



c09-c-301

3217

BOARD DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, (C-09)

OCT/NOV—2014

DCE—THIRD SEMESTER EXAMINATION

ENGLISH—II

Time : 3 hours]

[Total Marks : 80

PART—A

3×10=30

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

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

1. You are going on an educational tour for a week. Write the routine you are going to follow there from the time you wake up to the time you go to sleep.
2. You have visited a remote village but were surprised by the way people take care of the environment. Write three sentences about what you liked and why.
3. Write a paragraph about the food and drink you would offer to a friend.
4. Write a conversation you have with your librarian about the availability of a dictionary.
5. Request your brother using appropriate expressions :
 - (a) To lend you his bike for a day
 - (b) To lend you ₹ 500/-
 - (c) To bring the hall ticket to the examination centre as you have forgotten to carry it

- * 6. Write a sentence appropriate to the situations given below :
- (a) Complaining to your neighbour about his domestic help throwing garbage in your compound
 - (b) Complaining to your teacher about the broken drawing board
 - (c) Seeking permission to take a second helping of a dessert you like at the party
7. Write one sentence of acceptance and one sentence of rejection for the invitation by your cousin to accompany him to watch a movie.
8. Give three suggestions to your friend to be regular to the college.
9. Write three sentences using the following to express past and present possessions :
- (a) Mobile phone
 - (b) Android with wi-fi
10. Correct the following sentences by using right words to denote quantity :
- (a) You don't have to worry there is much water in the tank.
 - (b) He has much pens of different colours.
 - (c) There is many rice left in the bowl.

PART—B

10×5=50

Instructions : (1) Answer **five** questions including Question No. **18** which is compulsory.

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

* 11. Write a paragraph about your friend's brother's routine. Use at least ten different action words.

12. Read the passage given below and make notes using cue method :

Indian economy is one of the world's oldest agrarian economies. Our ancestors were growing rice and sugarcane at a time when the Europeans were hunting boars and huddling around peat fires. In the present-day India, the vital role of agriculture arises out of the

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position the agrarian sector occupied in the overall economy of the country. Agriculture is a large sector of the economic activity and has a crucial role to play in the country's economic development by providing food and raw materials, employment to a very large proportion of population, capital for its own development.

First, agricultural sector contributes a significantly large share to the national income of India. The distribution of national income has shown that the share of various agricultural commodities, animal husbandry and ancillary activities has always been more than 40 per cent. The share of agriculture is projected to go down to 25 per cent by the turn of the century. In spite of nearly four and a half decades of planned development the agricultural sector continues to hold the dominant place. This, in turn, indicates two things as follows :

(i) the growth of secondary and tertiary sectors has been relatively slow as compared to what has been expected in the initial stages of growth, and

(ii) the Indian economy still holds out a vast potential for growth by developing secondary and tertiary sectors.

Secondly, agriculture has been and is a major source of livelihood in India. In developed countries, the share of labour force dependent on agriculture has declined. But this is not the case in India. The occupational structure of the country has shown a lack of flexibility; the larger proportion of the increasing labour force, in the absence of any alternative employment opportunities, has been absorbed in agriculture. This sector is plagued by such evils as under-agriculture would only add further to the already low productivity and disguised unemployment unless steps are taken to raise the level of productivity and create alternative employment opportunities. The sector, thus, presents challenging opportunities for the plan framers in India.

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Thirdly, Indian agriculture plays an important role in the country's international trade. The main agricultural commodities which are exported are tea, oil cakes, fruits and vegetables, spices, tobacco, cotton, coffee, cocoa, sugar and sugar products, hides and skins, raw wool and other varieties of animal hair and vegetable oils.

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Cotton and jute textiles, which are important commodities, also depend for their raw material on agriculture. A large increase in the domestic production of wheat, rice and cotton has lately resulted in a gradual decline in the proportion of imports of these commodities to total domestic supplies. As a result of these developments the agricultural sector has emerged as a net earner of foreign exchange which is needed for capital and maintenance imports required in the non-agricultural sector.

