

PAPER—III : ENGLISH

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 200

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- (i) Candidates should attempt ALL questions. All answers must be written only in English.
- (ii) Marks carried by each question are indicated against each.
- (iii) Answer to the précis question is to be attempted only on the special précis sheet(s) provided; else it shall not be evaluated.
- (iv) All sub-parts of a question attempted must be answered contiguously. That is, before attempting a fresh question, all sub-parts of the previous question that are to be attempted must be answered.
- (v) Any pages left blank in the answer-book must be crossed out clearly. Written matter following blank pages may not be evaluated.

1. Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow each passage. Answers should be in your own words and should be on the basis of what each passage states or implies : $25 \times 2 = 50$

Passage—A

“A marriage is not when the ‘perfect couple’ comes together. It is when an imperfect couple learns to enjoy their differences.”

1. The above quote contains a quintessential truth : no marriage is perfect, and each couple has to take proactive efforts in order to have harmony between themselves. If one of the spouses has a low self-esteem, it can reflect on the marriage in a number of ways : the spouse may perceive the marriage as an unequal match, may feel unworthy of the partner's love. And, consequently, put up with the partner's undesirable behaviour. Over time, this creates a sense of dissonance in the marriage and builds mistrust and resentment. Increasing your self-esteem cannot happen overnight. It requires concerted effort. It will also require the support of your spouse and other family members. Start appreciating the good traits in yourself. Learn to look at situations objectively rather than simply assume that everything is your mistake. Try and be assertive when you feel something is not really your fault.

The inability to confide can be a source of major discord in a marriage. A marriage is considered the most intimate of relationships, and if you feel unable to open up and confide to your spouse, it will not only leave you feeling incomplete, it will create resentment, dissatisfaction and frustration in the spouse. Do ask yourself

why you are not able to confide. Is it a personality trait? Is there something about your spouse that stops you from confiding? Clarify in your mind the reason for your reticence and try to tackle it head-on.

All marriages go through crises. It is how the couple responds to those crises that is crucial. A couple might get along very well with each other. But if they cannot cope with a crisis in a mature manner, as a team, the very structure of the marriage gets weakened. True, crises like death in the family, infertility, financial disaster can be immense personal challenges to an individual and call for tremendous coping strategies. But if you attempt to deal with crises together, you will realise that coping becomes far more bearable and you can derive from each other's strengths. Conflicts happen in every marriage. But some couples are unable to deal with them in a mature and reasonable manner. As a result, minor irritants get highlighted and small problems are blown into large ones. Conflict thus escalates and goes beyond the coping resources of the couple. To avoid such a scenario, a couple must always remain vigilant as to whether the conflict is getting out of hand.

It is alright to have disagreements and fights, as long as you are eventually able to resolve the deadlock. But if you find that you are getting into a situation where neither of you is willing nor able to back out, it is important to take time out. Decide to come back to the point of conflict after giving it some respite. And, perhaps, you will have a different perspective. Talk out your disagreements. And, in some situations, agree to disagree while finding a compromise solution.

Sharing—this aspect is usually experienced by women, many of whom feel that husbands do not contribute to sharing the home responsibilities as much as they should. This leads to feelings of being taken for granted, feeling stressed out in an attempt to balance home and work. This is expressed through caustic comments, nagging and irritability, which gives rise to more difficult problems. Women need to have a clear and frank discussion with their husbands regarding sharing of household responsibilities.

- (a) Why do wives often comment sarcastically about their husbands' jobs and get irritated over it everyday?
- (b) What kind of crises should a husband and wife try to deal with jointly?

- (c) How can intimacy between a husband and wife be maintained?
- (d) Which situation starts off a feeling of conflict in the marriage and creates suspicion and bitterness?
- (e) What should a couple do to resolve unresolved deadlocks? 5×5=25

Passage—B

In the seventeenth century, the brilliant work of Sir Isaac Newton gave rise to another issue that would strain the relationship between science and religion. Newton was able to model the behaviour of celestial bodies (including the earth, moon, and the sun) through mechanical means by positing that one force, the force of gravity, was responsible for terrestrial phenomena, such as the falling of heavy bodies to the earth, as well as celestial phenomena, such as the earth's orbit around the sun. Through his clever combination of observation and mathematical modelling, he also formulated his three famous laws of motion : (1) that a body at rest will stay at rest, and a body at motion will continue in uniform motion, unless acted on by an external force; (2) that a force of strength F applied to a body of mass m results in an acceleration of a ; and (3) that every action is paired with an equal and opposite reaction.

