



No. of Pages : 8

Code : CSM-2
Subject : ENGLISH
Question Paper

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 150

- Q. 1. Write an essay on any one of the following in 200 to 250 words. It must exhibit your grasp and critical understanding of the subject in the best possible individual style having originality of thought and expression. It must be well argued piece of writing coherently and sequentially with observance of grammar rules.** **20**
- I. Floods and famines are common occurrences across the country. Discuss its causes and suggest possible measures to control it.
 - II. Indian Democracy, Media and Public Opinion – Does Public Opinion matter in Policy making ?
 - III. Discuss the geopolitical shifts in the world today.
 - IV. Discuss your apprehensions regarding the increase of private schooling as an alternative to Government schools which draw students from all the classes.
 - V. Aadhaar Card : The Identity Revolution
- Q. 2. Imagine you are an army Brigade Commander posted in Kashmir; your senior officer has sought your opinion about the measures to be adopted to curb the incidents of cross border terrorism. Write a letter in about 100 words to your senior officer suggesting necessary measures.** **10**
- Q. 3. Draft a press release in about 100 words as the Public Relation Officer of ISRO to brief the forthcoming programs of the organization after the success of a Mars mission.** **10**
- Q. 4. You went on a cycling campaign raising awareness on the ill effects of plastic on the environment. Write a report about the campaign in 150 words.** **15**
- Q. 5. The table below gives information on internet use in six categories by age group. Describe the information in the table and make comparisons where appropriate. Write at least 150 words.** **15**

Internet Activities by age group

Activity %	Age Group						
	Teens	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s	70+
Get News	76	73	76	75	71	74	70
Online games	81	54	37	29	25	25	32
Downloads	52	46	27	15	13	8	6
Product research	0	79	80	83	79	74	70
Buying a product	43	68	69	68	67	65	41
Searching for people	5	31	23	23	24	29	27

P.T.O.



Q. 6. All India Inter University Athletics meet is to be organized by Swarnim Gujarat Sports University, Gandhinagar. Draft the inaugural speech in about 150 words to be delivered by the Governor of Gujarat. 15

Q. 7. Write a précis of the following passage in about one third of its original length. 15

What happens when one person sends a message and another receives it ? First of all, let us consider the nature of language – the words in which most messages are expressed. All words we use are symbols. A symbol is a standardized sign, seen or heard, which stands for an object, event, or idea as agreed upon by senders and recipients of messages. It need not resemble what it stands for. Thus it differs from a pictorial representation or imitation, such as portrait, a street plan, or an organization chart.

A set of symbols agreed upon by two or more people is called code. By far the most important codes are those which form language. In any civilized language there is a primary code of spoken words, formed from speech sounds. There is also a secondary code of letters (the alphabet) which can be combined to stand for speech sounds of the primary code, as the letters – t, r, e, e – stand for the sound of 'tree'. Neither the letters nor the sounds have any resemblance to what they denote – a tree.

Whenever language is used, a sender must encode his message and a recipient must decode it. For language communication to be effective, senders and receivers must agree on all the details of the language code. If you go to France in ignorance of French code and meet people ignorant of the English code, you have to resort to gestures and attempts at direct representation of what you want to say. How inadequate this can be is shown by the story of English tourist, who is suffering from hunger in French street, moved his hands and jaw to convey his wish to find a restaurant, he was obligingly conducted to a dentist's waiting room!

