

PSCCC MAIN EXAMINATION, 2015
ENGLISH COMPULSORY

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 100

INSTRUCTIONS

Please read the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:

- All questions are compulsory.
 - Marks allotted to each question are indicated against it.
 - Question paper is divided into two parts i.e. Section-A and Section-B.
 - Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
 - Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer booklet must be clearly struck off.
- Important:** Whenever a Question is being attempted, all its parts/sub parts must be attempted contiguously. This means that before moving on to the next question to be attempted, candidates must finish attempting all parts/sub parts of the previous question attempted. This is to be strictly followed.

SECTION-A

Q. 1 Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow: (Marks 10)

The flowering of Indian civilization constitutes one of the most glorious chapters in the history of mankind. A culture, remarkable for its moral no less than for its material creativity, which has endured for three millennia and more, is necessarily a subject of great fascination. Yet over and above its longevity, Indian civilization is also characterized by some other features which deserve to be highlighted in any review of its past. The ability of this civilization to absorb alien cultures without losing its distinctive identity has intrigued scholars over the centuries; and this capacity for creative absorption is as much in evidence today, when India is undergoing a seminal transformation into a modern industrial community, as it was in the centuries past, when alien communities with novel ways of life migrated into the subcontinent, to be drawn into the living matrix of Indian society. The continuity of Indian civilization rests very substantially upon social institutions and upon the dissemination of a common corps of religious values among different classes and communities in the subcontinent. This civilization was also geared to a cycle of agricultural activity which substantially determined the total ordering of society. Hence, the fact that the great epicentres of Indian civilization were located in the plains of the Indus and the Ganga in the north; and those of the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna, and the Cauvery in the south. Over the centuries the people living in these riverine regions had conjured into existence a round of economic activity and a set of social institutions, which were designed to produce the agricultural wealth which sustained life. Indeed, the structure of rural society; with a central place occupied by the cultivating classes, which were linked by ties of patronage and prescription to numerous artisanal and mental groups; and the fabric of caste society; with the interlocking institutions of Varna and Jati has to be looked upon as the historical answer of the Indian genius to the needs of sustaining production in a rural society. The striking feature of this social organization was the premium which it put on self-sufficiency and survival within the framework of an agrarian civilization.

- Identify the great epicentres of Indian civilization as narrated in the passage.
- What does the phrase 'conjured into existence' mean?
- What is the most distinctive feature of Indian civilization?
- Which section of the society occupied a central place in Indian civilization?
- On what did the Indian social organization lay emphasis?

Q. 2 Make a précis of the following passage and give it an appropriate title: (Marks 10)

I speak of peace because of the new face of war. Total war makes no sense in an age when great powers can maintain large and relatively invulnerable nuclear forces and refuse to surrender without resort to those forces. It makes no sense in an age when a single nuclear weapon contains almost ten times the explosive force delivered by all of the Allied air forces in the Second World War. It makes no sense in an age when the deadly poisons produced by a nuclear exchange would be carried by the wind and water and soil and seed to the far corners of the globe and to generations yet unborn. Today the expenditure of billions of dollars every year on weapons acquired for the purpose of making sure we never need to use them is essential to keeping the peace. But surely the acquisition of such idle stockpiles, which can only destroy and never create, is not the only, much less the most efficient, means of assuring peace. I speak of peace, therefore, as the necessary rational end of rational men. I realize that the pursuit of peace is not as dramatic as the pursuit of war, and frequently the words of the pursuer fall on deaf ears. But we have no more urgent task. Some say that it is useless to speak of world peace or world law or world disarmament, and that it will be useless until the leaders of those nations, perceived to be hostile by us, adopt a more enlightened attitude. I hope they do. I believe we can help them do it. But I also believe that we must re-examine our own attitude, as individuals and as a nation, for our attitude is as essential as theirs. And every graduate of this school, every thoughtful citizen who despairs of war and wishes to bring peace, should begin by looking inward, by examining his own attitude toward the possibilities of peace. First, let us examine our attitude toward peace itself. Too many of us think it is impossible. Too many think it unreal. But that is a dangerous, defeatist belief. It leads to the conclusion that war is inevitable, that mankind is doomed, that we are gripped by forces we cannot control. Our problems are man-made: Therefore they can be solved by man. And man can be as big as he wants. Man's reason and spirit have often solved the seemingly unsolvable and we believe he can do it again. Let us focus on a more practical, more attainable peace, based not on a sudden revolution in human nature but on a gradual evolution in human institutions, on a series of concrete actions and effective agreements which are in the interest of all concerned.

Contd...P/2

Q.3 Write a formal letter to the Mayor of your city requesting him for a playground in your vicinity. (10 Marks)

Or

Write a letter to the Editor of a national newspaper displaying your concern for women safety in the country and suggest how citizens can join hands to create a society free from gender bias.

