

10. Choose the option which correctly changes the Narration in the given sentence.
The judge asked the accused, "Why did you drive the car at high speed?"
- (1) The judge asked the accused why had he driven the car at high speed.
 - (2) The judge asked the accused why he had driven the car at high speed.
 - (3) The judge warned the accused that he should not drive the car at high speed.
 - (4) The judge asked the accused why he had driven the car at high speed?
11. Which early novel of R.K. Narayan deals with a middle class family facing marital discord, quiet suffering woman, etc. ?
- (1) Mr. Sampat
 - (2) The English Teacher
 - (3) The Dark Room
 - (4) The Financial Expert
12. Choose the option which correctly changes the Narration in the given sentence.
Father said, "My dear son, you must learn to follow the rules."
- (1) Father advised his son that he must learn to follow the rules.
 - (2) Father told his son lovingly that he must learn to follow the rules.
 - (3) Father advised his son to follow the rules.
 - (4) Father told his son that he should learn the rules.
13. Choose the option which correctly rearranges the following jumbled group of words to form a coherent sentence.
- (A) an age
(B) of glorious
(C) without a name
(D) one crowded hour
(E) life is worth
- (1) (A), (C), (D), (B), (E)
 - (2) (D), (E), (A), (B), (C)
 - (3) (C), (B), (A), (D), (E)
 - (4) (D), (B), (E), (A), (C)
14. Choose the option which correctly rearranges the following group of words to form a coherent sentence.
- (A) Sundays and
(B) his brothers
(C) he goes to
(D) sits among
(E) church on
- (1) (C), (E), (A), (D), (B)
 - (2) (E), (C), (D), (A), (B)
 - (3) (C), (D), (B), (A), (E)
 - (4) (D), (C), (A), (B), (E)
15. Choose the option which correctly changes the Voice in the given sentence.
We shall soon cross the river.
- (1) The river should soon be crossed by us.
 - (2) The river should be crossed by us soon.
 - (3) The river would soon be crossed by us.
 - (4) The river shall soon be crossed by us.

16. Choose the option in which **Voice** in the given sentence has been correctly changed.
I am watching you.
- (1) You are watched by me. (2) You are being watched by me.
(3) You have been watched by me. (4) You were being watched by me.
17. Identify the **clause** of the underlined part of the given sentence.
We have seen the days when you were always happy .
- (1) Principal (2) Noun (3) Adjective (4) Adverb
18. In which play of Shaw, King Magnus threatens to abdicate and contest in an election to outwit his Prime Minister ?
- (1) Man and Superman (2) Arms and the Man
 (3) The Apple Cart (4) Pygmalion
19. Identify the Part of Speech of the underlined word in the given sentence.
Rani knows how to conduct herself in society.
- (1) Noun (2) Pronoun (3) Verb (4) Conjunction
20. Choose the option which correctly rearranges the following jumbled group of words to form a coherent sentence.
- (A) the thirsty flowers
(B) I bring fresh
(C) from the
(D) showers for
(E) seas and the streams
- (1) (A), (C), (D), (B), (E) (2) (B), (D), (A), (C), (E)
(3) (D), (E), (A), (B), (C) (4) (C), (D), (A), (E), (B)
21. In Julius Caesar, the main cause of conspiracy against him is :
- (1) Julius Caesar has won many victories and brought a lot of wealth to Rome.
 (2) Cassius' fear that Julius Caesar may become an emperor.
(3) The defeated nations want revenge.
(4) The Roman mob wants a change.
22. 'Oh, lift me as a wave, a leaf, a cloud,
I fall upon the thorns of life, I bleed!
Who is Shelley addressing in these lines ?
- (1) the cloud (2) the skylark (3) Ozymandias (4) the West Wind
23. Choose the option that correctly describes the underlined idiom in the given sentence.
Kiran, at once, took exception to my remark.
- (1) agreed to (2) ignored (3) objected to (4) accepted

