

DATE	SUBJECT	SUBJECT CODE	TIME
06-03-2016	COMPULSORY PAPER-II (ENGLISH)	27	2.30 pm to 4.30 pm

MAXIMUM MARKS	TOTAL DURATION	MAXIMUM TIME FOR ANSWERING
100	150 Minutes	120 Minutes

MENTION YOUR REGISTER NUMBER					QUESTION BOOKLET DETAILS	
					QUESTION BOOKLET SERIAL NO. & VERSION NO.	
					156221	

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DOs:

1. Check whether the Register No. has been entered and shaded in the respective circles on the Answer Booklet.
2. Check whether the Centre Code has been entered and shaded in the respective circles on the Answer Booklet.
3. Check whether the subject name has been written and the subject code has been entered and shaded in the respective circles on the Answer Booklet.
4. This question booklet is issued to you by the invigilator after the 2nd bell i.e., after 2.25 pm.
5. Check whether the serial number of this question booklet has been entered and shaded in the respective circles on the Answer Booklet.
6. The version number of this question booklet should be entered on the Answer Booklet and the respective circles should also be shaded completely.
7. Compulsorily sign on the answer booklet in the space provided.

DONTs:

1. The timing and marks printed on the Answer Booklet should not be damaged / mutilated / spoiled.
2. The 3rd Bell rings at 2.30 pm, till then;
 - Do not remove the seal on the right hand side of this question booklet.
 - Do not look inside this question booklet.
 - Do not start answering on the answer booklet.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. After the 3rd Bell is rung at 2.30 pm, remove the seal on the right hand side of this question booklet and check that this booklet does not have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or items etc., if so, get it replaced by complete test booklet.
2. During the subsequent 120 minutes:
 - Read each question carefully,
 - Read each item and start answering on the Answer Booklet by using blue or black point pen.
3. The Answer Booklet contains **32** pages; candidates have to write within the prescribed pages. Additional / extra sheets will not be provided.
4. After the last bell is rung at 4.30 pm, stop writing on the Answer Booklet and affix your left hand thumb impression on the Answer Booklet as per the instructions.
5. Hand over the Answer Booklet to the room invigilator as it is.
6. Do not carry the Answer Booklet outside the examination hall.

2016
ENGLISH – Paper-2
(Compulsory)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

INSTRUCTIONS

- (1) Candidates should attempt **all** Parts and all Questions.
- (2) The marks carried by each question are indicated with the question.
- (3) Answers must be written in English.
- (4) In the case of Q. No. 15 in Part-D, marks will be deducted if the precis is much longer or shorter than the prescribed length.
- (5) Q. No. 15 of Part-D should be answered in the precis sheet provided.
- (6) Please do not affix your signature or reveal your identity while answering the questions in the answer paper.

PART – A

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate tense form of the verb given in brackets. 3 × 1 = 3
 - (a) We had an opportunity to visit Australia. We _____ (travel) in a big ship.
 - (b) His hopes _____ (be) fulfilled much earlier than he had expected.
 - (c) He waited for his friend until he _____ (come).

2. Fill in the blanks choosing the right form of verb that agrees with the subject. 3 × 1 = 3
 - (a) Each of the students _____ done his home work. (has, have)
 - (b) He, as well as you _____ intelligent. (is, are)
 - (c) During the harvest season, farmers _____ from morning till evening. (work, works)

3. Correct the following sentences : 5 × 1 = 5
 - (a) Have you ever visited Andaman Islands ?
 - (b) I read a interesting story yesterday.
 - (c) He insists me to do it.
 - (d) The prisoner was accused for murder.
 - (e) Suppose if you fail, don't lose heart.

