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HPAS (Main)—2016

GENERAL ENGLISH (Compulsory)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

Note :— Attempt All questions.

1. Do as directed (any *ten*; write complete sentences) : 10

(i) The headmaster spoke to the boys. Their work was below standard. (join the sentences)

(ii) The steel chassis gives a great strength. The car is built around the steel chassis.

(join the sentences)

(iii) His father warned him not to let others lead him astray.

(rewrite by converting the underlined verbs in passive voice)

P.T.O.

(2)

Gen. English

(iv) It is said that he is an honest, hard-working man.
(rewrite in alternate passive form)

(v) The two cottages now (convert) into one house.
(use Present Perfect Passive of the given verb)

(vi) It will be soon forgotten.
(rewrite in active, add a suitable subject)

(vii) The police have been instructed to take firm action against the hooligans.

(rewrite in active, add a suitable subject)

(viii) You wear helmet.

(fill in the blank; speaker's personal advice)

(ix) He said he would call, but he hasn't. He
have forgotten it.

(fill in the blank with a suitable modal auxiliary)

(3)

Gen. English

- (x) It is not necessary for you to decide immediately.

You can let me know tomorrow.

(rewrite the underlined part using 'need')

- (xi) You're not obliged to come just to please me.

(rewrite the underlined part using 'have to')

- (xii) They paid me the books.

(use suitable preposition if necessary)

- (xiii) In the story, the Princess married the Prince and
they lived happily ever

(use a suitable preposition)

- (xiv) day after day passed without,
news and we began to lose hope.

(use an article wherever necessary)

P.T.O.

(4)

Gen. English

- (xv) most of stories that people tell about French aren't true.

(use an article wherever necessary)

2. Do as directed (any *ten*; write complete sentences) : 10

- (i) The youngest of the three friends (be) my brother.

(use correct form of the verb in parenthesis)

- (ii) A flock of sheep (be) straying on the road causing confusion among the motorists.

(use correct form of the verb in parenthesis)

- (iii) Ten thousand rupees these days (be) a petty amount.

(use correct form of the verb in parenthesis)

- (iv) She would have taken the medicine if it (not tasted) so awful.

(use correct form of the verb in parenthesis)

(5)

Gen. English

(v) I wish I (be) younger.

(use correct form of the verb in parenthesis)

(vi) If only he (admit) he was wrong, his friends might be more sympathetic.

(use correct form of the verb in parenthesis)

(vii) Someone (sit) on your glasses if you leave them there.

(use correct form of the verb in parenthesis)

(viii) If they (hang) that picture lower people would be able to see it.

(use correct form of the verb in parenthesis)

(ix) This book is about a man who (desert) his family and goes to live on a Pacific island.

(use correct form of the verb in parenthesis)

P.T.O.

(6)

Gen. English

(x) Look at that crowd. I (wonder) what they (wait) for. (use correct form of the verb in parenthesis)

(xi) He (sleep) since ten o'clock. It's time he woke up. (use correct form of the verb in parenthesis)

(xii) We have to do night duty here. I (do) mine next week.

(use correct form of the verb in parenthesis)

(xiii) The semester started in July and it's now September. I'm afraid you won't be able to catch the class now.

(use suitable prepositions/adverbs)

(xiv) He found a man lying senselessly on the road.

(correct the sentence)

(7)

Gen. English

3.

(xv) We should not shut our eyes to our faults.

(change the underlined words with a simple expression)

3. (a) Use any *five* of the following words (as directed)

in sentences of your own to make their meanings

clear :

10

Charge (noun and verb)

Crop (noun and verb)

Arm (noun and adjective)

Mean (adjective and verb)

Present (noun and verb)

Sign (verb and adjective)

Watch. (verb and noun)

P.T.O.

(8)

Gen. English

- (b) Give words similar and opposite in meaning (*one* each) to any *five* of the following : 10

Tragedy

Vulgar

Kind

Accuse

Famous

Hard

Noble

4. (a) Write a letter to the Editor of *The Deva Bhoomi News* of Shimla complaining about the erratic and contaminated water supply in Adarsh Colony of Solan city. 10

(9)

Gen. English

Or

Write a letter to the Director General of Police, Himachal Pradesh complaining about the insensitivity of police officers in responding to the complaints of eve-teasing.