Q. 8. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow (1×15=15) : 15

Our society is built with money for mortar; money is present in every joint of circumstance. It might be named the social atmosphere, since in society, it is by that alone man continue to live, and only through that can they reach or affect one another. Money gives us food, shelter and privacy; it permits us to be clean in person, opens for us the doors of theatre, gains us books for study or pleasure, enables us to help the distresses of others and puts us above necessity so that we can choose the best of life. If we have scruples, it gives us an opportunity to be honest; if we have any bright designs, here is what will smooth the way to their accomplishment. Penury is the worst slavery and will soon lead to death. But money is only a means; it pre-supposes a man to use it. The rich men can go anywhere he pleases, but perhaps pleases himself nowhere. He can buy a library or visit the whole world but has neither patience to read nor intelligence to see. The table may be loaded and the appetite wanting; the purse may be loaded and the heart empty. He may have gained the world and lost himself, with all his wealth around him in a great house. It is perhaps more fortunate to have a taste for collecting shells than to be born a millionaire. Although neither is to be despised, it is always a better policy



to learn an interest than to make a thousand pounds, for the money will soon be spent or perhaps you may feel no joy in spending it, but interest remains imperishable and ever new.

Questions :

- i. In the clause 'neither is to be despised', 'neither' stands for
 - a) the poor and the rich
 - b) money and interest
 - c) money and scruples
 - d) money and appetite
 - e) none of the above

- ii. According to author, a rich man 'can buy a library' yet he
 - a) has not acquired all knowledge
 - b) cannot acquire any knowledge
 - c) may have no patience to read the books
 - d) needs no patience to read the books
 - e) none of the above

- iii. Find the word in the passage for 'a feeling that prevents you from doing something you think to be morally wrong or makes you uncertain about doing it' :
 - a) penury
 - b) mortar
 - c) honest
 - d) aspiration
 - e) scruples

- iv. What glues people together ?
 - a) mortar
 - b) love
 - c) mutual understanding and faith
 - d) money
 - e) none of the above

- v. The passage advocates
 - a) hedonism
 - b) mammonism
 - c) penury
 - d) all of the above
 - e) none of the above

- vi. Why does the author prefer to collect shells than to be born very rich man ?

- vii. What is source of mutual relations in the world ?

- viii. How does money give us an opportunity to choose the best of life ?



- ix. What is the author's opinion about poverty ?
- x. What does the author consider to be the worst slavery ?
- xi. Why is it not possible for a rich man to enjoy his riches ?
- xii. Explain the meaning of the word 'appetite' in the passage.
- xiii. Do you agree with the statement that 'money is only the means' ?
- xiv. 'He may have gained the world and lost himself,' explain the sentence.
- xv. What is the 'end' of life hidden in the passage ?

Q. 9. Do as directed :**20**

Choose the correct answer from the given options and darken the circle [●] as well as write the correct answer in the bracket [CAPITAL LETTER] as per sample given below (1×20=20) :

Ans. : (C) A ○ B ○ C ● D ○ E ○

- I. We could see the river _____ us from the bridge. (insert suitable preposition)
 - (A) before
 - (B) behind
 - (C) beside
 - (D) onto
 - (E) below
- II. When they first discovered the river, they thought it _____ into the Atlantic. (use the correct form of the verb 'run')
 - (A) run
 - (B) ran
 - (C) was running
 - (D) would run
 - (E) none of the above
- III. The house where the dead man was found is being guarded by the police to prevent it from being entered and the evidence interfered with. (change voice)
 - (A) The police is guarding the house where it found the dead man to prevent anyone from entering it and interfering with the evidence.
 - (B) The police are guarding the house where they the dead man was found to prevent anyone from entering it and interfering with the evidence.
 - (C) The police are guarding the house where they found the dead man to prevent anyone to entering it and interfering with the evidence.
 - (D) The police are guarding the house where they found the dead man to prevent anyone from entering it and interfering with the evidence.
 - (E) None of the above