The result of this comprehensive and powerful work was the ability to account for nearly all natural phenomena from a few carefully stated physical principles. Even though Newton frequently referred to the activity of God in nature (for example, that God might be directly responsible for gravitational attraction in the absence of a materially mediated force, or that the smallest particles of matter were made to be indestructible by God so that nature would have a constant character through time), there was nothing in his system of nature that required God, or any intelligent agent at all. The properties of matter in motion seemed sufficient to explain the behaviour of natural objects. His was an apparently complete system and thoroughly naturalistic system.

Interestingly, this led to two diametrically opposed inferences. On the one hand, many people saw the success of Newton as an argument for atheism. If God is not needed to explain the behaviour of the world, and if the cosmos, like a giant clock, operates on mechanical principles alone, then one has no reason to suppose that God even exists. There are no explanatory gaps left for God to fill. Newton himself would have rejected this. He considered God to have a vital role in

setting up the initial conditions for the universe. Not all of his followers agreed. Napoleon Bonaparte invited the great physicist and mathematician Pierre-Simon Laplace to give him a lesson on the history and origin of the cosmos, the nebular hypothesis of the origin of the planets and stars, and other current scientific speculations. After explaining all these things in purely mechanistic terms to Napoleon, Laplace was asked why he had made no mention of God in his account. "Sir," Laplace quipped, "I have no need of that hypothesis."

Others saw the success of Newton's work, and the picture he gave of the universe as an enormous machine, as a strong argument for theism. This was Newton's own conclusion as well. It was just this image of the cosmos as a well-constructed machine that prompted William Paley to give his famous watch analogy. Paley argued that one would not suppose that a fine watch found in the forest was the result of chance, but would infer that there must have been a watchmaker. In the same way, Paley said the existence of a finely crafted universe compels us to believe that the universe must have been designed as well. For Paley, the complexity of the world spoke in favour of God's existence, not

against it. The world could have been chaotic, but it is not : it is lawlike, consistent in its behaviour, and well-adjusted to support the needs of life.

- (a) State the position held by Newton about the conflict between religion and science, as you understand it from the passage.
- (b) What did Newton mean by a naturalistic system?
- (c) How did Paley infer that Newton believed in God?
- (d) Explain briefly why Pierre-Simon Laplace, though a follower of Newton, was an atheist.
- (e) What flaws can you find in the atheists' argument that Newton's theory is a proof that God does not exist? 5×5=25

2. Attempt a précis of the passage given below in your own words, reducing it to about a third of the present length, and assign a 'short appropriate title. The précis must be written only on the special précis sheet(s) provided in the examination hall. If your answer exceeds or falls short of the one-third length by more than 10%, appropriate penalty will be applied :

50

[**Note** : Please remember to fasten your précis sheet(s) securely to your answer-book(s)]

Words spelled with more letters on the right of the keyboard are associated with more

positive emotions than words spelled with more letters on the left, according to new research by cognitive scientists. Their work shows, for the first time, that there is a link between the meaning of words and the way they are typed—a relationship they call the QWERTY effect. In the past, language was only spoken and therefore, only subject to the constraints on answering and speaking. Now that language is frequently produced by the fingers—typing and texting—it is filtered through the keyboard, i.e., through QWERTY. As people develop new technologies for producing language, these technologies shape the language they are designed to produce. This new study shows that widespread typing introduces a new mechanism by which changes in the meaning of words can arise.

Some words are spelled with more letters on the right side of the keyboard, others with more letters on the left. In a series of three experiments, the researchers investigated whether differences in the way words are typed correspond to differences in their meanings. They found that the meanings of words in English, Dutch and Spanish were related to the way people typed them on the QWERTY keyboard. Overall, words with more right-side letters were rated more positive in

meaning than words with more left-side letters. Why should the positions of the keys matter? The authors suggest that because there are more letters on the left of the keyboard midline than on the right, letters on the right might be easier to type, which could lead to positive feelings. In other words, when people type words composed of more right-side letters, they have more positive feelings, and when they type words composed of more left-side letters, they have more negative feelings.

