09001



Total No. of Questions - **13**Total No. of Printed Pages - **7**

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ENGLISH Paper - II MODEL QUESTION PAPER

(For the Academic Year 2021-22 only)

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 50

Section - A

- 1. Answer **ANY TWO** of the following questions in about 100 words each. $2 \times 4 = 8$
 - (a) What kind of freedom does Azim Premji visualise for the children of India?
 - (b) The mere act of aiming at something big makes you big. Elaborate.
 - (c) What kind of change does Azim Premji visualize in schools and homes?
 - (d) What quality of Gandhi does Nehru appreciate in the essay?
 - (e) According to Azim Premji, in what ways is a child different from adults?
- 2. Answer **ANY TWO** of the following questions in about 100 words each. $2 \times 4 = 8$
 - (a) What tricks does the earth show, according to Gulzar?
 - (b) What does the poet mean when he says, "Beware Of entrance to a quarrel, but being in, Be ar't that the opposed may beware of thee."?
 - (c) Explain the line: "Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar."
 - (d) "For the apparel oft proclaims the man,"

 Do you agree with the poet?
 - (e) The earth knows how to do magic! Support this statement with examples from the poem.

- 3. Answer **ANY ONE** of the following questions in about 100 words each. $1 \times 4 = 4$
 - (a) While in jail, what did Mallaiah come to know about his father and his sister?
 - (b) Describe Mallaiah's silent wail in the jail. Why did he cry silently?
 - (c) Describe the conditions that forced Mallaiah to collect *parige* late in the evening?

SECTION - B

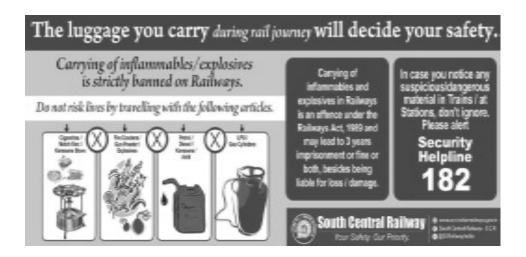
4. Read the following **passage** carefully and answer **ANY FOUR** questions given after it. $4 \times 1 = 4$

It was 7 p.m. The *jawans* had sent prisoners into the cells, locked them and started gossiping in the veranda. They described the atrocities committed by them in various prisons as great deeds. They also talked about prisoners' adventures and the various methods which were adopted to quell them. They said all those things were their precious experiences.

- i) When did the jawans lock the cells?
- ii) Where did the jawans start gossiping?
- iii) The *jawans* talked about their own atrocities as great deeds. Write **true** or **false**.
- iv) The rooms in jails are called (fill in the blank).
- v) Which word fromt the passage means **different**?
- vi) Which word from the passage means suppress?
- 5. Read the following **passage** carefully and answer **ANY FOUR** questions given after it. $4 \times 1 = 4$

Warangal was the capital of Kakatiyas (12th – 14th Centuries). The old name of this city is 'Orugallu'. 'Oru' means 'one' and 'kallu' means 'stone'. The entire city was carved from a single rock, hence the name 'Orukallu'. The city was also called Ekasila (one stone) nagaram. The Kakatiyas left many monuments, including an impressive fortress, four massive gateways, the Swayambhu temple dedicated to Shiva and the Ramappa temple. The cultural and administrative distinction of the Kakatiyas was mentioned by the famous traveller Marco Polo. Well-known among the Kakatiyas are Ganapati Deva, Pratapa Rudra and Rani Rudrama Devi.

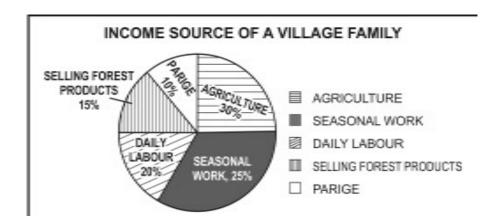
- i) What is the old name of Warangal?
- ii) What was the other name of Warangal in the past?
- iii) Name some monuments built by the Kakatiyas.
- iv) Name some well-known Kakatiya rulers.
- v) What did Marco Polo say about the Kakatiyas?
- vi) Write the word used in the passage that means "impressive constructions that have historical significance".
- 6. Study the **advertisement** given below and answer **ANY FOUR** questions given after it. $4 \times 1 = 4$



- i) Who has issued the advertisement?
- ii) What does the railways strictly ban?
- iii) Under what Act is carrying explosives in trains an offence?
- iv) Upto how many years can a person be imprisoned for carrying inflammables in trains?
- v) What should you do if you notice any suspicious or dangerous material in a train?
- vi) The you carry during the railway journey will decide your safety. (Fill in the blank.)

