(10)

## SECTION—I (ENGLISH)

1. Write a paragraph in about 300 words on any one of the following:

a) A thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever

b) Honesty is the Best Policy

c) National Integration

d) Environmental Pollution

2. Read the following passage carefully and make a precis (in about one-third of the original passage). Suggest a suitable title to it. (4+1=5)

We take water so much for granted, but we cannot live without it. Almost three-fourths of the surface of the earth is covered with water. You may ask, so why worry about water?

But have you realised that 97 per cent of the water on earth is in the ocean? This water cannot be directly used to meet any of our daily needs. Almost two per cent of the water is stored in ice caps and glaciers and again cannot be used, unless melted. That leaves us with just one per cent to meet all the needs of all living beings. This is what we call freshwater, and this is found in ponds, lakes, rivers, and some of this is underground. Can you think of all the uses of water in our daily lives? It is this one per cent that meets all these needs.

It is because of this scarcity that we have to be really careful about how the water is used. World over, there is a growing concern about the depleting water sources. The demand for water is the effect of the increased population and industrial growth around the world. In cities like Chennai there is a price on drinking water.

Then there is the reality of the skewed distribution of water. We know that there are some localities in our cities that enjoy water all round the clock, while others are deprived for days. The insensitivity of some is glaring when they use this scarce resource to hose their car or water their manicured gardens, and all the while, people go thirsty.

There is also the growing pollution of water sources all over the world. This pollution is caused by water released from several industries or sometimes even an accident or disaster in water bodies, which causes the release of pollutants in the water. There are several areas in the world where water has become unfit for drinking because of this.

So next time you keep the tap running, while you brush your teeth or wash your face, think about it. By turning off the tap, you may be helping someone, somewhere, to get a bucketful of water.

(362 Words)

3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Did you know that English is not the original language of England? It was introduced to the island only in the mid-fifth century by three Germanic tribes. Prior to this Celtic was the spoken dialect. This language survives even today in the Gaelic languages of Scotland and Ireland and in Welsh. When the Germanic tribes entered the British Isles, they pushed the locals into Wales, Cornwall and Scotland. The Invaders were Jutes, Saxons, and Angles. The Angles were named from Engle, their land of origin. Their language was called Englisc from which the world English is derived. They spoke a mutually intelligent dialect, which slowly Code No.: C-587-2019

evolved into English, or rather, Old English. At this time, the Vikings from Scandinavia too influenced English.

The Roman invasion in the 19th Century had introduced a number of Latin words. The next influence came from the Norman Conquest in 1066 A.D. The Normans were of Germanic stock. Anglo-Norman was a French dialect that had Germanic influences in addition to Latin roots.

With The Renaissance in the 14th century, a number of Greek and Latin words entered into the English vocabulary. Gradually, Old English became obsolete. There has been a change in the written script too. Earlier English was written in an alphabet called Runic. This was replaced with the present Latin alphabet which was brought from Ireland by the Christian missibnaries. Modern English language began in the 6th century and like all living languages is still growing. French and Latin had always been regarded as the fashionable dialect of literature and the clite class. But English has overtaken them all.

English is quite flexible and extends hospitality to all languages. This is the reason why foreign languages have greatly influenced the English language.

- i) What was the original language of England?
- ii) What happened to the original inhabitants of England?
- iii) What happened to the Runic alphabet?
- iv) What is the contribution of Christian missionaries to English?
- v) What are the languages that have helped English grow?

(5x1=5)

- 4. You are Vansh/ Abha from Kalka. Write a report in about 120 words on any one of the following:
  - A) National Voter's Day Celebrated in your College.
  - B) A Market Place on Fire.

(5)

- You are Yamni/ Rajat of 337, Modern Enclave, Varanasi. Write a letter to the Editor, The Indian Express, New Delhi expressing your views on the problem of rash driving.
   (5)
- 6. Translate the following paragraph into English:

जीवन में सफलता प्राप्त करने के चार नियम हैं - परिश्रम, समय का मुल्य समझना, सच्चाई और प्रसन्न रहना। परिश्रम सफलता की कुंजी है। जो मनुष्य परिश्रम से जी चुराता है, वह कभी भी सफल नहीं हो सकता। ईइवर ने मनुष्य को अंग इसलिए दिए हैं कि वह उन से अच्छी तरह काम लें। जो मनुष्य अपने अंगों से काम नहीं लेता वह भगवान की इच्छा के अनुसार आचरण नहीं करता और वह जिंदगी में कभी सफल नहीं हो सकता। परिश्रम से सुख प्राप्त हो सकता है। यदि आप सुख और आराम चाहते हो तो परिश्रम से कभी भी जी न चुराओ। यदि आप कठिन परिश्रम करोगे तो अवश्य सफल होगें। समय का मुल्य समझिये। खुश रहिये, सफलता आपके कदम चूमेगी।

### Edit the following paragraph:

Himachal Pradesh is land of gods Goddesses. It is peaceful state known by its scenic beauty. Tourists from all over world come to Himachal Pradesh to enjoy the natural beauty of

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it's lush green forests. Rivulets and waterfalls adds to the beauty of this state and enchant everybody heart. There are many places of historical importance here. The entire state is dotted by temples and places of worship. Tourists, particularly from the neighbouring states, visit this state quiet often to refresh themselves and to get away from the madding crowds.

