

Roll No.

Total Pages : 08

BT-2/M-24

42036

ENGLISH

Paper : HM-101 A

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 75

Note : Attempt any *Five* questions in all. All questions carry equal marks.

1. (a) Write *two* synonyms for the following words given
(any *eight*) : 1×8=8

smart, gross, intelligent, understand, significant, hard,
brave, hope, enchanting.

- (b) Write one appropriate antonym for the following
words given (any *seven*) : 1×7=7

return, sharp, stupid, transparent, partial, cautious,
hot, easy.

2. Form two suitable words from the following prefix and
suffix given : 15

(i) ab.....

(ii) anti.....

(iii) an.....

(iv) after.....

(v) a.....

(vi) dis.....

(vii) un.....

(viii) en.....

(ix)ied

(x)ess

(xi)ware

(xii)ed

(xiii)s

(xiv)esque

(xv)ism

3. (a) Make sentences using the following
proverbs : 1×8=8

(i) Many hands make light work.

(ii) Don't judge a book by its cover.

(iii) No pain no gain

(iv) Hit the sack

(v) Once in a blue moon

(vi) Strike while the iron is hot.

(vii) Stabbed in back

(viii) Better late than never.

(b) Punctuate the following sentences : (iv) $1 \times 7 = 7$

(i) Sit Down

(ii) I said come back by evening

(iii) We visited her this morning the nurse told

(iv) She came to see her

(v) The following colors are primary colors red blue and green

(vi) I want to go said Asha

(vii) You can wait said Meenu

4. What are the organizing principles of paragraph writing, and provide examples to illustrate each principle ? 15

5. (a) Fill in the blanks with most appropriate word given in the parenthesis : $1 \times 10 = 10$

(i) The..... (tall/taller) building in the city is a landmark.

(ii) I want to go out,I'm feeling tired. (conjunction)

(iii) The cat.....(lay/lie) on the mat in the afternoon sun.

(iv) Why.....(is/are) they waiting in the lobby ?

(v) I need.....(a/an) umbrella because(it's/its) raining outside.

(vi) You can(see/saw) her provided
he (agrees/agreed).

(vii) Close the door as it.....(seems/
seemed) to rain.

(viii) He is allergic.....seafood, so he
avoids eating it. (preposition)

(b) Fill in the blanks in the following sentences
with appropriate forms of the verb given in the
brackets : 5

(i) We.....for the station. (leave)

(ii) Although they tried hard, yet they.....
not fix the machine. (can)

(iii) It.....since evening. (snow)

(iv) My mother.....me a perfume on my
birthday. (give)

(v) What.....you do then ? (are)

6. Correct the following sentences : 15

(i) I have went Goa last weekend.

(ii) She are going to regret.

(iii) They lives in Italy.

(iv) Herself doesn't listen me.

(v) My flight are delayed.

(vi) They is coming.

- (vii) Every must bring their own boxes
- (viii) Its a warm day.
- (ix) These recipes is good for beginners.
- (x) What reason did he come for ?
- (xi) There father went to the school.
- (xii) I am doing good in science.
- (xiii) My hair smoother and softer.
- (xiv) She gave me a real nice bouquet of flowers.
- (xv) Why is you ignoring me ?

7. Write an essay on any one of the following topics given : (500 words) 15

- (i) Digital India
- (ii) Climate Justice
- (iii) Ethics and Human Values
- (iv) Surrogacy in India.

8. Read the following passage and write a precis : 15

John Locke, a towering figure in philosophy, offered a profound perspective on the origins and limits of human knowledge. Central to Locke's philosophy is the notion that human understanding begins as a blank slate, or tabula rasa, devoid of innate ideas. According to Locke, the mind at birth is like an empty vessel waiting to be filled with experiences garnered through sensory

perception. This concept stands in stark contrast to the prevailing notion of innate knowledge advocated by philosophers such as Plato and Descartes.

Locke's epistemology hinges on the primacy of sensory experiences in shaping human understanding. He contends that all ideas, whether simple or complex, originate from sensations or reflections on them. Simple ideas, such as those of color, sound, or taste, are derived directly from sensory experiences. For Locke, the mind passively receives these simple impressions, which serve as the building blocks of knowledge. Complex ideas, on the other hand, are formed through the combination and manipulation of simple ideas. By mentally recombining simple ideas, the mind generates more intricate concepts, such as those of justice, beauty, or God.

Furthermore, Locke elucidates the role of the mind in processing sensory information. He posits that the mind is not merely a passive receptacle of sensory impressions but an active agent that organizes and interprets these experiences. Through the faculties of perception and reflection, the mind categorizes and structures sensory data, thereby transforming raw sensations into coherent thoughts and ideas. This process of mental activity,

according to Locke, is integral to the acquisition and refinement of knowledge.

Locke's philosophy also addresses the scope and limitations of human knowledge. He asserts that knowledge is constrained by the boundaries of sense perception and reason. Human understanding, for Locke, is restricted to what can be directly observed or inferred from observation. Unlike Descartes, who posited the existence of innate ideas and intuitions, Locke maintains that knowledge is derived solely from empirical sources. Thus, the primary reservoirs of knowledge are sense experience and introspection, through which individuals gain insights into both the external world and their own mental states.

In essence, Locke's epistemology underscores the empirical basis of human understanding. His philosophy champions the idea that knowledge is grounded in sensory experience and reflective cognition. By emphasizing the active role of the mind in processing sensory data and generating ideas, Locke illuminates the dynamic interplay between perception and cognition in the acquisition of knowledge. Moreover, his rejection of innate knowledge and his advocacy for empiricism laid the groundwork for modern scientific inquiry, which relies on observation,

experimentation, and rational analysis to uncover the secrets of the universe. Thus, Locke's legacy endures as a beacon of enlightenment, guiding subsequent generations in their quest for truth and understanding.