

**CSM – 2/18**

**English**

*Time : 3 hours*

*Full Marks : 300*

*The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.*

*Answer all questions.*

1. Write an essay on any one of the following in **1000** words : **100**
  - (a) Ecological imbalance and its consequences
  - (b) Sports in character building
  - (c) Influence of crime on children
  - (d) Romantic movies disturb natural relationship
  
2. Read the text below and answer the questions that follow :

Solar power is energy from the Sun. The Sun has been producing energy for billions of years, but it

is only in the recent past that this energy is being harnessed or collected and changed into heat and electricity across the world.

The energy that comes from the rays of the Sun that reach the Earth is called solar radiation. Without humans, animals, or other living organisms needing to do anything, the energy from the Sun has given power to all living things through photosynthesis. Photosynthesis takes place when plants use the Sun's energy to make its own food, and then of course, all other living organisms eat the plants or animals receiving that energy indirectly from the Sun.

However, collecting solar power to create electricity and heat is not as easy as plants using the Sun's energy to make its own food. Some people, like an astronomer named John Herschel, used a solar thermal (heat) collector box to cook food during, an expedition to Africa. The collector box is a device used to collect the

heat from the Sun to cook food. This may not have been the first instance of using the Sun's energy to cook food, but it was a preview of how much energy the Sun has that can be used if collected properly.

Today, the Sun's energy is converted to thermal energy, which can be used to heat water for homes, swimming pools, greenhouses and other buildings. It can also be used to heat the fluids to high temperatures to power turbines that make electricity. It is not as simple as placing an item in sunlight however.

Solar energy is changed into electricity in two ways. Solar cells change sunlight into electricity which are grouped into panels used in a variety of different ways. Sometimes these panels are called solar panels which collect, use and distribute the energy from the Sun. This type of collection is also used to power small cells inside batteries or calculators, but mainly used for power single homes or large power plants.

The second way solar power is used to generate electricity is by focusing the Sun's heat to a fluid that produces steam that is then used to turn a generator.

Solar power systems are very beneficial. First, they do not cause pollution or carbon dioxide. And they have very little impact on the environment. Overall as well, solar energy costs less once the equipment is in place. The energy and heat from the Sun are essentially free but it costs money to build the right equipment to collect the power of the Sun.

A couple problems with solar power includes the inconsistency of sunlight reaching the Earth's surface, because the amount of sunlight will vary depending on location, time of day, year and weather conditions. Also, since the Sun does not deliver much energy to any single place at any one time, a large surface is needed to collect the Sun's energy for it to be useful.

Even though the amount of energy reaching the surface of the Earth throughout the world is greater than the total amount of energy used or needed, the current limitations in collecting this energy will need to be overcome.

In summer, solar power is a useful source of heat and electricity for the world, but there are some obstacles to overcome before it becomes the only source of energy for the world's needs.

**Questions :**

6×5 = 30

- (a) What is radiation and what is its importance?
- (b) Describe the process of photosynthesis.
- (c) How did Herschel collect heat from the Sun?
- (d) In what ways are solar power beneficial?
- (e) Which are some problems with solar power?

3. Expand the idea of any one of the following : 20

- (a) Prevention is better than cure.
- (b) Don't cry before you are hurt.
- (c) Many hands do light work.
- (d) Don't judge a book by its cover.

4. Write a précis of the following text in about 350 words : 40

The symbol of absolute freedom is best depicted by none other than the loving, feathery, colourful creatures- Birds. Known particularly for their flying ability, these pretty creatures' take up their flight high, matching up to the vast skies. Here are some interesting facts about birds that would make you want to fly.

With over 10,500 identified species, birds are found in all corners of the world. Each species is unique and able to survive in a huge range of environments. Here are some of the special characteristics that make birds so amazing.

Birds have hollow bones. Hollow bones can lighten a bird's weight to make flying easier, but that's not the whole story. A University of Massachusetts study found that bird bones can actually weigh just as much as other animals' bones. The difference is that bird bones have greater bone density than mammal bones, which makes them tougher. They also often have a twisted or curved shape for increased strength when pushed during flight.

Bird's heart doesn't skip a beat. The heart of a bird beats 400 times per minute while resting and up to 1000 beats per minute while flying.

Some birds can fly higher than Mount Everest. The griffon vulture flies the highest of any bird on record. It can reach altitudes of 36,000 feet. To put that into perspective, most commercial air lines fly between 30,000 and 40,000 feet. And Mount Everest is about 29,000 feet high. Barheaded geese are a close second. They fly over the Himalaya mountains as part of their annual migrations and have been found at heights

over 21,000 feet. Many birds fly thousands of miles when they migrate without stopping. Many birds migrate to higher altitudes to breed during spring and summer season. Strangely enough, not all birds can fly. Birds, which are mainly characterized for their flying also constitutes few kinds which don't really fly. They include Ostrich, Penguins and dodo birds.

