

PAPER – I

PART – A

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Time : 1.5 Hours

Full Marks : 50

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

- A. Attempt an un-plagiarized Precis of the given prose piece in approximately one-third of its original length. (MARKS : 20)**

At 11:40 p.m. on the night of April 12, 1912, the Titanic on its maiden voyage sideswiped an iceberg. The collision caused a huge gash in the ship's hull. By midnight, the first six compartments of the hull had filled to the point at which water was sloshing over from one compartment to the next. At 1:20, the bow dipped to the point that water flooded through the anchor chain holes. By 2:00, the bow had submerged so much that the three mammoth propellers in the stern lifted free from the water. One of the stacks toppled. At 2:10, the Titanic was tilted at least 45 degrees. The bending moment on the ship was immense, for a huge portion of the ship hung unsupported. Suddenly, at a point at or just beneath the surface, the topside pulled apart, while the hull girder near the ship's center failed. The keel bent, and the bottom plating buckled. Within minutes, the stern angled high above the water. At 2:18, the bow, dangling beneath fills with water, grew heavier and ripped loose. Free from that weight, the stern rose sharply, held almost a vertical position, and then faded downward again. At 2:20, the stern gently slid beneath the surface. Meanwhile the bow had been coasting down at a maximum speed of about 13 mph. At 2:29, it struck the bottom, 12,612 feet beneath the ocean surface. At 2:56, the stern, having fallen nearly vertically at about 4 mph, crashed (nearly 36 minutes after submerging) 0.4 miles from the bow.

[Gannon, *Popular Science*, February 1995]

**B. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:  
(MARKS : 10)**

To sing a song has been deeply related to human life from ancient times. People enjoy singing songs to babies and they enjoy listening to them. In recent years, there has been a boom in “karaoke” in Japan. Karaoke includes disk players with voice mixing facilities and are used to provide musical accompaniment for solos or sing alongs. The “kara” of kara-oke means empty, while the “oke” is a Japanese abbreviation of the English word, “orchestra.” These two words coming together mean an orchestra without a vocalist. Karaoke systems are widespread in many countries nowadays. I think “karaoke bars” are well known by Americans, so they imagine karaoke bars when they hear “karaoke,” but actually we have few karaoke bars in Japan. What we call “karaoke box” is more popular in Japan.

You can see many buildings, which say “karaoke box” here and there in Japan. The karaoke box consists of a lot of isolated rooms on several floors and each of those rooms has a karaoke set in it. You can go there with friends or with your family to enjoy singing. No strangers can see you or listen to you singing. Many people, no matter what their age or gender, go there often to enjoy singing out loud, to seek relief from daily stress or just for fun. Everyone can be a singer for that moment.

To relish karaoke is not difficult at all. All you have to do is find some friends to go with you and then you will be ready to have fun. After that, maybe you want to go to Shinjuku, one of the metropolitan parts of Japan, to find your karaoke box. Shinjuku is a place where mainly fashionably dressed youths gather. There are huge shopping malls, video centers, various kinds of restaurants, movie theaters and many kinds of amusement around the Shinjuku station. It is very crowded, especially on weekends, and you can hardly walk through the area. You also see tons of karaoke boxes there. But don't worry if you don't know where to go because people who work at those karaoke boxes are on the street, too, and they will come up to you and talk to you. Since all karaoke staff want to have as many customers as they can, they introduce you to the kinds of service they have in exaggerated and cheerful voices, or they offer you a discount to visit their karaoke box. They usually wear uniforms with bright colors and are very trustworthy, so that you can decide on a place to visit without having difficulties. Generally they charge you one or two dollars per person, per hour if it's daytime and they show you the way and get a room for you.

All Karaoke boxes are set up in a similar way. The room has some couches, two microphones, remote controls for the air conditioner, karaoke set, menus for snacks and drinks, thick song books on a table, and a big TV with karaoke system just for you and your company. The room also has a telephone that is connected to the reception desk; therefore, you can order some food or drinks from that phone. They will also call you when your time is up.