- (b) Write a letter to the Mayor of Shimla applying for the post of Advisor, Water Harvesting. To make your case strong, write a paragraph as a part of the application, about your special education, training and experience in water harvesting in other places.

10

P.T.O.

5. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : 10

We do stand for peace and we think that war is not a civilized way of settling questions. We think that war in the present age with atom bombs should be especially avoided. If war occurs, it tends to spread, and it may become a tremendous nuclear war in which the world will be practically destroyed. There can be no victory or defeat in nuclear war. It brings the common destruction for all. So we stand by our policy of peace. We do not want to become a nation thinking all the time of war. We may sometimes quarrel amongst ourselves but we are essentially a peace-loving people

and hope we shall continue to remain so. But peace-loving does not mean submitting to aggression and violence. We will fight if our country is attacked and we will prepare to defend ourselves. If peace becomes a synonym for surrender to violence and aggression, then that peace becomes disgraceful. Peace itself must derive from strength.

Questions :

- (i) Why do we stand for peace ?
- (ii) What should be avoided in the present age ?
- (iii) What are the evil consequences of war today ?
- (iv) What shall we do if our country is attacked ?
- (v) When does peace become disgraceful ?

P.T.O.

6. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : 10

The test of a great book is whether we want to read it only once or more than once. We want to read a great book the second time even more than we wanted to read it the first time; and every additional time that we read it we find new meanings and new beauties in it. A book that a person of education and good taste does not care to read more than once is very probably not worth much. But we cannot consider the judgement of a single individual infallible. The opinion that makes a book great must be the opinion of many. For even the greatest critics are apt to have certain dullness, certain 'inappreciations'. Carlyle, for example, could not

endure Browning, Byron could not endure some of the greatest of English poets. A man must be many-sided to utter a trustworthy estimate of many books. We may doubt the judgement of the single critic at times. But there is no doubt possible in regard to the judgement of generations.

Questions :

- (i) What is the best test of a great book ?
- (ii) What do we find when we read the same book every additional time ?
- (iii) Which book is not worth reading ?
- (iv) Do we doubt the judgement of an individual or group and why ?
- (v) What could be a suitable title of this passage ?

P.T.O.

7. Make a precis of the following passage and give a suitable title : 20

Men who have studied the ways of ants tell us strange things about their social life. Just as in ancient days men kept slaves to work for them, so some ants raid the homes of other ants, and, making them captives, bring them back to their own nests and compel them to work for their captors. Ants, indeed are by no means the only inhabitants of ants' nests. We are told that several hundreds of other small creatures, such as beetles and crickets, make their homes with ants. Some of these creatures are useful to the ants, and clean up the nests and do other duties. while others seem to be mere boarders, and to do nothing for their keep.

Why the ants allow them to stay no one knows. Is it sheer good nature ?

Ants, we are told, play games; that they nurse their sick, bury their dead and that everyone does its share of the work, and that no one is allowed to be lazy.

All this seems to show that ants have some form of reasonable government. A celebrated naturalist tells how he captured an ant and covered it with a piece of clay so only its head showed. For some time the little captive was not discovered, then one of its fellow-ants found out what had happened and tried to set it free.

But this task proved too much for one ant, and very soon it hurried away, to return in a few minutes with a dozen companions who at once set to work and in a very short time set the captive free.

P.T.O.

The same naturalist tells another tale of how ants show what he thinks may be reasoning powers. A column of ants had to cross a small stream, and the only bridge was a small branch with just enough room for the ants to cross in single file. This, however, was too slow for the ants, who by clinging to each other and to the branch, soon widened the bridge until three or four ants could cross the stream abreast over the bodies of their living companions.

Is this reason ? It is difficult to say, but it certainly does show a desire to work together for the general good.

(376 words)