



# ENGLISH (302)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

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- Note:**
- (i) This Question Paper consists of **two** sections, viz., 'A' and 'B'.
  - (ii) **All** the questions from Section 'A' are **compulsory**.
  - (iii) Section 'B' has **two** options. Candidates are required to attempt questions from **one option** only.
  - (iv) Marks are indicated against each question.
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## SECTION-A

1. Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow:

A) .....Mr. Narayan Masurekar had not come into my life the day I was born (July 10, 1949). It seems that Nan-Kaka (as I call him), who had come to see me in hospital on my first day in this world, noticed a little hole near the top of my left ear lobe. The next day he came again and picked up the baby lying on the crib next to my mother. To his utter horror, he discovered that the baby did not have the hole on the left ear lobe. A frantic search for all the cribs in the hospital followed and I was eventually located sleeping blissfully beside a fisher woman, totally oblivious of the commotion I had caused! The mix-up, it appears followed after the babies had been given their bath.

- i) When did Narayan Masurekar (Nan-Kaka) visit the author? [1]
- ii) What was the strange thing that Nan-Kaka noticed with the baby on the second visit? [1]
- iii) Why is the author grateful to Nan-Kaka for what he is? [1]
- iv) Pick out the words from the extracts which are similar in meaning to the following expressions: [1/2+1/2=1]
  - In a manner characterised by extreme happiness or joy.
  - A state of confused and noisy disturbance

OR

Dr. Benson unbuttoned his coat, then remembered cigarettes in the outer pockets of his overcoat. He took out the packet and gave it to the rider who then looked in his own pockets for a match. When the cigarette was lighted, the man held the packet a moment, then asked, "Do you mind, mister, if I take another cigarette for later?" The rider shook the packet to remove another cigarette without waiting for the doctor to answer.

- i) Why did Dr. Benson unbutton his coat? [1]
- ii) How many cigarettes did the rider want to take? Why? [1]
- iii) What do you think of the rider's behaviour? [1]
- iv) Pick out the words from the extracts which are similar in meaning to the following expressions: [ $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$ ]
  - A long warm outfit worn in cold weather
  - A small piece of material like a small bag.

B) There was no moonlight that night and the deathly stillness of the surrounding jungle was broken only occasionally by the shrill cry of a cicada. Sometimes from far off came the hollow hammering of a woodpecker, carried along on the faint breeze. Or the grunt of a wild boar could be heard as he dug up a favourite root. But these sounds were rare and the silence of the forest always returned to swallow them up.

- i) What was surrounding the jungle? [1]
- ii) What was a woodpecker doing occasionally? [1]
- iii) What broke the silence of the forest? [1]
- iv) Pick out the words from the extracts which are similar in meaning to the following expressions: [ $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$ ]
  - Absence of movement or sound
  - Irregular interval

OR

As might be expected in the beginning, it was tough for all of us, for mother and my father, for my three sisters and my brother, and for me too. The illness had left me weak. The servants avoided me as though I were an evil eye personified. My sisters treated me with care, as though I were a fragile doll

and mother wept. My father who was a doctor in the public health service was grateful that I had got prompt and good medical treatment, for delay would have affected my mind or endangered my life. But he, like the rest, had no hope.

- i) What illness did the narrator suffer from? [1]
- ii) Why did the servants avoid him? [1]
- iii) What would have happened if there had been a delay in medical treatment? [1]
- iv) Pick out the words from the extracts which are similar in meaning to the following expressions: [1/2+1/2=1]
  - Easily broken or damaged
  - Done without delay

2. Answer any THREE of the following questions in about 30-40 words each.

[3×2=6]

- a) What lesson did Gavaskar learn from his uncle?  
(My First Steps)
- b) Why did the tiger attack Baldeo?  
(The Tiger in the Tunnel)
- c) What are the advantages of using the wind energy?  
(Fuel of the Future)
- d) Did the doctor receive the payment promptly? How do you know?  
(A Case of Suspicion)

3. Answer the following in about 60 words

[6]

“Bholi’s meeting with her teacher was a turning point in her life”. Give details from the text in support of the above statement. (Bholi)