After you have settled into the room and gotten something to eat or drink, you are all ready to sing. You look up one of the songbooks and choose a song you wish to sing. You can look up the songs in two different ways. One side of the book has the titles of the songs, names of singers and five or six-digit code numbers following them. The other side of the book starts with singers' names, titles and numbers, so that you can look up songs either by the singer's name or title of the song. After you choose a song to sing, enter the code numbers of the song into the remote control by pushing the buttons on it to send information to the karaoke set. Soon your music will start. The remote control also has a section to change the key or tempo of the songs. If you feel the key of the song is too high or low for you, or too fast or slow, you can adjust them as you want. Also, if you want to have harmony, you can. Some karaoke sets even have a voice change system. You can change your voice from a woman's to a man's, and a man's to a woman's. This is very interesting. When you finish singing, you can search for the next song while another person is singing. This is how it goes, but the important thing here is you should listen to other people singing at the same time. Usually people like to have audiences, and you want them to listen to you while you are singing, too. You can feel like a real singer if you have someone to listen to you, and that's what people like when doing karaoke.

Since you will have your own room and there will be no unfamiliar people watching you, you will feel more comfortable singing in a karaoke box than singing in front of many people, like in karaoke bars. You can spend the time in a more relaxed atmosphere, which is more enjoyable. You can sing a duet with your friend if you want, and you can dance if you like, but this doesn't mean that you can do whatever you want or misbehave in the room. There are several rules to protect your personal rights and to ensure that you enjoy yourselves comfortably. You should not go look into other rooms. You can't smoke or drink if you are under twenty. Though there are no specific people who patrol the boxes because they don't want to make their customers feel nervous, it is important to follow these rules for everyone to have a good time.

Once you have experienced karaoke, you might want to go again and again, though some people would not like singing in front of people even if they were friends or family. But in my opinion, you can still have a lot of fun there, even if you don't sing. We make jokes and we talk as if we were at home. I personally like karaoke very much. I like singing and I have so much fun every time I go. I think we are seeking a way to express ourselves to people whom we like, and we want to say, "Listen to me! I am here!" Karaoke allows us to express who we are and what we like. I encourage you to try it once in your life. Let's go sing! It is so exciting. You can be a singer!

- 1. In Japanese, the word "Karaoke" come from "kara" and "oke." What do these word parts mean?**
  - A. sing and together
  - B. empty and orchestra
  - C. sing and alone
  - D. speak and orchestra
  - E. sing and have fun
  
- 2. Which of the following is NOT true?**
  - A. In Japan, there are Karaoke boxes.
  - B. A maximum of two people are allowed in a Karaoke box at one time.
  - C. Strangers cannot see you when you do Karaoke.
  - D. Karaoke relieves daily stress for many people.
  - E. There are many buildings with Karaoke boxes in Japan.
  
- 3. Which of the following is NOT true about Shinjuku in Japan?**
  - A. There are tons of Karaoke boxes there.
  - B. Shinjuku is considered a metropolitan area of Japan.
  - C. Other than Karaoke, there is not much to do in Shinjuku.
  - D. Weekends are the most crowded time to be in Shinjuku.
  - E. Employees of Karaoko boxes will help you find your way.

- 4. What is NOT true about Karaoke staff?**
- A. Dressed in bright colors
  - B. They speak in exaggerated and cheerful voices.
  - C. They want to find as many customers as possible.
  - D. They wear uniforms.
  - E. They must be at least 18 years of age.
- 5. Which is NOT included in a Karaoke box?**
- A. A Karaoke worker to serve you
  - B. Couches or other comfortable furniture
  - C. A telephone connected to the reception desk
  - D. Air conditioning with remote controls
  - E. Microphones to amplify your voice
- 6. What does the writer say is the most important thing to do to enjoy Karaoke?**
- A. Choose many different types of music.
  - B. Change your voice from a woman to a man or vice-versa.
  - C. Listen to others sing so everyone has an audience.
  - D. Change the key of the music.
  - E. Add harmony to the song.
- 7. What does the writer say is the advantage of a Japanese Karaoke box over a Karaoke bar.**
- A. It is cheaper.
  - B. It is more technologically advanced.
  - C. There are no unfamiliar people watching you so you won't feel nervous.
  - D. The food is better.
  - E. The employees are friendlier.

**8. Which of the following is NOT true of Japanese Karaoke boxes?**

- A. Employees will come to be sure you are following the rules of the Karaoke box.
- B. You should not look into others' boxes.
- C. You cannot drink if you are under 20.
- D. You cannot smoke if you are under 20.
- E. Duets are allowed.

