

Time Allowed: 03 Hours

Maximum Marks: 100

निर्धारित समय : तीन घंटे

अधिकतम अंक : 100

प्रश्न पत्र के लिए विशिष्ट निर्देश

प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने से पहले कृपया नीचे दिए गए प्रत्येक निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।

1. इस प्रश्न पत्र में सात मुद्रित पृष्ठ शामिल हैं।
2. इस प्रश्न पत्र में सात प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
3. उम्मीदवार को दिए गए निर्देशों के अनुसार प्रश्नों / भागों का उत्तर देना होगा।
4. प्रश्न / भाग के अधिकतम अंकों की संख्या इसके विरुद्ध इंगित की गई है।
5. प्रश्न के सभी भागों के उत्तर को प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उनके लिए निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर लिखना होगा। भाग / प्रश्नों के उत्तर को अनुक्रमिक क्रम में गिना जाएगा।
6. जब तक आंशिक उत्तर काटा नहीं जाता, तब तक वह उत्तर एक प्रश्न का उत्तर गिना जाएगा। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ दिया गया कोई भी पृष्ठ या भाग स्पष्ट रूप से रेखा खींचकर काटना चाहिए।
7. उम्मीदवार को स्पष्ट, सुपाठ्य और संक्षिप्त उत्तर लिखना और शब्द सीमा का पालन करना आवश्यक है, जहां भी संकेत दिया गया है। शब्द सीमा का पालन करने में विफलता को दंडित किया जा सकता है।
8. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पुनर्मूल्यांकन / पुनः जाँच की अनुमति नहीं है।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

1. This question paper contains seven printed pages.
2. There are seven questions in this question paper. All questions are compulsory.
3. Candidate should answer the questions / parts as per given instructions.
4. The number of marks carried by question / part is indicated against it.
5. All parts of the question should be attempted at the place designated for them in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet. Attempt of parts / questions shall be counted in sequential order.
6. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off by drawing a line across it.
7. Candidate is required to write clear, legible and concise answers and to adhere to word limit, wherever indicated. Failure to adhere to word limit may be penalized.
8. Re-evaluation / re-checking of answer book is not allowed.

1. (a) Rewrite the following sentences after making necessary corrections, if any. Do not make unnecessary changes in the original sentences. (05)

- i) It is no use to argue with him.
- ii) Many overseas travelers are captivated by the splendour of Taj Mahal.
- iii) The assurance that he will be cured from the disease pleased him.
- iv) He is held with high esteem for his supportive nature.
- v) If your braces is loose your trousers comes down.

(b) Use the correct forms of verb given in the brackets. (05)

- i) He _____ a tricycle three years ago. (ride)
- ii) I enjoy _____ English. (learn)
- iii) He avoids _____ to me. (speak)
- iv) Some of the infiltrators were _____ by bullets. (hit)
- v) The team _____ on alternate days. (play)

(c) Change the Voice. (05)

- i) A letter was being written by Ajay to his father.
- ii) Who opened the window?
- iii) The seats in the bus have been damaged.
- iv) Please keep quiet.
- v) The principal offers him a job.

(d) Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in the brackets. (05)

- i) She received _____ complaints about the baby's continuous crying. (continual/continuous)
- ii) He is _____ to loose his temper so easily. (Childlike/Childish)
- iii) The weak man is a slave to his _____ pleasures. (Sensual/Sensuous)
- iv) The train was _____ in the railway yard. (Stationery/Stationary)
- v) He has a _____ for the priesthood. (Vacation/Vocation).

2. (a) Use the following words to make sentences that bring out their meaning clearly. Do not change the form of the words. (No marks will be awarded for vague and ambiguous sentences). (10)

- i) Procrastination

- ii) Sumptuous
- iii) Nefarious
- iv) Derogatory
- v) Petition
- vi) Honorary
- vii) Audacious
- viii) Indict
- ix) Nuptial
- x) Timid

(b) Use the Following Idioms / Phrases in sentences of your own to bring out their meaning clearly. Do not change the form of the words.

(10)

- i) Within a stone's throw
- ii) On cloud nine
- iii) Fallen Flat
- iv) A pipe dream
- v) Smell a rat
- vi) Sworn enemies
- vii) Rule the roost
- viii) See eye to eye
- ix) Bad blood
- x) A black sheep

3. Write a letter to the editor of The Tribune, in about 300 words, complaining about the speed and noise of the traffic in Shimla.

(10)

OR

Write an application to the Vice-Chancellor, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, in about 300 words, for the Post of Assistant Professor in English, highlighting your academic, extra – curricular achievements etc.

4. In Bihar, recent floods due to widespread heavy rainfall have caused an extensive damage, both to the Government and Public Properties. The State Government wants to assess the damage before they start the reconstruction work. Assuming yourself to be the District Magistrate, write a report, in about 200 words, on the devastation caused by the recent floods and submit the same to the Chief Secretary, Bihar.

(10)

OR

You were the Manager of Indian Cricket Team that took part in ICC World Cup Championship held at England. BCCI wants to assess the performance of the Indian Cricket team in the World Cup. Write a report, in about 200 words, and submit the same to the President, BCCI.

