

2020

ENGLISH

*Time: 3 hours**Maximum Marks: 150*

Instructions: attempt all the questions

1. Write an essay in about 200-250 words on any one of the following topics: (20 Marks)

- a) Women's Empowerment
- b) Public Transportation in India
- c) Problems Caused by Environmental Pollution
- d) The Rise of the Indian Cricket Team
- e) The Relevance of Ahimsa Today

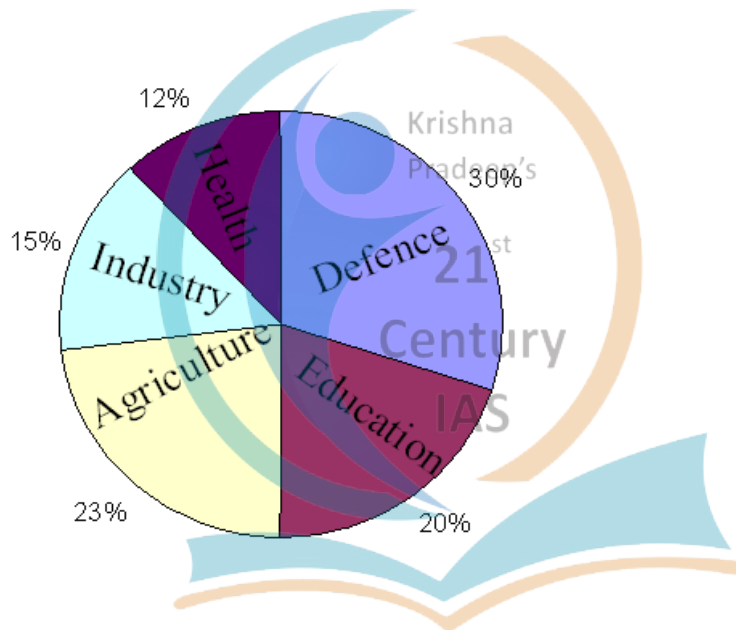
2. You are a supervisor at the accounts section of K M Traders, No. 246 Sardar Patel Street, Gandhigram P. O. Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh-520 003. Write a formal letter in about 100 words to the General Manager of your company suggesting a change in the office working time. Provide adequate reasons for your suggestion. Assume your name as Beena Dixit. (10 Marks)

3. Due to the formation of a depression in the Bay of Bengal, heavy rain accompanied by strong winds is expected to prevail during the next 3 to 4 days over the coastal regions of north Tamil Nadu, especially Chennai, Mahabalipuram and Kalpakkam. There is also a very high possibility of this depression strengthening to form a cyclone after 2 days. In the light of this adverse weather condition, the government has warned fishermen in these regions not to venture out to sea. The government has also advised people living here to move to camps and shelters arranged in Tambaram, Kancheepuram and Chengalpattu. Draft a press release to be prepared based on this. (10 Marks)

4. Write a report on the Foundation Day function of your Institute, which was inaugurated by the Director of Education. Assume yourself as Rohit Kumar, Administrative Co-ordinator. (15 Marks)

5. The pie chart given below describes the different sectors to which a country allocates funds as per its annual budget. Write a report in about 150 words explaining the information given in the chart and your views regarding the information:

(15 Marks)



6. The PhD Research Scholars' Club of Gandhi University has organised a function on Earth Day to spread awareness about the necessity of banning single-use plastic substances. The function is being attended by the University Vice-Chancellor, heads of all the departments, faculty, administrative staff and students of the University. The Education Secretary, Government of Odisha is the Chief Guest. The Director, IIT Bhubaneshwar will preside over the function. As the Secretary of the government's Science Forum, you are also an invited guest and you have to deliver the 'welcome speech' on this occasion. Prepare a written draft of this speech in about 150-200 words. (15 Marks)

7. Read the passage given below and write a precis on it in your own words in about 100 words: (15 Marks)

Culture shock begins with the "honeymoon stage". This is when we first arrive in a new country and everything about the new culture is strange and exciting. We are thrilled to be in the new environment, seeing new sights, hearing new sounds and language, and eating new kinds of food. This honeymoon stage can last for quite a long time, because we feel we are involved in some kind of great adventure. Unfortunately, the second stage of culture shock can be more difficult. We may become very tired and begin to miss our homeland and our family. All the little problems seem bigger and disturbing when it is a foreign culture. This period of cultural adjustment can be very difficult and lead to the new arrival rejecting or pulling away from the new culture. This "rejection stage" can be quite dangerous because the visitor may develop unhealthy habits (smoking and drinking too much, being too concerned over food or contact with people from the new culture). This may, unfortunately, lead to the person getting sick or developing skin infections or rashes, which then makes the person feel even more scared, confused, and helpless. This stage is considered a crisis in the process of cultural adjustment and many people choose to go back to their homeland or spend all their time with people from their own culture speaking their native language. The third stage of culture shock is called the "adjustment stage". You realise that things are not so bad in the host culture.