OR

What according to Nehru is the present day India? What vision does he have for the country? (India: Her Past and Future)

4. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

Where the mind is without fear  
and the head is held high  
where knowledge is free  
Where the world has not been broken  
Up into fragments by narrow domestic walls  
Where words come out from the depth of truth;

- i) What does the poet mean by “mind is without fear and the head is held high”? [1]
- ii) What does the poet mean by “where knowledge is free”? [2]
- iii) What type of world does the poet visualise for his country? [2]

OR

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood;  
And sorry I could not travel both  
And be one traveller, long I stood  
And looked down one as far as I could  
To where it bent in the undergrowth;  
Then took the other, as just as fair,  
And having perhaps the better claim,  
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;  
Though as for that the passing there  
Had worn them really about the same.

- i) Why does the poet call the wood yellow? [1]
- ii) Who is the traveller? Why does the traveller feel sorry? [2]
- iii) Which road does the traveller prefer? Give reasons. [2]

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

Henry Ford is famous for making cars easier for most people to buy. He did this by producing the cars using an assembly line. Henry Ford was born in 1863 in Michigan. He had 4 siblings, and his family owned a farm. He worked on the farm

when he was young, but he soon discovered that he loved taking things apart to see how they worked, then putting them back together again. He worked on watches a lot, and ended up helping many people fix their watches. In 1879, when he was 16 years old, he moved to Detroit to start working with machines, though he did come home and work on the farm a little, too. Ford got married to Clara Bryant in 1888, and worked on a saw mill. He eventually became an engineer. Ford worked for the Edison Illuminating Company and even got to meet Thomas Edison! Edison encouraged him to keep working on his plans for his horseless carriage, powered by a motor. Ford's gasoline powered horseless carriage was called the Quadricycle which he built in 1896. He sold the Quadricycle and started his own company to continue his work making vehicles. He did not stay with the first company for very many years, but eventually started the Ford Motor Company. He spent many years developing cars, which were made only a few at a time. Ford was not the first person to create a car, but he was the one who began to make them accessible to a lot of people in the United States.

- a) Create a timeline comprising four important events in Henry Ford's life. [2]
- b) What adjective would you use to describe Henry Ford? Why? [2]
- c) What is a Quadricycle? How did the invention help Henry Ford? [2]
- d) How did he manage to start Ford Motor Company? What did it make? [2]

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

There are many reasons to use alternative energy sources. One reason is to reduce pollutants and greenhouse gases. Alternative or renewable energy sources help to reduce the amount of toxins that are a result of traditional energy use. These alternative energy sources help protect against the harmful by-products of energy use and help to preserve many of the natural resources that we currently use as energy sources. There are many alternative energy sources: wind power, solar power, geothermal power, and hydroelectric power are some examples.

Let us learn some things about wind power here: Wind power is the ability to capture the wind in a way to propel the blades of wind turbines. When the blades rotate, this movement is switched into electrical current with the help of an electrical generator. In older windmills, wind energy turned mechanical machinery to do the physical work like crushing grain to make bread or pumping water to get water. Wind towers are built on wind farms, and usually there are several towers built

together. In 2005, the worldwide use of wind-powered generators was less than 1% of all of the electricity use combined. There are several advantages of this energy source: there is no pollution, it never runs out, farming and grazing can still take place on the same land as the wind turbines, and wind farms can be built anywhere. One disadvantage is that you need a consistent wind to get enough power. If the wind speed decreases, less electricity is produced. Large wind farms can also have a negative visual effect for people who live nearby.

