

MT 16

2018 ____ 1100

Seat No.

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MT 16 - ENGLISH - SEMI PRELIM II - PAPER - III (FIRST LANGUAGE) (E)

Time : 3 Hours

(Pages 11)

Max. Marks : 100

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- Q1. Language Study :** **[20 marks]**
- Q1.(A) Do as directed.** **(8 marks)**
1. Make a meaningful sentence using the word 'also'. 1
 2. Fill in the blank with the appropriate article: 1
I watched interesting movie yesterday.
 3. Spot the error and write the correct statement. 1
Sagar make the best chocolate pancakes in the city.
 4. Arrange the following words in alphabetical order: 1
leave, lives, life, livelihood, last, lost, listen, length
 5. Complete the following word chain with at least 5 letter words: 1
vibrant : talkative : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____
 6. Change into Negative sentence: 1
The rumour seems false.
 7. Identify the non-finite verb and state its kind: 1
Barking dogs seldom bite.
 8. Punctuate the following sentence: 1
arent you hurting the animals
- Q1.(B) Do as directed.** **(12 marks)**
1. Change the voice: 2
You should help the poor.
 2. Fill in the blank with the appropriate modal auxiliary. 2
I do this job myself. (ability)
a. can b. may
 3. Change into superlative degree: 2
Very few modes of transportation are as fast as a train.
 4. Analyse the clauses: 2
Alice, who is my colleague, has a great sense of humor.
 5. Prepare a word register of words related to music (eight words). 2
 6. Change into Present Continuous Tense: 2
My mother had been chatting for a long time.

Q2.(A) Read the passage given below and answer the following questions:
[10 marks]

I met with a Sudanese child-soldier. He was kidnapped by an extremist militia. As his first training lesson, he was forced to kill his friends and family. He asked me: "What is my fault?"

Friends, all the great religions teach us to care for our children. Jesus said: "Let the children come to me; do not hinder them, for the kingdom of God belongs to them." The Holy Quran says: "Kill not your children because of poverty."

Friends! There is no greater violence than to deny the dreams of our children. Therefore ... I refuse to accept that all the temples and mosques and churches and prayer houses have no place for the dreams of our children.

I refuse to accept that the world is so poor, when just one week of global military expenditure can bring all the children to classrooms.

I refuse to accept that all the laws and constitutions, police and judges are unable to protect our children.

I refuse to accept that the shackles of slavery can ever be stronger than the quest for freedom. I REFUSE TO ACCEPT here.

My only aim in life is that every child is free to be a child,

- free to grow and develop,
- free to eat, sleep, and see daylight,
- free to laugh and cry,
- free to play and learn,
- free to go to school, and above all,
- free to dream.

I have the privilege of working with many courageous people who have the same aim. We have never given up against any threat or attack and we never will.

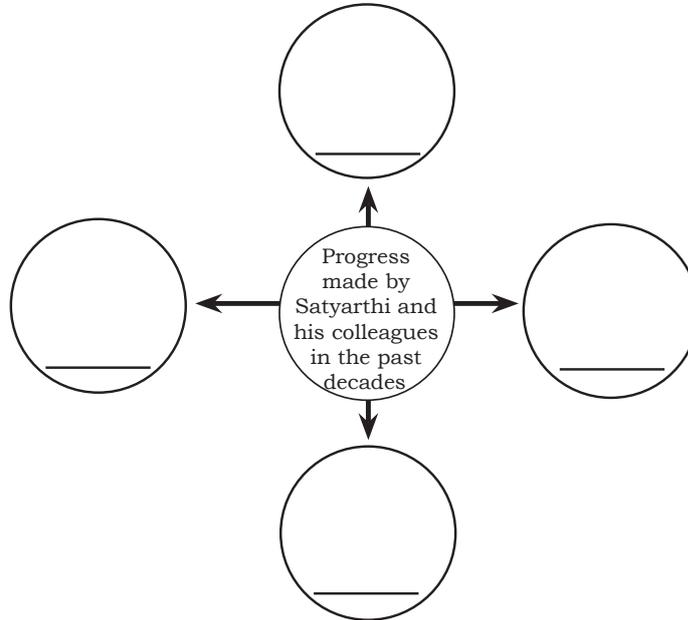
We have made progress in the last couple of decades. We have reduced the number of out-of-school children by half. We have reduced the number of child labourers by a third. We have reduced child mortality and malnutrition, and we have prevented millions of child deaths.