Birds eat too much. Most of the birds eat twice their body weight in food every day. It is because the flying takes away a lot of their energy.

Birds communicate using sound and colour. Parrots are well-known communicators. They use their body posture and colourful feathers to relay information, as well as their unique calls. Their ability to mimic human words is also famous. Although, it's been proven they don't merely "parrot" words back to you. Parrots actually learn the words and can pose questions, describe



objects and ask for what they want. Dr. Irene Pepperberg's work with Alex the parrot is a great example of parrot-talk.

The largest bird in the world is the ostrich. Male ostriches can get up to 9 feet (2.7 meters) tall and weigh up to 350 pounds (160 kilograms). They also have the largest eyes compared to any other land animals. An ostrich's eyes are even larger than its brain.

Baby birds are either precocial or altricial. Precocial bird chicks, meaning "ripened beforehand," can get up and run very soon after birth. Killdeer chicks are a prime example, as well as ducklings and baby quail. Altricial chicks are more common. They hatch blind, naked and helpless, such as robins, blue jays and eagles. The hatchlings must wait in their nests and rely completely on their parents for food and protection.

Birds don't always come in flocks. There are many different names for groups of birds. A group of crows is called a murder, congress or horde. Finches come in charms, penguins in huddles and geese in gaggles. The most creative may be a pandemonium of parrots or a flamboyance of flamingos.

Most bird species are monogamous. To birds, monogamy might mean staying exclusively with one partner for the duration of a mating season, then parting ways and finding different mates the next year. But some birds commit for life. For instance, a flamingo pair or a pair of swans can stay together for over 50 years.

It is known that the male birds tend to have glamorous feather shape, coronation and sing and dance. The females choose their mate on the basis of their looks and how attractive they look. Well, nothing new there !

Some birds can sleep in the air. The sooty tern is known for taking 1-2 second naps while flying. This allows the tern to stay in the air for extended periods. It lives over tropical waters and eats fish and crustaceans, but it can't land on the water because its feathers are not water-repellent. Sooty terns spend the majority of their lives in the air, only touching down occasionally to nest and raise their young.

Hummingbirds are the only birds that can fly backwards and sideways. Most birds fly by stroking their wings up and down. Hummingbirds stroke their wings forwards and backwards, which gives them their distinctive agility in the air. Hummingbirds also have the smallest eggs of any birds. Even though an egg is the size of a green pea, it can often represent as much as 10 percent of the mother's weight when it is laid.

Some birds like Weavers and crows are so smart that they can make and use tools. It is found out that crows have largest cerebral hemispheres (brains), relative to body size.

Some birds are poisonous. Pitohuis are a common type of bird in New Guinea, and they're the only known type of poisonous birds in the world. At least three species of pitohui have a neurotoxic poison in their skin and feathers. Researchers believe the birds don't produce the poison themselves, it comes from a toxin producing beetle in their diet.

Birds are last surviving lineage of Dinosaurs ! Scientists have believed that birds have evolved from theropod dinosaurs. The oldest bird ever known to humans lived about 150 million years ago during the Jurassic Period. Known as Archaeopteryx, this magnificent bird was a size of Raven.

Crocodiles are the closest living relatives of birds. Both birds and crocodiles evolved from the same group of reptiles that first appeared over 200 million years ago. These reptiles went on to become the dinosaurs. Dinosaurs were wiped out in a global mass-extinction around 65 million years ago, but somehow crocodiles and birds survived and continued to flourish.

5. (A) Complete the sentences choosing appropriate word from the list below for each blank: 1×10 = 10

**List** : theoretical, identifying, issued, assumed, occurrence, sectors, constituent, derivatives, evident, limit, achievement, process

- (i) Earthquakes are a frequent daily \_\_\_\_\_ in many parts of Japan.

- (ii) It is \_\_\_\_\_ from his playing that he was very nervous about this performance.
- (iii) Recent studies reveal that the floral industry uses the highest level of pesticides of all agricultural \_\_\_\_\_.
- (iv) Many carpets now-a-days are produced using synthetic fibres made of petroleum \_\_\_\_\_.
- (v) One of the earliest U. S. passports on record was \_\_\_\_\_ in France in 1778.
- (vi) Students can learn more quickly by \_\_\_\_\_ their own weaknesses in the subject they are studying and then taking steps to improve in those areas.

(vii) By the 19th century, Britain had \_\_\_\_\_ political control of virtually all of India.

(viii) I studied practical linguistics to become an ESL teacher, but some other people in my classes were studying \_\_\_\_\_ linguistics for research.

