

Paper Code : 12371

Sl.No. : 03463

ENGLISH

Q1) Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Answer in your own words. [15]

The phrase "what is it like?" stands for a fundamental through process. How does one go about observing and reporting on things and events that occupy segments of earth space? Of all the infinite variety of phenomena on the face of the earth, how does one decide what phenomena to observe? There is no such thing as a complete description of the earth or any part of it, for every microscopic point on the earth's surface differs from every others such point Experience shows that the things observed are already familiar, because they are like phenomena that occur at home or because they resemble the abstract images and models developed in the human mind.

How are abstract images formed? Humans alone among the animals possess languages; their words symbolize not only specific things but also mental images of classes of things. People can remember what they have seen or experienced because they attach a word symbol to them. During the long record of our efforts to gain more and more knowledge about the face of the earth as the human habitat, there has been a continuing interplay between things and events. The direct observation through the senses is described as a percept, the mental image is described as a concept. Percepts are what some people describe as reality, in contrast to mental images, which are theoretical, implying that they are not real. The relation of percept to concept is not a simple as the definition implies. It is now quite clear that people of different cultures or even individuals in the same culture develop different mental images of reality and what they perceive is a reflection of these preconception. The direct observation of things and events on the face of the earth is so clearly a function of the mental images of the mind of the observer that the whole idea of reality must be reconsidered. Concepts determine what the observer perceives, yet concepts are derived from the generalizations of previous percepts what happens is that the educated observer is taught to accept a set of concepts and then sharpens or changes these concepts during a professional career. In any one field of scholarship, professional opinion at one time determines what concepts and procedures are acceptable, and these form a kind of model of scholarly behaviour.

- a) On which Topic does the problem in the above passage reflection?
- b) According to the passage, what do the human being mostly have in their minds.
- c) What is the relation of percept to concept?
- d) In the passage, what is earth taken as?
- e) What does percept means?

**Q2) Write a Precis of the following Passage to about one-third of its length and also give it a suitable title. [15]**

It should be remembered that the nationalist movement in India, like all nationalist movements, was essentially a upper middle class movement. It represented the natural historical stage of development, and to consider it or to criticise it as a working class movement is wrong. Gandhi represented that movement and the Indian masses in relation to that movement to supreme degree, and he became the voice of India people to that extent. The main contribution of Gandhi to India and the Indian masses has been through the power ful movements which he launched through the National Congress. Through nation - wide action he soug<sup>h</sup> to mould the millions, and largely succeeded in doing so, and changing them from a demoralised, timid and hopeless mass, bullied and crushed by every dominant interest, and incapable of resistance, into a people with self - respect and self - reliance, resisting tyranny, and capable of united action and sacrifice for a largecause. Gandhi made people think of political and economic issues and every village and every bazaar hummed with argument and debate on the new ideas and hopes that filled the people. That was an amazing psychological change. The time was ripe for it, of course, and circumstances and world contritions worked for this change. But a great leader is necessary to take advantage of circumstances and conditions. Gandhi was that leader, and he released many of the bonds that imprisoned and disabled our minds, and non of us who experienced it can ever forget that great feeling of release and exhilaration that came over the India p<sup>e</sup>ople. Gandhi has played a revolutionary role in India of the greatest importance because he knew how to make the most of the objective conditions, and could reach the heart of the masses, while group with a more advanced ideology functioned largely in the air because they did not fit in with those conditions and could therefore not evoke any substantial response from the masses. It is perfectly true that Gandhi, functioning in the nationalist plane, does

not think in terms of the conflict of classes, and tries to compose their differences. But the action he has indulged and thought the people has inevitably raised mass consciousness tremendously and made social issues vital. Gandhi and the congress must be judged by the policies they pursue and the action they indulge in. But behind this personality counts and colours those policies and activities. In the case of very exceptional person like Gandhi the question of personality becomes especially important in order to understand and appraise him. To us he has represented the spirit and honours of India, the yearning of her sorrowing millions to be rid of their innumerable burdens, and an insult to him by the British Government or others has been an insult to India and her people.

- Q3)** You are Mahesh, living in St. John's Hostel Shimla. You wish to become a sub-Inspector of police, while your parents want you to become a doctor. Write a letter to your mother giving reasons why you should be allowed to pursue your ambition. [15]

OR

Report to the Inspector of police that your sister has not returned home from school giving full particulars of the girls and her dress etc.

- Q4)** Translate the following into Telugu. [15]

In a society like ours where seventy percent of the people are illiterate, equality of Educational opportunity at higher levels will have any meaning at all only if the constitutional directive of universalizing education to all children in the age group 6-14 is effectively realized. As you know, the staggering rate of dropout leading to huge wastage of educational resource and expenditure has failed national efforts in this direction. In order to reduce this wastage and fulfil the target of universalizing education, several programmes have been launched in recent years. These include giving priority consideration to primary Education in the matter of allocation of financial resources, allowing for multiple entry, using the service of part-time and locally available non-professional teachers wherever necessary for continuing and non-formal education. Also making the content of Education functional and socially relevant by the Introduction of socially useful productive work, Institution of large scale compensatory education program for the under privileged as outlined above, launching the massive Notion and Introduction of Adult Education programme, non formal education for school dropouts.

**Q5) Write a Paragraph on any one of the following in not more than 150 words. [15]**

- a) Space Technology.
- b) Explain a moment of failure or success.
- c) To what extent has the traditional male role changed in the last 20 years.

**Q6) Write an essay in about 1500 words on any one of the following topics: [25]**

- a) Poverty Eradication.
- b) Community education and Sustainable development.
- c) India and Global financial crisis.