A1. State whether the following statements are True or False. Correct 2 the False statements.

- i. The Sudanese child-soldier was forced to kill his enemies and neighbours.
- ii. We have reduced the number of child labourers by a third.

A2. Complete the Web Diagram:

2



A3. Use the following words / phrases to make meaningful sentences. 2

- i. have no place for
- ii. refuse to accept

A4. Do as Directed:

2

- i. My only aim in life is that every child is free to be a child.
(Pick out the subordinate clause and state its kind)
- ii. We have made progress in the last couple of decades. (Change the Voice)

A5. What is your opinion about the author after reading the extract? 2

Q2.(B) Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

[10 Marks]

We saw small bits of grass peeping through the small cracks in a concrete pavement. It left us thinking : however impossible things may look, there is always an opening...

We saw a tree bare of all leaves in the cold winter months. We thought its chapter was over. But three months passed, spring set in and the tree was back to its green majesty once again, full of leaves, flowers, birds and life. What if we too had the conviction that, however difficult things are right now, it will not remain so for ever. Remember, this too shall pass.

We saw an army of ants lugging a fly which was at least ten times the ant's size. The ants organized themselves around the fly, lifted it on frail feelers and carried it to quite a distance. Their teamwork and perseverance were impressive. What if we too are consistent, organized, focused...Spider webs are delicate, yet very strong. A rainbow colours the entire sky. Oysters take in a grain of sand they open up with a pearl. Innumerable stars shine across the infinite sky. Clouds take new shapes with every passing moment. The wind makes trees dance with unhindered passion. Water, without hint of ego, changes its form according to the dictates of the sun and the wind. When we see a caterpillar turn into a butterfly, a flower turn into a fruit, we experience the alchemy of nature... we touch it and become gold ourselves.

- B1. State whether the following statements are True or False:** **2**
- i. Spider webs are delicate as well as weak.
 - ii. We should be steady and focused in life.
 - iii. The teamwork and perseverance of ants were impressive.
 - iv. Nature teaches to change and adjust according to the situation.
- B2. What things in nature teach us the following:** **2**
- i. Nothing is impossible to achieve
 - ii. Problems are not permanent
- B3. Give the adjective forms of:** **2**
- i. Passion
 - ii. Strength
- B4. Do as directed:** **2**
- i. Spring set in and the tree was back to its green majesty once again. (Rewrite using 'when')
 - ii. Oysters take in a grain of sand. (Frame a wh-question to get the underlined part as an answer)
- B5. Nature is one of the best teachers. State your opinion on this statement.** **2**

Q3.(A) Read the following extract and answer the questions below:

[5 marks]

I think I could turn and live with animals, they are
 so placid and self-contain'd
 I stand and look at them long and long.
 They do not sweat and whine about their condition,
 They do not lie awake in the dark and weep for their sins,
 They do not make me sick discussing their duty to God,
 Not one is dissatisfied, not one is demented with
 the mania of owning things.
 Not one kneels to another, nor to his kind that
 lived thousands of years ago,
 Not one is respectable or unhappy over the whole earth.
 So they show their relations to me and I accept them.
 They bring me tokens of myself, they evince
 them plainly in their possession
 I wonder where they get those tokens,
 Did I pass that way huge times ago and negligently drop
 them?

- Walt Whitman

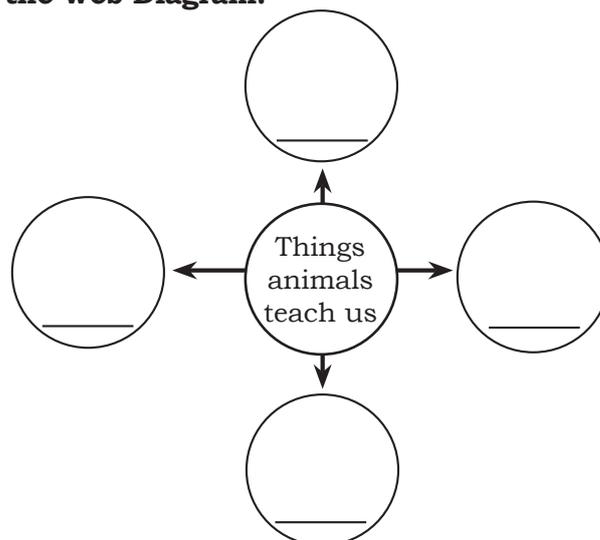
A1. Complete the following:

2

- i. Animals are not _____ with the mania of owning things.
- ii. Animals do not _____ before one another.

