

Roll No.

Name

117 / 2

323 (NZ)

2017
ENGLISH
Second Paper

Time : 3 Hours 15 min.] [Max. Marks : 50

Instruction : First 15 minutes are allotted to the candidates are for reading the question paper.

Note :

i) Question NO.4 has *three* parts : I , II and III. Attempt only *one* part of Question No. 4.

ii) All other questions are compulsory.

1. a) Change the following into indirect form
of speech :

$$1 + 1 = 2$$

- i) “Hurrah !We have won the match,” shouted the cricket team.
- ii) He said, “Good morning, friends ! How are you ?”
- b) Combine the following sentences as directed within the brackets : $1 + 1 = 2$
- i) Tagore was a great poet. He wrote the Gitanjali. It is a famous book. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for it.
(into one *simple* sentence)
- ii) Wise men love truth. Fools shun it.
(into *compound* sentence)
- c) Transform the following sentences as directed within the brackets : $1 + 1 = 2$
- i) Walk to the left.
(into *passive voice*)
- ii) O, that I were a child again !
(into *Assertive sentence*)
- d) Correct *four* of the following sentences : $4x \frac{1}{2} = 2$
- i) He aims at to stand first this year.

- ii) He is too weak that he cannot walk.
- iii) Either the step taken is right or wrong.
- iv) He washed neither his hands or his face.
- v) She has no other aim but to see her mother.
- vi) It is four in my watch.

2. Use *three* of the following idioms / phrases in your own sentences so as to bring out their meanings clearly :

- a) look down upon
- b) hold good
- c) play second fiddle
- d) through thick and thin
- e) vie with.

3. a) Give the antonyms of the following words : $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

- i) ample
- ii) expand.

b) Give the synonyms of the following words :

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

- i) transient
ii) valour.
- c) Substitute one word for the following expressions :

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

- i) the habit of walking during sleep
ii) one who eats vegetables.
- d) Use the following words in sentences of your own so as to bring out the difference in their meanings clearly :
- i) cease
ii) seize.

PART – I

4. a) Translate the following into english. 10

हम परिवर्तन के दौर में रह रहे हैं, किन्तु कुछ ऐसी चीजें हैं जिनका स्थायित्व, ताजगी और आकर्षण कभी कम नहीं होता | भारत एक ऐसा ही देश है | एक ही समय पुरातन और नविन | देश के नालंदा, तक्षशिला और विक्रमशिला जैसे विश्वविद्यालयों समृद्ध इतिहास रहा है | आज हमें तकनीक के माध्यम से वर्तमान समस्याओं का समाधान कर भारत के प्राचीन गौरव की

पुनर्स्थापना करनी है | हमें पुनः विश्व में भारतीय ज्ञान की श्रेष्ठता सिद्ध करनी है और ऐसा तभी हो सकता है जब हम अतीत के स्वर्णिम पृष्ठों को पलटकर वर्तमान के सन्दर्भ में उन्हें योजित कर सकें |

b) Translate the following into Hindi : 5

India is a land of saints and seers. Nationalism can only come out of the ideological fusion of Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and other groups in India. That does not and need not mean the extinction of any real culture of any group, but it does mean a common national outlook, to which other matters are subordinated.

OR

PART – II

a) Give the substance of the following poem in your own words in about 70 to 80 words : 4

Oh !Could we copy their mild virtues, then
What joy to live, what blessedness to die !
Methinks their very names shine still and bright,
Apart – like glow-worms on a summer night ;
Or lonely tapers when from far they fling
A guiding ray ; or seen, like stars on high,
Satellites meek poets' heavenly memory.

- b) Write a summary of the following passage in about 60 words : 6

Literature is a word often so loosely applied, that it may be well at the outset to define exactly what we mean by it. By people in general it is used with a very wide range of meaning. To entitled anything to be classed as literature, it must be so written that, apart from the meaning conveyed, its mere style shall be such as to give pleasure.

Neither wealth of information nor depth of thought gives a work a right to be called literature unless the information and the thought be attractively expressed.

From this it is clear that many books, otherwise of great merit, have no claim to consideration in a literary history. Whosoever aspires to win literary fame must pay the closest attention not only to what he says, but to how he says it.

- c) Use *two* of the following idioms / phrases in sentences of your own : 2x1 = 2

i) At one's wit's end

ii) Put out

iii) Set aside

- iv) Fly in the face of
 - v) Hand and glove with.
- d) Correct *three* of the following sentences : 3x1 = 3
- i) He enjoyed during the holidays.
 - ii) One should do his duty.
 - iii) I have read several poetries.
 - iv) The wages of sin are death.
 - v) I do not know who are you.

PART – III

- a) Write a short essay on *one* of the following topics in about 150 words : 8
- i) Renaissance : Its characteristics
 - ii) The Metaphysical Poetry
 - iii) The Pre-Raphaelite Poetry
 - iv) The Wessex Novels
 - v) The Eighteenth Century : An Age of Prose and Reason.

b) Match the literary works of **List A** with their authors in **List B** . $6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$

List A	List B
a) “Morte d’ Arthur”	i) Sir Philip Sidney
b) “Amoretti”	ii) Chaucer
c) “Apologie for Poetry”	iii) Sir Thomas Browne
d) “House of Fame”	iv) Sir Thomas Malory
e) “Timon of Athens”	v) Spenser
f) “Religio Medici”	vi) Shakespeare

c) Describe in about 80 words the main characteristics of *one* of the following : 4

- i) Heroic Couplet
- ii) Sonnet
- iii) Elegy.

5. Write an essay on *one* of the following topics in about 250 words:

- a) Rio Olympics, 2016
- b) Clean and Green India – Mission
- c) India-Pakistan Relations
- d) Digital India – Mission

e) New Education Policy : Your suggestions

6. Write a letter to the District Magistrate (of your district) requesting him to tackle the grim flood situation in your city / town / village.

Or

Write a letter to your brother telling him the uses and abuses of cell phones.

(Note : Do not write your actual name and address anywhere in the letter.)

7. Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow :

The real ornament of a woman is her character, her purity. Metal and stones can never be real ornaments. The names of women like Sita, Savitri and Damayanti have become sacred to us for their unsullied virtue, never for their jewellery, if there were any. My asking from you, your jewellery has also a wider significance.

Several sisters have told me that *they feel all the better for getting rid of their jewellery*. I have called this an act of merit to more ways than one. No man or woman is entitled to the possession of wealth unless he or she has given a fair share of it to the poor and helpless.

It is a social and religious obligation and has been called a sacrifice by the Bhagavad Gita. He / she who does not offer this sacrifice has been called a thief. For us, today, there can be no sacrifice higher than to forget the distinctions of high and low and to realize the equality of all men and women.

I also wish to bring home to the women of India that the real ornamentation lies not in loading the body metal and stone but in purifying the heart and developing the beauty of soul.

- a) What is the real ornamentation for the women ? 1
- b) What is author's advice to the women of India ? 1
- c) Who is termed as thief according to the Bhagavad Gita ? 1
- d) Explaining the italicized portions. $\frac{1}{2}$
- e) Write the summary of the above passage. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

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