

CDPO (MAIN)—2018
GENERAL ENGLISH
सामान्य अंग्रेजी

समय : 1½ घंटे

Time Allowed : 1½ Hours

अधिकतम अंक : 50

Maximum Marks : 50

प्रश्न-पत्र के लिए विशिष्ट अनुदेश

निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को, प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पहले, ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ लें।

1. इसमें 8 प्रश्न हैं।
2. सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर देना अनिवार्य है।
3. परीक्षार्थियों को प्रश्न/प्रश्न के भाग के उत्तर खंड में दिए गये निर्देशों के अनुसार ही देने होंगे।
4. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/प्रश्न के भाग के अधिकतम अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. एक प्रश्न के सभी भागों के उत्तर, प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उनके नियत स्थान पर लिखे जाने चाहिए। प्रश्नों/प्रश्न के भाग के उत्तर अनुक्रमवार गिने जायेंगे।
6. अगर उत्तर काटा नहीं गया है, तो आंशिक उत्तर देने पर भी उसे गिना जायेगा। यदि प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कोई पृष्ठ या भाग खाली छोड़ दिया गया है, उसे लकीर खींचकर स्पष्टतः काट देना आवश्यक है।
7. उम्मीदवारों को स्पष्ट, सुपाठ्य और संक्षिप्त उत्तर लिखना और शब्द सीमाओं का पालन करना आवश्यक है, जहाँ कहीं भी संकेत दिया गया हो। शब्द सीमा का पालन न करने पर दंडित किया जा सकता है।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

1. There are 8 questions.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Candidates should attempt questions/parts as per the instructions given in the section.
4. The number of marks carried by the question/part is indicated against it.
5. All parts of a question shall be attempted at the place designated for them in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet. Attempts of part/questions shall be counted in sequential order.
6. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
7. Candidates are required to write clear, legible and concise answers and to adhere to word limits, wherever indicated. Failure to adhere to word limit may be penalized.

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : 10
- Education is not an end, but a means to an end. In other words, we do not educate children only for the purpose of educating them; our purpose is to fit them for life. As soon as we realise this fact, we will understand that it is very important to choose a system of education which will really prepare children for life. It is not enough just to choose the first system of education one finds; or to continue with one's old system of education without examining it to see whether it is in fact suitable or not.

In many modern countries it has for some time been fashionable to think that, by free education for all—whether rich or poor, clever or stupid—one can solve all the problems of society and build a perfect nation. But we can already see that free education for all is not enough; we find in such countries a far larger number of people with university degrees than there are jobs for them to fill. Because of their degrees, they refuse to do what they think 'low work'; and, in fact, work with the hands is thought to be dirty and shameful in such countries.

But we have only to think a moment to understand that the work of a completely uneducated farmer is far more important than that of a professor; we can live without education, but we die if we have no food. If no one cleaned our streets and took the rubbish away from our houses, we should get terrible diseases in our towns. In countries where there are no servants because everyone is ashamed to do such work, the professors have to waste much of their time doing housework.

In fact, when we say that all of us must be educated, we mean that all of us must be educated in such a way that, firstly, each of us can do whatever job is suited to his brain and ability, and secondly, that we can realise that all jobs are necessary to society, and that it is very bad to be ashamed of one's work or to scorn someone else's. Only such a type of education can be called valuable to society.

- (a) What is meant by saying that education is not an end but a means to an end ?
- (b) What should guide us in choosing a system of education ?
- (c) Why should we examine the system of education we have ?
- (d) Why does the author think that free education for all will not solve our problems ?
- (e) What is meant by 'low work' and who look upon certain types of work as low ?

2. Make a precis of the following passage and also suggest a suitable title (110-120 words) : 10

Democracy, a word which has come to us from Ancient Greece, means literally, "the supreme power or authority of the people and it embodies the political conception expressed by Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg in his famous declaration that "Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from this earth." But though democracy is an old word, the sense in which we use it today is new. Communities of free people ruled by leaders elected at frequent intervals are not unknown in ancient history, and the most commonly quoted examples are the Roman Republic and the Greek City States. But these early instances of democracy are not really comparable with our own system, if only because all of them sooner or later, and some from the very beginning, were founded upon slavery, upon a graduation of political rights between various classes, and upon the complete exclusion of women from all political rights. Democracy in the modern sense is no more government by a class or by a sex than it is a government by a single individual.

On the other hand, autocracy or dictatorship in the modern sense is as old in practice as it is in name. It can be proved that the course of extreme political systems follows the same dangerous and disastrous lines, no matter under what provocation or with what benevolent intentions they many have been started.

The history of all extreme forms of government is practically a history of persecution. Any government not founded upon the principle of popular control is bound to resort to practices which offend modern ideas by their ferocity, their stupidity, or their triviality.

Ancient dictators thought it as dangerous to allow any divergencies from the official views as modern dictators think it dangerous to allow anybody to read or to hear anything which does not conform to the official doctrine of the moment.

3. Should 'Yoga' be adopted as part of life or mandated as a part of curriculum ? (100-120 words) 10

Or

Indian education system lacks professional employability. Give a well reasoned answer. (100-120 words)

4. Correct the following sentences : 5
- (i) This is the room whose roof leaks.
 - (ii) He lives in the boarding.
 - (iii) Literature has no other aim but entertainment.
 - (iv) I dislike you going there.
 - (v) Wait here until I do not come back.
5. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions : 3
- (i) The teacher seems to have glanced casually my answer books.
 - (ii) They were acquainted the rules.
 - (iii) He was repeatedly warned his coming late.
6. Write the suitable form of verb (given in brackets) : 3
- (i) I wish I do something for you. (can)
 - (ii) Half of this fruit rotten. (be)
 - (iii) Birds usually nests in that tree. (build)
7. Insert suitable articles wherever necessary : 4
- (i) Where is hat that I bought yesterday ?
 - (ii) I decided to stay at hotel near station.
 - (iii) honest employee is asset to his firm.
 - (iv) English is the language of English.
8. Distinguish between the following pairs of words by using them in sentences : 5
- (i) Vocation / Vacation
 - (ii) Pray / Prey
 - (iii) Human / Humane
 - (iv) Illusion / Allusion
 - (v) Calendar / Calender.