



C09-CHPP-101/C09-EE-101

3033

BOARD DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, (C-09)

OCT/NOV—2013

DEEE—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 after summer vacation. Write appropriate greetings and responses.
2. Use suitable affixes for the following words :
 - (a) Paid
 - (b) Friend
 - (c) Child
3. Your friend is new to your place. Give him directions on how to reach railway station from your college.
4. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of verbs given in the brackets :
 - (a) My cousin — (go) to library everyday.
 - (b) I — (wait) for you since morning.
 - (c) The students — (leave) two hours ago.

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

(a) She — (come) tomorrow.

(b) My friend — (paint) when I went to his house yesterday.

(c) At this time tomorrow, we — (go) to Bangalore by train.

6. Change the voice of the following sentences :

(a) He is composing a tune.

(b) English is spoken all over the World.

(c) He gave his father some money.

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

(a) S + V + O

(b) S + V + IO + DO

(c) S + V + SC

8. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions :

The little child looked out — the window and watched the people — the street — interest.

9. Change the speech of the following :

(a) My mother says, "I never give up hope."

(b) My friend said to me, "Will you come with me?"

(c) The guide warned people not to touch the exhibits.

10. Combine the following sentences using the words given in the brackets :

(a) His uncle gave him education.

His uncle gave him a job. (not only, but also)

(b) She was weak.

She could not walk. (too ... to)

(c) It was a holiday.

She stayed at home. (as)

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. Why do you want to learn English? Give at least five important reasons.

12. What can you learn from a dictionary? Explain.

13. Describe your school in about 150 words.

14. Read the following passage and frame five 'yes'/'no' questions and five 'Wh' questions :

The earliest matches were made of pinewood coated sulphur. They were made in China in the 6th century AD. In Europe, lengths of cotton or flax dipped in sulphur were used, but they worked only if there was a fire already going from which they could be ignited.

In 1680, an Irish scientist, Robert Boyle discovered that if phosphorous and sulphur were rubbed together, they would burst into instant flame, but he could not come up with a practical match stick. They were not safe because the slightest friction would ignite them.

Safety matches, as we know them today, were invented by a Swedish manufacturer, Johann Lundstrom in 1855. The striking surface was a strip coated with non-poisonous red phosphorus mixed with sand or powdered glass, while the match head contained potassium chlorate and other chemicals like sulphur.

Today, Sweden is the biggest manufacturer of matches and has the world's only Match Museum in Jonkoping, where most of the factories are located. In India, Sivakasi in Tamil Nadu produces 80% of the country's matches.

- 15.** Read the following passage and make necessary corrections :

The Youth Olympic Games (YOG) are a international sports event similar to the Olympics. The aim of YOG are to inspire youngsters from around world to participate at sports, adopt and live on the values of excellence, friendship and respect.

The Games are expected to balance sports, culture and education and brought together talented young athletes and non athlete participant such as young ambassadors and young reporters.

While Singapore held the first summer edition of YOG in 2010, the first winter edition is held in Austria, 2012. Like the Olympics, YOG will be hold every four years.

The games will feature 'mixed gender' and 'mixed nationality' events. Athletes are expected to made at least ten friends from different countries and get autographs for senior Olympians.

- 16.** Write a set of instructions on how to beat heat during hot summer days.

- 17.** Write a paragraph on an unforgettable incident in your life.

- 18.** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :

A survey shows that about 33 percent of Indians are now able to hold a basic conversation in English language, which would indicate a total in the region of 350 million people. Prof. David Crystal noted British linguistic researcher observes, "India is the country with the largest English speaking population in the world."

When so many bilingual Indians start to use English in daily life, elements of native languages creep in-making Indian English so lively and unique. Indian English also retains quaint turns of phrase and outdated slang that people in England have long forgotten.

English is used and misused in India in so many interesting ways that experts feel that our version may take over the world.

*

C09-CHPP-101/C09-EE-101

Prof. Crystal predicts that with so many Indians using a dynamic variety of the language in such a fast-growing economy, standard English of the future could be influenced by Indian usage and pronunciation. That could be 'eye sorely' to many.

- (a) According to the writer, what does the survey show?
- (b) What happens when many bilingual Indians start using English?
- (c) What has Indian English retained?
- (d) What does Prof. Crystal predict?
- (e) 'Eye sore' means —.

030 030 030 030 030

*