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Language — Part II — ENGLISH — Paper I
(Reader and Linguistic Competencies)

Time Allowed : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

Instruction :

In your answer-book, use the Arabic numerals **1 to 69** of the question you are answering.

SECTION - A

(Vocabulary — Lexical Competencies)

(Marks : 30)

- I. A. Choose the most appropriate of the four given contexts which equates with that of the *italicized lexical item* in each of the following sentences : $5 \times 1 = 5$
1. That should move the stones of Rome to rise and *mutiny*.
 - a) You should obey the elders.
 - b) The revolt was put down immediately.
 - c) I live in rented house.
 - d) The manager punished the clerk.
 2. Has she not greater *intuition*.
 - a) He is studying in an institution at Chennai.
 - b) People with insight are successful
 - c) Women are blessed with kind hearts.
 - d) The worker was inspired to do his best.

[Turn over

3. It ends in a cold *menacing* snout.
- a) The police officer was threatening the culprits.
 - b) He was enjoying his afternoon siesta.
 - c) The students were afraid of the bully in the neighbourhood.
 - d) The teacher appreciated the child.
4. When I am *animated* by this wish I look with pleasure on my book.
- a) He is encouraged by his friends to act better.
 - b) He is free and generous with his colleagues.
 - c) I am excited at the prospect of being in the Olympic team.
 - d) I am acting as a wild animal in the play.
5. The *stench* of not only the wards but the whole area was nauseating.
- a) The ice cream flavour was tempting.
 - b) The needles must be sterilized.
 - c) Perfumes are used by most people.
 - d) The stink which emanated from the corpse was unbearable.

B. Choose the most accurate of the *four* given words *opposite* to the italicized word :

5 × 1 = 5

6. The stoniest of hearts must have *cursed* the gift.
- a) praised
 - b) blessed
 - c) appreciated
 - d) lauded.
7. He was *illiterate* and full of superstition.
- a) stupid
 - b) illegitimate
 - c) literate
 - d) decent.
8. I found our speech *coptous* without order.
- a) initiative
 - b) original
 - c) meagre
 - d) monotonous.

9. It snows *continuously*.
- a) intermediate b) alternately
c) regularly d) intermittently.
10. Antony would *ruffle* up your spirits.
- a) disturb b) kindle
c) mock d) smooth.

C. Answer any *ten* of the following :

10 × 2 = 20

11. Write in your own sentences using the plural forms of 'medium' and 'index'.
12. Use the idiom 'put on airs' in a sentence of your own.
13. Write a sentence using the expanded form of the acronym 'WHO'.
14. Last he did not attend school as he was (Fill in the blanks with *week / weak*).
15. Form a word by blending the words 'lecture' and 'demonstration' and use the blended word in a sentence of your own.
16. Write sentences of your own using the word 'address' as a noun and 'address' as a verb.
17. Syllabify any *two* words : 'expression', 'detect', 'dramatic' and 'appreciation'.
18. Write a sentence of your own using the American English Word for 'pavement'.
19. Use the compound word 'world-famous' in a sentence of your own.
20. Write a sentence using a word with the prefix 'un' or the suffix 'ly'.
21. Form compound words :
- a) Adjective + Verb
b) Noun + Noun.
22. Write sentences using the phrasal verbs 'call off' and 'call upon'.
23. Write sentences using the clipped words from 'influenza' and 'discotheque'.

[Turn over

SECTION - B**(Grammatical Competencies)**

(Marks : 20)

II. A. Fill in the blanks of the following sentences : 10 × 1 = 10

24. We help the needy.

(Use a modal verb)

25. All that (glitter) is not gold.

(Use the given verb in suitable form)

26. I to buy a carton of milk.

(Fill in the blank with a semi-modal)

27. If you worked hard, you (pass).

(Use the given verb in suitable form)

28. Ravi office I work in, owns an expensive car.

(Use a relative pronoun)

29. This is the boy won the race.

(Use a relative pronoun)

30. Gas stoves were given to the people.

(Identify the kind of passive voice)

31. A sentence in the pattern, SVCA is

(Frame a sentence of the pattern, SVCA)

32. He came to school his illness.

(Use a suitable phrase/preposition)

33. The family can move into the flat the walls are painted.

(Use a suitable link word)

B. Transform the following sentences as instructed : $5 \times 2 = 10$

34. Report the dialogue :

Bank Manager : Tell me, What can I do for you ?

Student : I am a student. Could I open an account here ?

Bank Manager : Sure. Get the application form and fill it up.

