INSTRUCTIONS

(1) Candidates should attempt all parts and all questions.

(2) The number of marks carried by each question is indicated with the question.

(3) Answers must be written in English.

(4) In the case of Q. No. 17 of Part C, marks will be deducted if the precis is much longer or shorter than the prescribed length.

(5) Q. No. 17 of Part C should be answered in the Precis Sheet provided.

(6) Please do not affix your signatures or reveal your identity while answering the questions like letter writing and anywhere else in the answer paper.
PART A

1. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the word given in brackets: 5x1=5
   
   (a) The passengers had a _________ escape. (miracle)
   
   (b) My books are not based on _________ theories. (philosophy)
   
   (c) What are the necessary steps in _________ any art? (learn)
   
   (d) Many people face _________ in love. (disappoint)
   
   (e) You need not be _________ in order to be a successful leader. (aggression)

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the pair of words given in brackets: 5x1=5
   
   (a) We received a _________ from our clients. (compliment, complement)
   
   (b) Who _________ Patil as President? (preceded, proceeded)
   
   (c) Rajaji was an _________ statesman. (imminent, eminent)
   
   (d) He spent the _________ fishing. (vocation, vacation)
   
   (e) Did you submit the _________ certificate? (caste, cast)

3. Complete the following idioms using the meanings next to them as clues: 5x1=5
   
   (a) fish out of _________ = uncomfortable
   
   (b) man of _________ = scholar
   
   (c) a _________ in the cap = achievement
   
   (d) turn over a new _________ = change for the better
   
   (e) get on like a house on _________ = good relationship
4. Match the movement of body (part) with the appropriate emotion/attitude:
   (a) clench one's fists 1. discretion
   (b) shrug one's shoulders 2. reluctance
   (c) hold one's tongue 3. anger
   (d) drag one's feet 4. attentiveness
   (e) prick up one's ears 5. indifference

5. Fill in the blanks with the correct collective noun given in brackets: (flight, pack, crew, bunch, band)
   (a) _____ of sailors
   (b) _____ of stairs
   (c) _____ of robbers
   (d) _____ of cards
   (e) _____ of flowers

6. Complete the proverbs by matching 'A' with 'B':

   \[ \begin{array}{ll}
   A & B \\
   (a) When the cat is away & 1. God disposes \\
   (b) What can't be cured & 2. beggars might ride \\
   (c) Man proposes & 3. there is fire \\
   (d) Where there is smoke & 4. the mice will play \\
   (e) If wishes were horses & 5. must be endured \\
   \end{array} \]
7. Substitute the following phrases with single words from the list given below:

[austere, unanimous, ordeal, honorary, immaculate]

(a) unpaid (work)
(b) a painful experience
(c) perfectly neat and tidy
(d) fully in agreement
(e) lacking comforts, luxuries

8. Write the opposites of the following, using the appropriate prefixes given in brackets:

[il-, un-, dis-, im-, ir-]

(a) respect
(b) revocable
(c) known
(d) polite
(e) logical
PART B

9. Rewrite the following sentences as directed:  5×1=5

(a) On the spectators left is the window, with the blinds down.
   (Insert an apostrophe in the right place)

(b) You have kept away long enough, __________ ?
   (Add a suitable question tag)

(c) His wife didn’t recognize him.
   Frame a wh-question to get the underlined words as the answer.

(d) I keep all my books on the desk.
   (Rewrite the sentence beginning with “He ...” and make the necessary changes)

(e) Unless you climb the mountains, you can’t see the lake.
   (Rewrite the sentence using ‘If’ instead of ‘Unless’)

10. Match the occasion with the message:  5×1=5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OCCASION</th>
<th>MESSAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Asking for directions</td>
<td>1. “What’s your opinion?”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Making a suggestion</td>
<td>2. “Excuse me, where is ....”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) On being introduced</td>
<td>3. “Ladies and Gentlemen”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Drawing someone to discussion</td>
<td>4. “How do you do?”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Addressing a gathering</td>
<td>5. “Shall we/Let’s ...”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[ Turn over ]
11. Correct the following sentences:

(a) This is a good news.
(b) He is good in English.
(c) The two company's were in competition.
(d) We stock footwears of all sizes.
(e) Yours clothes are quiet shabby.
(f) She asked me where was I going.
(g) It is a three-years degree course.
(h) What references do you plan to site?
(i) My wife and myself will attend the function.
(j) How does editing and revising differ?

12. Supply the correct form of the verb given in brackets:

(a) If you hadn't warned us, we (fall) over the precipice.
(b) He (be) very rude to me lately.
(c) Have you ever seen a shark? Last year my brother (take) a snap of one.
(d) I (ride) a horse two years ago.
(e) I (not break) the vase yesterday.

13. Fill in the blanks with the correct linkers listed below the paragraph.

All skilled public speakers use gestures for emphasis. _____, John F. Kennedy used a chopping motion, _____ Hitler shook his fist. Devices like smacking your fist into an open palm, _____ spreading your palms can reinforce your points. _____, over-assertive gestures can alienate people. For instance, _____ you bang a table, you may drown your own words.

(however, while, if, for example, or)
14. Match the type of communication (A) with the correct examples (B):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Written word</td>
<td>Interviews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spoken word</td>
<td>Internet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic Gestures</td>
<td>Paintings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual images</td>
<td>Letters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multimedia</td>
<td>Facial expressions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5×1=5

PART C

15. Read the following passage and answer the questions set on it:

One afternoon a few summers ago, I had been clearing shrubs in the mountains for several hours and decided to reward myself with lunch. As I unwrapped a sandwich, a persistent bee began buzzing around me. Without thinking, I brushed it away.

