

2006

ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್

(ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ)

ಸಮಯ : 3 ಗಂಟೆಗಳು]

[ಗುಪ್ತ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 150

ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು

- (1) ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಬೇಕು.
- (2) ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ನಮೂದಿಸಲಾದ ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- (3) ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು.
- (4) ಭಾಗ ಸಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 11 ಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಪ್ರೆಸಿ ಗದ್ಯಭಾಗವು ಸೂಚನೆಗಿಂತ ಬಹಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಥವಾ ಕಡಮೆಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆಯಲಾಗುವುದು.
- (5) ಭಾಗ ಸಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 11 ಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾದ ಪ್ರೆಸಿ ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಉತ್ತರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
- (6) ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತರಿಸುವಾಗ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಹಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕುವುದನ್ನಾಗಲೀ ಅಥವಾ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರು/ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸುವುದನ್ನಾಗಲೀ ಮಾಡಕೂಡದು.

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

circumstances to use the methods of non-violence, systematic training in such methods. How many of the so-called peace lovers of the world love these indispensable conditions of peace? Its answer will be that only a few indeed. The business of private individuals is to persuade their fellows that the things that make for peace are not merely useful as means to certain political ends, but are also valuable as methods for training individuals in the supreme art of non-attachment. (360 words)

11. Write a precis of the passage given below in your own words on the special sheets provided.

Note :

- (i) *The precis should not exceed 120 words.*
- (ii) *The precis sheets should be fastened securely inside the answer book.*
- (iii) *The number of words of your precis should be clearly stated.*
- (iv) *Marks will be deducted if your precis is much longer or shorter than the prescribed length.*

In the modern world the great obstacle to all desirable change is war. The cardinal, the indispensable reform is, therefore, a reform in the present policy of national communities in regard to one another. Today all nations conduct their foreign policy on militaristic principles. Some are explicitly, more noisily and vulgarly materialistic than others, but all, even those that call themselves democratic and pacific, consistently act upon the principles of militarism. It is hardly conceivable that any desirable reform in this direction should be initiated by those who now hold political power. The movement of reform must, therefore, come from private individuals. It is the business of these private individuals to persuade the majority of their fellows that the policy of pacifism is preferable to that of militarism. When and only when they have succeeded, it will become possible to change those militaristic national policies which make the outbreak of another war all but inevitable and which, by doing this, hold up the whole process of desirable change.


It may be objected that the majority of men and women all over the world ardently desire peace and that therefore there is no need for private individuals to make propaganda in favour of peace. In reply to this I may quote profoundly a significant phrase from 'The Imitation', "All men desire peace, but very few desire those things which make for peace." The truth is, of course, that one can never have something for nothing. The voters in every country desire peace. But hardly any of them are prepared to pay the price for peace. In the modern world 'things that make for peace' are disarmament, unilateral, if necessary, renunciation, in all

25 exposed, the diseased tissue or organ can be removed, repaired, or even replaced. In some cases, a surgeon need only use his hands, or manipulate, to treat an ailment. Manipulation is used to set simple bone fractures, to replace joints, or, sometimes, to move joints or vertebrae to relieve certain conditions.

In some emergencies, the patient must be rushed to the operating room. Urgent surgical procedures can prevent death from accidents, injury, internal bleeding or leakage of hollow organs, such as the stomach, bladder, and bowel. These operations are performed with a minimum of pre-operative preparation.

25 Days or even weeks can safely pass when a person elects to have surgery. In elective surgery, pre-operative preparation is extensive, permitting the patient to arrive at the operating room free of fear, shock, or pain and ensuring maximum fitness while minimizing the complications that follow surgery.

The body organs of a healthy person act harmoniously to keep the biochemical processes operating in a constant way. When disease upsets one or more organs, the inner body environment is altered and the body no longer runs as an efficient biochemical unit. Various tests are conducted on a patient during pre-operative treatment to determine the nature and extent of biochemical malfunction. Even if the deficiency cannot be corrected, measures can be taken to ease the load on these organs during and after surgery.

- (a) What is the difference between surgery and medicine ?
 - (b) Why is a patient more fortunate today than his counterpart hundreds of years ago ?
 - (c) Why do you think a physician should have a general knowledge of surgery ? When does a surgeon use manipulation ?
 - (d) What is the difference between an emergency surgery and an elective surgery ?
 - (e) What is the role of pre-operative preparation in elective surgery ?
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PART C

9. Write an essay in about 300 words on any **one** of the following :
- (a) Suvarna Karnataka
 - (b) Mobile – a boon or a curse
 - (c) India of my dreams
 - (d) English is not just a language but a means of livelihood
 - (e) Free media ensures real democracy

25

10. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions set on it, at the end :

5×5=25

The treatment of injury and disease by manual or operative procedures is surgery. Its counterpart, medicine, treats disease with drugs, diets, irradiation, and other medicinal means.