13. Read the following passage and make a summary of it :

And yet India with all her poverty and degradation had enough of nobility and greatness about her, and though she was overburdened with ancient tradition and present misery, and her eyelids were a little weary, she had 'a beauty wrought out from within upon the flesh, the deposit little cell by cell, of strange thoughts and fantastic reveries and exquisite passions'. Behind and within her battered body one could still glimpse a majesty of soul. Through long ages she had travelled and gathered much wisdom on the way, and trafficked with strangers and added them to her own big family, and witnessed days of glory and of decay, and suffered humiliation and terrible sorrow, and seen many a strange sight; but throughout her long journey she had clung to her immemorial culture, drawn strength and vitality from it and shared it with other lands. Like a pendulum she had swung up and down; she had ventured with the daring of her thought to reach up to the heavens and unravel their mystery, and she had also had bitter experience of the pit of hell. Despite the woeful accumulations of superstition and degrading custom that had clung to her and borne her down. She had never wholly forgotten the inspiration that some of the wisest of her children, at the dawn of history, had given her in the *Upanishads*. Their keen minds, ever restless and ever striving and exploring, had not sought refuge in blind dogma or grown complacent in the routine observance of dead forms or ritual and creed. They had demanded not a personal relief from suffering in the present or a place in a paradise to come, but light and understanding : "Lead me from the unreal to the real, lead me from darkness to light, lead me from death to immortality." In the most famous of the prayers recited daily even today by millions, the *Gayatri Mantra* the call is for knowledge, for enlightenment.

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Though often broken up politically her spirit always guarded a common heritage, and in her diversity there was ever an amazing unity. Like all ancient lands she was a curious mixture of the good and bad, but the good was hidden and had to be sought after, while the odour of decay was evident and her hot, pitiless sun gave full publicity to the bad.

There is some similarity between Italy and India. Both are ancient countries with long traditions of culture behind them, though Italy is a newcomer compared to India, and India is a much vaster country. Both are split up politically, and yet the conception of Italia, like that of India, never died, and in all their diversity the unity was predominant.

14. You missed watching the IPL cricket final match. Frame five questions you would ask your friend about the match. Write 'Wh' questions and Yes/No questions.
15. Write a paragraph about your childhood.
16. Write a paragraph about your preference to watch a serial in your local language rather than in English. Use words of comparison like 'as good as', 'better than', etc.
17. Write a paragraph offering suggestions to your younger sister to participate in sports and games.
18. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

One can do Dhyan (meditation) in the presence of the divine. However, certain energies make their appearance and begin to distract. If at that point of time, the practitioner opens his eyes and starts looking here and there, then the whole effort gets spoilt.

Once you are in Dhyan, don't worry about anything of the physical. Just worry about what you are doing (i.e., meditation). This is the most sacred subject and if you show disrespect to it, it will do more harm than good. If you are distracted doing Dhyan, it might have a negative effect on you.

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When one performs certain practices, certain energies around the person are so subtle and powerful that they attract materialistic pleasures.

Yog talks about these things and says, "...You will get an intense attraction towards these materialistic pleasures, but at that time whatever one does has to be in moderation."

Practices, as mentioned in *Yog*, lead to some kind of awakening in the person, and if one does not yield to the abundance of materialistic pleasures that accost us, it is the result of practising moderation.

Maya (materialistic pleasure) attracts a person with great magnetic force. It is easy to let down your defences before it.

Maya attacks a normal human being with less power but on a more evolved person it attacks with much greater force. At that time, it becomes difficult to hold back and not give in to the pleasures of the world.

But *Yog* says that if at that time, one is moderate or so to say, able to control the desire for physical pleasures, he or she will cross over the hurdles of distractions and go into *Dhyan*. So, it is important that when you are doing *Dhyan*, no matter what distractions come over you, try and hold on to the path of *Yog* and don't get stuck at a stage with *Maya*.

Question :

(a) What attracts a person with great magnetic force?

(b) What happens when one performs certain practices?

(c) Give the antonym of the words (i) pleasure (ii) attract.

(d) What will happen if one controls the desire for physical pleasures?

(e) What can have a negative effect on a person?
