CSM – 2/17

English

Time : 3 hours

Full Marks : 300

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

*Answer **all** questions.*

1. Write an essay in about **1,000** words on any **one** of the following : 100

   (a) Impact of Television on Society

   (b) Environmental Pollution

   (c) Harmful Effects of Fast Food

   (d) Road Safety

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

   I had scarcely passed my twelfth when I entered the inhospitable regions of examinations, through which for the next seven years I was destined to journey. These examinations were a great trial to me. The subjects which were dearest to the examiners were almost invariably those I fancied

least. I would have liked to have been examined in history, poetry and writing essays. The examiners, on the other hand, were partial to Latin and Mathematics. And, their will prevailed. Moreover, the questions which they asked on both these subjects were almost invariably those to which I was unable to suggest a satisfactory answer. I should have liked to be asked to say what I knew. They always tried to ask what I did not know. When I would have willingly displayed my knowledge, they sought to expose my ignorance. This sort of treatment had only one result : I did not do well in examination.

Questions : 6×5 = 30

(a) Does the writer like examinations ? Why do you think so ?

(b) What subjects were dearest to the examiners ?

(c) Which subjects did the writer like most ?

(d) Why did the writer not do well in the examinations ?

(e) How old was the writer when he was going to appear at the examinations ?

3. Make a precis of the following in about **350** words : 40

Fact is essentially different from fiction. Fact is the reality of life and fiction is the dream of life. Fact makes us sad sometimes and fiction gives us pleasure. One should try to know the fact of life in order to judge human life in time perspective. In India, life in a big city is not worth living. Perhaps life in a hell would be better than the life in a big city at present.

India is primarily a land of villages. The real India can be seen in villages and not in cities, much less in big cities. Two or three decades ago, life in a big city like Delhi, Allahabad, Bombay or Calcutta was a happy one and those persons who lived in villages always yearned for city life. But now the conditions of living in cities or big cities have deteriorated so much that one would like to go to any ordinary village if he or she could have some income and the same work. The reason of this deterioration is the rising prices of commodities of daily life. During the last one or two decades the villagers have shifted from their

village homes to cities and have settled down there. Consequently, the population of cities has multiplied and they are overcrowded. The problem of housing has become acute in cities.

Life in a big city has some advantages. In a big city, there is every kind of facility for education. Any kind of education, liberal or vocational or technical is within the reach of the persons living in big cities. An ordinary man living in a big city can afford for his children that education which a rich man in a village cannot afford easily. Good and well equipped educational institutions are the permanent assets of big cities. A boy or girl living in a big city has a better general knowledge than a village boy or girl has and is well-informed about the affairs of the world. Thus a child borne bred in the city is more enlightened than a child born and brought up in rural atmosphere.

Life in a big city is free from ailments and diseases because ample medical facilities are available there. Hospitals, well equipped with latest medical instruments are the source of medical relief to every reason living in a big city. In addition to the

Government hospitals we find well qualified and highly competent private medical practitioners in big cities. Such facilities are not available in a village.

Life in a big city is not dull and drab because there are countless means of recreation there. The picture halls, theaters, the beautifully illuminated markets, the well furnished and well maintained hotels and restaurants, the charming parks and gardens and the good looking and heart captivating towns of new styled buildings give immense pleasure to everybody living in a big city. From time to time exhibitions, conferences, functions, seminars, symposia, sports meet and test matches are held in big cities which lead color and variety to the city life.

Life in a big city is more secured because there are considerable avenues of employment there. In a village the people depend on agriculture for livelihood, but in a big city, one can find employment in factories, mills, private shops, Government offices and educational institutions. If a person has tact and push, a big city is full of employment for him or her.

Life in a big city has many disadvantages too and particularly in the modern India. The remark of the English poet Cowpen, "God made the country and man made the town" is very apt. Life in a big city is artificial and sophisticated because man is divorced from nature. He lives, grows and dies in the lap of artificial agents and machines. He does not come to know how a waterfall dances, how a river glides smoothly, how the cow-hird drive his catties and how the Nature herself nourishes her countless children through various agencies. In a big city, man is cut off nursing, educative and formative aspects of Nature.