**9. How would you describe the writer's attitude toward Karaoke?**

- A. She has not tried it herself so has no attitude about it.
- B. She would like to try it but is too shy.
- C. She often goes, and likes it sometimes and sometimes not.
- D. She feels it is a waste of time.
- E. She thinks it is not only fun, but stress relieving as well.

**10. Which of the following cannot be implied from the article?**

- A. The writer prefers Karaoke boxes to Karaoke bars.
- B. The writer has been to a Karaoke box with friends or family.
- C. The writer has spent time in Shinjuku.
- D. The writer is a good singer.
- E. The writer would probably go to a Karaoke box if asked by her friends.

**C. Write a Paragraph on any ONE of the following topics: (MARKS : 10)**

- 1) The best or worst movie of all time
- 2) Facebook friendships
- 3) Changing gender roles in India
- 4) Uses of disagreeable people
- 5) Sophomore apathy
- 6) On Being Worth Knowing
- 7) A child's secret hiding place
- 8) An experience that showed how appearances can be deceiving
- 9) An account of a difficult decision that you had to make
- 10) An imaginary encounter with a real person

**D. This question tests your knowledge of advanced parts of speech such as “conjunction,” “infinitive,” “participle,” and “gerund.” Many terms tested for here come from E. D. Hirsch’s book *Cultural Literacy*. (MARKS : 10)**

**1. Choose at least one infinitive phrase.**

Mount St. Helens erupted on May 18, 1980. Its slope collapsing, the mountain emitted a cloud of hot rock and gas. In minutes the cloud devastated 500 square kilometers of forests and lakes. Although the effects of the eruption were well documented, its origin is not well understood. To understand the origin of volcanic eruptions, we have to determine how much water the magma contains.

**2. Choose one participial phrase.**

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**3. Choose one coordinating conjunction.**

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**4. Choose at least one dependent clause.**

Mount St. Helens erupted on May 18, 1980. Its slope collapsing, the mountain emitted a cloud of hot rock and gas. In minutes the cloud devastated 500 square kilometers of forests and lakes. Although the effects of the eruption were well documented, its origin is not well understood. To understand the origin of volcanic eruptions, we have to determine how much water the magma contains.

5. **Choose at least one dependent clause.**

Earlier tests on a Boeing 747 revealed that the fuel temperature in the tank could have been high enough to vaporize, allowing a spark to create a fire, but military experts insist that creating an explosion in a fuel tank is difficult.

6. **Choose at least one infinitive phrase.**

Earlier tests on a Boeing 747 revealed that the fuel temperature in the tank could have been high enough to vaporize, allowing a spark to create a fire, but military experts insist that creating an explosion in a fuel tank is difficult.

7. **Choose one participial phrase.**

Earlier tests on a Boeing 747 revealed that the fuel temperature in the tank could have been high enough to vaporize, allowing a spark to create a fire, but military experts insist that creating an explosion in a fuel tank is difficult.

8. **Choose the coordinating conjunction.**

Earlier tests on a Boeing 747 revealed that the fuel temperature in the tank could have been high enough to vaporize, allowing a spark to create a fire, but military experts insist that creating an explosion in a fuel tank is difficult.

9. **Choose the gerundial phrase.**

Earlier tests on a Boeing 747 revealed that the fuel temperature in the tank could have been high enough to vaporize, allowing a spark to create a fire, but military experts insist that creating an explosion in a fuel tank is difficult.

10. **Choose the verb in the passive voice.**

According to the second theory for the explosion, a shoulder-fired missile struck the plane and caused the fuel tank to explode. In this theory, the missile was launched from a boat.



PAPER – I / प्रश्न-पत्र - I

PART – B / खण्ड - ख

हिन्दी भाषा

सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें

Time : 1.5 Hours

कुल समय : डेढ़ घण्टे

Full Marks : 50

पूर्णांक : 50

1. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो विषयों पर दो-दो सौ शब्दों का एक-एक अवतरण लिखिए – (6×2 = 12 अंक)
- अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्ध और खेल
  - लोकतन्त्र की गरिमा और नागरिक कर्तव्य
  - सूचना के अधिकार का सदुपयोग/दुरुपयोग
  - प्राकृतिक आपदा और सुरक्षा प्रबन्धन
  - पर्यावरण सुरक्षा और आर्थिक विकास

2. निम्नलिखित दोनों अवतरणों का संक्षेपण लगभग डेढ़-डेढ़ सौ शब्दों में कीजिए – (6×2 = 12 अंक)