- IV. Autumn had already begun. (choose suitable phrasal verb in the right grammatical form for the underlined word)
- (A) turn up (B) broke down
(C) come down (D) set in
(E) fall through
- V. 'If the boys do anything clever, you call them your sons', complained his wife. 'But if they do something stupid, you call them mine.' (change narration)
- (A) His wife complained that if the boys did anything clever he called them his sons, but if they did something stupid he called them her.
(B) His wife complained that if the boys did anything clever he would call them his sons, but if they did something stupid he called them hers.
(C) His wife complained that if the boys did anything clever he called them his sons, but if they did something stupid he called them hers.
(D) His wife complained that if the boys did anything clever he called them his sons, but if they did anything stupid he called them hers.
(E) None of the above
- VI. The town was enclosed by a strong wall. The enemy was unable to capture it. (combine these two sentences into one simple sentence)
- (A) The town was being enclosed by a strong wall, so the enemy was unable to capture it.
(B) The town having been enclosed by a strong wall and the enemy was unable to capture it.
(C) The town had been enclosed by a strong wall, the enemy was unable to capture it.
(D) The town having been enclosed by a strong wall, the enemy was unable to capture it.
(E) None of the above
- VII. Match the phrasal verbs with their meanings :
- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| 1) Bring up | a) Redecorate |
| 2) Crop up | b) Erect a building |
| 3) Do up | c) Mention |
| 4) Put up | d) Appear |
- (A) 1 – d, 2 – c, 3 – b, 4 – a
(B) 1 – d, 2 – b, 3 – c, 4 – a
(C) 1 – c, 2 – b, 3 – d, 4 – a
(D) 1 – c, 2 – d, 3 – a, 4 – b
(E) None of the above



VIII. Most of the staff had been there for only _____ very short time, but _____ man had been there _____ year and _____ half, so he knew _____ little more than _____ rest. (insert **a, the, one** if necessary)

- (A) one, a, a, the, a, a
- (B) a, one, one, the, a, the
- (C) the, a, one, a, one, a
- (D) one, one, a, the, a, the
- (E) a, one, a, a, a, the

IX. He was so infuriated _____ the play that he walked _____ (left the theatre) _____ the middle _____ the first act. (insert suitable prepositions)

- (A) in, out, of, in
- (B) at, in, out, of
- (C) on, off, at, of
- (D) by/with, in, at, of
- (E) by/with, out, in, of

X. Match the idioms with their meanings :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1) Blessing in disguise | a) Crazy |
| 2) Cut corners | b) Something done badly to save money |
| 3) Every cloud has a silver lining | c) Something good that is not recognized at first |
| 4) Off one's rocker | d) Be optimistic even in difficult times |
- (A) 1 – c, 2 – b, 3 – d, 4 – a
 - (B) 1 – d, 2 – b, 3 – c, 4 – a
 - (C) 1 – c, 2 – b, 3 – a, 4 – d
 - (D) 1 – c, 2 – d, 3 – b, 4 – a
 - (E) None of the above

XI. _____ is a wild pig found in the jungle. (Fill in the blank to convey the exact meaning of the sentence)

- (A) Boer
- (B) Boor
- (C) Boar
- (D) Bore
- (E) None of the above

XII. Substitute appropriate one word for 'a test to know the sex of the foetus'.

- (A) alimony
- (B) ambidextrous
- (C) amniocentesis
- (D) aviary
- (E) aborigine



- XIII. Match the idioms with their meanings :
- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1) High as a kite | a) Not very often |
| 2) Jump the gun | b) Excessively drunk or on drugs |
| 3) Out of the blue | c) Do something too soon without thinking |
| 4) Once in a blue moon | d) Completely unexpected event |
- (A) 1 – b, 2 – c, 3 – d, 4 – a (B) 1 – d, 2 – b, 3 – c, 4 – a
(C) 1 – c, 2 – d, 3 – b, 4 – a (D) 1 – c, 2 – d, 3 – a, 4 – b
(E) None of the above
- XIV. Find the administrative term for 'funds set aside by formal action for specific use'.
- (A) Block grants (B) Budget
(C) Appropriation (D) Apportionment
(E) None of the above
- XV. Which of the following words is not an antonym of 'tawdry' ?
- (A) Elegant (B) Plain
(C) Garish (D) Refined
(E) Unflashy
- XVI. Which of the following words is not a synonym of 'swagger' ?
- (A) Pomposity (B) Bluster
(C) Braggadocio (D) Strut
(E) Swill
- XVII. Match the words with their meanings :
- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1) Ambidexter | a) One who talks continuously |
| 2) Cacographer | b) A materialist not guided by art or literature |
| 3) Loquacious | c) Bad in handwriting and spelling |
| 4) Philistine | d) One who can use either hand with ease |
- (A) 1 – c, 2 – b, 3 – d, 4 – a
(B) 1 – d, 2 – c, 3 – a, 4 – b
(C) 1 – c, 2 – b, 3 – a, 4 – d
(D) 1 – a, 2 – b, 3 – d, 4 – c
(E) 1 – b, 2 – c, 3 – d, 4 – a
- XVIII. In which of the following compound words an affix is used to add the meaning, 'right across' ?
- (A) Counter-revolution
(B) Pan-American
(C) Post-modern
(D) International
(E) Polygon



