



c09-c-101

3011

BOARD DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, (C-09)

OCT/NOV—2014

DCE—FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION

ENGLISH—I

Time : 3 hours]

[Total Marks : 80

PART—A

3×10=30

Instructions : (1) Answer **all** questions.

(2) Each question carries **three** marks.

1. You meet your friend at 2:00 PM and introduce your brother to him.
2. Match the following and write an example each for the following root words :
 - (a) Semi (1) Sound
 - (b) Multi (2) Half
 - (c) Phono (3) Many
3. Your friend is at the college gate. Give him/her directions to reach the office room.
4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of verbs given in the brackets :
 - (a) Lata — (like) tea.
 - (b) Abdul — (want) to be a doctor.
 - (c) My friend — (see) the Prime Minister yesterday.

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5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate form of verbs given in the brackets :

(a) Don't disturb me. I — (do) my homework.

(b) Sankar — (go) to the movie yesterday.

(c) He — (stay) in Hyderabad two years ago.

6. Change the voice :

(a) Colleges are advised by the High Court not to work in summer.

(b) Teachers were felicitated on Teacher's Day by the Chief Minister.

(c) He praised the police for their sincerity.

7. Write three sentences (one each) in the patterns given below :

(a) S + V

(b) S + V + SC

(c) S + V + IO + DO

8. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions :

(a) Only graduates are eligible — the post.

(b) My brother prefers playing — reading.

(c) Gandhi was born — Gujarat.

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9. Change the speech of the following :

(a) The teacher said, "The earth revolves round the sun."

(b) He says, "I am unwell."

(c) John said that he wanted to become a soldier.

- * **10.** Join the following sentences using the words given in the brackets :
- (a) He is rich. He is humble. (but)
 - (b) This is my uncle. He works in the police department. (who)
 - (c) Learn more words. You cannot speak well. (or)

PART—B

10×5=50

Instructions : (1) Answer *any five* questions.

(2) Question Nos. **17** and **18** are compulsory.

(3) Each question carries **ten** marks.

11. What are the uses of a dictionary? Explain in detail.

12. How does English help us in our life?

13. Describe the uses of a TV.

14. Read the following and make necessary corrections :

There is a lot of important things in a lifetime. The most important thing for a young people is to get good educations. A good education help you to get a good job later on. You needs a good job to earn money enough to live comfortably. It is not as an important to have a really high-paying job as it is to be happy in your choices of occupation. Also, everyone need to settle down by having families because it is important in order for civilization to continue. However, being happy with oneself is truly most important thing in life.

15. Write a set of instructions for drawing money from an ATM.

* **16.** Read the following passage and frame five 'Yes/No' questions and five 'Wh' questions :

Ashoka was a great king of India. He was the grandson of Chandragupta. He, too, was a great warrior, he was also a learned man. Ashoka ruled the country from the same capital as his grandfather did, Pataliputra. Once Ashoka invaded Kalinga, a

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nearby State with his army. In the battle, he saw thousands of soldiers being killed and then blood flowed like a river. This sight moved his heart. He immediately stopped all wars. He vowed never to make war, because war killed people. He read Buddha's teachings. He became a Buddhist monk and preached Ahimsa.

He cut this message into rocks. He sent messengers to other countries to preach Ahimsa and Dharma. Ashoka was a lover of art and sculpture. He built many Buddhist temples. Our National Flag contains his Dharmachakra. He was one of the great kings of the world. Even today he is called, Ashoka, the great.

- 17.** Write a paragraph describing Republic Day Celebrations in your college.
- 18.** Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

Supposing you have to make a payment of ₹ 100, you can do so in rupee coins but it should be cumbersome to pay in nickel or copper coins, because they are heavy to carry and also because it takes much time to count them. The government therefore permits you to make the payment in rupee notes.

What are these rupee notes really? They are a kind of money, right enough, although they are made of paper instead of metal. The reason why they are made of paper and used is that they save the trouble of carrying metal coins about—of course paper is lighter than metal and they also save using silver and other metals.

What makes mere pieces of paper bear the value of the number of rupees that is printed upon them? Why should the piece of paper with '100' printed on it be worth twenty times as much as a piece of paper with five printed on it—and also worth a hundred times as much as a silver rupee coin? The reason is that government guarantees that the piece of paper is worth the amount printed on it and promises to pay the amount to anybody who wishes to exchange this paper for the rupee coin. Also, if you think about it you can easily realize that crores and crores more of rupee-coins would have to be minted, if all paper money were abolished.

Perhaps you may ask, "Then why not have paper money only? Why use silver and nickel and copper at all?" The answer is—because

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money must be something as so useful that everyone wants. Also because the metals are the best form of money and thirdly because it would be impossible to print just the right amount of paper money that would keep prices at their proper natural level. If any government prints too much paper money the prices go up at once. The supply of money is increased and therefore its value (in food, clothes, books, land, tools and everything) goes down.

Questions :

- (a) Why does the government allow the payment to be made in paper notes?
- (b) What is more valuable, to have a rupee-coin in silver or ₹ 100 note in paper? Why?
- (c) Why are the metal coins the best form of money?
- (d) Why do the prices of commodities go up when there is plenty of paper money?
- (e) (i) Write the synonym for 'price'.
(ii) Write the antonym for 'increase'.

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