



7. Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunction: CO1-App  
 He must be tired. He has been working since morning.  
 (a) because (b) unless (c) more (d) so
8. Make sentences using any two of the following phrasal verbs: CO1-App  
 (a) Put on (b) put off (c) call off (d) get over
9. Rewrite the sentence into passive voice CO1-App  
 Pranav is doing the Project  
 (a) The Project is done by Pranav (b) The Project is being done by Pranav  
 (c) The Project was done by Pranav (d) The Project are being done by Pranav
10. Read the following sentence and correct the errors. CO1-App  
 The sweets was distributed between all the children.

PART – B (5 x 16= 80 Marks)

11. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions: CO2-U (16)  
 Solar Power Satellites (SPS) were originally proposed as a solution to the oil crisis of 1970's by the American Engineer Peter Glaser. He imagined 50 sq. km arrays of solar cells deployed on satellites orbiting 36,000 km above fixed points along the equator. A satellite at the geosynchronous altitude takes 24 hours to orbit the earth and thus remains fixed over the same point all the time.  
 The technology as originally envisioned posed daunting technical hurdles. Transferring electrical power efficiently from a satellite in geosynchronous orbit would require a transmitting antenna, on board the satellite, about 1 km in diameter, and a receiving antenna about 10 km in diameter. A project of this scale boggles the mind; government funding agencies shed away from investing immense sums in a project whose viability was so unclear.  
 However, in the last few years, the communication industry has made tremendous progress. The new communication satellites will orbit at an altitude of only a few hundred km. Instead of hovering above a spot on the equator, these low - orbiting satellites zip around the globe in as little as 90 minutes. Because they are closer to the earth's surface, the solar collectors in the satellite can be a few hundred meters across rather than 10 km. And, because the microwave beams they generate would spread out much less than those from geosynchronous satellites, the ground antennas could be correspondingly smaller and less expensive as well.

(a) Answer the following questions in not more than 20 words each:

(5X1=5)

1. Why were the SPS proposed as a solution to the oil crisis of 1970's?
2. What is a geosynchronous orbit?
3. What were the problems posed by the originally proposed SPS?
4. Why were the funding agencies afraid of implementing the original SPS project?
5. How is the orbit of the new communications satellite different from that of the original SPS?

(b) State whether the following statements are true or false:

(5X1=5)

1. The cost of an antenna depends on its size.
2. The new communication satellites take 24 hours to orbit the earth.
3. The new satellites have their orbit fixed over the same point on earth, all the time.
4. Both the types generate microwave beams.
5. The solar collectors on the new communication satellite are bigger than those on the original SPS.

(c) Complete the following sentences suitably by adding not more than 10 words: :

(2X1=2)

1. The original SPS were designed to orbit the earth in 24 hours; whereas -----.
2. The micro wave beams which the new SPS generate spread out much less than those from original SPS because -----.

(d) Give the meanings of the following words as used in the passage:

(3X1=3)

1. Deployed
2. Viability
3. Hovering

(e) Give a suitable title to the passage.

(1)

12. (a) Read the passage given below and do note making and supply a suitable title to it. CO2- U (16)

There is a clear dichotomy between Jayashankar Prasad's daily life and the one that found expression in his literature. In his literary formulations, Prasad advocated an escape- from personality ideals and categorically stated: "An artist's art, and not his person, is the touchstone to assess his work . . . it is only after losing his personality that he emerges in his art as an artist". In Prasad's works – his poems, short stories, novels, dramas etc. – what emerges is life as shaped in the writer's inner self by his emotions, fancies, dreams, reveries . . . His writings are a record not of outer

reality, but of the artist's inner world. As such, of a proper appreciation and understanding of his works more emphasis needs to be placed on the working of his mind, than the events of his day-to-day life.

Prasad was born in a renowned family of Varanasi. His grandfather Shiv Ratan Sahu, a dealer in high quality perfumed tobacco (snuff). Besides being an astute businessman, he was endowed with a marked cultural taste. His home was the meeting place of the local poets, singers, artists, scholars and men of religion. Prasad's father Devi Prasad Sahu carried forward this high tradition of family. Prasad, therefore, had a chance to study the various phases of human nature in the light of the business traditions, artistic taste and religious background of his family. When the business had somewhat recovered, Prasad planned the publication of a literary journal. Prasad started the "Indu". The inaugural number appeared in July 1909. By this time Prasad's notions of literature had crystallized into a credo. In the first issue of Indu, he proclaimed, "Literature has no fixed aim; it is not a slave to rules; it is a free and all-embracing genius, gives birth to genuine literature which is subservient to none. Whatever in the world is true and beautiful is its subject matter. By dealing with the True and Beautiful it establishes the one and affects the full flowering of the others. Its force can be measured by the degree of pleasure it gives to the reader's mind as also by the criticism which is free of all prejudice". The words sound like the manifesto of romanticism in literature.