3 P.T.O

7. Read the non-verbal data given in the **pie-chart** below and answer **ANY FOUR** questions given after it. $4 \times 1 = 4$ The following **pie-chart** depicts the income source of a typical village



1. What does the pie-chart show?

family.

- 2. Which is the highest income source?
- 3. How many income sources are given in the chart?
- 4. What is the share of daily labour in the family's income?
- 5. Which two income sources put together come to half of the total income?
- 6. Parige occupies the last place among all the income sources. Write **true** or **false**.

SECTION - C

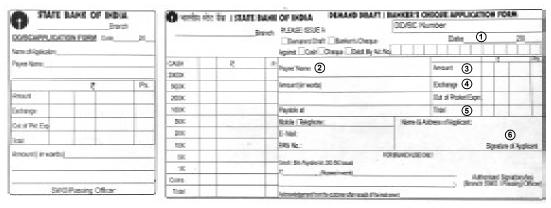
8. Rewrite the following passage / sentences using **ANY FOUR** of the **punctuation marks** wherever necessary. $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$

whatever little i learnt about being a parent i learnt by observing my children and letting them teach me similarly, I think our teachers could grow enormously by learning from their students.

9. Match ANY FOUR of the following words in Column 'A' with their $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$ meanings/definitions in Column 'B'. A \mathbf{B} (i) dermatologist () (a) people who work in the same organisation. colleagues a doctor who treats skin diseases. (ii) (b) (iii) edible one who looks at the bright side of) (c) things. (iv) optimist (d) fit to be eaten as food by humans.) a person who fights for the rights of stoic (e) (v) women. (vi) feminist (f) one who is indifferent to pleasure or pain.

10. Fill in the **FOUR** blanks of the given **bank form** based on the information furnished below. $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$

You are Mr. K. Akash, you need to pay your MBA exam fee Rs.2000/- through a Banker's Cheque. Pay the amount in favour of The Director, Amrutha College of Management at the Ameerpet Branch, Hyderabad. The exchange is Rs.30/-. You are taking the Banker's Cheque at SBI, Koti Branch, Hyderabad.



POSTAL DEPOSITAL FORMS

5 P.T.O

11. Prepare a **curriculum vitae** in response to the following advertisement. $1 \times 2 = 2$



12. Write a **letter** to the principal of your college requesting him to issue your transfer, bonafide and conduct certificates. 1 × 4 = 4 Hints: period of study - group - no dues - issue of transfer, bonafide and conduct certificates - request for issue.

OR

Write a **letter** to the editor of an English newspaper complaining about the skyrocketing of prices of essential commodities.

Hints: skyrocketing of prices - ill-afford to buy by common man - dishonest traders - strong measures - request the government.

OR

Write a **letter** of complaint about the theft of your mobile in your hostel.

Hints: theft of mobile - hostel room - samsung galaxy - black colour - A30s model - request for recovery.

13. Read the following passage and **make notes**. Add a suitable title to it. $1 \times 2 = 2$

Fruits and vegetables are parts of plants. We use them in different forms, either after cooking or in the raw form, as salads. They are natural sources of vitamins, fibres and many minerals. The sweet and succulent produce of a plant is generally referred to as a fruit. The rest of the edible parts are vegetables. These could be leaves as in the case of spinach, the roots as in the case of radish, or the flowers as in cauliflower. Most fruits are available for human use in raw form, for instance, apple, mango, banana and orange.

However, botanists may disagree with these generalizations. Scientifically speaking, a fruit is the matured ovary of a flowering plant (angiosperm), which means that it contains seeds. According to the botanical definition tomatoes, pumpkins, cucumbers, and zucchini are fruits as they contain seeds. Traditions and cultures play a great role in deciding the status of vegetables and fruits.

While fruits have an exact botanical definition, vegetables do not. Fruits are those parts of plants, which contain seeds, but for vegetables to have seeds is not an obligation. This is the basic reason behind the classification of tomatoes and cucumbers among fruits. Fruits, usually, have sugar called fructose, which gave them a sweet taste, whereas vegetables are, usually, savory. Fruits could be used in raw form, whereas only some vegetables can be used in raw form. Fruits protect seeds while vegetables could be any part of a plant. Their uses also make them different from each other, but both are important for the existence of life on this planet.