8. Change the Narration:

i) "Vibhuti, where were you going yesterday?" said the teacher.

ii) Ravi said to Anchal, "Let me play chess, please."

iii) The science teacher asked his students, Doyou think Chandaryan-2 will be able to make contact with Vikram?" (3x1/2=1.5)

(2.5)

### 9. Do as Directed:

i) Uneasy lies the head that.....(complete the proverb)

ii) He killed a tiger with a gun. (Change the voice)

iii) She is too beautiful. (Remove 'Too')

iv) 'One who collects coins'is a...... (Supply one word substitution)

v) She is an illiterate woman. She has ......knowledge of science. (Use correct determiner)

vi) Conossure (Correct the spelling)

vii) The girls (Sing) a song for an hour when the teacher came. (Use correct form of the verb)

viii) 'Go' (Supply a Synonym)

ix) 'Help' (Supply an Antonym)

x) He doesn't love books. (Rewrite the sentence using a Question Tag)

xi) His boss reprimanded him saying, "How...... you stand before me?" (Use suitable Modal)

xii) The train passed.....the tunnel and disappeared. (Use suitable preposition) (12x1/2=6)

# प्राप्त 10. निम्नतिरिवत क्रिसी एक विषय पर लगभग 300 शब्दों में निद्यन्ध तिस्विए:- (10)

- (1) राजनीति में अपराधी सत्त्व
- (2) युवा पीड़ी में मादक द्रच्यों की प्रवृति: कारण इस निदान
- (3) यामीण समस्याएं और उनका समाधान
- (4) पुलिस और सामाजिक सम्बन्ध

## पड़न 11. निम्नतिरिवत गरांडा की व्याख्या कीजिए: -

(5)

दुस्य की श्रेणी में प्रवृति के विचार से कहणा का उत्तटा क्रीध है। क्रोध जिसके प्रति उत्पन्न होता है उसकी हानि की चेप्टा की जाती है। कहणा जिसके प्रति उत्पन्न होती है उसकी भलाई का उद्योग किया जाता है। किसी पर प्रसन्न होकर भी लोग उसकी भलाई करते हैं। इस प्रकार पात्र की भलाई की उत्तेजना दुःख और आनन्द दोनों की श्रेणियों में रखी गई हैं। आनन्द की श्रेणी में ऐसा कीई शुद्ध मनोविकार नहीं है जो पात्र की हानि की उत्तेजना करें, पर दुःख की श्रेणी में ऐसा मनोविकार है जो पात्र की उत्तेजना करता है।

### 'अधवा'

जहां धन की कमी-वेशी के आधार पर असमानता है, ईच्यी, तोर-जक्षदस्ती, वेईमानी, यूठ, निष्या अभियोग-आरोप, वेश्यावृत्ति, व्यभियार और सारी दुनिया की युराइयां अनिवार्य स्थ से मौजूद हैं। जहां धन का आधिक्य नहीं, अधिकाश मनुष्य एक ही स्थिति में हैं, वहां जलन क्यों हो और जब क्यों हो और स्तीत्व - विक्रय क्यों हो और व्याभियार क्यों हो? बुठे मुकद्दमें क्यों चने और चोरी-डाके की वारहातें क्यों हो? ये सारी वुराइयां तो वीशत की देन हैं, पैसे के बसाद हैं, महाजनी सन्यता से उनकी सृष्टि की हैं।

### प्रग्न 12. निम्नलिखित पद्यांश की व्याख्या कीजिए

(5)

ग्राम वासिनी
रवेतों में फैला है इयामल
धूल भरा मैला सा आंचल
ग्राग-यमुना में ऑसू-जल
मिट्टी की प्रतिमा
उदासिनी।
दैन्य जड़ित अपलक नत चितवन,
अधरों में चिर नीरव रोदन,
युग-युग के तम से विषण्ण मन,
वह अपने घर में
प्रवासिनी।

भारत साता

'अथवा'

फूली सरसों ने दिया रंग, मधु लेकर आ पहुंचा अनंग, चधु-वसुधा पुलकित अंग-अता,

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है गीर वेज में किन्तु कर्नो, पीरों का कैसा हो चसन्त? भर वही कोकिना चेधर तान, मारू योजे पर उधर गान, है रंग और रण की विधान, मिलने आये हैं आदि अंत, पीरों का कैसा हो यनना?

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पत्रन १३. एर	क समाधार पत्र को सम्पादक को पत्र लिखकर नगर में फैली गुण्डागर्दी	की रोकथाम व
নি	ए अधिकारी वर्ग तथा शासन का ध्यान इस और आंकर्षित कीजिए।	
	नेर्वेजः - पत्र लेखन में केवल काल्पनिक नाम व पता लिखें)	(5)
प्रश्न १४. निर	निरियत गढवों की सन्धि कीजिए:-	(2.5)
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(2)	ग्रांख केवल संकेत मात्र है।	
(3)	मंत्री द्वारा भगाई गई औरतों के प्रति सहानुभूति व्यक्त।	
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प्रश्न 16. निरू	निस्थित विराम चिन्हों को पहचान कर इनके नाम लिखिए: –	(2.5)
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क्रान 18. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के दो - दो पर्यायवाची गब्द लिखें: -
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प्रक्रन १९. निम्नलिखित ग्राह्मों के स्वीतिंग शब्द बनाये:
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                 वक्ता
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      20. निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक चार विकल्पों में से वे<u>मेल (असंगत्त)</u> शब्द को छांट कर लिखिए: -
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