(क). अपने पहले मन्त्रिमण्डल के गठन में कामराज ने राजाजी की पद्धति का इस्तेमाल किया। राजाजी ने कांग्रेस के समर्थन को व्यापक बनाने के लिए कॉमनवील पार्टी को मन्त्रिपरिषद में शामिल किया था। कामराज ने इससे भी आगे बढ़कर काम किया। उन्होंने तमिलनाडु टायलर्स पार्टी के नेता एस. रामास्वामी पाडयाची को अपने कैबिनेट में शामिल किया। टी. एन. टी. का सहयोग प्राप्त करना एक चालाकी भरा कदम था, क्योंकि दक्षिणी और उत्तरी अरकोट जिले में इस पार्टी की मजबूत पकड़ थी।

सभी तमिल अखबारों ने नए मन्त्रिपरिषद का स्वागत किया। अंग्रेजी दैनिक अखबारों में 'इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस' ने इसकी खुलकर तारीफ की। इसने लिखा कि इस अनुभवी कांग्रेस कार्यकर्ता का नेतृत्व कांग्रेस विधायक दल के विभिन्न गुटों तथा संसदीय अंग एवं संगठन के बीच मैत्रीपूर्ण सम्बन्ध की सम्भावना से भरपूर है। नए कैबिनेट की तारीफ प्रमाणित प्रतिभा वाली टीम के रूप में करते हुए एक्सप्रेस ने लिखा कि 'मुख्यमन्त्री जनता से तो लगातार सम्पर्क बनाए ही रखेंगे, साथ ही कार्यकुशल प्रशासन के बल पर आर्थिक प्रगति को भी बढ़ावा देंगे।' 'दि मेल' ने गम्भीर आलोचनात्मक रुख अख्तियार करते हुए शंका व्यक्त की कि जिन नई पार्टियों ने कांग्रेस के साथ गठबन्धन बनाया है वे लम्बे समय तक इनके साथ शायद ही रहेंगी। इसने 'प्रान्त की राजनीति पर अत्यधिक केन्द्रीय नियन्त्रण' पर भी चिन्ता जाहिर की। इसका अनुमान था कि कुमारस्वामी राजा की तरह कामराज भी 'विधानसभा के कम बोलने वाले सदस्यों में शुमार होंगे।' सम्पादकीय का बस यही हिस्सा आगे चलकर सच साबित हुआ। कामराज के पार्टी नेता चुने जाने के बाद हिन्दू ने टिप्पणी की थी कि 'राजाजी का उत्तराधिकारी बनना इतना आसान नहीं होगा। श्री कामराज नाडार एक अनुभवी राजनीतिज्ञ हैं जिन्हें अपनी सीमाओं का विवेकपूर्ण ज्ञान है और उन्होंने अब तक सत्ता की बजाय प्रभाव को बेहतर समझा है ... उन्हें मन्त्री पद का कोई अनुभव नहीं है। इसका दायित्व स्वयं श्री नाडार और उनकी पार्टी पर है कि वह इस बात का निर्णय करे कि यदि यह फैसला किया जाता है कि वे स्वयं मुख्यमन्त्री का पद सँभालेंगे तो ये बातें इसमें किसी अवरोध का काम नहीं करेंगी।' हिन्दू ने मन्त्रिपरिषद के बारे में कोई सम्पादकीय नहीं लिखा।

निश्चय ही कामराज एक तेज-तर्रार, व्यावहारिक दृष्टि वाले समर्पित नेता थे जो जनता की नब्ज जानते थे और जिनका पार्टी संगठन पर पूर्ण नियन्त्रण था। लेकिन इसके अलावा भी कामराज की सफलता के पीछे कई कारण थे। मन्त्रिपरिषद में उनके सहयोगी खासकर भक्तवत्सलम, सुब्रमण्यम तथा शेटी अनुभवी विधायक एवं प्रशासक थे। इसके अलावा मद्रास में उस वक्त वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों का एक अच्छा समूह मौजूद था जिनके पास अनुभव के साथ-साथ दक्षता और समर्पण की भावना थी।

(ख). तमिलनाडु में अब हिन्दी-प्रचार का बड़ा केन्द्र है। दक्षिण भारत हिन्दी-प्रचार सभा की स्थापना के पूर्व भी वहाँ हिन्दी समर्थक बहुत थे।

