

SPECIMEN



C-AVZ-O-FOHC

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाए / To be filled by the Candidate)

परीक्षा का नाम/Name of Examination : _____

परीक्षा का माध्यम/Medium of the Exam : _____

SPECIMEN

**ENGLISH
(COMPULSORY)**

निर्धारित समय : तीन घंटे
Time allowed : **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक : 300
Maximum Marks : 300

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 36+8 पृष्ठ हैं। पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने के तत्काल बाद, कृपया यह जाँच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई पृष्ठ गलत मुद्रित अथवा फटा हुआ अथवा कोई पृष्ठ अथवा मद गायब, आदि तो नहीं है। ऐसा होने की स्थिति में इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त करें। उम्मीदवार प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने से पहले, इस पृष्ठ एवं अगले पृष्ठों पर दिए गए अनुदेशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ लें।

उम्मीदवार सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर अनिवार्य रूप से निर्धारित अनुदेशों के अनुसार एवं पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के नीचे दिए गए स्थान में ही लिखें। आबंटित स्थान के बाहर लिखे गए उत्तर के लिए कोई अंक प्रदान नहीं किया जा सकता है।

प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है और इसे अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है। यह प्रश्न-पत्र उम्मीदवार परीक्षा समाप्त होने के उपरांत अलग करके अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 36+8 pages. Immediately on receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA Booklet.

Candidates must read the instructions on this page and the following pages carefully before attempting the paper. Candidates should attempt all questions strictly in accordance with the specified instructions and in the space prescribed under each question in the Booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet and can be removed and taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाए/To be filled by the Candidate)

अनुक्रमांक / Roll No. प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर-पुस्तिका क्रम संख्या

Question-Cum-Answer
Booklet Serial No.

1015324

परीक्षा का नाम / Name of Examination

विषय/प्रश्न-पत्र / Subject/Paper **ENGLISH (Compulsory)**

[उपर्युक्त क्रम सं. सारणी में या प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर-पुस्तिका में
अन्यत्र नहीं लिखा जाए]

[Above Serial No. should not be written in the Table
or anywhere else in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet]

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| उपस्थिति सं. Attendance No. | (पर्यवेक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए) (To be filled by Supervisor) | निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Invigilator's Signature | |
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महत्त्वपूर्ण अनुदेश

उम्मीदवार निम्नलिखित अनुदेशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें। किसी भी अनुदेश का उल्लंघन होने की स्थिति में दंड दिया जा सकता है।
क्या न करें :

1. इस पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम अथवा अनुक्रमांक अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर-पुस्तिका की क्रम सं. न लिखें। किसी भी प्रश्न-पत्र में दिए गए "पत्र-लेखन" प्रश्न के नीचे किसी भी नाम से हस्ताक्षर न करें और न ही इसके नीचे अपना अनुक्रमांक दें।
2. अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर-पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
3. अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर-पुस्तिका में से पन्ने न फाड़ें। यदि आपको लगता है कि कोई पृष्ठ नहीं है, तो इसके बारे में पर्यवेक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करें।
4. वियोज्य रूप में उपलब्ध प्रश्न-पत्र अथवा प्रवेश-पत्र पर कुछ न लिखें। उत्तर केवल निर्धारित स्थान में लिखें।
5. अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर-पुस्तिका टेबल पर अकेला न छोड़ें। परीक्षा समाप्त होने के बाद इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the instructions may lead to penalty.

DON'TS :

1. Do not write your Name or Roll number or Serial No. of Question-Cum-Answer-Booklet anywhere inside this Booklet. Do not sign the "Letter Writing" questions, if set in any paper by name, nor append your roll number to it.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your Question-Cum-Answer-Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any leaves from your Question-Cum-Answer-Booklet. If you find any page missing, do not fail to notify the Supervisor/Invigilator.
4. Do not write anything on the Question Paper available in detachable form or admission certificate. Write answers at the specified space only.
5. Do not leave behind your Question-Cum-Answer-Booklet on your table unattended. It should be handed over to the Invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