Linguists have long believed that the meanings of words are independent of their forms, an idea known as the 'arbitrariness of the sign'. But the QWERTY effect suggests the written forms of words can influence their meanings, challenging this traditional view. Should parents stick to the positive side of their keyboards when picking baby names—Molly instead of Sara? Jimmy instead of Fred? (366 words)

3. Answer the following questions as per the instructions given under the individual sub-sections :

50

(a) Each pair given below consists of a related Adjective and Adverb. Make a corresponding pair of sentences for each, bringing out the meaning of each word appropriately : (1×2)×5=10

(i) high—highly

(ii) beautiful—beautifully

(iii) superb—superbly

(iv) clean—cleanly

(v) fast—fast

- (b) Fill up the blanks in the given passage with appropriate words from the list at the end. Three extra words have been provided to test your capacity for understanding : 1×5=5

Vimala is ——. She is twenty-three years old. She is a ——. She — in a famous educational institution. She — in Chennai with her husband, Sathyam. — is a journalist working for a popular newspaper.

[Indian, new, lives, lived, teacher, married, works, Sathyam]

- (c) Choose the appropriate idioms from the list and fill up the blanks in the following sentences. Two extra idioms have been added to test your understanding : 1×5=5

[recruit for, over the moon, red hat, red herring, red tape, red line, red corner]

(i) Interpol finally issued a — notice for the wanted international criminal.

(ii) My appeal for promotion has been held up due to —.

(iii) The police were following a — for some time, but now they are on the right track.

(iv) The assistant asked the manager how many persons he could — the project.

(v) The young movie star was — when she received an offer from a famous movie producer.

(d) Select the best answer that fills in each blank below from the alternatives provided in each case : $1 \times 10 = 10$

(i) The secretary requests that someone — the data by fax today.

(sent ; sends ; to send ; send)

(ii) Who is —, Gopu or Ravi?
(tallest ; taller ; the tallest ; tall)

(iii) The cricket match will begin — fifteen minutes.

(in ; on ; with ; about)

(iv) The movie was — as the book.
(as good ; as ; as good as ; good)

(v) The girl has only a — Diwali cards to write.

(few ; fewer ; less ; little)

- (vi) Each of the Olympic athletes —
for months now.
(were training ; been training ;
have been training ; has been
training)
- (vii) When Ram completes his studies
in JNU next July, he — a student
there for five years.
(had been ; have been ; may be ;
will have been)
- (viii) The software company will upgrade
— computer information system
next month.
(its ; it's ; their ; theirs)
- (ix) Mr. Guru — rather not invest his
hard-earned money in the stock
market.
(could ; would ; must ; has to)
- (x) Meera likes apples, — she does
not like oranges.
(so ; for ; but ; or)
- (e) Use the correct form of the relevant
Past Tense—Simple Past or Past
Continuous—in the following
sentences : 2×5=10
- (i) Mohan — (miss) the train
because he — (talk) with his
friends.
- (ii) The thieves — (come) into the
house while the owner — (sleep).
- (iii) When the postman — (arrive),
my father — (have) a shower.

(iv) The children — (plant) a tree
when their mother — (call) them.

(v) Vijay — (go) to the doctor two
days ago, because he — (have) a
terrible headache.

(f) Make complete sentences by taking
each phrase from Column—A below and
adding to it the appropriate phrase from
Column—B : 1×5=5

Column—A

Column—B

- | | |
|---|--|
| (i) If my nephew had
time | it would be cheaper. |
| (ii) If the girls spend too
much of time on the
beach | she should never eat
at the Ganga café. |
| (iii) If Nimmy relishes
South Indian food | he would be very
happy to visit me. |
| (iv) If you travelled by
bus | I would send you a
New Year card. |
| (v) If I had your postal
address | they will get rashes
all over their skin. |

(g) Rewrite the following sentences in
reported speech, changing pronouns
and expressions of time and place
where necessary : 1×5=5

(i) The teacher said, "Salim, bring me
all the answer scripts."

(ii) Babu said, "I will do my homework
this evening."

- (iii) James asked, "Who will carry the parcels with me to post office?"
- (iv) The child said, "I want my red bus and I want it now."
- (v) The crowd applauded and said, "What a wonderful performance!"

4. Write paragraphs of about 180-200 words each on any *two* of the following topics :

25×2=50

- (a) Banning of smoking in public places
- (b) Government control over the Media—
'pros' and 'cons'
- (c) Are curfews essential for maintenance of peace during agitations?
- (d) Automobiles and rising pollution levels
- (e) Black money in the Indian economy
- (f) Governmental measures to curb dowry menace

