

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

In India there are about 280m cows. They produce valuable things – milk, dung and calves. But cattle are expensive to keep. The biggest outlay is food – the average cow consumes fodder worth about 10,000 rupees a year.

These expenses are so high that cows are often a poor investment. According to a new and splendidly titled NBER paper, which looks at cow and buffalo ownership in rural areas of northern India, the average return on a cow is – 64 per cent once you factor in the cost of labour.

If returns on cattle are so bad, why do households buy them? People may not be thinking about economics, of course. Hindus may derive spiritual fulfilment from cow ownership. Households may prefer to produce high-quality milk at home, even if doing so costs more.

But the authors suggest that there may also be sound economic reasoning behind cow ownership. According to ICRIER, a think-tank, only 7 per cent of Indian villages have a bank branch. That means people lack a formal savings mechanism for their spare cash. And although there are informal ways to save – joining a local savings club, for example, or simply stuffing money under the mattress – owning a cow may be a better option.

That is because most people find spending easier than saving. Immediate pleasures are easier to grasp than future joys – and so people make spending decisions that they later regret. Economists refer to this as “myopia”. Cows force people not to be myopic. Compared with money held in savings accounts, cattle are illiquid assets. Taking cash from a cow is harder than taking money from an account. As a result, temptation spending is trickier.

2. 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]

What happens, though, to children who can't hear How does deaf children learn to communicate? recently, doctors has learned that deaf baby babble with there hands.

A	B	C
1	can't not	cannot
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		

3. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper highlighting the very poor law and order situation in your area and how it has made your life unsafe. [5]
4. Write a paragraph of about 100 words on any one of the topics given below: [5]
- The Proudest Day of My Life.
 - What Super Power I love to Possess
 - The Greatest Discovery.

5. 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.

6. 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)

7. 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.

8. 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.

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

The spread of education in society is at the foundation of success in countries that are latecomers to development. In the quest for development, primary education is absolutely essential because it creates the base. But higher education is just as important, for it provides the cutting edge. And universities are the life-blood of higher education. Islands of excellence in professional education, such as Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), are valuable complements but cannot be substitutes for universities which provide educational opportunities for people at large.

There can be no doubt that higher education has made a significant contribution to economic development, social progress and political democracy in independent India. It is a source of dynamism for the economy. It has created social opportunities for people. It has fostered the vibrant democracy in our polity. It has provided a beginning for the creation of a knowledge society. But it would be a mistake to focus on its strengths alone. It has weaknesses that are a cause for serious concern.

There is, in fact, a quiet crisis in higher education in India that runs deep. It is not yet discernible simply because there are pockets of excellence, an enormous reservoir of talented young people and an intense competition in the admissions process. And, in some important spheres, we continue to reap and benefits of what was sown in higher education 50 years ago by the founding fathers of the Republic. The reality is that we have miles to go. The proportion of our population, in the age group 18-24, that enters the world of higher education is around 7 per cent, which is only one-half the average for Asia. The opportunities for higher education, in terms of the number of places in universities, are simply not enough in relation to our needs. What is more, the quality of higher education in most of our universities requires substantial improvement.

It is clear that the system of higher education in India faces serious challenges. It needs a systematic overhaul, so that we can educate much larger numbers without diluting academic standards. This is imperative because the transformation of economy and society in the 21st Century would depend, in significant part, on the spread and the quality of education among our people, particularly in the sphere of higher education. It is only an inclusive society that can provide the foundations for a knowledge society.

10. 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]

11. 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 somethings 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]

12. 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]

13. 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]

- 14.** 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)

- 15.** 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)

- 16.** 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: [$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$]
- 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

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

19. 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]
20. 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.
21. Mention the names of any 4 records to be maintained by the receptionist. [2]

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

17. 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]
18. 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]
19. What are the points to be kept in mind before facing an interview? [4]
20. What is a memo? [1]
21. Read the following greetings and state if they are formal or informal [2]
- a) Good morning, Mr. Harry
- b) Good afternoon, Mr. Sinha
- c) Hello! how are you?
- d) What a pleasant surprise!

