness
(d) All of the above

2. Read the following passage carefully and make notes on it using headings and sub headings. Supply an appropriate title also: $4 + 1 = 5$

The nine-letter word "interview" can perspire the most knowledgeable and strong people in the world. In modern times, your prospects depend on the success of an interview.

First, an academic question: 'What is an interview?' It is a discussion in which an interviewer faces a candidate for a short while and asks questions to probe his knowledge and awareness of the subject. These are done to assess the personality of the interviewee. It is a very formal means of interaction with one person facing a group of persons, each of whom is a specialist in his or her field.

For a successful interview, you have to understand that knowledge is an important component of success. Knowledge has two aspects: range and depth. The former implies that you should know a lot beyond your specialization and the latter means an awareness of the various aspects of the topic under discussion. An indepth knowledge is gained through reading and listening.

Next comes appearance, which means your dress for the interview. You must be elegantly attired for the occasion. But remember: going for an interview is different from attending an evening party. Wear a simple outfit that suits your physique and features. Casualls like Kurta-pyjamas, jeans, T-shirt or Kolhapuris should not feature in your selection of dress.
Conducting yourself in the apt way is equally significant. The way you move yourself, sit on the chair, place your hands and your briefcase and talk to the members reflect your behavior. Expression is the most important aspect of the interview. For good expressions, what you need is clarity of mind and speech. Show your balanced thinking to convey your views clearly. Choose your words carefully. Use right words of normal usage, and abstain from verbosity. Avoid making ambiguous statements. Convey your point of view effectively. Create an impact through your expressions. Give the impression of being a leader. Show that you can cooperate and get it.

SECTION – B

(Grammar/Writing Skills) [ M. M. : 26 ]

3. Attempt any two from each sub-part :

(a) Change the form of narration : 1 × 2 = 2

(i) He said, "I have won a lottery today".

(ii) The teacher said, "Don’t make a noise boys".

(iii) The old man said to the boy, "May God bless you".

(b) Supply articles wherever necessary : 1 × 2 = 2

(i) I bought ............... inkpot.

(ii) He is ............... best boy of the class.

(iii) I went to ............... university for studies.
(c) Fill in the blanks with suitable modal auxiliary verbs given in the brackets:

\[ 1 \times 2 = 2 \]

(i) \[ \text{...God bless you with a son!} \]

(May/Can/Should)

(ii) \[ \text{...you have a cup of tea?} \]

(Would/Should/Could)

(iii) A servant \[ \text{...obey his master.} \]

(must/can/will)

(d) Change the following sentences into passive voice:

\[ 1 \times 2 = 2 \]

(i) When did you buy it?

(ii) Do not insult your elders.

(iii) The thief has been caught.

(e) Use the correct form of the verb given in brackets:

\[ 1 \times 2 = 2 \]

(i) Look! they \[ \text{... (go) down.} \]

(ii) Alfred Nobel \[ \text{... (be) born on 21st October 1833.} \]

(iii) A liar is a person who habitually \[ \text{... (tell) lies.} \]

4. Attempt any \textbf{two} of the following:

\[ 3 \times 2 = 6 \]
2001/ (Set : C)

(a) Write a notice for your school notice board about the annual sports-meet to be held in your school in the coming week.

(b) You have lost your file containing original certificates in a bus. Write a short classified advertisement for a newspaper. Announce a reward also.

(c) Design a poster educating people how to save electricity.

5. Attempt any one of the following: 5

(a) Write a report on the poor bus services on the local routes in your area.

(b) Write a paragraph of about 100 words on "Life in a Big City".

6. Imagine that you are Principal of a Govt. Senior Secondary School. Write a letter to one of your students rusticating him for misbehavior. 5

SECTION – C

(A) Main Reader [Prose]  [ M. M. : 20

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

Months passed. Shukla was sitting on his haunches at the appointed spot in Calcutta when Gandhi arrived; he waited till Gandhi was free. Then the two of them boarded a train for the city of Patna in Bihar. There Shukla led him to the house of a lawyer named Rajendra Prasad who later became President of the Congress Party and of India. Rajendra Prasad was out of town, but the servants knew Shukla as a poor yeoman who pestered their master to help the indigo sharecroppers. So they let him stay on the grounds with his companion, Gandhi, whom they took to be another peasant. But Gandhi was not permitted to draw water from the well lest some drops
from his bucket pollute the entire source; how did they know that he was not an untouchable?

