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Compulsory Paper
General English (Descriptive)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

IMPORTANT NOTES / महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश

- (A) Please fill up the OMR Sheet of this Question Answer Booklet properly before answering. Please also see the directions printed on the obverse before filling it.
प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका में प्रश्न हल करने से पूर्व उसके संलग्न ओ.एम.आर. पत्रक को भली प्रकार भर लें। उसे भरने हेतु उसके पृष्ठ भाग पर मुद्रित निर्देशों का अध्ययन कर लें।
- (B) The question paper has been divided into Five Parts - A, B, C, D and E. The number of questions to be attempted and their marks are indicated in each part.
प्रश्न-पत्र A, B, C, D और E पाँच भागों में विभाजित है। प्रत्येक भाग में से किये जाने वाले प्रश्नों की संख्या और उनके अंक उस भाग में अंकित किये गये हैं।
- (C) Attempt answers in English.
उत्तर अंग्रेजी भाषा में दीजिये।
- (D) Answers to all the questions of each part should be written continuously in the script and should not be mixed with those of other parts. In the event of candidate writing answers to a question in a part different to the one to which the question belongs, the question shall not be assessed by the examiner.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक भाग के समस्त प्रश्नों के उत्तर क्रमवार देने चाहिये तथा एक भाग में दूसरे भाग के उत्तर नहीं मिलाने चाहिये। एक भाग में दूसरे भाग के प्रश्न के उत्तर लिखे जाने पर ऐसे प्रश्न को जाँचा नहीं जा सकता है।
- (E) The candidates should not write the answers beyond the limit of words prescribed in parts A, B, C, D and E; failing this, marks can be deducted.
अभ्यर्थियों को भाग A, B, C, D और E में अपने उत्तर निर्धारित शब्दों की सीमा से अधिक नहीं लिखने चाहिये। इसका उल्लंघन करने पर अंक काटे जा सकते हैं।
- (F) In case the candidate makes any identification mark i.e. Roll No./Name/Telephone No./Mobile No. or any other marking either outside or inside the answer book, it would be treated as resorting to using unfair means. In such a case his candidature shall be rejected for the entire examination by the Commission.
अभ्यर्थी द्वारा उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंदर अथवा बाहर पहचान चिन्ह यथा - रोल नम्बर / नाम / मोबाईल नम्बर / टेलीफोन नम्बर लिखे जाने या अन्य कोई चिह्न इत्यादि अंकित किये जाने को अनुचित साधन माना जायेगा। आयोग द्वारा ऐसा पाये जाने पर अभ्यर्थी की सम्पूर्ण परीक्षा में अभ्यर्थिता रद्द कर दी जायेगी।

Note : Attempt all the twenty questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

Choose the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks.

- 1 His company is _____ after by all.
- (a) seeked
(b) seeking
(c) seek
(d) sought
- 2 Hardly a day _____ when some section of society of the other is not on strike.
- (a) passed
(b) passes
(c) have passed
(d) would have passed
- 3 He said he did not remember _____ a more delightful movie.
- (a) having seen
(b) seeing
(c) sawing
(d) seen

- 4 Until he _____ confessed his fault he will not be included in the team.
- (a) had
 - (b) has
 - (c) will have
 - (d) would have
- 5 She is so tired she cannot walk _____ further.
- (a) none
 - (b) more
 - (c) any
 - (d) very
- 6 How _____ more money do you need now ?
- (a) many
 - (b) some
 - (c) much
 - (d) such
- 7 Put _____ 'h' after the 's'.
- (a) a
 - (b) an
 - (c) the
 - (d) no article needed

8 wood floats on water.

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- (a) A
- (b) The
- (c) Many
- (d) no article needed

9 'A wild goose chase' means _____

- (a) to look for something frantically
- (b) a foolish and useless enterprise
- (c) a violent search
- (d) to speak harshly

C.

1.

10 The meaning of 'a bone of contention' is _____

- (a) an area of agreement
- (b) feeling of consent
- (c) subject of dispute
- (d) feeling of gratitude

I

11 He has set _____ a new business.

- (a) out
- (b) up
- (c) down
- (d) on



12 The present crisis will soon blow

- (a) over
- (b) down
- (c) in
- (d) up

Change as directed :

13 I saw him turning the key. (Passive)

14 People say that he is a liar. (Passive)

15 I said, "I must go now". (Indirect speech)

16 "What a wonderful idea !" (Indirect speech)

17 The boy came in. The boy was hurt. (Join using a subordinate clause)

18 She found the windows broken. She phoned the police. (Join using a coordinating conjunction)

19 Make a sentence expressing "Intention".

20 Use the modal 'must' to express probability.

Note : Attempt all the ten questions. Each question carries 2 marks. Answer should not exceed 20 words each. Translate the following into English.

21 कभी किसी का बुरा मत सोचो ।

22 पन्ना नम्बर छह पर अपनी किताब खोलिये ।

23 उत्तर-पूर्वी भारत में हमेशा बहुत बारिश होती है ।

24 वे कई वर्षों से इसी किराए के मकान में रह रहे हैं ।

25 उसके पिताजी का कपड़े का व्यवसाय है ।

26 वह शुरू से ही बहुत महत्वाकांक्षी रहा है ।

27 कायर मित्र की अपेक्षा शूरवीर शत्रु भला ।

28 अब पछताए क्या होत है चिड़ियाँ चुग गई खेत ।

29 यह आवश्यक नहीं कि तुम हमेशा उससे एकमत हो ।

30 वह कितनी ही कोशिश क्यों न करे, वह मानेगी नहीं ।



PART - C

Marks : 20

Note : Attempt any one question. The question carries 20 marks. Answer should not exceed 1000 words each.