इधर तमिल और हिन्दी में आदान-प्रदान काफी हुआ है। *कामायनी*, *आँसू*, *कुरुक्षेत्र* आदि काव्यों का तमिल पद्यानुवाद एक पत्रिका में कई वर्ष पूर्व छपा। प्रेमचन्द के *सेवासदन* का अनुवाद तमिल में उपलब्ध है। उस पर एक फिल्म भी तमिल में बनी है। इसी प्रकार सुब्रह्मण्य भारती की कविताओं के कई अनुवाद हिन्दी में निकले हैं। महाकवि कम्ब की रामायण का पूरा गद्यानुवाद बिहार की राष्ट्रभाषा परिषद ने प्रकाशित किया है। तमिल के वैष्णव कवि आलवारों की कृतियों के भी अनुवाद हिन्दी में आ रहे हैं। बंगला के महाकवि भारत चन्द्र रायगुणाकर ने हिन्दी में भी कविताएँ लिखी थीं। उन्नीसवीं सदी के बंगाल में जो नवजागरण प्रारम्भ हुआ, उसका प्रभाव महापुरुषों की भाषा-नीति पर भी पड़ा। राष्ट्रीयता-बोध के कारण हिन्दी या हिन्दुस्तानी भाषा के प्रति सारे विद्वान आकृष्ट हुए, वे सभी संस्कृतनिष्ठ हिन्दी के पक्षपाती थे।

लोग कहते आए हैं कि हिन्दी केवल हिन्दी भाषी प्रान्तों की भाषा है। सवाल है कि क्या एक भी उर्दू भाषी या पंजाबी भाषी ऐसा है, जो साधारण हिन्दी नहीं समझता हो? बहुत-से उर्दू या पंजाबी भाषी लोग अहिन्दी प्रान्तों में भी रहते हैं और वे भी हिन्दी बखूबी समझते हैं और बोल लेते हैं। सारा पारसी समाज हिन्दी समझता है और उत्तर भारत में जितने भी ईसाई हैं, वे हिन्दी समझते भी हैं और बोलते भी हैं। गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र की अधिकांश जनता हिन्दी समझती है। उड़ीसा और कलकत्ते का समाज हिन्दी समझ लेता है। असम में भी चाय-बगानों में हिन्दी समझी जाती है। इस विशाल जन-समुदाय के साथ अहिन्दी भाषी प्रदेशों के उन लोगों को जोड़ दीजिए, जिन्होंने हिन्दी-प्रचारिणी संस्थाओं से हिन्दी या हिंदुस्तानी की कोई परीक्षा पास की है। फिर यह कल्पना आसान हो जाएगी और कि सारे भारतवर्ष में हिन्दी समझने वालों की संख्या सत्तर प्रतिशत से कम नहीं है। यह आंकड़ा लोगों को स्फीत भले लगे, पर वह स्फीत है नहीं, इसका प्रमाण मेरे पास है। भारत सरकार, जो डाकुमेण्ट्री फिल्में बनाती है, वे फिल्में कई भाषाओं में बनाई जाती हैं। मगर सरकारी दफ्तर ने हिसाब लगा कर देखा है कि जनता को दिखाई जाने वाली डाकुमेण्ट्री फिल्मों में से पैसठ प्रतिशत फिल्में हिन्दी की होती हैं। कारण यह है कि देश में उद्योगों के केन्द्र बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, और जहाँ-जहाँ ऐसे केन्द्र बनते हैं, वहाँ-वहाँ अनेक भाषाएँ बोलने वाले लोग एकत्र हो जाते हैं और उनके बीच की अन्तःप्रान्तीय भाषा आप से आप हिन्दी हो जाती है और नाटकों, फिल्मों, सभा-सम्मेलनों और उत्सव-समारोहों में हिन्दी के प्रयोग से ही उन्हें सबसे अधिक सुविधा होती है।

3. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के जवाब दीजिए-

(6×3 = 18 अंक)

