

English Language & Indian Culture - 2011

Note- Attempt all questions. The choice is given within the question itself. Marks are indicated against each question.

Section-A

Q.I. Attempt the following as directed.

(i) Give antonyms of the following : Beauty of Poverty

(ii) Fill up the blanks:

— Umbrella is protective. (a, an)

Or You have Fire flowers in your garden. (any, some)

(iii) Supply suitable prepositions:

He told lies the Police. (to, too)

Q.II Grandfather peered at the tiny tree. (up, down)

(iv) Change into passive voice:

The students are decorating the college hall.

Q.III The engineers were repairing the dam last week.

(v) Supply suitable modals:

Tanuja speak three language. (could, can)

Q.IV — you both be happy! (may, must)

Section-B

Q.II Answer any five of the following questions in 50-75 words each.

(i) What did Amalkanti work as?

(ii) Why are the Swans "Whirring from the brake"?

(iii) Why do our dreams extend to the world?

(iv) Why were ashramas established in forests?

(v) What did the Katha Upanishad say about the body of man?

(vi) Where will Ghalib go and live if the conditions of his life do not improve?

(vii) On what note does the poem "Sita" end?

(viii) How did the Mahabharata mould the character and civilization of India?

Section-C

Q.III Write a paragraph of about 250 words on any one of the following:

(a) Saving the Environment

(b) Indo America Relationship

(c) Where there is a will there is a way?

Q.IV Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The arts in this way were integral to life. They were not luxuries and were never seen until recently in isolation from life and as ideal of individual accomplishments expressing personal idiosyncrasies and purely personal art had no place in the Indian tradition. The artist and the onlooker shared a common inspiration. Suffice it to say that Indian art remained truly national in the widest and deepest sense of the term because its ideals were the ideals of the nation and its canons were well understood by the people.

Questions:

(i) In what way were arts integral to life?

(ii) What was art seen as?

(iii) Can you say that art was purely personal?

(iv) How can you say that Indian art remained truly national?

(v) Give a suitable heading to the above passage.