24. Choose the option which correctly changes the Narration in the given sentence.
Nisha said to Anita, "Why did you come late today?"
- (1) Nisha asked Anita why did she come late today.
 (2) Nisha asked Anita why she had come late that day.
 (3) Nisha asked Anita why she had come late that day?
 (4) Nisha asked Anita why she had come late today.
25. What is **not** true about Wordsworth's Ode : Intimations of Immortality ?
- (1) Relies on the concept of pre-existence
 (2) The child has the ability to witness the divine in nature.
 (3) As children mature, they fall in love with the physical aspect of nature.
 (4) Child is the best philosopher.
26. In which novel of Hemingway, does Fredrick Henry fall in love with Catherine Barkley, both belonging to two warring nations and ultimately both become deserters from the battlefield ?
- (1) For Whom the Bell Tolls (2) A Farewell to Arms
 (3) The Sun Also Rises (4) The Old Man and the Sea
27. Choose the option that correctly changes the Voice in the given sentence.
This sum can be solved in five minutes.
- (1) One can solve this sum in five minutes.
 (2) You could solve this sum in five minutes.
 (3) You can solve that sum in five minutes.
 (4) You could solve that sum in five minutes.
28. Identify the **clause** of the underlined part of the given sentence.
It is good to know that there was no loss of life in the fire.
- (1) Principal (2) Noun (3) Adjective (4) Adverb
29. In Arthur Miller's 'All My Sons', Joe Keller supplied _____ to the Armed Forces.
- (1) mismatched barrels for guns (2) cracked piston heads
 (3) propellers for the aircraft (4) faulty landmines
30. Choose the option which correctly fills in the blank in the given sentence.
If your worker is lazy, why don't you _____.
- (1) turn him on (2) turn him off
 (3) turn him down (4) turn him up
31. Which one of the following statements about writing ability is **not** true ?
- (1) A business letter may address the receiver as Dear Mr. Gupta.
 (2) A letter ordering some sports goods may begin with :
Please despatch at your earliest convenience.
 (3) A business letter should avoid the use of abbreviations.
 (4) A business letter can begin with Dear Sir and end with Yours Sincerely.

32. In which poem of Keats do the following lines occur ?
'Where are the songs of Spring ? Where are they ?
Think not of him, thou hast they music too,
- (1) Ode to a Nightingale (2) Eve of St. Agnes
(3) Ode on a Grecian Urn (4) Ode to Autumn
33. Which of the following Latin American writers did **not** get a Nobel Prize for literature ?
- (1) Gabriel Mistral (2) Pablo Neruda
(3) Gabriel Garcia Marquez (4) Octavio Paz
34. Choose the option which correctly rearranges the following jumbled group of words to form a coherent sentence.
- (A) each fragrant
(B) drinks the dew
(C) around my ivied
(D) flower that
(E) porch shall bring
- (1) (E), (C), (A), (B), (D) (2) (C), (E), (A), (D), (B)
(3) (B), (D), (A), (C), (E) (4) (D), (B), (A), (E), (C)
35. Choose the word nearest in meaning to the underlined one in the given sentence.
Oscar Wilde's paradox is perfectly true.
- (1) suggestion (2) objection (3) incongruity (4) viewpoint
36. Identify the **Part of Speech** of the underlined word in the given sentence.
I have been working since morning.
- (1) Pronoun (2) Preposition (3) Adverb (4) Adjective
37. Identify the clause of the underlined part of the given sentence.
Who will not get wet if it rains so heavily ?
- (1) Principal (2) Noun (3) Adjective (4) Adverb
38. Which novel of Mulk Raj Anand deals with the life of Munoo from Kangra, who shuffles while working from Sham Nagar to Daulatpur to Bombay ?
- (1) The Village (2) Untouchable
 (3) Coolie (4) Across the Black waters
39. Which work of K.K. Daruwala is written in epistolary style ?
- (1) For Pepper and Christ
(2) Ancestral Affairs
(3) Love Across the Salt Desert
 (4) Swerving to Solitude; Letters to Mama
40. Choose the option which correctly changes the **Voice** in the given sentence.
Who can blame him of disloyalty ?
- (1) By whom can he be blamed of disloyalty ?
(2) By whom he can be blamed of disloyalty ?
 (3) By whom can he be blamed of disloyalty.
(4) He can be blamed by whom of disloyalty.

