(b) Spot the error in the following sentences and write the correct answer: [1*10]

1. It is ten in my watch.
2. The doctor saw my pulse.
3. Dr. Chandra is only dentist in my village.
4. My cousin brothers are coming tonight.
5. Neither of you are good players.
6. I was not knowing that you were here.
7. He saw that the bear is excited.
8. I prefer cycling to go on foot there.
9. One of the mangoes are rotten.
10. I am looking forward to see you.

7. (a). Fill in the blank with correct forms of the word (any five):
   i. Mira said that her father………(go) to Agra next week.
   ii. Fire and water do not………(agrees)
   iii. No news………. (are) good news
   iv. It …………(seem) to be a nice and pleasant day.
   v. The earth…………(moves) round the sun
   vi. Are you ………(come) with us?

(b) Fill suitable preposition in the blank :
   i. Ram is standing……… the tree.
   ii. The book is……… the table.
   iii. He looked……..him.
   iv. The hunter shot the tiger……….gun.
   v. I saw a snake………tree.

(c) Fill in the blanks with the appropriate tense forms:
   i. I …………..my work tomorrow. (do)
   ii. It…………since morning. (rain)
   iii. They……….a cricket match now. (watch)
   iv. Rita…….to the market yesterday. (go)
   v. Neha……..at the concert tomorrow. (sing)

(d). Fill in the blanks with suitable determiners:
   1. Is there any milk left in……….fridge?
   2. I need to pack……….apple for my lunch.
   3. The dogs were……….given a bone.
   4. The police spoke separately to……….suspect.
   5. She got her license without……….problem.
4 (a) Write a paragraph on Human Environment. [10]
(b) Paraphrase the following paragraph: [10]
In this machine age, most business correspondence and school written work is legible because it is typed; but a great deal of private correspondence, classroom testing and exams is still handwritten, and it should be written legibly, purely and simply out of courtesy to the reader. School children, more especially boys, tend to forget this basic reason why their writing should be reasonably neat. It is not a matter of producing something beautiful for beauty’s sake, a practice which some boys are likely to regard — quite wrongly — as effeminate or ‘cissy’. It is not a question of obliging Mr. Smith, who happens to be a fussy type of teacher, although Mr. Smith, who has to spend forty or fifty years in reading by artificial light scores of thousands of essays and other written exercises, may reasonably claim to have some rights in the matter. The situation is much more important than many people realize: if you write, you write for someone to read; and you owe your reader the courtesy of offering him something that he can read rapidly, unhesitatingly, and without mistaking what you wanted to say. Nor is it any excuse for handwritten rudeness for you to state plaintively, as so many people do, that you have always been a bad writer and that there’s nothing you can do about it. There is something you can do about it: you can agree that bad, untidy, illegible writing is a form of rudeness to your reader, and you can begin now to eliminate it. You can practise for five or ten minutes a day — perhaps when you are writing up an experiment or summary — making one piece of work as neat as possible. You can, if necessary, begin to change your handwriting to a simpler style, adopting plainer l’s and b’s and g’s and y’s if you make poor loop letters, and moving on to add more legible capitals and o’s and r’s and s’s later. You may even decide to change to printing or near-printing (keeping letters close together and words well spaced) if you find that no other device will serve. All this you will do, not because good writing is artistic (though that itself is a sufficient and praiseworthy motive), and not because your teacher demands it (though he has every right to do so, for your sake and his own); but you will do it, if for no other reason than that a poorly scribbled letter is an impolite letter, that says plainly to client, employer, friend or relation, ‘I don’t care whether you find this difficult to read or not; I am too lazy to bother writing well enough to make myself readily understood.’ Some people claim to be able to tell character from handwriting; certainly, from poor handwriting we can tell a good deal.

5 (a) Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow. [2*5]
A leading Indian industrialist, in a recent article on ways to strengthen India’s economy has drawn attention to the problems of inflation and industrial sickness among other things. One of the main reasons for industrial sickness in our country has been the fact that business and industrial managers have not been able to look beyond the immediate future. They have been too preoccupied with their attempts to report favorable results for the current year: Higher profits and larger dividends to the share holders.

The planning horizon has already ever exceeded five years. Investments have been inadequate for new clients and towards diversification and expansions. Modernization and asset creation seriously lagged behind in business growth. Growth is needed for survival: One has to grow if one does not want to be wiped out. This is particularly true today with liberalization of imports and increasing competition. Moreover, growth and higher predictability create employment and higher employment creates larger markets both for industrial and consumer products. It was Henry Ford who brought home the need for the creation of a larger and a more stable middle class, that is, a larger number of people who can afford more and more of goods and services.

(i) What are the two prominent causes a leading Indian industrialist has pointed as reasonable for India’s weak economy?
(ii) What is reasonable for industrial sickness in India?
(iii) Explain with references to the passage — one has to grow if one does not want to be wiped out.
(iv) Why did Henry Ford stress the need for a more stable middle class?
(v) Use the following words in sentences:
   (a)Wipe out (b) Asset (c) Stable

b. Explain the meaning of the following idioms/phrases by using them in sentences of your own: [1*10]
A henpecked husband, Bosom friends, a man of the world, A cock and bull, On the eve of, On account of, Out of order, to wear one’s heart on one’s sleeve, a storm in the tea cup, a sleeping partner

6. (a) Use the following in sentences of your own : [10]
(1) Lose and loose (2) Later and Latter (3) Eligible and Illegible
(4) Vocation and vacation (5) Adept and Adopt