Even while recognizing the social relevance of literature, Prasad insisted, "The poet is a creator . . . he is not conditioned by his milieu; rather it is he who moulds it and gives it a new shape; he conjures up a new world of beauty where the reader for the time being, becomes oblivious of the outer world and passes his time in an eternal spring garden where golden lotuses blossom and the air is thick and pollen". Thus, the chief aim of literature according to Prasad is to give joy to the reader and to create a state of bliss in him. Later under the impact of Shiv Advaitism, this faith of Prasad got further strengthened.

Or

- (b) Develop the following hints into paragraphs of your own. Give a suitable title for it. CO3- C (16)

Deva was walking along – mid of the road- heard a screaming voice-stopped-found-girl in danger- ran to help- called the police-rescued-admitted in hospital-parents informed- they thanked Deva-returned home happily

13. (a) Write a letter to the Principal requesting him for a bonafide certificate to go for internship. CO3- App (16)

Or

- (b) Read the following advertisement and write a letter of application with your resume for the post advertised. CO3- App (16)

**WANTED**

We are in need of a Junior Engineer for our branch at Mumbai. Freshers also encouraged. Apply with a detailed resume to the given address.(Electronic items production company)

The HR Manager, The Ultra Electronic industries,Nehru street, West Mumbai, 325007.

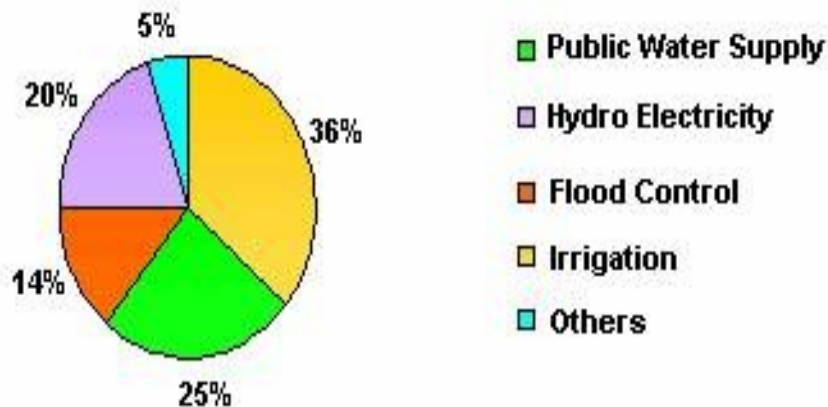
14. (a) Write a set of Eight Instructions to be followed in the Exam Hall. CO3-App (16)

Or

- (b) Write a set of Eight Instructions to be followed while visiting a patient in a hospital. CO3-App (16)

15. (a) Infer the idea from the pie diagram and write a paragraph on the details of dams built in India. CO5-C (16)

**Percentage of dams built for different purposes**



Or

- (b) Read the following passage carefully and make it precise : Give a suitable title. CO5-C (16)

We live in an age of great hurry and great speed. Men have lost their inward resources. They merely reflect. Like a set of mirrors, opinions which they get a little leisure, they turn to material diversions from outside rather than to inward resources. This internal vacuum is responsible for mental and nervous troubles. The cure for this is not so much treatment by medicine and surgery but a recovery of faith in the ultimate goodness, truth and the decency of things. If we are able to recover that faith, if we are able to live in this world with our consciousness centered in the intimacy of the spirit, many of the problems to which we are subject today may be overcome. Our people were regarded as aspiring after metaphysical insight, but we seem to forget that it never occurred to them to equate eternal life with either the surrender of the mind or the sacrifice of the body. When an Upanishad writer was asked to define what is meant by spiritual life. He gave the answer that it consists of the satisfaction of the mind, the abundance of tranquility of the spirit. Body, mind and spirit must be integrated and they must lead to a harmonious developed life. If we get that, we have life eternal.