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1. मुख्य पृष्ठ पर दिए गए अनुदेशों तथा इस पुस्तिका के अगले पृष्ठ पर इस प्रश्न-पत्र के लिए दिए गए विशेष अनुदेशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और इनका कड़ाई से अनुपालन करें ।
2. प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान में अपना अनुक्रमांक तथा अन्य विवरण लिखें ।
3. स्याही में लिखें और लिखावट को सुस्पष्ट रखें । आरेख, चित्र, इत्यादि को बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं ।
4. रफ़ कार्य (कच्ची टिप्पणियाँ) के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अन्त में दिए गए खाली पृष्ठों का प्रयोग किया जाना चाहिए । रफ़ कार्य को बाद में पूरी तरह से काट दें ।
5. यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहें तो उसे पेन से काट दें और उस पर “रद्द” लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है ।
6. परीक्षा भवन छोड़ने से पहले अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर-पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें ।

DO'S :

1. Read the instructions on the cover page and the specific instructions to this Question Paper mentioned on the next page of this Booklet carefully and strictly follow them.
2. Write your Roll number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover page of the Question-Cum-Answer-Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly in ink. Pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
4. For rough work, blank pages provided at the end of this booklet should be used. The rough work should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write “Cancelled” across it, otherwise it may be valued.
6. Hand over your Question-Cum-Answer-Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

(केवल परीक्षकों द्वारा भरा जाए / To be filled by Examiners only)

| प्रश्न सं. Question No. | शुरुआती पृष्ठ सं. Starting Page No. | अंक Marks | योग Total | परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner |
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| 3 | 15 | | | |
| 4 | 22 | | | |
| 5 | 26 | | | |
| सकल योग GRAND TOTAL | | | | |

ENGLISH

(COMPULSORY)

Time allowed : **Three Hours**

Maximum Marks : **300**

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions :

All questions are to be attempted.

The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.

*Answers must be written in **ENGLISH** only.*

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off..

SPECIMEN

Q1. Write an essay in about 600 words on any one topic :

- (a) Impact of politics on society
- (b) E-commerce : a win-win situation for all
- (c) Harassment of women at workplaces
- (d) Does the Indian cinema reflect social reality ?

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Q2.

Read carefully the passage given below and write your answers to the questions that follow in clear, correct and concise language :

15×5=75

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A desert is a barren area of land where little precipitation occurs and consequently living conditions are threatening for plant and animal life. The lack of vegetation exposes the vulnerable surface of the ground to the processes of denudation. About one-third of the land surface of the world is arid or semi-arid. Deserts are usually hot and barren places; yet they are also beautiful. A few plants, rocks and dusty red-brown soil make up the ingredients of most North American deserts where there is sufficient food and water for certain animals to survive. Deserts cover more than one-fifth of the Earth's land and they are found on every continent. A place that receives less than 10 inches of rain per year is normally considered a desert. They are part of a wider classification of regions called "dry land". These areas exist under a moisture deficit, which means they repeatedly lose more moisture through evaporation than they receive from annual precipitation.

Deserts are biologically rich habitats with a vast array of animals and plants that have adapted to harsh conditions there. Some deserts are among the planet's last remaining areas of total wilderness. Yet more than one billion people, one-sixth of the Earth's population, actually live in the desert regions.

Despite the common notion of deserts as dry and hot, there are cold deserts as well. One famous dry and hot place in the world with no visible rock or plant and barely any water is the Sahara desert. It is the largest hot desert in the world that reaches temperatures of up to 122 degrees Fahrenheit during the day. Some deserts are very cold, like the Gobi desert in Asia and the desert on the continent of Antarctica. Only about

10 percent of deserts are covered by sand dunes. The driest deserts get less than half an inch of precipitation each year and that is from condensed fog.

Desert animals have adapted ways to help them keep cool and use less water. Camels, for example, can go for days without food and water. The hump stores fat, which can be used as both a food and a water source for the animal when the going gets tough. Camels also have thick hair in their ears for keeping out sand; they also sport closable nostrils, an eye membrane, and wide feet that act like snow-shoes in the land.

