

ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEST

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

NOTE: Answer all the questions

1. Read the narrative given below and based on your understanding of it, answer the questions that follow in about 150 words each:  $5 \times 4 = 20$

He was a naughty little boy, full of life, bubbling with great energy and enthusiasm. He was almost watching it every day: the moment he opened the windows of his playroom, two chirping sparrows would fly into his room and quietly place between the cross-beams of the roof, a stray straw they held in their beaks and fly out to get some more. "What are you guys doing?" unable to withhold his curiosity, asked the little boy. "We are building a house," replied the female bird, coyly. Correcting her immediately, the male bird said, "Not a house actually; we are building a small nest". The male bird was anxious that the boy might feel offended by the birds' building their house within his. What if he drove them away by complaining against them to his parents! Intuitively sensing their fear, the boy assured the birds: "don't you worry; I am not so mean to push you out; but let me ask you something, if you don't mind". By now, the sparrows had sensed that he was a good boy, so they encouraged his speaking. "Why do you need to make an extra nest, while you can easily stay with me, here, in this big room; we can all play together and have great fun". It was not an easy question for the sparrows to answer; they looked at each other for a while, silently and kept quiet, unable to decide what to say. After a while, the male bird turned towards his wife and looked at her slightly bulged belly. Her face turning red, the female sparrow spoke slowly... "We are expecting a small baby; and he'd like to stay in our nest". Soon, the boy realized that he is still a kid speaking with a pair of adult sparrows. The birds were privy to many of those experiences of the grown-ups that he had not yet seen and felt. But he felt all the more warm and kind towards the birds, and with genuine respect spoke intensely: "I like you a lot, you are my little friends; my father is a big contractor, I'll ask him to build a small house for you, just next to my room; your baby might really like it." The sparrows were overwhelmed with the kind offer of the small boy. For a while, they did not know how to react. Gathering themselves, they said: "thank you, but please don't mistake us; we must work hard for what we need and should not accept anything that comes easily to us. The small nest that we are planning to build is dear to us and our baby". The boy did not feel bad; neither did he drive the birds away. He went on watching them, silently, but nonchalantly.

One fine day, the nest was ready and the mother sparrow laid the eggs. The little boy was surprised to find that unlike these sparrows, their little ones were just oval shaped, white, immovable objects! Unimpressed, he spoke to the eggs: "Your parents are foolish and poor; at least you must learn to live well". He spoke with the eggs of his new dolls, colourful toys. As if indifferent, the eggs did not respond to what the boy spoke. He complained to his parents of the indifference of the eggs; they patted his cheeks, but did not do anything further. The boy was livid with the sparrows, eggs and his parents and did not speak with them for a couple of days. But, one day, unable to contain his curiosity, when the boy came to see the birds and the eggs, they had disappeared! Except the nest, there was no trace of the birds and their babies. Sulking, the boy waited for a few days with a hope that they would come back; but they never came back. He was very upset, felt sad and lonely. This episode left him a bit dry and



desolate. He picked up the nest and holding it close to his eyes, turned it upside down. It looked very ordinary; he gathered some stray sticks and straw and tried to build a nest, but could not, even after several attempts. He was totally depressed and disappointed. And as he grew, his disappointment turned into admiration and respect for all the birds and animals around him. Whenever, he saw these birds chirping, flying freely and gliding happily in the sky, he thought of their insecure life, poverty and freedom; and his heart would be filled with great wonder towards these small creatures of huge self-respect! (741 words).

- a. What picture of the little boy do you get from the reading the narrative?
  - b. Why do you think the sparrows refused to accept the help of the little boy in getting their nest constructed?
  - c. Why was the boy livid with the sparrows?
  - d. Trace how the boy's initial curiosity about the sparrows turns later into a deep sense of wonder towards life of birds in general.
2. Write a paragraph on any two of the following in about 150 words each: **2x5=10**
- a. Demonetization and Digital India Drive
  - b. Women's Empowerment and Social Development
  - c. Creative Freedom and Responsibility
  - d. Make in India Initiative
3. Write an essay on any one of the following in not more than 300 words: **1x10=10**
- a. Recent Debates on Nationalism in India
  - b. Impact of Globalization on the Indian Market
  - c. Indian Literature and Culture
4. Write an official letter to the District Commissioner of your area, complaining about the deplorable condition of the roads in your village and how such poor transport-infrastructure is seriously affecting the lives of your people: **1x10=10**
5. (a) Match the phrases in the first column with the closest meanings given in the second column; (b) using the ten phrases given in the first column, write a short narrative in about 150 words: **20 (10+10)**

1. hand in	a. Continue at the same rate
2. get away with	b. Reach the same level
3. keep up with	c. Submit
4. end up	d. To stop being a part of something
5. fall behind	e. Suggest or state the case for something
6. drop out	f. Think about something that happened in the past
7. look back on	g. Quit a class, school, university etc.
8. put forward	h. To fail to keep up a pace
9. catch up with	i. Do something without being noticed or punished
10. pull out of	j. to become eventually; turn out to be