No. of Printed Pages : 4

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Question Paper / प्रश्न-पत्र

Maximum Marks : 60

अधिकतम अंक : 60

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : 4x1=4

My world was circumscribed by the boundaries of our house in Vinayak Street and peopled by Uncle and Aunt mainly. I had no existence separately from my uncle. I clung to him all through the day. Mornings in the garden at the backyard, afternoons inside, and all evening on the front *pyol* of the house squatting beside him. When he prayed or meditated at midday, I sat in front of him watching his face and imitating him. When he saw me mutter imaginary prayers with my eyes shut, he became ecstatic and cried aloud to my aunt in the kitchen, 'See that fellow, how well he prayed. We must teach him some *slokas*. No doubt, he is going to be a saint someday. When he prostrated to the gods in the puja room, I too threw myself on the floor, encouraged by the compliments showered on me. He would stand staring at me until Aunt reminded him that his lunch was ready. When he sat down to eat, I nestled close to him, pressing my elbow on his lap. Aunt would say, 'Move off, little man. Let Uncle eat in peace', but he always countermanded her and said, 'Stay, stay'. After lunch he moved on to his bedroom and stretched himself on his rosewood bench. Just when he fell into a doze, I demanded, 'Tell me a story', batting him with my elbow.

- (A) Why did Uncle get overwhelmed with joy ? 1
(B) What did he convey to Aunt ? 1
(C) What future did Uncle envisage for the boy ? 1
(D) What did the boy expect from Uncle after the latter had finished lunch and was resting ? 1

2. Read the passage given and answer the questions that follow : 4x1=4

The Sanskrit drama declined because much in India was declining in those days and the creative spirit was lessening. It declined long before the Afghans and the Turks established themselves on the throne of Delhi. Subsequently, Sanskrit had to compete to some extent as the learned language of the nobility with Persian. But one obvious reason appears to have been the ever-widening gap between the language of the Sanskrit drama and the language of day-to-day life. By 1,000 AC, the popular spoken languages, out of which our modern languages have grown, were beginning to take literary forms.

The language of the old plays (of Kalidasa and others) is mixed - Sanskrit and one or more Prakrit, that is, popular variations of Sanskrit. In the same play educated people speak in Sanskrit and ordinary, uneducated folk, usually women, though there are exceptions, in Prakrit. The poetical and lyrical passages, which abound, are in Sanskrit. This mixture probably brought the plays nearer to the average audience. It was a compromise between the literary language and the demands of a popular art.

- (A) Why did the Sanskrit drama decline ? 1
- (B) What accounts for the widening gap between Sanskrit and the popular languages ? 1
- (C) In what language did the women speak ? 1
- (D) What dichotomy was maintained in the language of a play in those days ? 1

3. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : 4x1=4

But the date for starting a general uprising against the company's rule had already been determined. Premature action could make matters difficult later. Patience and forbearance were, therefore, considered the better part of the valour. The sepoy did not give vent to their anguish. They went to their barracks without any demur.

In the evening, when the sepoy went to the bazar, women jeered at them. 'Fie on you! Your comrades are languishing in the jail. And you are here to make the purchases.' The feminine taunts went deep into their hearts. They could not further withstand this humiliation. Meetings were held at night and plans finalised. The dawn of the new day brought a new era. The jails were soon broken in. The convicted comrades were set free and the British officers were killed. Government bungalows were burnt down. Telegraph wires were cut. The chain of dramatic developments reminded one of the fall of Bastille of France.