5. Read the Passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

(10)

There has been a radical change in the world regarding the concern for environment and man-nature relationship. The situation today is no different from that of the Gandhian era. Mans' greed and urge to accumulate has multiplied and so has man's assault on the natural resources. The unabated extraction from the nature has given way to new complex problems that threaten the natural capital all over the world. The adopting of liberalised market policies, expansion of the cities, sluggish growth in villages and the migration of village population to urban areas, unlimited consumption patterns have all resulted in threatening the life-supporting systems and the carrying capacity of the earth in more than one way. The international and regional organisations along with the government and non-governmental bodies are now taking up damage control measures but most of them still remain to be half-hearted efforts.

The eco-movements like Green Peace, Chipko Andolan and Narmada Bachao Andolan have all adopted the non-violent means to highlight the gravity of the problem in their movements. Gandhi, once considered as orthodox or backward and idealistic with little practical approach and whose writings were termed seditious is now being hailed as one of the most vocal proponents and environmentalists of this century. His concept of 'respect for nature', simple living and voluntary reduction of wants has become all the more relevant for India and the world in the present times. The development patterns and the liberalised economy have had some negative imprints on its ecological system. The West has been rather slow in absorbing the meaning of these concepts. Nevertheless, both in the West and East, the Gandhian thought has been gaining prominence in recent years though the visible impact of it is yet to unfold before us. Though his ideas could be put into practice for the cultural and ecological benefits and survival, the governmental policies and bureaucratic management still pose major challenges for India, apart from the widespread consumerist culture and rapid urban expansion. The Gandhian ideas and methods offer much scope to handle the environmental crisis with a sensitive non-violent approach.

1. What are author's views regarding Man-Nature relationship? (03)

2. According to the passage, what are the factors responsible for environmental crisis in the present century? (03)

3. According to the passage, what are Gandhi's views that are instrumental in handling ecological crisis in the present century? (02)

4. Give words similar and opposite (synonym and antonym) one each to the following: (02)

"Orthodox"

6. Read the Passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. (10)

Never forget that loyalty to the country comes ahead of all other loyalties. And this is an absolute loyalty, since one cannot weigh it in terms of what one receives. It is essential to remember that the entire country is one and that anyone who fosters or promotes separatism or fissiparous tendencies is not our true friend. What I have said stems from a desire to see that the youth of our country prepares itself in a disciplined and determined manner for the responsibilities of tomorrow. A democratic country is sustained not by the greatness of a few but by the co-operative effort of the many. The future of the country is in your hands and as the older generations complete their task the new ones come along to take their place. If they are well equipped as individuals and as citizens, the country's future will be bright indeed. At a time when you are at the threshold of a new period in your life I would urge you to play your role with confidence and dignity.

The country can progress only if it does away completely with fissiparous tendencies and emerges as an integrated whole. And it is in the field of education that the seed of secularism has to be sown at the earliest stages, so that the plant can be carefully nurtured as it grows.

The world is at the moment passing through very difficult times. In fact, it would not be wrong to say that never before in the recent past had mankind to grapple with problems of as complex a nature as are confronting it today. It is imperative that satisfactory and, as far as possible, lasting solutions should be found to these problems without undue delay, otherwise there is a danger of the situation getting out of hand. Mutual suspicions, hatred and ill-will between nations and groups of persons have to be removed at all costs and sincere and determined efforts have to be made to ensure that differences and outstanding

problems are resolved by mutual discussion in a spirit of understanding, and not by the use of force. Wars and conflicts, as we know to our cost, always create more problems than they succeed in solving. The great advances made by science and technology, particularly in the field of nuclear and thermonuclear energy, have placed an almost unlimited power at the disposal of mankind. This power can be used either for constructive or for destructive purposes and it is up to us to try to derive the fullest possible benefit from it.

1. According to the passage, why is loyalty to the country an absolute loyalty? (03)
 2. According to the passage, in whose hands lies the future of the country and how can this be made bright? (02)
 3. According to the Passage, what threat does the society face in present times? (03)
 4. Use the words 'loyalty' and 'separatism' in meaningful sentences of your own. Do not change the form of the words. (No marks will be awarded for vague and ambiguous sentences). (02)
7. Make a Précis of the following passage and give a suitable title. (20)

Well, what about air pollution? What about soils degraded by salination? What about the chemical effluents which have polluted our beautiful rivers and lakes, and endangered marine life? What about carcinogenic chemicals and the ban on these by developed countries to be followed later by the developing countries?

In view of the Bhopal gas tragedy, we need to remember how chemical pollution can be responsible for enormous loss of human life. Aside from the damage caused by such accidents is the deliberate use of chemical engineering to wreak destruction. It was modern chemical engineering that gave us the napalm bomb, used extensively in the Vietnam war. The threat of more dreadful chemical weapons has been looming over humanity for a long time: it is only recently that a treaty for banning chemical weapons has been signed. However, we spearheaded a movement to eliminate such weapons and India is the pioneering signatory to a treaty to this purpose. We are with the international community on this where there is no discrimination between nations, in contrast to the case of nuclear weapons. Let us also not forget that the deadly bombs used by terrorists

are the products of modern chemistry assisted by multidisciplinary technologies of packaging, electronics and communications, among others. Just as in every other field of human activity, science and technology also can be used for wrong purpose. Accidents can occur as our knowledge is an outcome of trials and corrected errors. Present-day technologies allow for many accelerated and simulated tests. The fact of the matter is that at no time in human history have the benefits of knowledge been as widely available to a large number of persons as in second half of the twentieth century. When we look back at previous centuries, it is striking that the benefits of new creations, inventions and therapies particularly in the field of art, literature, science, medicine, in techniques and technologies were available only to a privileged few. (329 words)