(क). वाक्य-प्रयोग द्वारा निम्नलिखित शब्दों के लिंग-निर्णय कीजिए -

सिन्दूर, किताब, पानी, गंगा, ब्रह्मपुत्र, घटा

(ख). निम्नलिखित शब्दों के बहुवचन बनाइए -

चिड़िया, बन्दूक, मछली, कपड़ा, पानी, चिट्ठी

(ग). दिए गए विकल्प से उचित शब्द चुनकर रिक्त स्थान को भरिए -

- राम ने एक बिल्ली .....। (पकड़ा/पकड़े/पकड़ी)
- संस्कृति के चार अध्याय के रचनाकार..... हैं। (प्रेमचन्द/जयशंकर प्रसाद/रामधारी सिंह दिनकर)
- कर्त्ता के ने चिह्न का प्रयोग ..... क्रिया वाले वाक्य में होता है। (अकर्मक/सकर्मक/संदिग्ध)
- नीलाम्बर पद में ..... समास है। (तत्पुरुष/द्विगु/बहुव्रीहि)
- आचार-विचार में ..... समास है। (कर्मधारय/द्वन्द्व/अव्ययीभाव)
- 'चिड़िया डाल बैठी है' वाक्य में 'डाल' .... कारक है। (करण/अपादान/अधिकरण)

4. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं चार के जवाब दीजिए -

(4×2 = 8 अंक)

क. 'हजार भुजाओं वाले' के लिए एक शब्द लिखिए।

काव्य की तीन प्रमुख विधाओं के नाम लिखिए।

ख. इन शब्दों के सही रूप लिखिए - कृप्या, आर्शिवाद, महत्व, गुरुत्व।

ग. सूर्य और नदी शब्द के दो-दो पर्याय लिखिए।

घ. ऐसी नदी का नाम लिखिए जो पुलिंग हो।

ङ. अनुवाद कार्य हेतु दो सहायक उपस्करों के नाम लिखिए।

च. चार कोशों के नाम लिखिए।

PAPER – II  
**TRANSLATION**

**Time: 2 Hours**

**Full Marks: 120**

**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**

**Q. 1. Translate the following passage into Hindi: (MARKS : 30)**

Nations are built by the imagination and untiring enthusiastic efforts of generations. One generation transfers the fruits of its toil to another, which then takes forward the mission. The coming generation also has its dreams and aspirations for the nation's future. It, therefore, adds something from its side to the national vision which the next generation strives hard to accomplish. This process goes on and the nation climbs steps of glory and gains higher strength. Any organization, society, or even a nation without a vision is like a ship cruising on the high seas without any aim or direction. It is the clarity of national vision which constantly drives the people towards the goal. Our glorious generation of freedom fighters, led by Mahatma Gandhi and many others, set for the nation a vision of free India. This was the first mission, set by the people for the nation that went deep into the mind and hearts of the masses. It soon became the great inspiring and driving force for the people to collectively plunge into the struggle for freedom movement. The unified dedicated efforts of the people from every walk of life won freedom for the country. The next generation has put India strongly on the path of economic, agricultural and technological advancement. But India has stood long in the line of developing nations. Let us, collectively, lay down the second national vision of Developed India. This will lead to the major transformation of our national economy to make it one of the largest economies in the world.

**Q. 2. Translate the following passage into English: (MARKS : 30)**

जैसे - जैसे समय बदलता है हमारे जीने के तौर - तरीके में भी अंतर आने लगता है। बेहतर यही है की हम भी खुद को इस बदलते समय के अनुसार बदलते चलें। एक समय था जब कथक नृत्य में पुरुषों का ही ज्यादा बोलबाला था। अधिकांश गुरु पुरुष हुआ करते थे और शिष्य भी अधिकतर लड़के ही होते थे। वहीं अब कथक में लड़कियों का ज्यादा बोलबाला हो गया है। पहले समाज में शिक्षा का प्रचार-प्रसार अधिक नहीं था। आज़ादी के बाद ही मुख्य रूप से स्कूल जाकर शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का चलन ज्यादा तेजी से बढ़ा। एक वातावरण बना, जहाँ बच्चों ने स्कूल जाकर शिक्षा प्राप्त करना शुरू किया। अधिकांश लड़कियां स्कूली शिक्षा के बाद घर पर ही रहती थीं। केवल पढ़े-लिखे परिवारों की लड़कियां ही आगे की शिक्षा ले पाती थीं। संगीत व नृत्य के क्षेत्र में तो और भी कम लड़कियां थीं। बदलती सोच के साथ धीरे-धीरे लड़कियां भी संगीत व नृत्य के क्षेत्र में अधिक संख्या में आने लगीं। अब समय बहुत तेजी से बदल रहा है। लड़का हो या लड़की दोनों को माता-पिता पढ़ाई का मौका दे रहे हैं। साथ ही माता-पिता यह भी चाहते हैं की उनके बच्चे अपने शौक चाहे वह संगीत हो, नृत्य या कोई अन्य रुचि उसे पूरा करें।