- (A) Why did the sepoy exercise restraint ? 1
- (B) What did the sepoy feel after being jeered at by women ? 1
- (C) What was their response to the feminine taunts ? 1
- (D) What must have been similar between the Indian sepoy revolt and the fall of Bastille in France ? 1

4. You have ordered 100 sets of books on English language learning to be donated to an NGO. But instead of the required numbers, the publisher (Rachna Books, Ansari Nagar, New Delhi - 110001) has sent you only 50 sets. Write a letter of complaint to the Manager of the publishing house pointing to the error and urging him to send 50 more sets at the earliest. 4
5. Your friend Rakesh Kumar has invited you to his birthday party to be held at Panchsheel Club, New Delhi. But on the same day, you will have to appear for an interview for a job that you had applied for. Write a letter to your friend pointing to this strange coincidence and regretting your inability to attend the party. 4

6. (A) Fill in the blank with the correct form of the given verb. 1
 The artist _____ for the last ten years or more. (perform) *had been performing*
- (B) Fill in the blank with the correct form of the given verb. 1
 By the time you reach the spot, the criminal _____ from the spot. *(run away)*
- (C) Change the given sentence from Direct Speech to Indirect Speech. 1
 The friend said to me, 'Wow! You've won the jackpot.'
- (D) Change the given sentence from Indirect Speech to Direct Speech. 1
 The pickpocket pleaded with the magistrate that he should be given a second chance.
He said to me, "I shall give a second chance."
7. (A) Identify the Clause of the underlined part in the given sentence. 1
Whatever you have been saying is not clear to me. *Noun*
- (B) Identify the Clause of the underlined part in the given sentence. 1
 The place, where the collision took place, is close to my house. *Adjective*
- (C) Change the given sentence from Active Voice to Passive Voice. 1
 In which sports event did they give you a trophy?
- (D) Change the given sentence from Passive Voice to Active Voice. 1
 At the airport, you were troubled by the customs staff a lot.
8. (A) Remove 'too' and rewrite the sentence. 1
 He is too arrogant to listen to your plea.
- (B) Remove 'too' and rewrite the sentence. 1
 The mountaineer was too ill to scale the height.
- (C) Change the given Interrogative sentence into an Assertive sentence. 1
 Were you given the job only to make money?
- (D) Change the given Simple sentence into a Complex sentence. 1
 He bought his friend's maroon car.
9. (A) Rearrange the parts to write a meaningful sentence. 1
 (a) to reach this spot (b) has worked for years
 (c) the player (d) who has won the game
- (B) Rearrange the parts to write a meaningful sentence. 1
 (a) in all spheres
 (b) the country is now
 (c) on a course
 (d) to realize its potential
- (C) Insert the verb that agrees with the Subject. 1
 Two-thirds of the city _____ in ruins even now. (is/are)
- (D) Insert the Verb that agrees with the Subject. 1
 The Committee _____ divided on this contentious issue. (was/were)

10. (A) Use an appropriate Connector to complete the given sentence. 1
Until he expresses regret for his remarks, I will not forgive him.
- (B) Use an appropriate Connector to complete the given sentence. 1
Besides being a sculptor, he also writes poetry in his spare time.
- (C) Identify the Tense of the underlined part in the given sentence. 1
 Bravo! You have inflicted a crushing defeat on the opponent. *Pair Parke*
- (D) Identify the Tense of the underlined part in the given sentence. 1
 The officers will be proceeding on a tour of the Caribbean countries. *but but*
11. (A) Who wrote the lines : 'East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet' ? 2
 In the context of colonialism, what do these lines signify ?
- (B) 'Only connect' is the epigraph and central theme in E. M. Forster's novel 'Howards End' ? What do these lines signify in Forster's oeuvre ? 2
12. (A) What is 'malapropism' ? From which character in Sheridan's 'The Rivals' does it draw its currency ? 2
- (B) What 'hamartia' or tragic flaw is Macbeth suffering from ? How does it lead to his tragic end ? 2
13. (A) Discuss the role of a jester in at least one of Shakespeare's comedies. 2
- (B) Who gave the idea of 'orientalism' in literary criticism ? What does the term signify ? 2
14. (A) What does Derrida's term 'deconstruction' mean in critical theory ? 2
- (B) Who created the character of Sir Roger de Coverley ? What is so distinctive about him ? 2
15. (A) What major argument does T.S. Eliot put forth in his seminal critical essay 'Tradition and Individual Talent' ? 2
- (B) Write a couple of sentences on Francis Bacon's, style of essay writing ? 2

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