A2. Complete the Web Diagram:

2



A3. Identify the figure of speech in the following line:

1

“I stand and look at them long and long.”

Q3.(B) Write an Appreciation of the given poem in about 12 to 15 sentences with the help of the following points: [10 marks]

All the world's a stage

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts,
His acts being seven ages. At first, the infant,
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms.
Then the whining schoolboy, with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school. And then the lover,
Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad
Made to his mistress' eyebrow. Then a soldier,
Full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard,
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth. And then the justice,
In fair round belly with good capon lined,
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances;
And so he plays his part. The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slippered pantaloon,
With spectacles on nose and pouch on side;
His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank, and his big manly voice,
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes
And whistles in his sound. Last scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful history,
Is second childishness and mere oblivion,
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.
- William Shakespeare

- Title
- Poet
- Rhyme scheme
- Favourite line
- Theme/Central idea
- Figures of speech
- Special features-Type of the poem, language, tone, implied meaning, etc.
- Why I like the poem

Q4.(A) Read the following passage and answer the questions:

[10 marks]

When you think of chocolate, you probably imagine your favourite chocolate bar. But when it was first discovered over 4000 years ago, it was actually eaten in the form of a bitter-tasting drink mixed with honey, vanilla and chilli peppers. Chocolate is made from a bean called cacao, which is grown on trees that are original to Central and South America. After the beans are picked, they are allowed to ferment and dry for several weeks before being made into chocolate. In the 14th century, the Aztec and Mayan people who lived in Mexico and Central America believed that chocolate had magical properties and hence it was used during major life events like births, marriages and deaths. The two cultures also consumed chocolate as a drink. They used chocolate at sacred ceremonies and kept it reserved for rulers and priests. In fact, chocolate was so popular that cacao beans were used as currency. For example, in 1545, one cacao bean could buy a large tomato and 100 cacao beans could be traded for a whole turkey.

- A1. Fill in the blanks:** **2**
- i. The _____ and the _____ people believed that chocolate had magical properties.
 - ii. The cacao trees are originally grown in _____ and _____.
- A2. Mention two beliefs associated with chocolates during the ancient times.** **2**
- A3. Write the synonyms for the following from the extract.** **2**
- i. possibly
 - ii. holy
- A4. Do as Directed:** **2**
- i. Chocolate is made from a bean called cacao. (Rewrite as an Interrogative sentence)
 - ii. The two cultures consumed chocolate as a drink. (Add a Question Tag)

A5. Eating chocolate has health benefits. Do you really think so? 2

Q.4(B) Read the following passage and prepare its summary in your own words. Give it an appropriate title.

[5 marks]

There are basically two types of auctions: ascending-bid auctions and descending-bid auctions. Ascending-bid auctions start out with a low bid for an object. The price of the object is gradually raised until only one bidder remains. By contrast, descending-bid auctions start out with a high bid and the price is progressively lowered until a customer expresses a willingness to purchase the object. Both procedures have a number of variants. For example, in some types of auctions a professional auctioneer declares the suggested bids. In other types of auctions, however, the customers make their own bids. Another variant, used at places such as eBay or Yahoo Auction, is called a “buyout option”. A high price for an item is declared. Anyone willing to pay that price is guaranteed a purchase. This variant seems to appeal consumers who dislike uncertainty: for a fixed price they are guaranteed an object. “Buyout options” are most commonly used if the seller has a stock of several copies of the same item.

Both ascending-bid and descending-bid auctions can be conducted in either open or closed formats. In open formats, all participants know exactly how much an object is going for. For example, at many Japanese fish markets, wholesalers gather around the fish to be purchased and raise their hands as the auctioneer names progressively higher prices. In closed auctions, participants are unaware of how much other participants are willing to pay for an object. For example, a case in which participants used sealed envelopes to place their bids on a piece of real estate represents this type of auction. Though open auctions generally yield higher prices, closed formats are sometimes preferred in situations in which the privacy of the prospective buyers is considered paramount or the need to document precisely how much each party bid is high.

Q5.(A) Letter Writing: [5 marks]

A1. The festival season is near. Write a letter to the Police Commissioner, bringing to his attention, the nuisance caused by the loud loudspeakers used during the festivals.