XIX. This letter to the Indian _____ in Paris appoints Mr. Rousseau as the _____ in the murder case and also an honorary member of the Legal Advisory _____.

- (A) council, counsel, consul
- (B) counsel, consul, council
- (C) consul, counsel, council
- (D) consul, council, counsel
- (E) counsel, council, consul

XX. You are _____ in innovative teaching methods, I want to _____ them in my class and very soon my students will _____ themselves to the methods.

- (A) adept, adopt, adapt
- (B) adopt, adept, adapt
- (C) adept, adapt, adopt
- (D) adapt, adept, adopt
- (E) adopt, adapt, adept

Q. 10. Translate the following passage from Gujarati into English :

15

અંગ્રેજ સરકારે એક દેશને પોતાના અંકુશ હેઠળ લેવા માટે નોકરશાહીનું તંત્ર ઘડ્યું હતું. આપણે આઝાદીની લડત તો સચ્ચાઈથી લડ્યા, પણ આઝાદી જ્યારે આંગણે આવીને ઊભી ત્યારે લિયાકતને ગૃહખાતું ન મળી જાય, વડાપ્રધાન નેહરુ જ રહે, પ્રથમ રાષ્ટ્રપતિ રાજાજી કે રાજેન્દ્રબાબુ – જેવા પ્રશ્નો પર આપણા નેતાઓ ચિંતા કરતા રહ્યા. પણ આ નોકરશાહીના માળખામાં કોઈ ઘરખમ ફેરફાર જરૂરી છે એ વાત તેઓને સૂઝી જ નહિ. એ વેળાએ ઓકટોપસના કદાચ આઠ જ પગ હતા, અને તેમાં કંઈક ફેરફાર કરી શકાયો હોત; પરંતુ એ તંત્ર જેમનું તેમ રાખ્યું એટલું જ નહિ, તેને વરસોમાં વધુ ને વધુ સઘન બનાવ્યું, વિસ્તાર્યું. આથી જ જે મુખ્ય પરિવર્તન વહીવટનું સરળ સંચાલન – એ લગભગ અશક્ય થઈ ગયું છે. નાનામાં નાનું કામ કરવા માટે જે જુદા જુદા તબક્કામાંથી વ્યક્તિએ પસાર થવું પડે છે, અને જેટલાં ટેબલો પરથી એની ફાઈલો પસાર થાય છે, એ આપણને 'પારકિન્સન્સ લૉ' કેટલો સાચો છે તેની જ પ્રતીતિ આપે છે. અર્થનીતિ તેમ જ શિક્ષણનીતિ – આ બે વિશે ઘરમૂળથી જ નવો વિચાર કરવા પ્રેરાઈએ, ત્યારે આ નોકરશાહીએ રચેલા દ્રોણાચાર્યના ચક્રવ્યૂહને ભેદવા નીકળેલા અભિમન્યુ જેવી દશા થયા વિના રહે નહિ, વ્યૂહને ભેદીને અંદર જઈએ તો પણ વિનાશ છે, ન જઈએ તો પણ વિનાશ છે.