Desert plants may have to go without fresh water for years at a time. Some plants have adapted to the arid climate by growing long roots that tap water from deep underground. Other plants, such as cacti, have special means of storing and conserving water. Many desert plants can live to be hundreds of years old.

Some of the world's semi-arid regions are turning into deserts at an alarming rate. This process, known as "desertification", is not caused by drought, but usually arises from the demands of human population that settles on the semi-arid lands to grow crops and graze animals. The pounding of the soil by the hooves of livestock may degrade the soil and encourage erosion by wind and water. Global warming also threatens to change the ecology of deserts. Higher temperature may produce an increasing number of wildfires that alter desert landscape by eliminating slow-growing trees and shrubs and replacing them with fast-growing grasses.

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Questions :

Q2(a) Explain what you understand by 'barren and dry land'.

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Q2(b) What do you understand by rich habitats ?

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Q2(c) How have desert animals and plants in arid climate adapted themselves to the use of less water ?

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Q2(d) Describe the process of desertification.

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Q2(e) What are the camel's two most visible features that make it perfect for deserts ?

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Q3. Make a précis of the following passage in about one-third of its length. Do not give a title to it. The précis should be written in your own language.

75

The means may be equated to a seed, the end to a tree; and there is just the same inviolable connection between the means and the end as there is between the seed and the tree. I am not likely to obtain the result flowing from the worship of God by laying myself prostrate before Satan. If, therefore, anyone were to say; 'I want to worship God; it does not matter that I do so by means of Satan', it would be set down as ignorant folly. We reap exactly as we sow.

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If I want to deprive you of your watch, I shall certainly have to fight for it; if I want to buy your watch, I shall have to pay you for it; and if I want it as a gift, I shall have to plead for it; and according to the means I employ, the watch is a stolen property, my own property, or a donation. Thus we see three different results from three different means. Will you still say that means do not matter ?

Let us proceed a little further. A well-armed man has stolen your property; you have harboured the thought of his act; you are filled with anger; you argue that you want to punish that rogue, not for your own sake, but for the good of your neighbours; you have collected a number of armed men, you want to take his house by assault; he is duly informed of it, he runs away; he, too, is incensed. He collects his brother-robbers, and sends you a defiant message that he will commit robbery in broad daylight. You are strong, you do not fear him, you are prepared to receive him. Meanwhile, the robber pesters your neighbours. They complain before you. You reply that you are doing all for their sake, you do not mind that your own goods have been stolen. Your neighbours reply that the robber never pestered them before, and that he commenced his depredations only after you declared hostilities against him. You are between Scylla and Charybdis. You are full of pity for the poor men. What they say is true. What are you to do ? You will be disgraced if you now leave the robber alone. You, therefore, tell the poor men: 'Never mind. Come, my wealth is yours. I will give you arms. I will train you how to use them; you should belabour the rogue; don't you leave him alone.' And so the battle grows. The robbers increase in numbers; your neighbours have deliberately put themselves to inconvenience. Thus the result of wanting to take revenge upon the robber is that you have disturbed your own peace; you are in perpetual fear of being robbed and assaulted; your courage has given place

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to cowardice. If you patiently examine the argument, you will see that I have not overdrawn the picture. This is one of the means.

Now let us examine the other. You set this armed robber down as an ignorant brother, you intend to reason with him at a suitable opportunity; you argue that he is, after all, a fellow man; you do not know what prompted him to steal. You, therefore, decide that when you can, you will destroy the man's motive for stealing. Whilst you are thus reasoning with yourself, the man comes again to steal. Instead of being angry with him, you take pity on him. Henceforth, you keep your doors and windows open, you change your sleeping place, and you keep your things in a manner most accessible to him. The robber comes again and is confused as all this is new to him; nevertheless, he takes away your things. But his mind is agitated. He enquires about you in the village, he comes to learn about your broad and loving heart; he repents, he begs your pardon, returns your things, and leaves off the stealing habit. He becomes your servant, and you find for him honourable employment. This is the second method.