Q.4 Write an essay on any one of the following in about 300 words: (10 Marks)

- (a) India of My Dreams (b) Aspirations of Modern Youth
(c) Environment Protection (d) Mass Media and Cultural Invasion

Q.5 Translate the following into English: (5 Marks)

(a) ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਦਾ ਟੀਚਾ ਸੁਆਰਥ ਭਰਪੂਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ, ਸਗੋਂ ਉਹ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਆਲੇ ਦੁਆਲੇ ਵੱਸਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਲਈ ਲਾਭਦਾਇਕ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਹੜਾ ਬੰਦਾ ਦੂਜਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਭਲਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਸਕਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸਨੂੰ ਕਦੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਚੀਜ਼ ਦੀ ਕਮੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ। ਖੁਦਗਰਜ਼ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਉਹ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਜੋ ਆਪਣੀ ਬੁੱਧੀ ਦੀ ਠੀਕ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਨੀ ਜਾਣਦੇ। ਇਹ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਵੀ ਗਲਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਅਕਲ ਨੇ ਪਸ਼ੂਪੁਣੇ ਤੋਂ ਅੱਗੇ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ।

(b) Translate the following into English: (5 Marks)

- i) ਬੇਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰੀ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਭਰ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰੇਮੀਵਾਦੀ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਿਨੋ-ਦਿਨ ਵੱਧ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ।
- ii) ਇੱਕ ਆਦਰਸ਼ ਅਤੇ ਚੰਗੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਦਾ ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾਸਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ।
- iii) ਖੇਡਾਂ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਸ਼ਰੀਰ ਨੂੰ ਤਾਕਤ ਅਤੇ ਰੂਹ ਨੂੰ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਦਿੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ।
- iv) ਭਾਰਤੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੈਲੀਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਕੁਰੀਤੀਆਂ ਇਸ ਮਾਣਮੱਤੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਦੇ ਮੱਥ ਉੱਤੇ ਕਲੰਕ ਹਨ।
- v) ਭਾਰਤ ਦਾ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਦੇਸ਼ ਪ੍ਰੇਮੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਭਰਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ।

SECTION-B

Q.6 (a) Give synonyms of the following words: (5 Marks)

- i) Blunder ii) Dense iii) Notorious iv) Verdict v) Pacify

(b) Give antonyms of the following words: (5 Marks)

- i) Consistent ii) Dynamic iii) Inhale iv) Colossal v) Smile

Q.7 (a) Change the voice of the following sentences: (5 Marks)

- i) Have you finished your work?
- ii) Why was such a letter written by your brother?
- iii) The Mayor's speech was loudly cheered.
- iv) Don't touch it.
- v) Promises should be kept.

(b) Correct the following sentences: (5 Marks)

- i) Radha is sitting besides me.
- ii) His friend and benefactor are dead.
- iii) You must wait until the light will change to green.
- iv) They have come here a month ago.
- v) If I were here, I will support you.

Q.8 (a) Give one word substitution for the following: (5 Marks)

- i) One who can't be corrected
- ii) Stealing of idea or writings of somebody
- iii) A person who eats human flesh
- iv) A poem of lamentation
- v) One who believes in fate

(b) Write the correct spellings of the underlined words in the following: (5 Marks)

- i) Criminal conspirasy (ii) Family acomodation (iii) repeatition of names
iv) Archimides principal v) Necessary information

Q.9 (a) Use each of the following words in two separate sentences, first as a noun and then as a verb: (5 Marks)

- i) Dance (ii) Present (iii) Sleep (iv) Laugh (v) Pain

(b) Rewrite the following sentences changing the form of narration: (5 Marks)

- i) "We're waiting for the school bus," said the children.
- ii) "I've made a terrible mistake!" said Peter.
- iii) He said he didn't believe me.
- iv) "Could I have a cup of coffee?" She said.
- v) The stranger enquired where I lived.

Q.10 Do as directed: (10 Marks)

- i) Nobody was absent. (Change into affirmative)
- ii) It is very cold. We can't go out. (Combine the sentences using 'too')
- iii) He is strong. He can carry it. (Combine the sentences using 'enough')
- iv) A map of your country is in this book. (Rephrase the sentence using an introductory 'there')
- v) He has become very weak. He was very ill. (Combine the sentences using 'on account of')
- vi) She doesn't cook very often. (Add a question tag to the sentence)
- vii) I have not seen him _____ Wednesday last. (Fill in the blank with a suitable preposition)
- viii) Do not cry _____ spilt milk. (Fill in the blank with a suitable preposition)
- ix) Whether they will again be friends is doubtful. (Rephrase the sentence using an introductory 'it')
- x) He has (hang) the map on the wall. (Supply the correct tense of the verb in parentheses)