Hundreds of years ago surgery was performed by barbers. The patient, struggling in pain, was held down by the village strong men while the barber cut into and drained an abscess or performed more complicated kinds of surgery. Today a patient has the benefit of a skilful, scientifically trained surgeon and pain-killing anesthetics. Because of the numerous advances in surgical science within the past 50 years, surgeons can treat every part of the human body.

A physician practicing medicine must have a general knowledge of surgery, too. After serving a qualifying trained period, or residency, however, a doctor can become a surgeon — a specialist in general surgery, or one of the surgical sub-divisions, such as cardiothoracic surgery, genitourinary surgery, or neurosurgery. Cardiothoracic surgeons operate on the heart and lungs; genitourinary surgeons on the kidneys, bladder, or ureter; and neurosurgeons on the brain, spinal cord and nerves.

To expose a disease a surgeon usually makes an incision, or cut, into the body with a knife called a scalpel; and electrically heated blade, or probe, called an electrocautery; or, more recently, a laser beam. Once

- (b) Shalini has been living in London since five years.
- (c) I get up usually at 5 a.m.
- (d) It is too hot.

7. Use the following phrases in your own sentences bringing out their meaning :

5×1=5

- (a) give up
 - (b) instead of
 - (c) to look after
 - (d) break down
 - (e) bolt from the blue
8. (a) Your sister who has recently joined the hostel in a school in Mysore, writes to inform you that she feels completely at a loss in the hostel. Write a letter, advising her how to make the best use of time in the hostel. 12
- (b) Anand World Travels Ltd., 5, Ring Road, Banashankari, Bangalore, has sent you tickets for your trip to Delhi for the wrong date. Show your dissatisfaction, the inconvenience caused and ask them to rectify the mistake at their earliest. Enclose the tickets. 13

PART B

5. Rewrite the following sentences as directed :

10×1=10

- (a) It was very dark. They could hardly see each other.
(Join the two sentences using 'so ... that')
- (b) "Don't you like to play cricket, David ?" asked Suresh.
(Change into indirect speech)
- (c) The labourers are cutting the firewood. (Change into passive voice)
- (d) Lead is the heaviest of all metals. (Change into positive degree)
- (e) How well she sings ! (Change into assertive sentence)
- (f) The match _____ when I went to the stadium (begin).
(Complete the sentence using the correct form of the verb given in brackets)
- (g) The colour suits her. (Add a suitable question tag)
- (h) He worked hard but failed in the examination.
(Begin the sentence with "Though...")
- (i) Pallavi went to Bidar yesterday. (Frame a suitable question so as to get the underlined word as the answer)
- (j) "hurry up, ravi," said anitha, "you'll be missing the school bus."
(Use capitals wherever necessary)

8

6. Correct the following sentences :

10×1=10

- (a) Radha is one of my best friend.
- (b) One should respect his elders.
- (c) The coffee will taste better if it had more sugar in it.
- (d) Each of the participants were given a prize.
- (e) Anil Kumble is highest wicket taker in India.
- (f) He is both a batsman as well as a bowler.
- (g) Aravind left to Mysore by train.

4. Fill in the blanks choosing the appropriate words given in brackets :

10×1=10

- (a) Democracy is based on the _____ of equality.
(principal/principle)
- (b) The doctor _____ me to take complete rest. (advised/advised)
- (c) I found his speech wholly _____ to the current debate.
(apposite/opposite)
- (d) This novel has been _____ for radio. (adapted/adopted)
- (e) _____ punishment should not be given to children in schools.
(Corporal/Corporeal)
- (f) She came and sat _____ her husband. (beside/besides)
- (g) Can you do this without _____ delay ? (farther/further)
- (h) Drinking tea is my _____. (habit/custom)
- (i) The boy comes from a _____ family. (decent/descent)
- (j) His mother is an _____ scientist. (imminent/ eminent)

PART A

1. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the words given below : 5×1=5

(investigate, know, examine, patriot, loyal)

- (a) His _____ of many languages is wonderful.
 (b) A _____ inspires a soldier to fight for his country.
 (c) Our country expects _____ from every citizen.
 (d) The teacher wanted me to _____ the case of the missing lunch box.
 (e) Ambica was _____ the picture when the lights went out.

2. Match the idioms with their correct meanings : 5×1=5

AB

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| (a) to come round | 1. to point out superficial differences |
| (b) to throw cold water on | 2. to get into trouble |
| (c) to get into hot water | 3. to get rid of suspicion |
| (d) to clear the air | 4. to accept an agreement |
| (e) to split hairs | 5. to discourage someone |

3. Give one word for the following : 5×1=5

- (a) One who always looks at the darker side of life
 (b) An animal that feeds on flesh
 (c) One who does not know how to read or write
 (d) The collection and study of postage stamps, revenue stamps etc.
 (e) The study of insects

2006

ENGLISH

(Compulsory)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 150

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. 11 of Part C, marks will be deducted if the precis is much longer or shorter than the prescribed length.
- (5) Q. No. 11 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 question on letter writing and anywhere else in the answer paper.

ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೂಚನೆ : ಈ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳ ಕನ್ಡರ ರೂಪಾಂತರವನ್ನು ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಕೊನೆಯ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುದ್ರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.