Life in a big city is exceedingly unhealthy. Here men live like pigeons in holes. The filthy and nasty atmosphere of dirt, smoke and trains makes life poisoned at the root. The smoke emitted by chimneys pollutes the natural purity of environment day and night. Fresh air, golden sun light and clean water are rare in a big city. Here men live on tinned food, refrigerated water and conditioned air with the result that their body and soul become hollow from within and are polluted since their infancy.

Life in a big city during the recent past has gone from bad to worse. Here, there is tasteless American wheat to eat, dirty smoke to inhale, contaminated water to drink, showy clothes to be worn and fraudulent persons to deal with. Artificiality, sophistication, vulgarity verging on obscenity — these are the hall marks of life in a big city. Rising prices have created many problems for a middle class man in a big city. For him now it is a question of existence. Besides rising prices, everybody in a big city is groaning under the wheat's of tax and sex. In a big city the majority of persons have empty pockets and vain show. They, therefore, do not enjoy the real peace of mind. There is too much rush in life here. From morning till evening a person is required to work like a machine. Owing to this rush of life, heart attacks and nervous exhaustion have become very common in cities.

Despite the material advantages of city life, I would prefer a small, neat and unsophisticated, village to a big city. Man is always happier in the lap of nature than he is under the artificial shadow

of modern amenities. Wordsworth was the greatest exponent of a quiet life in the country side, Shelley utter disgust of city life exclaimed, "Hell is a city much like London, populous and a smoky city."

4. Expand the idea contained in **one** of the following : 20

(a) Every cloud has a silver lining.

(b) All that glitters is not gold.

(c) Honesty is the best policy.

(d) He makes no friends, who never made a foe.

5. Write the correct spelling of **ten** words written incorrectly in the given paragraph : 1×10 = 10

There is an enemey beneath our feet – an enemey more deadly for his complete impartiality. He recognizes no national boundaries, no political parties. Everyone in the world is threatened by him. The enemey is the earth itself. When an earthquke strikes, the world trembles. The power of a quke is greater than anything man himself can produce. But today scientists are directing a

great deal of their effort into finding some way of combating earthqukes, and it is possible that at some time in the near future mankind will have discovered a means of protecting itself from earthqukes. An earthquke strikes without warning. When it does, its power is imense. If it strikes a modern city, the damage it causes is as great as if it has struck a primetive village. Gas mains burst, explosons are caused and fires are started. Underground railways are wreked. Buildings colapse, bridges fall, dams burst, gaping crevices appear in busy streets. If the quke strikes at sea, huge tidal waves swep inland. If it strikes in mountain regions, avlanches roar down into the valley. Consider the terrifying statistics from the past 1755 : Lisbon, capital of Portugal – the city destroyed entirely and 450 killed. 1970 : Peru : 50,000 killed. In 1968 an earthquke struck Alaska. As this is a relatively unpopulated part, only a few people were killed. But it is likely that this was one of the most powerful qukes ever to have hit the world. Gelogists estimate that during the tremors, the whole of the state moved over

80 feet farther west into the Pacific Occean. Imagine the power of something that can move an entire subcontinent ! This is the problem that the scientists face. They are dealing with forces so imense that man cannot hope to resist them. All that can be done is to try to pinpoint just where the earthquke will strike and work from there. At least some precautionary measures can then be taken to save lives and some of the property.

6. Write the synonyms of the following : 1×5 = 5

(a) Capture

(b) Danger

(c) Enmity

(d) Fraud

(e) Gay

7. Write the antonyms of the following : 1×5 = 5

(a) Halt

(b) Icy

(c) Jest

(d) Keen

(e) Labour

8. Write single-word substitutes for the following : 1×5 = 5

(a) A person who lives at the same time as another.

(b) One who eats human flesh.

(c) One who makes maps and charts.

(d) A person who studies the form and structure of the earth.

(e) The scientist who covers the entire fields of words and language.

9. Make sentences using the given words as directed : 1×10 = 10

(a) Annihilate as noun

(b) Balance as verb

(c) Cause as noun

(d) Detonate as noun

(e) Enforce as adjective

(f) Back as adverb

(g) Down as adjective

(h) Iron as verb

(i) Tender as adjective

(j) Wrong as verb

10. Use the following pairs of words in sentences to bring out their meaning clearly : 2×5 = 10

(a) Altar ; Alter

(b) Ascent ; Assent

(c) Collision ; Collusion

(d) Corps ; Corpse

(e) Deference ; Difference

11. Make sentences using the following : 1×10 = 10

(a) Drive out

(b) Fall in

(c) Get over

(d) Run into

(e) Take after

(f) Turn over

(g) A shot in the dark

(h) Half-heartedly

(i) Beg for

(j) A fish out of water

12. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions : 1×5 = 5

(a) The post is _____ his disposal.