4. Rewrite as directed.

- (a) World Heart Day is celebrated on 24th September.
(Frame a Wh-question to get underlined words as answer)
- (b) They play games for the sake of money.
(Frame a question beginning with the right form of "Do")
- (c) Rohan is a good boy, _____ ?
(Add a suitable question tag in the blank)
- (d) The young man made a disturbance at the meeting.
(Rewrite the sentence beginning with "A disturbance" and make necessary changes)

PART - B

5. Complete the following idioms using the meanings next to them as clues. 3 × 1 = 3

- (a) Pros and _____ = merits and demerits.
- (b) Tooth and _____ = with all force.
- (c) Tom, Dick and _____ = everyone.

6. Choose the right collocative word and fill in the blanks in the following sentences : 3 × 1 = 3

- (a) This warehouse is in dreadful _____. We need to improve it urgently.
(condition, conduct, confidence)
- (b) This work demands total _____. So we must have absolute silence.
(concern, concession, concentration)
- (c) His determination is a vital _____ of his management style.
(compliment, component, complaint)

7. Fill in the blanks with the correct collective noun given in the bracket. 4 × 1 = 4

- (grove, heap, crew, school)
- (a) A _____ of thinkers.
- (b) A _____ of sailors.
- (c) A _____ of trees.
- (d) A _____ of ruins.

8. Write the opposites of the following, using the appropriate prefixes given in bracket.

5 × 1 = 5

(im-, dis-, in-, ir-, un-)

- (a) relevant
- (b) continue
- (c) possible
- (d) credible
- (e) natural

9. Substitute the following phrases with a single word from the list given below : 5 × 1 = 5

(assent, improbable, greed, eloquence, seaman)

- (a) Fluent and effective use of language
- (b) A person skilled in a seafaring
- (c) Express agreement
- (d) Excessive desire for food or wealth
- (e) Unlikely to be true

PART - C

10. Match the message with the occasion.

5 × 1 = 5

Message

Occasion

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| (a) Meet my friend | - | Greeting |
| (b) Do you like Coffee or Tea ? | - | Expressing gratitude |
| (c) Thank you very much | - | Addressing a gathering |
| (d) Good morning | - | Asking preferences |
| (e) Ladies and Gentlemen | - | Introducing |

11. Fill in the blanks using the appropriate link words given in bracket.

5 × 1 = 5

(if, before, inspite of, until, but)

- (a) I will wait _____ he comes.
- (b) _____ his hard work, he failed in the examination.
- (c) You must always pray God _____ you take food.
- (d) You will pass the examination _____ you work hard.
- (e) My son is calm _____ my daughter is moody.

12. Complete the conversation as directed.

(co-passengers on a bus to Kanpur)

Passenger 1 : Hello, could you please _____ ? (inquiring on bus timings)

Passenger 2 : There are two buses plying the route. _____ (giving information)

Passenger 1 : _____ ? (seeking information on the length of journey)

Passenger 2 : 4 hours. _____ (suggesting ways to spend time)

Passenger 1 : _____ . (expressing gratitude)

PART - D

13. Read the following passage and answer the questions set on it :

The twentieth century is the age of machines. From the time the Industrial Revolution began in Europe, man's life has been changing in many ways. At the first, change was slow. But in the second half of the nineteenth century there was an increase in the rate of mechanization and as a result life began change more quickly. During the last fifty years, machines of all sort have become part of our daily life and have transformed it in the most incredible manner.

Machines have turned human society from an agrarian one into an industrial one. Today in countries like USA, UK only a small section of population is engaged in agriculture. Industry forms the basis of the life and progress of these nations.

Machines have changed the life of the individual too in many ways. Life at home has been made more comfortable and the drudgery of household work has been removed. People travel to schools and offices in buses or trains and spend their evenings in amusements made possible by machine civilization.

The use of machines has made the world a small place. Distance has been conquered by modern means of transport. We can travel over the oceans in a few hours. One of the most remarkable features of modern civilization is the use of electronic media of communication. The world has been rightly called an electronic village.