31 Write an essay on any one of the following :

- (i) Wither Indian Democracy ?
- (ii) Globalization : A bane or a boon ?
- (iii) The threats of Information Technology
- (iv) The future of English.

Lined writing area with horizontal lines.









Note : The question carries 20 marks.

32 Make a precis of the following passage in not more than 130 words.

Will the government succeed in resisting indefinitely the demand for higher wages even if prices keep rising ? Where a particular group of employees have neglected their public relations in the past or belong to the more comfortably placed segment of the working class, the authorities may for a while get away with their policy of confrontation; much bad blood may be created in the process, but, at least in the short run, labour may go down to defeat. If the industry is not unessential one - for example, the airlines - the pressure of the employees may be successfully withstood. On the other hand, as was amply proved on the two occasions, when railway locomen ceased work last year, if, as a result of a stir by strategically located groups of employees, the movement of essential commodities is effected or the schedule of fairly large sections of the population is disturbed, the government will find it most difficult to stick it out and to refuse to come to a settlement with the workers.

The ability of the authorities to browbeat labour will, quite evidently be a function of time and circumstances. In the initial phase of an inflationary process, even if real wages have begun to decline, employees may still be undecided whether to start agitating for compensatory adjustments in earnings. A kind of inertia may be at work; they may weigh the pros and cons of launching a large-scale industrial action and tentatively decide against it. They may even possess a fund of good will towards the authorities, who may therefore, succeed in persuading them to accept the hardships inflicted upon them in what everybody still considers to be the short period. But this attitude of quiescence cannot but change if the price rise is prolonged and sharp. As the price level keeps soaring, it is no longer a case of a marginal erosion of real wages, but one of a considerable infringement of living standards. If the increase in prices is not accompanied by any expansion in economic opportunities, and, on the contrary, is responsible for the levelling off of investment funds and therefore, for a recessionary trend setting in, the discontent of the working class is further aggravated. The consideration of prospective gains following the waging of a determined struggle against the employers and the government could then outweigh the consideration of the difficulties involved in mounting an effective industrial action. The goodwill which the authorities might have enjoyed earlier would also by then have evaporated almost completely.





Note : Attempt all the ten questions. Each question carries 2 marks. Answer should not exceed 20 words each.

Read the passages carefully and answer the questions that follow :

(A) An educated man should know what is first-rate in those activities which spring from the creative and intellectual faculties of human nature, such as literature, art architecture, and music. I should like to add science and philosophy, but in these two subjects it is difficult for any but the expert to estimate quality, and many educated people have not the close knowledge necessary to judge work in them. On the other hand everyone has close and daily contact with the other four. Architecture surrounds him in every city, literature meets him on every book-stall, music assails his ears on his radio set and from every juke-box; and art in its protean aspects of form and colour is a part of daily life. The architecture may often be bad, the literature and music often puerile, the art often undeserving of the name; but that is all the more reason why we should be able, in all of them, to distinguish good from bad.

To judge by the literature offered us in hotel book-stands, and by most of the music played on the radio and by juke-boxes we might be more discriminating in these fields than we are. If it be said that music and art and literature are not essentials of life but its frills, I would reply that if so, it is curious that they are among the few immortal things in the world, and that should a man wish to be remembered two thousand years hence, the only certain way is to write a great poem or book, compose a great symphony, paint a great picture, carve a great sculpture, or build a great building.

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33 What is it that is necessary for an educated person to know ?

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34 Why does the author exclude science and philosophy from it ?

35 What makes it practical for an educated man to be able to know literature, art, architecture and music ?

36 How does exposure to ordinary literature and music help us ?

37 What is the author's argument to prove that music, art and literature are essentials of life ?



(B) The career of Lincoln is often held up to ambitious young Americans as an example to show what a man may achieve by his native strength, with no advantages of birth or environment or education. In this there is nothing improper, nothing fanciful. The moral is one which may well be drawn, and in which those on whose early life fortune has not smiled may find encouragement. But the example is, after all no great encouragement to ordinary men, for Lincoln was an extraordinary man.

He triumphed over the adverse conditions of his early years because Nature had bestowed on him high and rare powers. Superficial observers who saw his homely aspect and plain manners, and noted that his fellow townsmen, when asked why they so trusted him, answered that it was for his commonsense, failed to see that his commonsense was a part of his genius. What is commonsense but the power of seeing the fundamentals of any practical question and of disengaging them from the accidental and transient features that may overlies these fundamentals - the power, to use a familiar expression, of getting down to bed-rock ? One part of this power is the faculty for perceiving what the average man will think and can be induced to do. This is what keeps the superior mind in touch with the ordinary mind, and this is perhaps why the name of 'commonsense' is used, because the superior mind seems in its power of comprehending others to be itself a part of the general sense of the community. All men of high practical capacity have this power. It is the first condition of success.

38 What does the word 'this' refer to in the following sentence ?

'In this there is nothing improper, nothing fanciful.'

39 'But the example is, after all, no great encouragement ...' Whose example ?

40 How does the author describe commonsense ?



41 What lies behind the superior mind's ability to keep in touch with the ordinary mind?

42 "It is the first condition of success'. What does 'it' refer to here ?

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK / रफ कार्य के लिए जगह