- a) Give two reasons why we must use alternative sources of energy. [2]
- b) What is wind power? Give two examples of physical work that the windmill did in olden days. [2]
- c) Mention any two advantages of a windmill. [2]
- d) Make sentences using the words given below:
  - i) Renewable
  - ii) Protect [1+1=2]

7. Read the passage given below and complete the statements that follow:

Horses are beautiful creatures. They can be different colors, and can run quickly. People like to watch horses because they are strong and powerful. Horses are mammals. Mammals are animals that have hair or fur, are warm-blooded, and usually give birth to live young. The mother horse generally has one baby in the spring, and feeds the baby milk. Horses have long legs, and big eyes that can see almost all the way around them. They can walk, trot, gallop and jump. Young horses that are one year old or younger are called foals. A young female horse is called a filly, and a young male horse is called a colt. After 4 years, a horse is considered an adult. Many people think that a pony is a young horse, but that is incorrect. A pony is a type of horse that does not grow very large. Horses can live up to 20 or 25 years. Sometimes people can tell how old a horse is by looking at its teeth!

- a) Horses are \_\_\_\_\_ blooded animals. They can be of \_\_\_\_\_ colors. [1]
- b) Horses have big eyes and see almost all the way \_\_\_\_\_ them. Horses have one baby in the \_\_\_\_\_. [1]
- c) Horses can walk, trot, \_\_\_\_\_ and jump. One year old are younger horses are called \_\_\_\_\_. [1]
- d) After \_\_\_\_\_ years a horse is considered adult. A pony is not a \_\_\_\_\_ horse. [1]

8. Read the passage given below and make a summary in about 100 words. [5]

Occasional self-medication has always been part of normal living. The making and selling of drugs has a long history and is closely linked, like medical practice itself, with belief in magic. Only during the last hundred years or so, as the development of scientific techniques made it possible diagnosis has become possible. The doctor is now able to follow up the correct diagnosis of many illnesses-with specific treatment of their causes. In many other illnesses of which the causes remain unknown, he is still limited, like the unqualified prescriber, to the treatment of symptoms. The doctor is trained to decide when to treat symptoms only and when to attack the cause. This is the essential difference between medical prescribing and self-medication.

The advance of technology has brought about much progress in some fields of medicine, including the development of scientific drug therapy. In many countries public health organization is improving and people's nutritional standards have risen. Parallel with such beneficial trends are two which have an adverse effect. One is the use of high pressure advertising by the pharmaceutical industry which has tended to influence both patients and doctors and has led to the overuse of drugs generally. The other is emergence of eating, insufficient sleep, excessive smoking and drinking. People with disorders arising from faulty habits such as these , as well as well from unhappy human relationships , often resort to self—medication and so add the taking of pharmaceuticals to the list .Advertisers go to great lengths to catch this market.

Clever advertising, aimed at chronic sufferers who will try anything because doctors have not been able to cure them, can induce such faith in a preparation, particularly if steeply priced, that it will produce-by suggestion-a very real effect in some people. Advertisements are also aimed at people suffering from mild complaints such as simple cold and coughs which clear up by themselves within a short time.

9. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with appropriate Passive form of the verbs given within brackets. [3]

My English textbook is missing. It (a) \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) in my school bag after the English period. It (b) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) by one of my classmates. I (c) \_\_\_\_\_ (trouble) by my classmates quite often.

**10.** Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with appropriate form of the verbs given within brackets. [4]

He (a)\_\_\_\_\_ (be) so good to me when I was a boy, that to this day I (b)\_\_\_\_\_ (not forget) his kindness, and I hope that I (c) \_\_\_\_\_ (never forget). I (d) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) grateful to him.

**11.** Combine the following pairs of sentences using the connectors given against each pair. [4]

- a) i) I am waiting for the bus.  
ii) It goes to the harbour. (that)
- b) i) The boy helped the old lady.  
ii) He would be rewarded. (who)
- c) i) I have kept the book on the table.  
ii) I can find it easily. (where)
- d) i) This instrument starts playing music.  
ii) I press the green button. (when)

**12.** Report the following conversation in Indirect Speech. [4]

Policeman : Stop. Where are you going?

John : I am in a hurry. I am going to the hospital.

Policeman : All right. Please take this road to go to the hospital.

John : Ok. Thanks a lot for the help.