(b) He appeared _____ the magistrate.

(c) Such conduct is _____ your dignity.

(d) It is half past three _____ my watch.

(e) His answers are _____ the mark.

13. Rewrite the passage given below correcting **all** the grammatical errors in it : 10

When the teacher entered into the classroom, he asked the students if any one of them saw the Charminar in Hyderabad last year. One of the student replied that he has visited Hyderabad last year, but got no chance to seeing the Charminar. His uncle insisted that he need not go there in view of security hazards. The student, nevertheless, was very keen to going to the Charminar and argued that if he did not avail of the opportunity, he may not get it in future. His uncle had to allow him.

14. Answer the questions below according to the directions given : 1×10 = 10

(a) Use appropriate modals :

(i) He _____ speak three foreign languages.

(ii) All visitors _____ report to reception.

(iii) One _____ respect to one's parents.

(b) Complete the sentences below using relative pronouns :

(iv) This is the place _____ the Chief Minister lives.

(v) He listened carefully to _____ I said.

(c) Fill in the blanks using appropriate phrasal verbs :

(vi) We cannot _____ their misbehaviour.

(vii) It's cold outside _____ your coat.

(d) Write three correct sentences using the following expressions. Use the appropriate punctuation marks :

(viii) I had / were dirty / been gardening / my hands / because.

(ix) Several of / the storm / my trees / blew down.

(x) The actor / letters of support / to all his fans for their / a big thank you / sent.

15. Translate the following into English : 30

ଖରାଦିନେ ହରଦ୍ୱାର ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକର । ଏ ସ୍ଥାନର ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ଦୃଶ୍ୟ ଅତି ମନୋରମ । ହିମାଳୟର ପାଦଦେଶରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ ହେଁ ଖରାର ତେଜ ଏଠାରେ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଅଧିକ । ଦିବାଭାଗ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ କଷ୍ଟକର

ମାତ୍ର ରାତ୍ରି ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଆନନ୍ଦଦାୟକ । ପାର୍ବତ୍ୟ ଦେଶରେ ଦିବସରେ ଦାରୁଣ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମ ଓ ରାତ୍ରରେ ଖୁବ୍ ଥଣ୍ଡା ସହିବାକୁ ପଡିଥାଏ । ପାହାଡିଆକୁ ଘୋଡେଇହେବାକୁ ଦରକାର ହୁଏ । ପ୍ରତିବର୍ଷ ଖରାଦିନରେ ଭାରତର ନାନା ସ୍ଥାନର ବହୁ ଯାତ୍ରୀ ପ୍ରକୃତିଦେବୀଙ୍କର ଏହି ରମଣୀୟ କ୍ରୋଡରେ ଧର୍ମଲାଭ ଇଚ୍ଛାରେ ଓ ନଷ୍ଟ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଫେରିପାଇବା ନିମନ୍ତେ ସମବେତ ହୁଅନ୍ତି । ଖରାଦିନରେ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଦେଶବାସୀ ସହସ୍ର ସହସ୍ର ନରନାରୀ ହରଦ୍ୱାରର ମାଧୁରୀ ଉପଭୋଗ କରିବାପାଇଁ ଆସି ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ହୁଅନ୍ତି । ଅଳ୍ପଦିନ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସ୍ଥାନଟି ଲୋକାରଣ୍ୟ ହୋଇଯାଏ । ଧନୀ ଦରିଦ୍ର ସମସ୍ତେ ଠାଏଠାଏ ବସି ଆମୋଦ ପ୍ରମୋଦରେ ମାତି ଯାଆନ୍ତି । ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକଙ୍କ ମୁଖମଣ୍ଡଳ ଆନନ୍ଦରେ ଉତ୍‌ଫୁଲ୍ଲ, ହୃଦୟ ଶାନ୍ତିରେ ପରିପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ।