

2019
ENGLISH

Full Marks : 90

Pass Marks : 27

Time : Three hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions.*

Nos. 1, 2 [Section-A (Reading)]	20
Nos. 3, 4 & 5 [Section-B (Writing)]	20
Nos. 6, 7 & 8 [Section-C (Grammar)]	10
Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14 [Section-D (Textual Questions)]	40
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	Total = 90

Contd.

SECTION-A

(Reading)

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

According to a survey, over 26 million people in India defecate in the open. Around 60 per cent of Indians do not have access to safe and private toilets. Such overwhelming majority of those without access to sanitation facilities poses a formidable obstacle in the development of the nation.

In 1999, the Union Government rolled out the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC). Its objective was to spread awareness among the rural people and generation of demand for sanitary facilities. The scheme was implemented with emphasis on community-led initiatives. The government provided financial incentives to the families which were Below Poverty Line (BPL). The government assistance was also extended for construction of toilets in the primary schools, the Anganwadi Centres and the Community Sanitation Complexes (CSC).

The Government of India also launched the Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) to recognise contributions in this field. NGP became a success which prompted the Government to rename CSC as the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA). Its objective was to accelerate the sanitation coverage in the rural areas. This scheme was handled by the Ministry of Rural Development.

Under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, the government adopted the community-centred strategies. The demand driven approach continued highlighting awareness creation and demand generation for sanitary facilities in houses, schools, etc. also emphasised on a cleaner environment.

On October 2, 2014, the campaign was renamed and launched as Swachh Bharat Abhiyan or Swachh Bharat Abhiyan Mission (SBM) to fulfill Mahatma Gandhi's vision of 'Clean India'. SBM has two sub-Missions: Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural) and Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban). The focus now is to achieve a clean, defecation-free India by October 2, 2019, i.e. Mahatma Gandhi's 150th birth anniversary. It would be a fitting tribute to the Father of the Nation on his 150th Birth Anniversary, if we can improve the level of cleanliness in the country and make it Open Defecation Free.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan has become a 'Jan Andolan' receiving tremendous support from the people. Citizens too have turned out in large numbers and pledged for a neat and cleaner India. Taking the broom to sweep the streets, cleaning up the garbage, focusing on sanitation and maintaining a hygienic environment have become a practice after the launch of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. People have started to take part and are helping spread the message of 'Cleanliness is next to Godliness'.

Questions :

- (a)
- | | | |
|-------|---|---|
| (i) | What was the objective of TSC ? | 1 |
| (ii) | How was CSC renamed ? | 1 |
| (iii) | What is the present focus of SBM ? | 1 |
| (iv) | What is the message of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan ? | 1 |
| (v) | What causes a formidable obstacle to the nation ? | 2 |
| (vi) | How was the Total Sanitation Campaign carried out ? | 2 |
| (vii) | Write how SBM is receiving support from the citizens. | 2 |
- (b) Pick out words from the passage that mean the following : 1×2=2
- (i) difficult to deal with
- (ii) a solemn promise or undertaking

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

1. How does television affect our lives ? It can be very helpful to people who carefully choose the shows that they watch. Television can increase our knowledge of the outside world; there are high quality programs that help us understand many fields of study, science, medicine, the arts, and so on. Moreover, television benefits very old people, who cannot often leave the house as well as patients in hospitals. It also offers non-native speakers the advantage of daily informal language practice. They can increase their vocabulary and practice learning.
2. On the other hand there are several serious disadvantages of television. Of course, it provides us with a pleasant way to relax and spend our free time, but in some countries, people watch the 'boob-tube' for an average six hours or more a day. Many children stare at a television screen for more hours each day than they do anything else, including studying and sleeping. It's clear that the tube has a powerful influence on their lives and that its influence is often negative.
3. Recent studies show that after only thirty seconds of television, a person's brain 'relaxes' the same way that it does just before the person falls asleep. After effect of television on the human brain is that it seems to cause poor concentration. Children who view a lot of television can often concentrate on a subject for only fifteen to twenty minutes. They can pay attention only for the amount of time between commercials.
4. Another disadvantage is that television often causes people to become dissatisfied with their own lives. Real life does not seem as exciting to these people as the life of an actor in the screen. To many people, television becomes more real than reality and their own lives seem boring. Also many people get upset or depressed when they can't solve problems in real life as quickly as television actors seem to.

5. Before a child is fourteen years old, he or she views eleven thousand murders on the tube. He or she begins to believe that there is nothing strange about fight, killings and other kinds of violence. Many studies show that people become more violent after certain programmes. They may even do the things that they see in a violent show.
6. The most negative effect of 'boob-tube' might be people's addiction to it. People often feel a strange and powerful need to watch television even when they don't enjoy it. Addiction to a television screen is similar to drug or alcohol addiction. People almost never believe that they are addicted.

Questions :

- (a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it, using recognisable abbreviations wherever necessary. Add a suitable title to it.
- (b) Make a summary of the above passage in about 80 words.

SECTION-B

(Writing)

3. You are arranging a week-long Educational Tour to Sivasagar in the last week of April. Describe your preparations to your classmates in about 100 words.

Or

Your school/college observed the "World Environment Day" on 5th June. The students took part in a plantation programme and took out a rally to create awareness among the people. Prepare a report in about 100 words on the event to be published in your school/college wall-magazine.

4. Write a speech to be delivered in the morning assembly of your school/college on the topic, "Books are our best companions."

Or

Write an article for your school/college magazine on the role of students in keeping our environment clean and green.

5. You are Nikita/Nitin. You have seen an advertisement in "The Assam Tribune" for a post of an Assistant Teacher in an L. P. School in Silchar. Write an application for the post, giving detailed CV.

Or

There is no bus-stop within a radius of two kilometers from your locality, causing a lot of inconvenience to the residents. Write a letter to the Editor of "The Sentinel" drawing attention of the concerned authority for early solution.

SECTION-C

(Grammar)

6. (a) Fill in the blanks with suitable determiners: $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$
- (i) There is still _____ milk in the jug. (some / little)
- (ii) Kamal received _____ encouragement from his teachers. (many / much)
- (b) Rewrite the following sentences with the correct form of the verb given in brackets: $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$
- (i) I wish I (listen) to my parents' advice.
- (ii) I (study) in this college for the last two years.
- (c) Fill in the blanks with appropriate modal auxiliaries (the sense of the sentence is indicated in the bracket): $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$
- (i) When I was young, I _____ run faster. (ability)
- (ii) All candidates _____ bring their admit cards on the day of the examination. (compulsion)
- (d) Correct the following: $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$
- (i) He is one of the best boy in the class.
- (ii) Neither Ram nor Rahim are present in the meeting.
7. (a) Complete the following piece of conversation by choosing the correct alternative from the brackets: 2
- I said to John, " _____ (How/What) is your business going at this moment?" John replied, "Shall we meet later tonight to discuss it over _____?" (lunch/dinner)
- (b) Rewrite the following sentences as directed: $1 \times 2 = 2$
- (i) He confessed his crime.
(Make it a complex sentence)
- (ii) No other girl in the class is as good as Sita.
(Use the superlative degree of 'good')
8. Rearrange the words in the following to form meaningful sentences: $1 \times 2 = 2$
- (i) want do me see you you at to the airport off?
- (ii) the an truth honest speaks man always.

SECTION-D

(Textual Questions)

9. Read **any one** of the stanzas given below and answer the questions that follow :

- (a) The cardboard shows me how it was
When the two girl cousins went paddling,
Each one holding one of my mother's hands,
And she the big girl — some twelve years or so.
All three stood still to smile through their hair
At the uncle with the camera.
- (i) What does the cardboard show the poet? 1
(ii) Who was 'the big girl'? 1
(iii) How old was the poet's mother when the photograph was clicked? 1
(iv) Who clicked the photograph? 1
(v) Write briefly what the girls did on the sea beach. 4

Or

- (b) When did my childhood go?
Was it the day I ceased to be eleven,
Was it the time I realised that Hell and Heaven,
Could not be found in Geography,
And therefore could not be,
Was that the day.
- (i) Where do these lines occur? 1
(ii) When, does the poet think that he lost his childhood? 1
(iii) Find the synonym of 'stopped' in the stanza. 1
(iv) What does the poet learn about Hell and Heaven? 1
(v) How does the poet describe the process of being grown up? 4

10. Answer **any two** of the following questions : 3×2=6

- (a) Write in your own words what the rain speaks about itself.
(b) Briefly evaluate the poet's attitude towards life as seen in the last stanza of the poem, 'A Photograph'.

- (c) Why does the poet say that his childhood "went to some forgotten place" ?
(d) Whom do you hold responsible for the atmosphere of mutual distrust that prevails between the father and the son? Give a reasoned answer.

11. Answer **any five** of the following questions : 2×5=10

- (a) Why have the sparrows refused to eat the crumbs of the bread on the death of the author's grandmother?
(b) What are 'Yang' and 'Yin'?
(c) How are the Earth's principal biological systems useful to us?
(d) What role Industry has to play in the new Era of Responsibility?
(e) What is the difference between the Game Sanctuaries of Africa and India?
(f) "You have a great treasure there". What treasure is Verrier Elwin referring to and what is his suggestion about the treasure?

12. (a) Give a description of the author's grandmother after your reading of "The Portrait of a Lady". 6

Or

- (b) Discuss why it has been pertinently said that "forests precede mankind; deserts follow". 6

13. Narrate the events leading to Ranga's marriage. 6

Or

"I think it's not facts that matter, but ideas". Evaluate briefly Albert Einstein's concept of real education in the light of this statement. 6

14. Answer **any two** of the following questions in brief : 2×2=4

- (a) What was the Mathematics teacher Koch's opinion about Albert's mathematical knowledge?
(b) What is highlighted as the basic difference between the idea of learning as advocated by Elsa and Albert during their short conversation?
(c) Describe the quality of mangoes of Hosahalli village.

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