**Q. 3. Give the appropriate parliamentary term in English for each of the following: (MARKS : 1×10 = 10)**

- a) Termination of a sitting of the House without any definite date fixed for the next sitting.
- b) A procedure whereby a Member calls the attention of a Minister to a matter of urgent public importance, the Minister makes a brief statement thereon and thereafter the Members seek clarifications.
- c) Passing between the member addressing the House and the Chair which is considered breach of Parliamentary etiquette.
- d) The first speech in the House of a member after his election/nomination to the Rajya Sabha.

- e) A formal motion moved in the House, expressing its gratitude to the President for the Address delivered by him/her under article 87(1) of the Constitution to both Houses of Parliament assembled together.
- f) The termination of a session of Rajya Sabha by an order made by the President under article 85(2)(a) of the Constitution.
- g) Committee constituted by election by the House or nomination by the Chairman every year or from time to time which are permanent in nature.
- h) An official communication issued by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha under the orders of the President to the Members of Rajya Sabha informing them of the place, date and time of the commencement of a session of Rajya Sabha.
- l) A Question asked by any member when called by the Chairman for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given during the question hour.
- j) A Bill passed by both Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President.

**Q. 4. A. Give the Hindi Equivalent of each of the following: (MARKS : 1×10 = 10)**

- |                   |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Sine qua non   | f) Suo moto           |
| b) Modus operandi | g) ad valorem         |
| c) Prima facie    | h) Respondentia       |
| d) Habeas corpus  | l) Bone of contention |
| e) Consortium     | j) Ultra vires        |

**Q. 4. B. Give the appropriate English Equivalent of each of the following expressions commonly used in Parliamentary debates and discussions: (MARKS : 1×10 = 10)**

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| a) क्षतिपूर्ति        | f) सभा पटल          |
| b) धारणीयता           | g) विधिशास्त्र      |
| c) विलंबकारी प्रस्ताव | h) संचयी लाभांश     |
| d) विशेषाधिकार हनन    | l) संविदा का विखंडन |
| e) त्रिशंकु संसद      | j) अधिकार पृच्छा    |

**Q. 5. A. Write one word expression in Hindi for each of the following group of words: (MARKS : 1×5 = 5)**

- a) जिसके पास कुछ भी न हो
- b) आवश्यकता से अधिक धन का ग्रहण न करना
- c) दूसरों के लिए अपने सुखों का त्याग
- d) अधिक समय तक जीने की इच्छा
- e) दुष्ट उद्देश्य से की जाने वाली मंत्रणा या साजिश

**Q. 5. B. Give the antonyms of the following in Hindi: (MARKS : 1×5 = 5)**

- a) समष्टि
- b) अभिसरण
- c) मंथर
- d) स्थावर
- e) ऐहिक

**Q. 6. A. Rewrite the following sentences as directed: (MARKS : 2×5 = 10)**

- a) The University has announced a new fee structure. (Change it into passive voice)
- b) He said to her, "Get me a glass of milk." (Change it into indirect speech)
- c) Hari met Santosh at the airport. (Change the sentence into a Wh - question)
- d) If you visit your father, we will help you. ( Use 'Unless' in place of 'If')
- e) He told me that I should start the work. (Use 'to-infinitive' for the underlined words)

**Q. 6. B. Rewrite the following sentences in Hindi after correcting the errors: (Marks : 1×10 = 10)**

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| a) भट्ठी में इंधन नहीं था।        | f) लुटेरे आये और हमारे पशु उठाकर ले गये।               |
| b) वह सीधा-साधा आदमी है।          | g) उसने राधा की मटकी तोड़ दी।                          |
| c) वहां भारी भीड़ एकत्रित हो गयी। | h) गार्गी एक विद्वान महिला थी।                         |
| d) वह सारा दिन कम्बल पहने रहा।    | i) लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की मृत्यु बहुत ही दुःखपूर्ण थी। |
| e) वह आटा गूथ रही है।             | j) उसे तत्कालिक सहायता चाहिए।                          |