(ix) Society can be viewed as a \_\_\_\_\_ in which human beings construct or negotiate social order.

(x) Breaking the sounds of a word into their \_\_\_\_\_ parts can help students with the pronunciation of a new and difficult word.

(B) Provide one word substitutes for the expressions given below:  $1 \times 10 = 10$

(i) A device with a needle that points out directions

- (ii) A kind of literary work written in short lines
- (iii) A prior arrangement to meet someone
- (iv) A person who walks in an area where vehicles run
- (v) A dangerous but exciting activity
- (vi) A kind of sport practiced with a bow and arrows
- (vii) An idea given by someone for you to consider
- (viii) A person in games who makes sure that rules are followed
- (ix) Conversation that is written for a play or film
- (x) Someone who is paid to work for someone else



(C) Use the idioms in sentences of your own :

2×5 = 10

- (i) Beat around the bush
- (ii) Cutting the corners
- (iii) Get out of hand
- (iv) Call it a day
- (v) Easy does it

6. (A) Write an antonym for each underlined word :

1×5 = 5

- (i) Lift a load
- (ii) Punish someone
- (iii) Extinguish a fire
- (iv) Acknowledge a person
- (v) The alert police force

(B) Write a synonym for each underlined word :

1×5 = 5

- (i) All the merry men
- (ii) The basic principle

(iii) A crowded street

(iv) A rare collection of books

(v) Late arrival

(C) Use suitable modals to complete the sentences : 1×5 = 5

(i) Nina's flight from America took more than 11 hours. She \_\_\_\_\_ be exhausted after such a long flight.

(ii) Nina \_\_\_\_\_ prefer to stay in tonight and get some rest.

(iii) She wants to know how our city is laid out, so she \_\_\_\_\_ walk and explore places tomorrow probably.

(iv) She wants to hike the mountain trail. Hiking the trail to the peak \_\_\_\_\_ be dangerous.

(v) One \_\_\_\_\_ not be careless but must be well prepared for dramatic weather changes while hiking.

7. (A) Replace the underlying words with the correct phrasal verb from the brackets :

1×5 = 5

(i) The firemen extinguished the fire easily.  
(put out / put off / smoke out)

(ii) The officer promised to examine my case without delay.

(get through / go through / see through)

(iii) I could not understand what he was saying. (make out / turn out / find out)

(iv) The meeting has been postponed.

(back off / put off / stand off)

(v) She fainted when she heard the news.

(pass out / deal out / drop out)

(B) Use the correct verb forms to complete the conditional sentences : 1×5 = 5

(i) If I \_\_\_\_\_ stronger, I would have beaten you in wrestling.

(ii) If we \_\_\_\_\_ (see) you, we would have stopped.

(iii) If he tries harder, he \_\_\_\_\_ (do) well in life.

(iv) We would be stupid if we \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) them the truth.

(v) She \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to the party if she is not busy tomorrow.

(C) Provide the noun form of each verb. Then use the nouns in sentences :  $1 \times 5 = 5$

(i) Agree

(ii) Provide

(iii) Refuse

(iv) Accept

(v) Offer

8. (A) Correct the errors in the sentences below :

$1 \times 10 = 10$

(i) You can't avoid to go to class, even though you are unwell.

(ii) I have been here since three months.

- (iii) Let us discuss about tomorrow's programme.
- (iv) My daughter studies in this school. She goes to the school every day.
- (v) Please explain me this problem.
- (vi) How many questions we have to answer ?
- (vii) I'm always calling you but you are never responding.
- (viii) (Introducing oneself) Myself Vinod Balan.
- (ix) The army recruiter asked me questions like this : 'How tall you are ?'
- (x) This book including all its chapters are boring.

(B) Rewrite the sentences according to the instructions given in brackets :  $1 \times 10 = 10$

- (i) The pilot told the travellers, "Please sit down and enjoy your flight."

(Turn into reported speech using an appropriate reporting verb)

(ii) He drank the coffee and wanted to leave. (Start the sentence with 'No \_\_\_\_\_ sooner than....')

(iii) The proposal is \_\_\_\_\_ unreasonable to be accepted.

(Use the correct one : too / very / so)

(iv) Did they do their duty ?

(Change the voice)

(v) She is always on time.

(Change into negative without changing the meaning)

(vi) Most of her arguments were \_\_\_\_\_ on facts.

(Use the correct one : found / founded)

(vii) She worked through the week. She could not finish the task on time.

(Join the sentences with a conjunction to create a complex sentence)

(viii) I have made chicken curry in case your

father \_\_\_\_\_ he stay to lunch.

(Use the correct one : should / might)

(ix) He tried hard but could not compete with  
the other athletes.

(Start the sentence with 'However...')

(x) Everyone believes that he is innocent.