**13.** Write a paragraph of about 100 words on any one of the topics given below. [5]

- a) My Favourite Film Actor
- b) Examinations Must Be Abolished
- c) My Ambition In Life

**14.** Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper highlighting the inadequate street lights on Mahaveer Road, Madhav Nagar. [5]

- 15.** The following passage has seven mistakes related to punctuation and inaccuracies of usage. Identify the errors and write in table B. The correct answers must be written in table C. The first one has been done for you. **[6]**

when Rani arrived in my home, she knock in the door. I din't hear the knock. She become angry and kicked the door hardly that it crackecd.

A	B	C
1	when	When
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		

- 16.** Read the following passage carefully. Make notes in points only using appropriate headings and sub headings. Please use recognisable abbreviations. **[4]**

The coffee plant, an evergreen shrub or small tree of African origin, begins to produce fruit 3 or 4 years after being planted. The fruit is hand-gathered when it is fully ripe it is reddish purple in colour. The ripened fruits of the coffee shrubs are processed where they are produced to separate the coffee seeds from their covering and from the pulp. Two different techniques are in use: a wet process and a dry process.

The wet process: First the fresh fruit is pulped by a pulping machine. Some pulp still clings to the coffee, however, and this residue is removed by fermentation in tanks. The few remaining traces of pulp are then removed by washing. The coffee seeds are then dried to a moisture content of about 12 per cent either by exposure to the sun or by hot-air driers. If dried in the sun, they must be turned by hand several times a day for even drying.

The dry process: In the dry process the fruits are immediately placed to dry either in the sun or in hot-air driers. Considerably more time and equipment is needed for drying than in the wet process. When the fruits have been dried to a water content of about 12 per cent the seeds are mechanically freed from their coverings.



The characteristic aroma and taste of coffee only appear later and are developed by the high temperatures to which they are subjected during the course of the process known as roasting. Temperatures are raised progressively to about 220-230°C. This releases steam, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and other volatiles from the beans, resulting in a loss of weight of between 14 and 23 per cent. Internal pressure of gas expands the volume of the coffee seeds from 30 to 100 per cent. The seeds become rich brown in colour; their texture becomes porous and crumbly under pressure. But the most important phenomenon of roasting is the appearance of the characteristic aroma of coffee, which arises from very complex chemical transformations within the beans. The coffee, on leaving the industrial roasters, is rapidly cooled in a vat where it is stirred and subjected to cold air propelled by a blower. Good quality coffees are then sorted by electronic sorters to eliminate the seeds that roasted badly. The presence of seeds which are either too light or too dark depreciates the quality.

### **SECTION - B**

- Note :
- (i) Attempt any **one** of the two options.
  - (ii) Attempt all the questions from the same option.

### **OPTION - I**

#### **(E.S.P. FOR RECEPTIONISTS)**

- 17.** What is the role of a receptionist in an establishment? Mention any 4 skills and characters required for a receptionist to discharge the duties efficiently? [4]
- 18.** Complete the following statements [1]
- a) Incoming visitors are supposed to write their names, address etc in \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) List containing numbers and names of all the employees are recorded in \_\_\_\_\_ directory.
- 19.** Mention the names of any 4 records to be maintained by the receptionist. [2]

20. Write the importance of the following documents to a receptionist [6]
- Message Form
  - Reservation Form /C Form
  - Early morning call sheet
  - Travel guide
  - Internal telephone directory
  - Register of callers
21. Frame the request for the following replies [2]
- Sorry sir, the mechanic will fix the problem shortly
  - I will check if Rajesh is in
  - Sure, I will arrange the cab at 6 am.
  - No TV in my room. Can you help?

**OPTION - II**  
**(E.S.P. FOR OFFICE USE)**

17. What are the points to be kept in mind before facing an interview? [4]
18. What is a memo? [1]
19. Read the following greetings and state if they are formal or informal [2]
- Good morning, Mr. Harry
  - Good afternoon, Mr. Sinha
  - Hello! how are you?
  - What a pleasant surprise!
20. Write a letter to the correspondent of Vidyavardhaka Education Society, Rampur applying for the post of a post graduate teacher in Biology in response to the advertisement in a local daily. [5]
21. As the Secretary of Pratibha Cultural Club, New Delhi, write an email to the Treasurer of the club informing him the cost of the banners which will be Rs. 5000. And the payment to be made immediately. [3]

