2011 GENERAL ENGLISH

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 150

Note: Attempt all the questions.

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: 20

One day while Galileo was aimlessly walling about in the streets of Pisa, he happened to stop in front of the great cathedral. He looked at the beautiful arches as though he were seeing them for the first time. He had passed them by often, but never really taken much notice of them. Almost without thinking he entered the cathedral, perhaps to look more closely at its magnificent interior, perhaps, to pray. We shall never know, but we do know that as he stepped into the calm, serene quiet of the church, he was unknowingly coming to the turning-point in his life.

Galileo sat down on a bench and looked around at the beautiful alter, the colourful mosaics and the marble pillars that had been brought from Greek and Roman ruins to build the cathedral hundreds of years ago. Suddenly, something moving caught his eye. Some workmen, who were making repairs in the building, had set the great lamp swinging.

Fascinated, Galileo rose and watched it. Strange! It started swinging in a wide arc, but as the arc of its swing became smaller, its swinging became slower. He put the fingers of this right hand to the pulse on his left wrist, as he had been taught in medical school. To the regular beating of his pulse, he began timing the swinging of the lamp. Stranger still! No matter what the size of the arc, the time it took for the lamp to make one complete wing was the same! Even though, after a while, the swinging of the lamp slowed down considerably, it made no difference in the total time it took to cover the distance of the arc.

- (i) Which words tell us that Galileo had no special reason fro waling in the streets of Pisa?
- (ii) What did Galileo do after entering the church?
- (iii) How do we know that Galileo is not seeing the arches for the first time?

- (iv) Why did Galileo enter the cathedral?
- (v) What did Galileo observe Suddenly?
- (vi) What did Galileo notice about the lamp?
- (vii) How did he calculate the time of the swinging?
- (viii) Where did he learn this method of calculation?
- (ix) Which three words describe the atmosphere inside the church?
- (x) What was the discovery that Galileo made after observing the lamp?
- 2. Read the passage given below and make a précis of it in one-third its original length. Give an appropriate title for the passage. Use the special sheets for writing the précis.

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Environmental pollution is, generally, the poisoning of the Earth's air, water and soil. Usually, population is caused by man. The fuels man burns for power give off poisonous water products into the air. His industries dump their water products into streams and his garbage befouls land and water. When large enough quantities of water pollute the environment, all living things can be harmed and even destroyed.

The word pollution comes from the Latin word "polluere' meaning to befoul or make unclean. It refers to both impurities and upsets in the natural environment. Until the twentieth century, pollution almost always involved air or water. But now other aspects of the environment are polluted as well. When large hoardings with advertisements mar the scenic beauty of a landscape, when pesticides enter the food chains of animals, and when loud noises disturb a neighbourhood's peace and quiet, pollution occurs.

What is considered pollution in one situation may be useful elsewhere, however. Organic wastes that pollute waterway, for instance,. Can be beneficial if used in a filed as fertilizer. But in general pollution interferes with the environments' capacity to support different forms of life (190 words)

- Read the sentences given below. Rearrange them in sequential order to from a meaningful and logical paragraph.
 - (i) One day, after hunting down a buffalo and having a hearty meal, the lion was returning to his cave.
 - (ii) "Please accept me as your servant."
 - (iii) The jackal was indeed happy, as he never had to go in search of food in the dense forest.
 - (iv) He met a jackal on the way, who come to him and said, "O king, your are the mightiest of all animals."
 - (v) Soon, the starving jackal became fat and strong.
 - (vi) Although he was strong he never troubled other animals without reason.
 - (vii) From that day onwards, the jackal served the lion and in return always had a full meal from the leftovers.
 - (viii) In ancient India, huge lion lived in the forest of the Himalayan mountain ranges.
 - (ix) The lion was kind and said, "As you wish, o jackal."
 - (x) The jackal was smarty because he knew he would not have to hunt any more, and would live on the leftovers of lions' meals.
- 4. Correct any ten of the following sentences:

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- (i) I would like to leaved a message for Mr.Paul.
- (ii) My father, Mr. AlamKhan had been gone Mumbai yesterday.
- (iii) Could you helps me, please?
- (iv) There are the tallest building than this in Bengaluru.
- (v) Did you ever went to Srisailam?
- (vi) The weather will be warm here always.
- (vii) Kavitha is having a new mobile phone.
- (viii) Tow of our friends selected to play in the cricket team.
- (ix) He know many famous actors.
- (x) Dogs can be easily train.
- (xi) One of her daughter is a singer.