One of the most important benefits of machine civilization is that the standard of our life has improved. There is much more variety in our lives. We have a wide chance of everything from watches to cosmetics to stationery every year. On our table, we have fruits from the Mediterranean, wine from France and cheese from Australia. Mass production of goods leads to abundance and helps to keep prices within the reach of the common man.

A hundred and fifty years ago people who wanted to travel depended on animals like horses and camels. Today we can choose our mode of travel. If we are busy, we can travel by air, or we can catch a bus or a train and enjoy a longer and more leisurely journey.

Machines save time and therefore people have plenty of leisure today. Workers need not labour for hours in front of any machine. Machine civilization has provided various forms of entertainment for the hours of leisure. There is the radio to provide the programmes of music, sports commentaries or talks. The cinema is another means of entertainment. Television combines the features of the radio and the cinema.

These are some of the ways in which machine civilization has improved our lives. But there is the other side of the picture to be considered. People have to pay a price for these benefits. The chief criticism is that while it has provided variety and abundance in our lives. It has resulted in a sedentary life style and unimaginative mass production. If we have got rid of the old drudgery of slow labour, we have in its place the new drudgery of repetitious labour.

Another factor is speed. Today there is a craze for speed. A craze to do things faster, to reach places faster. Speed itself has no virtue. The pace at which people of advanced countries live is sure to affect their mental and physical health. The paradox today is that people have plenty of leisure, but have not learnt to make use of it properly. In another sense we have machines to serve us but have allowed them to dictate us. We are dependant on machines and have lost our individuality.

Questions :

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) Where did the Industrial Revolution begin ? | 1 |
| (b) How has the distance been conquered ? | 1 |
| (c) What is the most remarkable feature of modern civilization ? | 1 |
| (d) What has world been rightly called ? | 1 |
| (e) How does mass production help ? | 1 |
| (f) Mention one important benefit of machine civilization. | 1 |
| (g) Why do people have plenty of leisure today ? | 1 |
| (h) What combines the features of the radio and the cinema ? | 1 |
| (i) What is the chief criticism of machine civilization ? | 1 |
| (j) What have we lost depending on the machines ? | 1 |
| (k) It is clear from the passage that machine civilization is | |
| (i) beneficial to mankind. | |
| (ii) harmful to mankind. | |
| (iii) both depending on how it is used. | 1 |
| (l) Explain in three to four sentences the benefits of machine civilization. | 2 |
| (m) What are the demerits of machine civilization ? | 2 |

14. Write an essay in about 300 words on any one of the following topics :

- (a) Yoga
- (b) Joint Family in India
- (c) Importance of Science and Technology

15. Write a precis of the passage given below in your own words. Use the special sheet provided.

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Note :

- (a) The precis should not exceed one third of its length.
- (b) The precis sheet should be fastened securely inside the answer book.
- (c) The number of words in your precis should be clearly mentioned.
- (d) Supply a suitable title.

Socrates had disciples. The greatest of them was Plato. Plato wrote many books which have come down to us, and it is from these books that we know a great deal of his master Socrates. Evidently, governments do not like people who are always trying to find out things by making enquiries. They do not like the search for truth. The Athenian government did not like the methods of Socrates and they held a trial and condemned him to death. They told him that if he promised to give up his discussions with people and changed his ways, they would let him off. But he refused to do so and preferred the cup of hemlock (which brought him death) to forsaking what he considered his duty. On the point of death he addressed his accusers and judges, the Athenians and said, "If you propose to acquit me on condition that I abandon my search for truth, I will say, "I thank you, Athenians. But I will have God, who as I believe, set me this task rather than you, and so long as I have breath and strength, I will continue the practice of accosting whomever I meet and saying to him, "Are you not ashamed of setting your heart on wealth and honours, while you have no care for wisdom and truth and making your soul better?" I know not what death is-it may be a good thing and I am not afraid of it. But I do know that it is a bad thing to desert one's post and I preferred what may be good to what I know to be bad."