8. Read the following passage and answer the given questions: (15 Marks)

On August 15, 1947, India was granted independence from British colonial domination. This was an event of international significance. From this day onwards, the Indian Union assumed a role in world politics that was appropriate enough to modify the thinking of nations. Concepts like non-alignment, tolerance, non-violence and peaceful co-existence were introduced by India. "Our dreams concern India", said the first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru on the eve of achieving freedom, "but they also concern the whole world, for the world has become one." Mahatma Gandhi chose Nehru to become the first

Prime Minister of independent India. With his vision of unity of the nation, he became the architect of modern India. It was to be a federal state based on secularism—the commitment to an Indian identity which was above all races, castes and religions. It was a vision of extra-ordinary dimensions. Nehru as well as other Prime Ministers who succeeded him were well aware that only a firm anchorage in the Indian identity could unite the nation and enable it to make an impact on the world. In these days of unilateralism, the western powers, especially America would do well not to ignore the happenings in the Indian sub-continent. It is possible that the fate of the Asian democracies would one day be decided on the banks of the Ganges. If anything affects the democratic nature of the Indian political system, this would trigger the fall of the whole of South and South-East Asia. This is why the Indian Prime Minister has to play a role which goes well beyond the duties related to internal affairs. It is of international political significance.

Questions:

- a) What were the concepts introduced by India?
- b) Why was Indian independence an event of international significance?
- c) According to Jawaharlal Nehru, what was modern India as a nation committed to?
- d) What were Nehru's words regarding 'dreams'?
- e) What does the passage state about the fate of Asian democracies?

9. a) Give two examples of words beginning with a vowel but having a consonantal sound.

The article 'a' is used before this type of words. (2 Marks)

b) What are homonyms? Give two examples. (2 Marks)

c) Convert the sentence below into passive voice: (2 Marks)

The fisherman caught a big shark today.

- d) What is an interrogative sentence? State one example. (2 Marks)
- e) Give two examples of sentences using the past perfect tense. (2 Marks)
- f) What is a phrasal verb? State two examples. (2 Marks)
- g) Which word could be the best one-word substitute for: (2 Marks)

a hastily erected barrier across a street or path

- h) Transform the sentence below, into indirect speech: (2 Marks)

Sakshi said to her father, "I am not enjoying my job very much."

- i) State the meaning of the underlined idiom: (2 Marks)

His lazy attitude has brought about his downfall.

- j) Identify which part of the speech the underlined word is: (2 Marks)

The sailor swam across the river to save the child.

10. Translate below passage from Telugu to English. (15 Marks)

రామాయణంలో పిడకల వేట :

ఏదైనా ఒక విషయాన్ని గూర్చి తీవ్రంగా, ఏకాగ్రతతో, దానిమీదే దృష్టి నిలిపి చర్చిస్తున్న సమయంలో, అందులో ఒకరు దానికి ఏమీ సంబంధం లేని విషయాన్ని, అప్రస్తుత విషయాన్ని చర్చలోకి తెస్తే: ఇప్పుడు మనం మాట్లాడుతున్న విషయం ఏమిటి? నీవు మాట్లాడుతున్నదేమిటి? నీ గోల అంతా రామాయణంలో పిడకల వేటలాగా వుంది అని, అతన్ని ఆక్షేపించడం జరుగుతుంది. అంటే, అది అసంగతమైన విషయమని చెప్పడం. ఏమిటి ఈ రామాయణంలో పిడకల కథ? పిడకలు తెలుసు కదా. పేడతో, వంట కొరకు తయారు చేస్తారు. వాటికి రామాయణంతో సంబంధం ఏమిటి? ఏమీ సంబంధం లేదు. సంబంధం లేదు కనుకనే పై విధమైన ఆక్షేపణ వచ్చింది. అయితే నిప్పు లేకుండా పొగ వస్తుందా? అంటే దీని వెనుక ఏదో చరిత్ర వుండాలి కదా! అదేమిటంటే – బౌద్ధ, జైనులుబాగా ప్రాచుర్యంలో వున్న కాలంలో ఆ మతస్థులు రామాయణ, మహాభారతాల్లో, తమకు అనుగుణమైన గాథల్ని ప్రవేశపెట్టారు. అసలు వృత్తాంతాన్ని, తమకు అనుకూలించే రీతిలో మలుచుకున్నారు. అందులో భాగంగా బౌద్ధ త్రిపిటకాలను రామాయణ కథలో ప్రవేశపెట్టడం జరిగింది. ఆ పిటకాలు, వ్యవహారంలో పిడకలయ్యాయి. మరి 'వేట' సంగతేమిటంటే, అది వేట కాదు, వేటు. వేటు (పడు) అంటే దెబ్బ. అంతేగాక, దారి (సంభాషణను, వృత్తాంతాన్ని) మళ్ళించడం. అది వేటగా మారి, రామాయణంలో పిడకలవేటగా జన వ్యవహారంలో రూఢమైంది.