(Change into a simple sentence)

9. Translate the following into English : 30

ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଏକ ଜନଜାତି ବହୁଳ ରାଜ୍ୟ । ଏହି ଦେଶଜ ଲୋକମାନେ  
ଅନେକ ପ୍ରତିକୂଳ ପରିସ୍ଥିତି ସହ ସଂଗ୍ରାମ କରି ବଞ୍ଚିଥାନ୍ତି । ଏମାନଙ୍କର  
ରହିବା ଇଲାକାଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଜୈବ ବିବିଧତାରେ ପରିପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ । ତାଙ୍କର  
ପରମ୍ପରାଗତ ଜ୍ଞାନ ଦ୍ୱାରା ସେମାନେ ପରିବେଶ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଲାଗି ସର୍ବଦା  
ସତର୍କ ଥାଆନ୍ତି । ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଜାତ ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟରୁ ସେମାନେ ଆଶ୍ରୟ ଓ ଖାଦ୍ୟ  
ଉତ୍ପାଦନ ପାଇଥାନ୍ତି ।

ଏହି ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାୟଗୁଡ଼ିକ ପାଇଁ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ହେଉଛି ଜୀବିକା ନିର୍ବାହର ପ୍ରଧାନ  
ଉତ୍ସ । ଖାଦ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟତୀତ ସେମାନେ ଘର ତିଆରି ଲାଗି କାଠ ଓ ବାଉଁଶ  
ଏବଂ ରାନ୍ଧିବା ପାଇଁ ଜାଳେଣି ଜଙ୍ଗଲରୁ ପାଇଥାନ୍ତି । ଜଙ୍ଗଲୀ ଘାଷରୁ

ଝାଡୁ ଓ ମସିଣା ଆଉ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପତ୍ରରୁ ଖାଇବା ଆଳି ତିଆରି କରନ୍ତି ।  
 ମହୁ, ଝୁଣା ଓ ଅନ୍ୟ ଅନେକ ଜଙ୍ଗଲଜାତ ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ଏମାନଙ୍କର  
 ଗୁରୁତରାଣ ମେଣ୍ଟାନ୍ତି । ୧୮୬୪ ମସିହା ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଏହି ଜଙ୍ଗଲ  
 ବାସିନ୍ଦାମାନେ ସମସ୍ତ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଜାତ ପଦାର୍ଥକୁ ସୁଚ୍ଛନ୍ଦରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର  
 କରିପାରୁଥିଲେ । ସେହି ବର୍ଷ ବ୍ରିଟିଶ ଶାସକମାନେ ପ୍ରଥମ ଥର ଜଙ୍ଗଲ  
 ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଆଇନ ପ୍ରଣୟନ କଲେ ଯାହାକି ଜନଜାତିଙ୍କର ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଉପରେ  
 ଅବାଧ ଅଧିକାରକୁ କ୍ଷୁଣ୍ଣ କଲା । ବ୍ରିଟିଶ ଶାସକ ଜଙ୍ଗଲରୁ ମନ ଇଚ୍ଛା  
 ଲୁଚିଲେ । କିନ୍ତୁ ଜଙ୍ଗଲକୁ ରକ୍ଷା କରୁଥିବା ଓ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଉପରେ ନିର୍ଭରଶୀଳ  
 ଜନଜାତି ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାୟ ଧୀରେ ଧୀରେ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଉପରୁ ନିଜର ଅଧିକାରରୁ  
 ବଞ୍ଚିତ ହେଲେ । ତଥାପି ଏହି ଅଧିବାସୀଙ୍କର ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ସହିତ ନିଜର  
 ପଶ ବହୁ ଅଂଶରେ ଚିଣ୍ଡି ରହିଛି । ଯୁଗ ଯୁଗ ଧରି ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ସହିତ ଚଳି  
 ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ପ୍ରତି ଆତ୍ମୀୟତା ଗଢି ଉଠିଥାଏ । ଅନେକ  
 ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣରୁ ଦେଖାଯାଇଛି ଯେ ବୃକ୍ଷ ଲତା ଫୁଲ ଫଳ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି  
 ଜନଜାତିଙ୍କ ଉପରେ ଗଭୀର ପ୍ରଭାବ ପକାଇ ଥାଆନ୍ତି ।  
 ଜନଜାତିମାନଙ୍କର ଏହା ଦୃଢ଼ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ଯେ ବୃକ୍ଷମାନେ ଦେବଦେବୀଙ୍କ  
 ବାସସ୍ଥଳୀ । ଏହି ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ଯୋଗୁଁ ସେମାନେ ବୃକ୍ଷଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ନିଜର  
 ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ପରିବେଶରେ ସୁରକ୍ଷିତ ରଖିଥାଆନ୍ତି ।