35. If you should need my help again, just give me a call.

(Begin the sentence with 'should')

36. As my brother was sick, he could not attend class.

(Rewrite as a compound sentence)

37. I hurried to the railway station. I could not catch the train.

(Combine the sentences using 'though')

38. I like tea. I prefer coffee.

(Combine the sentences into a simple sentence)

SECTION - C

(Reading Competencies)

(Marks : 15)

III. A. Identify each of the following sentences with the field in the list given below, by understanding the word or words serving as the clue : $5 \times 1 = 5$

39. Organic fertilizers have increased the produce of the land.

40. The Prime Minister visited France for talks on the nuclear deal.

41. Faith in God helps one to lead a peaceful life.

42. The Nilgiri's Biosphere has been affected by pollution.

43. Indian athletes have performed well in the final of the World Championships.

(Religion, Sports, Environment, Agriculture, Politics.)

[Turn over

- B. Read the following passage and answer in your own words the questions given below : 5 × 2 = 10

The attempt to keep one's treasures in a specially protected place, away from all harm, is natural to all creatures. Human beings developed the 'safe' over a long period of time after much trial and error. A safe has now come to mean any large room or box which is used to keep valuables secure.

The earliest examples of safes are from the medieval ages in Europe. These safes were made of hard wood and bound with strips of hammered iron for strength and decoration. They were artistic rather than secure. Cast iron safes began to be made in England in early nineteenth century. Soon after this, safes began to be constructed with thicker materials. More people began to buy safes because, with a growth in trade and industry, people had more valuables which they needed to protect. In 1856, a very famous burglary called the Cornhill burglary took place in England and the demand for burglar-proof safes increased.

In 1860, a patent was taken out by a safe manufacturer called Samuel Charwood for a new, improved safe. The conical holes in the locking system made it impossible to be drilled through because the drill would get stuck in the soft alloy. The interesting thing is that it is still in demand for the safe-keeping of diamonds because it is the only drill-proof safe known.

Questions :

44. What is a safe ?
45. How were the earliest safes made ?
46. What was the result of growth in trade and industry ?
47. Why was there an increase in demand for burglar-proof safes ?
48. What is special about Samuel Charwood's safe ?

SECTION - D**(Writing Competencies - Prose)**

(Marks : 15)

- IV. A. Answer any *one* of the following questions in a paragraph of about 100 words : 1 × 5 = 5
49. Why does Gandhi say that women are the messengers of the Gospel of Non-violence ?
50. Describe the preparations made for the dropping of the bomb.
51. 'Patience is an art well learnt when one is at the mercy of nature.' Why does the author make this observation ?
- B. Write an essay in about 250 words on any *one* of the following : 1 × 10 = 10
52. Compare and contrast the funeral orations of Brutus and Mark Antony.
53. The making of Johnson's Dictionary of the English language.
54. Do you agree that Gunga Ram's death was ironical ? Support your answer.

SECTION - E**(Literary Competencies - Poetry)**

(Marks : 20)

- V. A. Read the following *five* sets of poetic lines and answer the questions given below each of them : 6 × 1 = 6
- i) "To live unknown beyond the cherished circle
Which we can bless and aid"
55. What is the meaning of 'cherished circle' ?
- ii) "O tongues of fire! You came devouring
Forests of nightshade, creepers that enmesh"
56. What is referred to as 'tongues of fire' ?
- iii) "He drank enough
And lifted his head, dreamily, as one who has drunken"
57. Who does 'He' refer to ?
- iv) "But ranged as infantry
And staring face to face"
58. Who were staring face to face ?
59. What is 'infantry' ?

[Turn over.

v) "I mark'd where on a little promontory it stood isolated"

60. Who stood isolated ?

B. Read the following *three* sets of lines and answer the questions given below :

$3 \times 1 = 3$

i) "Like a golden swarm of fireflies you came"

61. Mention the figure of speech used in this line:

ii) "Speech that come like leech-craft"

62. What are the words in alliteration ?

iii) "Dust thou art, to dust returnest"

63. What is the allusion here ?

C. Explain any *two* of the following sets of lines with reference to the context :

$2 \times 3 = 6$

64. "As humble plants by country hedgerows growing

That treasure up the rain"

65. "I shot him dead because —

Because he was my foe"

66. "Trust no Future, howe'er pleasant

Let the dead Past bury its dead"

D. Answer any *one* of the following in a paragraph :

$1 \times 5 = 5$

67. Bring out the message of the poem 'A Psalm of Life'.

68. How can the soul be compared to a spider ?

69. How did the poet react to the snake's visit ?