Not the least intimidated, the bee came back and buzzed me again. Now, losing patience, I swatted the pest to the ground and crunched it into the sand with my boot.

Moments later I was startled by a minor explosion of sand at my feet. My tormentor emerged with its wings buzzing furiously. This time I took no chances. I stood up and ground the insect into the sand with all my 95 kilos.

Once more I sat down to my lunch. After several minutes I became aware of a slight movement near my feet. A broken but still living bee was feebly emerging from the sand. The left wing was crumpled. Nevertheless, the bee kept exercising the wings slowly up and down. Rapidly smoothing the left wing with its legs, it would buzz its wings as if to test the lift. This hopeless cripple thought it could still fly! Closer scrutiny confirmed the bee was finished. As a veteran pilot, I knew a good deal about wings.

But the bee seemed to be gaining strength. The bent wing was nearly straight now.
At last the bee felt confident to attempt a trial flight. Releasing its grip on the earth, it flew a distance of eight centimetres before hitting a mound. It tumbled, but continued to smooth and flex its wings.

Again the bee lifted off, this time flying 15 centimetres before hitting another mound. Like a pilot learning the peculiarities of a strange aircraft, it experimented with short hops that ended disastrously. After each crash the bee tried to correct structural deficiencies.

Once more it took off, this time narrowly avoiding the obstacles, checking its speed, circling and then drifting slowly over the mirror-like surface of the pool as if to admire its own reflection.

(A) Answer the following in a sentence each:

(i) The incident described in the passage took place
   (a) at home
   (b) in a pool
   (c) in an aircraft
   (d) in the mountains

(ii) How did the author happen to know a “good deal about wings”?

(iii) Complete the list of words using an appropriate synonym from the second paragraph.
     cripple, insect, tormentor, ___________.

(iv) The author compares the bee to a
     (a) pilot
     (b) terrorist
     (c) sandwich
     (d) cat

(v) “The hopeless cripple thought it could still fly.”
    The speaker’s tone indicates
     (a) sympathy
     (b) sarcasm
     (c) joy
     (d) sorrow
(vi) What caused the minor explosion of sand at his feet?
(vii) What did the bee seem to do over the pool?

(B) Arrange the following sentences in the correct order:

(i) He stood up and ground the bee into the sand.
(ii) He swatted it to the ground.
(iii) The author brushed the bee away.
(iv) He crunched it into the sand with his boot.

(C) Explain in a short paragraph (of about 100 words) how a creature so humble could perform such a miracle.

(D) Match the words in Column ‘A’ with the meanings in Column ‘B’:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>scrutiny</td>
<td>frightened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flex</td>
<td>examination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intimidated</td>
<td>experienced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veteran</td>
<td>a small hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mound</td>
<td>bend/stretch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. Write an essay in about 300 words on any one of the following topics:

(a) Cartoons and controversies
(b) A country I would love to visit
(c) Nuclear Energy — benefits and dangers
(d) “Spare the rod and spoil the child” — Discuss.
17. Write a precis of the passage given below in your own words. Use the special sheets provided to you.

**Note:**

(i) The precis should not exceed 85 words.
(ii) The precis sheets should be fastened securely inside the answer book.
(iii) The number of words of your precis should be clearly mentioned.
(iv) Supply a suitable title.

A stamp is, to many people, just a slip of paper that takes a letter from one town or country to another. They are unable to understand why we stamp-collectors find so much pleasure in collecting them and how we find the time in which to indulge in our hobby. To them it seems a waste of time, a waste of effort and a waste of money. But they do not realise that there are many who do buy stamps, many who find the effort worthwhile and many who, if they did not spend their time collecting stamps, would spend it less profitably. We all seek something to do in our leisure hours and what better occupation is there to keep us out of mischief than that of collecting stamps?

Stamp-collecting has no limits and a collection never has an end; countries are always printing and issuing new stamps to celebrate coronations, great events, deaths and anniversaries. And the fascination of collecting is trying to obtain these stamps before one’s rivals. Every sphere of stamp-collecting has its fascination — receiving letters from distant countries and discovering old stamps in the leaves of dusty old books. A stamp itself has a fascination all its own. Gazing at its little picture, we are transported to the wilds of Congo, the homes of the Arabs, and the endless tracks of the Sahara desert. We see famous men — writers, scientists, politicians — and famous incidents. Stamps, so small and minute, contain knowledge that is vast and important.
2011

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

(ಹೊಯ್ಯಸ್ಸಿ)

ಇಂದಿನವರೆ

(1) ಅಧ್ಯಯನವಿಷಯವೊದಗಿಸುವ ಮೇಲಿನನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ನಡೆಯಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು.

(2) ಎಂದರೆ ರಾಸ್ತೆಯ ಸಲುವಾಗಿಯೇ ಸೂಚಿಸುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯು ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು.

(3) ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವು ನಾಮಕರಣವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುವುದು.

(4) ಪ್ರತಿ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ರಾತ್ರಿ 17 ಮಾದರಿಗಳ ಪ್ರೇತ ಪ್ರತಿ ನಂತರ 30 ಮಾದರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ದಿನ ಸಂದೇಶವು ಸಂತಂದರ್ಶಿಸಬೇಕು.

(5) ಪ್ರತಿ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ರಾತ್ರಿ 17 ಮಾದರಿಗಳ ಪ್ರೇತ ಸಂದೇಶವು ಸಂಹಾರಿಸಬೇಕು.

(6) ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯರು ಮ್ಯಾನ್ಸ್ಯೂಡ್ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯರು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದವೆಂದರೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದವೆಂದರೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆ/ಪ್ರತಿಂದು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಚಲಿಸಬೇಕು.

Note: The English version of the instructions is printed on the front cover of this question paper.