You may include the following points:

- Festivals are an occasion to enjoy.
- Loud speakers spoil the true spirit of the festival.
- Beyond normal decibels
- Nuisance to old people, students, etc.
- Steps to be taken

OR

- A2.** Rohan, a teenager from Mumbai, is worried about the way his younger cousin Sheela spends too much money. Write a letter as Rohan to Sheela advising her to value money.

You may use the following guideline:

- the most important necessity
- money saved is money earned
- shop according to needs
- don't love things too much
- hard work required to earn

Q5.(B) Dialogue / Interview.

[5 marks]

- B1.** Pia wishes to volunteer for an old age home. She speaks to the Manager, Mr. Rao for the same. Write a dialogue about the conversation between them.

OR

- B2.** Imagine that you are going to have an interview with an artist, a musician or a painter from your area. Prepare ten questions that you would like to ask him / her.

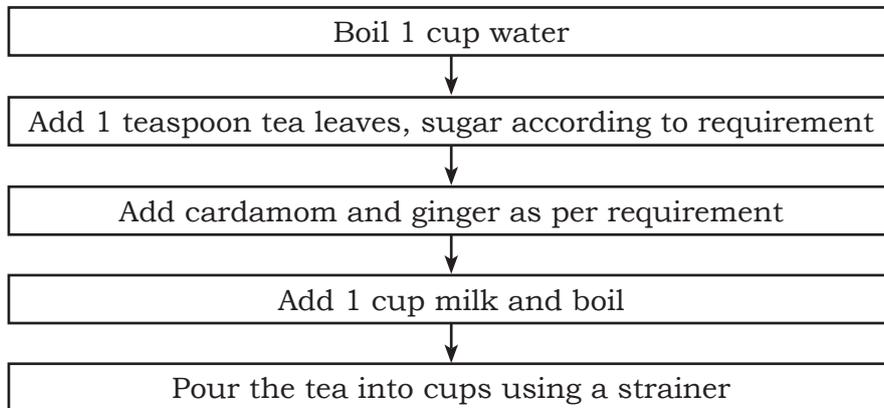
Q6. (A) Information Transfer:

[5 marks]

- A1. Read the following paragraph. Present it in a tabular form.**

Pandit Ravi Shankar was born in Varanasi on 7th April, 1920 to a Bengali Brahmin family as the youngest of 7 brothers. At the age of 10 Shankar went to Paris with the dance troupe of his brother choreographer Uday Shankar. By the age of 13 he had become a member of the group, accompanied the group on tours and learned to dance and play various Indian instruments. Uday's dance troupe toured Europe and USA and Shankar learned French, Western classical music, jazz and cinema. He gave up his dancing career in 1938 to go to Maihar and study Indian classical music as Allaudin Khan's pupil, living with his family in the traditional 'Gurukul' system. Shankar had training in sitar, surbahar, rudraveena, rubab and sursingar. He began to play publicly on sitar in December, 1939. His debut performance was a 'jugalbandi' with Ali Akbar Khan who played the sarod.

OR

A2. Convert the following flowchart into a paragraph.**Q6.(B) Speech / View-Counterview: [5 marks]**

B1. A Farewell Celebration has been organized for your batch in your school. Prepare a speech for the occasion as a representative of your batch.

OR

B2. Write a paragraph expressing your views in support of the argument 'Village life is better than city life.' You may refer to the points in the counterview section:

- City life is fast paced, adaptable and trendy.
- City life offers a person more opportunities for growth and development.
- Man can make rapid progress in a city.
- Social life and entertainment options are better and wider.
- In a city there are better medical and educational facilities.

Q7.(A) Expansion / Report Writing: [5 marks]

A1. Write a paragraph of 180 to 200 words on the given proverb: 'An eye for an eye makes the whole world blind.'

OR

A2. There has been a major theft in a jewellery store in your city. Prepare a report on it for a local newspaper. You may include the following points:

- place, time of theft
- strategy
- suspects
- other related incidents
- witness if any
- police action

Q7.(B) Develop a story in about 80 to 100 words including a suitable title, with any one of the following beginnings: [5 marks]

B1. 'Ranjana was on her way to school when she heard...'

OR

B2. 'John always believed that one can achieve his dreams with dedicated efforts...'

Best Of Luck 