5.	. Give synonyms of any ten of the following:							
		(i)	arrive					
		(ii)	heavy					
		(iii)	tiny					
		(iv)	speak					
		(v)	clean					
		(vi)	answer					
		(vii)	delete					
		(viii)	costly					
		(ix)	delay					
		(x)	huge					
		(xi)	happy					
		(xii)	wuick					
6.	Given antonyms of any ten of the following 10							
		(i)	old					
		(ii)	alive					
		(iii)	inside					
		(iv)	busy					
		(v)	easy					
		(vi)	early					
		(vii)	wrong					
		(viii)	useless					
		(ix)	dark					
		(x)	fat					
		(xi)	brave					
		(xii)	noisy					
7.	Fill	in the	blanks in any ten of the	following	sentences	using	suitable	
			itions/conjunctions:	0		J	10	
(i) We made a hole in the paper put it into the box.								

		(ii)	Making dolls is one of oldest craft of the world.		
		(iii)	He looked like average Indian student in his jeans and T-shirt.		
		(iv)	They lived simple life.		
		(v)	Boiling water gives water vapour in the form of steam.		
		(vi)	Ruhul worked very hard did not get more marks then Vani.		
		(vii)	Vidya saw taxi coming towards her at great speed.		
		(viii)	I/m so sad that my lamp is broken bits.'		
		(ix)	How many hours will this train take here to Pune?		
		(x)	we had a holiday I went to may office to collect some papers.		
		(xi)	Sridhar Shabir joined the college football team.		
		(xii)	We could not eat the cake there were ants in it.		
8.	Write	the corr	rect spelling of any ten of the following:	10	
		(i)	recieved		
		(ii)	advirtisemint		
		(iii)	phychology		
		(iv)	benifit		
		(v)	comunication		
		(vi)	sistemeticaly		
		(vii)	encyklopadia		
		(viii)	acheivment		
		(ix)	mystireus		
		(x)	dessapearing		
		(xi)	fourbiden		
		(xii)	admmition		
9.	Make	sentenc	ces with five of the following pairs of words clearly bringing	out the	
		difference in meaning between the two words. Choose any five of the pairs. 10			
	(i)				
	(ii)				
	(iii)				
	(iv)	red	- read		
	. /				

waste	- waist				
here	- here				
present (as noun) – present (as verb)					
ppropri	ate one-word substitutes for any five of the following expression	s: 5			
(i)	to change from one language to another				
(ii)	returning sound				
(iii)	that which can be seen				
(iv)	of the nation				
(v)	one who cannot read and write				
(vi)	that which cannot be eaten				
(vii)	state in which no sounds are heard				
y ten o	f the following idiomatic expressions in sentences of your own	making			
aning c	lear:				
(i)	to stab in the back				
(ii)	at the eleventh hour				
(iii)	all of a sudden				
(iv)	to call back				
(v)	as feather in one's cap				
(vi)	raining cats and dogs				
(vii)	shed crocodiles tears				
(viii)	hand in glove				
(ix)	better late than never				
(x)	butter someone up				
(xi)	sour grapes				
(xii)	to split hairs				
appropri	iate punctuation mars in the following sentences:	5			
The teacher said you children over there can you hear me what are you doing are you					
stening to me					
	here presen ppropri (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (vi) (vii) (vii) (viii) (iv) (vi) (vii) (vii) (viii) (viii) (viii) (viii) (viii) (xiii) appropriacher sa	here - here present (as noun) – present (as verb) propriate one-word substitutes for any five of the following expression (i) to change from one language to another (ii) returning sound (iii) that which can be seen (iv) of the nation (v) one who cannot read and write (vi) that which cannot be eaten (vii) state in which no sounds are heard y ten of the following idiomatic expressions in sentences of your own aning clear: (i) to stab in the back (ii) at the eleventh hour (iii) all of a sudden (iv) to call back (v) as feather in one's cap (vi) raining cats and dogs (vii) shed crocodiles tears (viii) hand in glove (ix) better late than never (x) butter someone up (xi) sour grapes (xii) to split hairs appropriate punctuation mars in the following sentences: acher said you children over there can you hear me what are you doing			

- 13. In the sentences given below some words are underlined. Identify the parts of speech of the underlined words : 5
 - (i) "Do you like coffee?" No, I don't' like it.
 - (ii) Seeing a policeman, the cyclist sopped.
 - (iii) It was a cloudy and cold day.
 - (iv) The traveler <u>showed</u> the inspector his ticket.
 - (v) My <u>new</u> pen broke when it fell out of my bag.