Thus, you see, different means have brought about totally different results. I do not wish to deduce from this that robbers will act in the above manner or that all will have the same pity and love like you. I only wish to show that fair means alone can produce fair results, and that, at least in the majority of cases, if not indeed in all, the force of love and pity is infinitely greater than the force of arms. There is harm in the exercise of force, never in that of pity. (766 words)

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SPECIAL SHEET FOR PRECIS

Write one word in each division and five words in each line. Punctuate your passage in the usual way and divide it into paragraphs, if necessary. You may make a rough copy first, if you so wish, on the rough pages in the answer-book. The rough work should be scored through before you hand over your answer-book.

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Q4.(a) Rewrite the following sentences after making necessary corrections. Do not make unnecessary changes in the original sentence.

1×10=10

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हाशिए में नहीं
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- (i) He enjoyed during the holidays.
- (ii) Whoever works hard he will win.
- (iii) The man who knocked at the door was stranger.
- (iv) I asked my colleague when was he going to his home town.

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REPRODUCTION
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- (v) Besides clothes, the shopkeeper deals with cosmetics too.

उम्मीदवारों को इस
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- (vi) He is desirous for joining the army.

- (vii) The judge said that the truth always triumphed.

- (viii) One should help his friend in difficulty.

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- (ix) Sachin Tendulkar is the best batsman India has produced, isn't it ?

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हाशिए में नहीं
लिखना चाहिए
Candidates
must not
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- (x) More you read less you understand.

Q4(b) Supply the missing words :

1×5=5

- (i) Mr. Sharma is senior _____ Mr. Verma.
- (ii) He is _____ poor to afford travelling by air.
- (iii) More than 160 million people suffer _____ malaria.
- (iv) Beware _____ pickpockets.
- (v) Time and _____ wait for none.

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Q4(c) Use the correct forms of the verbs given in brackets: **1×5=5**

- (i) Your friends _____ for you for over an hour.
(wait)
- (ii) It is not worth _____ so much money for this
concert. (pay)
- (iii) When I reached the station, the train _____ .
(leave)
- (iv) I _____ the Taj Mahal last month. (visit)
- (v) The criminal _____ the victim with a blunt object.
(attack)

Q4(d) Write the antonyms of the following : **1×5=5**

- (i) Arrival
- (ii) Introvert

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(iii) Ascend

(iv) Save

(v) Mortal

Q5.(a) Rewrite each of the following sentences as directed without changing the meaning :

1×10=10

- (i) He is too arrogant to listen to advice.
(Change into a complex sentence)

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- (ii) He said to me, "What is your name?"
(Change into indirect speech)

- (iii) My mother asked me if I had finished my breakfast.
(Change into direct speech)

- (iv) The people will make him president.
(Change into passive voice)

- (v) My pocket has been picked.
(Change into active voice)

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- (vi) He confessed that he was guilty.
(Change into a simple sentence)

- (vii) He ran fast to reach the bus stop.
(Change into an interrogative sentence)

- (viii) To the best of my knowledge, he is a vegetarian.
(Begin the sentence : As far as ...)

- (ix) A.R. Rehman is a versatile music composer, _____ ?
(Supply an appropriate tag question)

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- (x) It is a pity that a noble person should suffer.
(Change into an exclamatory sentence)

Q5(b) Use the following words to make sentences that bring out their meaning clearly. Do not change the form of the words. (No marks will be given for vague and ambiguous sentences) $1 \times 5 = 5$

(i) drought

(ii) profitable

(iii) plunge

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(iv) deformity

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(v) restraint

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Q5(c) Choose the appropriate word to fill in the blanks :

1×5=5

(i) Slow and _____ wins the race.
(study/steady)

(ii) The farm scientists have discovered a new _____
to combat soil erosion. (device/devise)

(iii) Going back on your word is a _____ of trust.
(breach/break)

(iv) A _____ of cars was following the minister.
(fleet/float)

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- (v) The businessman tried to _____ a deal with the inspector. (strike/stroke)

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Q5(d) Use these idioms/phrases in sentences of your own to bring out their meaning clearly. Do not change the form of the words. $1 \times 5 = 5$

(i) in spite of

(ii) a bed of roses

(iii) cold war

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(iv)

to rule with an iron hand

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हाशिए में नहीं
लिखना चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

(v)

to make haste

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