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BOARD DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, (C-09)

OCT/NOV-2014

DCM—THIRD SEMESTER EXAMINATION

ENGLISH—II

Time : 3 hours]

[Total Marks : 80

PART—A

 $3 \times 10 = 30$

Instructions : (1) Answer all questions.

- (2) Each question carries **three** marks.
- 1. Write about any three things that your friend likes in you.
- **2.** Write briefly what your friend does on a holiday in the morning.
- **3.** Write briefly about the food you offered to your friends on your birthday.
- **4.** Write a dialogue inviting your friend to your college and your friend's acceptance.
- 5. Rewrite the following using appropriate polite expressions :
 - (a) Ask someone to stop smoking
 - (b) Suggest someone to join yoga
 - (c) Request someone for a glass of water
- **6.** There is a power cut in your area. Call your local electric office and complain. Write the dialogue.
- **7.** Fix an appointment with your doctor on the phone. Write the dialogue.

/3227

- **8.** Your teacher has scolded you in front of the whole class. Write about your feelings in this situation.
- 9. Fill in the blanks with words of possession :

My mobile — a touch screen. It also — many features. My old mobile — any of these latest features. But it — a nice ring tone. Nowadays many mobiles — Whats App too. My father — a mobile.

10. Use the following words in sentences of your own : many, some, all

PART—B

10×5=50

Instructions : (1) Answer any five questions.

- (2) Question No. 18 is compulsory.
- (3) Each question carries **ten** marks.
- **11.** Write a paragraph about your daily routine.
- **12.** Read the following passage and frame three 'wh' and two 'Yes/No' questions :

The word 'fruit' usually describes any fleshy part of a plant that has developed from a flower and has seeds. Vegetables are herbaceous plants. A herbaceous plant is one that has a soft stem and little or no woody tissue. According to botanists, the part of a plant that carries seeds is its fruit. Fruits are divided into three main classes : fleshy fruits with seeds in the flesh, such as oranges, melons, berries and apples; fruits containing pits or stones, such as cherries, plums and peaches, and dry fruits, such as nuts, grains, beans and peas.

Botanists consider beans and peas as fruits because they contain seeds. In addition, because eating customs vary in different parts of the world, the same edible part of a plant may be considered a fruit in one place and a vegetable in another. While botanically the tomato is a fruit, the Supreme Court of the USA classified it as a vegetable in 1893 for the purposes of trade.

- **13.** Write a paragraph describing a train journey you have undertaken during the vacation.
- **14.** Give a few suggestions to your brother on how to improve English communication skills.
- **15.** Write a paragraph comparing your childhood possessions with your possessions as a teenager.
- **16.** Read the following passage and make notes in the cue method :

There are different forms of environmental pollution. Air pollution is caused by the burning of coal and oil. It can damage the earth's vegetation and cause respiratory problems in humans. A second type of pollution is noise pollution. It is the result of noise of aircraft and heavy traffic. Further loud music is also a cause of noise pollution, which has been seen to affect people's hearing and give them severe headaches and high blood pressure. Another source of pollution is radioactivity, which occurs when there is a leak from a nuclear power station. Radioactivity is a deadly pollutant, which kills and causes irreparable harm to those exposed to it. Land and water pollution is caused by careless disposal of huge quantities of rubbish, sewage and chemical wastes. Land pollution poisons the soil, making the food grown in it unfit for consumption. Pollution of rivers and seas, on the other hand, kills fish and other marine life and also becomes the cause of water-borne diseases.

17. Read the following passage and summarize it :

The eye is the most important and sensitive of the sense organs of the human body. According to the survey conducted by the World Health Organization, it was found that 120 lakh people are suffering from long sight and short sight and as many as five times of this number are suffering from different kinds of blindness. It was also discovered that among the seventy-seven percent of the people living in the villages and also among the paramedical staff, there is no minimum awareness of the eye diseases or their treatment. Some common eye diseases like conjunctivitis can be cured easily if the patient takes some small and easy precautions. In conjunctivitis, the eyes swell and become red. Then it is necessary and to consult a doctor and use either an eye ointment

or eye drops. The eyes should often be washed with clean water. Dark glasses should be used so that the pain is not aggravated and the disease does not spread to others. Another eye disease, cataract, is quite common among old people. If timely treatment is given cataract can be cured with a surgery and sight can be restored.

We go to the eye specialist only when there is pain or swelling of the eyes or when they become red shot. But there are some diseases which lead to total blindness without causing any pain or showing any symptoms. Of these diseases glaucoma is a very serious one. This eye disease slowly leads to blindness and sight can never be restored. One variety of glaucoma causes unclear vision, so the patient is likely to go to the doctor before it worsens. Thus this variety of glaucoma can be cured completely. The symptoms of cataract and glaucoma are identical in the initial stages. Hence it is necessary that all those who develop cataract should also be tested for glaucoma. If glaucoma is detected in the initial stages, it can be cured effectively through medicines or surgery. So, neglecting glaucoma is sheer foolishness.

In conclusion, it must be stated again that because there is no life without sight every one of us should take proper and timely care of our eyes. Even the slightest pain in the eye should not be neglected. Thus we can prevent blindness in most cases.

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

Since childhood I have always wanted to study abroad. I am from a middle class family in Lucknow and always aspired to make it big. Though I got selected in IIT I was not satisfied. After many trials, research and with the financial support from a bank I secured a seat in the University of Sheffield, UK.

At the university I made friends with people with diverse backgrounds. One day I planned to run for the Presidency of the Sheffield University Students' Union. My friends mocked me and warned me that it would be a wild goose chase and that no international student has ever secured the post of president for the past twenty-five years. However I was adamant. Meticulous campaigning and help from my supporters saw me win the elections and I obtained the prestigious post of the president. I

represented the student community, worked for their welfare, took up issues concerning international students and as the head of the organization, I got the approval for the expenditure of ten million pounds. The post gave me a lot of confidence as I represented students' views and interests locally, nationally and globally.

I am grateful to my parents, teachers and God for supporting me in my efforts in going to the UK for my studies. It enhanced my communication skills, and honed my leadership qualities. Today, I have got impressive job offers from Shell and British Aerospace. However I want to do my MBA from Harvard and then return to India and enter politics. I truly want to make the government for the people of the people and by the people.

Questions :

- (a) What made the author go abroad for higher studies?
- (b) What helped him secure a seat in the University of Sheffield, UK?
- *(c)* What was his major achievement at the university and how did he achieve that?
- (d) What were the benefits he gained from studying in the UK?
- (e) What does he hope to do after he returns to India?

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