6. Read the interesting passage given below and in your own words, write a precis of it in not more than 130 words: **1x10=10**

It is wrong to believe that science has totally eclipsed literature with its inspiring zeal. That literature plays a subordinate role to science is equally untrue. Nevertheless, it is undeniable that science has comparatively a wider range for its impact on the physical world than literature. But that does not mean that literature has been subsumed in the realm of science to the extent that it loses its distinct individuality. The reality is that both literature and science can co-exist peacefully without the one overshadowing the other. Those who think that science has pushed literature to a limbo, thus reducing it to a non-entity seem to be illogical in the comparisons of their respective merits. Many think that products of science are of greater material value than those products of literature, which make an emotional appeal, e.g., a bridge is of greater use to the public than a poem could be. However, they are absolutely wrong. One should not ignore the importance of a poem, which will continue to appeal to human mind and heart for time to come. Human history is witness to literature influencing the growth of science and also science playing a role in strengthening literature. For instance, the novels of Tolstoy, the poetry of the Mahabharata and the Ramayana, the plays written by the Sophocles, Kalidasa and Shakespeare have opened up new frontiers in understanding the human mind. It is equally indisputable that scientific theories such as the ones propounded by scientists such as Newton, Copernicus and Einstein are not without their philosophical import on the growth of literature. Man's emotional attitudes to life and vicissitudes of his fortune are colored not only by his inherited instincts and faith in his fate but also by his hope in point of longevity of life and betterment of future prospects. Oriented by a scientific theory, they give a colour to literature. Literature feeds the emotional and imaginative hunger of human beings; from this perspective, it should be clear that science can never oust literature but enrich it by its impact on human life. Science can provide amenities of life for human comfort but fails to lend or impart spiritual pleasure to humanity. The delight that literature instills in people far transcends the comforts which science provides. Hence, without any doubt, we can safely say that in order for a society to flourish, it needs both science and literature. (400 words)



**Paper: Library Methods & Techniques**

**Instructions:** (i) Attempts any five questions.  
(ii) All questions carry equal marks.

Time: 3 hours

Total Marks: 100

- Q.1 Online access to information promotes fulfillment of 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Law of Library Science. Discuss.
- Q.2 Explain the concept of 'Ontology'. Compare it with a thesaurus.
- Q.3 Differentiate between Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sources of information with suitable examples
- Q.4 Differentiate Idea plane, Verbal plane and Notational plane with suitable examples.
- Q.5 What do you understand by the concept of Six Sigma? Explain how it can be best implemented in libraries.
- Q.6 'Marketing of Information Services has become essential today for Libraries.' Discuss the statement in the light of the Information Age.
- Q.7 Describe in detail UNESCO'S role in assisting member states to promote access to information.
- Q.8 Write short notes on the following:
- (a) Open Source Software
  - (b) Criteria for evaluation of Web resources
  - (c) Library Automation
  - (d) Bibliographic Standards

पेपर: पुस्तकालय तरीके और तकनीक

निर्देश: (i) किसी भी पांच प्रश्नों का प्रयास करें।

(ii) सभी प्रश्नको समान अंक हैं।

समय: 3 घंटे

कुल अंक: 100

- प्र. १ 'सूचना कि ऑनलाइन पहुंच, पुस्तकालय विज्ञान के तृतीय एवं चतुर्थ नियम के पालन को बढ़ावा देती है।' विवेचना कीजिये।
- प्र. २ 'सत्तामीमंसा' (ओण्टोलॉजी) की अवधारणा से आप क्या समझते हैं? थीसॉरस की अवधारणा के साथ इसकी तुलना करें।
- प्र. ३ सूचना के प्राथमिक, द्वितीयक और तृतीयक स्रोतों के बीच भेद उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित करें।
- प्र. ४ विचार योजना, मौखिक और स्वरलिपी-विषयक योजना के बीच उदाहरणों सहित अंतर कीजिये।
- प्र. ५ 'सिक्स सिग्मा' की अवधारणा से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसे किस प्रकार पुस्तकालयों में उत्तम ढंग से क्रियान्वित किया जा सकता है, स्पष्ट करें।
- प्र. ६ पुस्तकालयों के लिये सूचना सेवाओं का विपणन आज अनिवार्य बन गया है। सूचना युग के प्रकाश में इस कथन की विवेचना करें।
- प्र. ७ सूचना प्राप्ति को बढ़ाने के लिये सदस्य राज्यों की मदद करने हेतु युनेस्को की भूमिका का विस्तार से वर्णन करें।
- प्र. ८ निम्नलिखित में संक्षेप में नोट लिखें:
- (अ) ओपन सोर्स सॉफ्टवेयर
  - (ब) वेब संसाधनों के मूल्यांकन के लिए मानदंड
  - (क) पुस्तकालय स्वचालन (ऑटोमेशन)
  - (ड) ग्रंथसूची के प्रमाणक