Questions:

(i) Name the chapter and its author.
(ii) Where was Shukla waiting for Gandhiji?
(iii) For which station did Gandhiji and Shukla board a train?
(iv) Why was Gandhiji not permitted to draw Water from the well?
(v) Find words from the passage which mean the same as:
   (a) Squatting
   (b) Friend

OR

Subbu was the No. 2 at Gemini Studios. He couldn’t have had a more encouraging opening in films than our grown-up make-up boy had. On the contrary, he must have had to face more uncertain and difficult times, for when he began his career, there were no firmly established film producing companies or studios. Even in the matter of education, specially formal education, Subbu couldn't have had an appreciable lead over our boy. But by virtue of being born a Brahmin—a virtue, indeed!—he must have had exposure to more affluent situations and people.

Questions:

(i) Name the chapter and its author.
(ii) Who was Subbu?
(iii) Where did Subbu work?
(iv) What was Subbu by caste?
(v) Find words from the passage which mean the same as:
(10)

(a) On the other hand

(b) Rich

8. Answer any one of the following: 5

(a) Did Umberto Eco consider himself a novelist first or an academic scholar?

(The Interview)

(b) How would you describe the character and temperament of Sophie's father?

(Going Places)

9. Answer any five of the following: 2 x 5 = 10

(i) Why was Franz afraid of?

(ii) Mention the hazards of working in the glass bangles industry.

(iii) What is the misadventure that William Douglas speaks about?

(iv) What doubts did Edla have about the peddler? (The Rattrap)

(v) What did Gandhi tell Rajendra Prasad and other lawyers?

(vi) Who was Subbu's principal?

(vii) Why do most celebrity writers despise being interviewed?

SECTION – C

(B) Main Reader [Poetry] [M: M: 11]

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

The little old house was out with a little new shed

In front at the edge of the road where the traffic flows

2001/ (Set : C)
A roadside stand that too pathetically pled,
It would not be fair to say for a dole of bread,
But for some of the money, the cash, whose flow supports
The flower of cities from sinking and withering faint.

Questions:
1 × 5 = 5
(i) Name the poem and the poet.
(ii) Where was the new shed situated?
(iii) What was the intention of the house owner in putting up the shed?
(iv) What are flowers compared to?
(v) Find words from the stanza which mean the same as:
   (a) Verge
   (b) Pitiably

OR
When Aunt is dead, her terrified hands will lie
Still ringed with ordeals she was mastered by.
The tigers in the panel that she made
Will go on prancing, proud and unafraid.

Questions:
1 × 5 = 5
(i) Name the poem and the poet.
(ii) What was Aunt Jennifer mastered by?
(iii) How will her hands appear after death?
(iv) How do the tigers look?
(v) Find words from the stanza which mean the same as:
   (a) Jumping
(b) Difficult trials

11. Answer any two of the following: \[ 3 \times 2 = 6 \]
   (i) What is the kind of pain and ache that Kamala Das feels?
   (ii) What does Stephen Spender find on the walls of the class room?
   (iii) What will counting upto twelve and keeping still help us achieve?

SECTION – D

(Supplementary Reader) [M. M. 14]

12. Answer any one of the following: \[ 5 \]
   (a) How does Jo interrupt her father when he is telling a story?  
      (Should Wizard Hit Mommy)
   (b) What does Mr. Lamb tell Derry about his own physical deformity? 
      (On the Face of It)

13. Answer any three of the following: \[ 3 \times 3 = 9 \]
   (i) Where did Evans go?
   (ii) How were Zitkala Sa’s hair cut?
   (iii) How can you say that Charley keeps losing his way?
   (iv) Who is the Tiger king? Why does he get that name?