

CSM : 17

GENERAL ENGLISH

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Full Marks : 100

Marks for each question is indicated against it.

Attempt all questions.

1. Write short essay on **any one** of the given topics: **(20)**
- Mobs and Riots as forms of crowd behaviour.
 - Good road connectivity and development
 - Digital India
 - Non-governmental job prospects in Mizoram

2. Write a précis of the passage given below: **(15)**

Courage isn't only the basis of all virtue; it's like its expression. True, you may be bad and brave, you can't be good without being brave. Courage is a mental state-an affair of spirit-and so it gets its strength from spiritual and intellectual sources. The way in which these spiritual and intellectual elements are blended, I think, produces roughly the two types of courage. The first, an emotional state which urges a man to risk injury or death-physical courage. The second, a more reasoning attitude which enables him coolly to stake career, happiness, his whole future, on his judgement of what he thinks either right or worthwhile-moral courage.

Now these two types of courage, physical and moral, are very distinct. I have known many men who had marked physical courage but lacked moral courage. Some of them were in high places but they failed to be great in themselves because they lacked it. On the other hand, I've seen men who undoubtedly possessed moral courage very cautious about taking physical risks, but I've never met a man with moral courage who wouldn't, when it was really necessary, face bodily danger. Moral courage is a higher and rarer virtue than physical courage. To be really great, a man-or for that matter, a nation-must possess both kinds of courage.

3. Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

To love beauty therefore becomes to the artist, as an artist, his first duty. To love beauty, that is, to see it for himself first, and then to communicate it to others; for love implies at once vision and reproduction. It must be the first article in an artist's creed, as an artist, that beauty is the best interpreter of God to man; that, when he has got hold of beauty, he has got hold of the surest key to the knowledge of God. Keats has said that Beauty is Truth. Now, this is not true. But to us here, Beauty is, as Plato said, the splendour of Truth. The artist, as an artist, must be content with the splendour, and through this splendour strive to convey the truth. He has no business with truth as such. As the philosopher, for instance, has. He has no concern with conduct as such, as the moralist, for instance, has. It is not his function to exhort men to

good works, or to prove things; but merely to exhibit them. Plato thought a picture, for instance, was just a copy of an object—a copy of the idea. It was Aristotle, Plato's pupil, who pointed out that, though a picture was in one sense certainly a copy and therefore something less than the object, in another sense it was something more than the object. It was, briefly, the idea of the object made visible to the eye. Art, therefore, does not consist merely in line and colour, sound and image; but primarily in ideas. Beauty may not be useful. Beauty may not improve our minds. But beauty must please. Indeed, such is the inherent delightfulness of beauty that, by its magic touch, not only the ugly becomes pleasurable, but even sorrow becomes a joy. That is the explanation of the pleasure we feel in tragedy. What would shock us in actual life gives us pleasure in a tragedy. For tragedy makes experience significant; and by making it significant, it makes it beautiful; and by making it beautiful, it makes it pleasant. And yet, it does not aim at pleasing; it only aims at exhibiting. Pleasure is not its aim; it is its effect.

-Armando Menezes

- (a) What is the surest key to the knowledge of god? Why? **(3)**
- (b) What is the duty of an Artist? **(2)**
- (c) What does 'Art' contain according to Plato & Aristotle? **(2)**
- (d) How can we say that tragedy imparts pleasure? **(3)**
- (e) Make sentences with given words to convey their meanings: **(5×1=5)**
Inherent: Imply: Splendour: Exhort: Magic touch.

4. Choose the more appropriate words from the brackets to fill in the blanks: **(10×1=10)**

- (a) This medicine has been prescribed for my grandfather by a _____ (Psychologist/Psychiatrist).
- (b) Most of my classmates are _____ (older/elder) than me.
- (c) If you don't lock your valuables away, you may _____ (lose/loose) them.
- (d) *The Daffodils* is a beautiful _____ (poem/poetry).
- (e) The Minister refused to comment _____ (farther/further) on the issue.
- (f) The head of department has called his _____ (staff/staffs) for a meeting.
- (g) Domestic violence _____ (effects/affects) children's developmental growth.
- (h) Angela will take the blame for the mistake; the responsibility is _____ (hers/her's).
- (i) There is always _____ (less/fewer) water supply during the dry seasons.
- (j) He is a _____ (widow/widower) with five small children.

5. Insert correct prepositions to complete the sentences. (5×1=5)

for/off/among/between/besides

- (a) He is _____ to Mumbai.
- (b) _____ Lala and Thanga, there were three other boys in the team.
- (c) His illness has taken a turn _____ the worst.
- (d) There is no unity _____ the leaders.
- (e) An old feud existed _____ the families.

6. Fill in the blanks with appropriate connectors: (5×1=5)

- (a) I ran fast, _____ I missed the train.
- (b) He ran away, _____ he was afraid.
- (c) Do not go _____ I return.
- (d) Work hard _____ You don't have to repent later.
- (e) Time _____ tide wait for no one.

7. Rewrite the following sentences as directed: (5×1=5)

- (a) He said to me, "What are you doing?" (Change to Indirect Speech)
- (b) The maid broke the vase. (Change to Passive Voice)
- (c) Mother is preparing dinner. (Change to Future Perfect Tense)
- (d) The Principal ordered the students to keep quiet. (Change to Direct Speech)
- (e) The car has been stolen. (Change to Active Voice)

8. Make sentences (**any five**) with each word from the following pairs of words to show the differences their meanings : (5×2=10)

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) pose; post | (b) principle; principal |
| (c) compare; comperere | (d) differ; defer |
| (e) ride; rid | (f) commend; comment |
| (g) dispose; dispossess | (h) compose; compost |

9. Choose the correct answer from the options given: (10×1=10)

- (a) An Etymologist is one who:-
 - (i) shows perfect manners and etiquette
 - (ii) practices his/her profession ethically
 - (iii) studies the history and origin of words
 - (iv) studies the history and practice of ethics

- (b) Domicile refers to :-
(i) a place where one lives permanently
(ii) temporary resident
(iii) refugee
(iv) non-resident citizenship
- (c) an Acquaintance is:-
(i) a person living nearby
(ii) a friend
(iii) a relative
(iv) someone you know
- (d) One who is fluent and clear in speech is often described as:-
(i) an oratory
(ii) articulate
(iii) affluent
(iv) wordy
- (e) Something occurring, awarded, or appearing after the death of the originator is referred to as:-
(i) belated
(ii) procrastination
(iii) overdue
(iv) posthumous
- (f) A group of lions is called a:-
(i) pack
(ii) herd
(iii) pride
(iv) den
- (g) A group of cars is called:-
(i) fleet
(ii) armada
(iii) convoy
(iv) collection
- (h) A commemorative inscription on a tombstone is called an:-
(i) epigraph
(ii) epigram
(iii) epilogue
(iv) epitaph
- (i) A sibling's daughter is one's
(i) nephew
(ii) niece
(iii) aunt
(iv) cousin
- (j) Which one of these is not an oxymoron?
(i) deafening silence
(ii) swift flowing
(iii) bitter sweet
(iv) open secret

10. Insert article wherever necessary.

(5×1=5)

- (a) Draw map of India
(b) What beautiful scene this is!
(c) For Brutus is honourable man
(d) What kind of bird is that?
(e) May we have pleasure of your company?