



जे.के.ए.एस. मुख्य परीक्षा-2021  
इंग्लिश

**JKAS Mains Exam-2021**

**English**

Total No. of Printed Pages-8]

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

CC(M)

ENGLISH

(COMPULSORY)

[01]

Time Allowed - Three Hours

Maximum Marks-300

INSTRUCTIONS

*Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.*

- i) *Candidates should attempt all questions as per the instructions given.*
- ii) *The number of marks carried by each question is indicated at the end of the question.*
- iii) *Attempt of a part/question shall be counted in sequential order. Unless struck off, attempt of a part/question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.*
- iv) *Answers must be written in **ENGLISH** only.*
- v) *Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.*
- vi) *Your answer should be precise and coherent.*
- vii) *If you encounter any **typographical error**, please read it as it appears in the text book.*
- viii) *Candidates are in their own interest advised to go through the General Instructions on the back side of the title page of the Question-Cum-Answer-Booklet for strict adherence.*

**1. Write an Essay in about 600 words on any one of the following: (100 Marks)**

- a) Democratic form of governance has no other alternative
- b) Combat role for women in defence services
- c) Social media's role in diminishing the gap between the real and virtual has mixed results
- d) Industrial growth is the backbone of the national economy

**2. Read carefully the passage given below and write your answer to the questions in clear correct and concise language : (word limit 60-75 words) (5×15 =75)**

TENTH May dawned bright and clear. For the past few days I had been pleasantly besieged by dignitaries and world leaders who were coming to pay their respects before the inauguration. The inauguration would be the largest gathering ever of international leaders on South African soil. The ceremonies took place in the lovely sandstone amphitheatre formed by the Union Buildings in Pretoria. For decades this had been the seat of white supremacy, and now it was the site of a rainbow gathering of different colours and nations for the installation of South Africa's first democratic, non-racial government.

On that lovely autumn day I was accompanied by my daughter Zenani. On the podium, Mr de Klerk was first sworn in as second deputy president. Then Thabo Mbeki was sworn in as first deputy president. When it was my turn, I pledged to obey and uphold the Constitution and to devote myself to the well-being of the Republic and its people. To the assembled guests and the watching world, I said:

"Today, all of us do, by our presence here... confer glory and hope to newborn liberty. Out of the experience of an extraordinary human disaster that lasted too long, must be born a society of which all humanity will be proud.

We, who were outlaws, not so long ago, have today been given the rare privilege to be host to the nations of the world on our own soil. We thank all of our distinguished international guests for having come to take possession with the people of our country of what is, after all, a common victory for justice, for peace, for human dignity.

We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation. We pledge ourselves to liberate all our people from the continuing bondage of poverty, deprivation, suffering, gender and other discrimination.

Never, never, and never again shall it be that this beautiful and will again experience the oppression of one by another.

The sun shall never set on so glorious a human achievement. Let freedom reign. God bless Africa!"

A few moments later we all lifted our eyes in awe as a spectacular array of South African jets, helicopters and troop carriers roared in perfect formation over the Union Buildings. It was not only a display of pinpoint precision and military force, but a demonstration of the military's loyalty to democracy, to a new government that had been freely and fairly elected. Only moments before, the highest generals of the South African defense force and police, their chests bedecked with ribbons and medals from days gone by, saluted me and pledged their loyalty. I was not unmindful of the fact that not so many years before they would not have saluted but arrested me. Finally a chevron of Impala jets left a smoke trail of the black, red green, blue and goldred, green, blue and gold of the new South African flag.

The day was symbolised for me by the playing of our two national anthems, and the vision of whites singing 'NkosiSikelel -iA/rikn' and blacks singing 'Die overturned forever and replaced by one that recognised the rights and freedoms of all peoples, regardless of the colour of their skin.

On the day of the inauguration, I was overwhelmed with a sense of history. In the first decade of the twentieth century, a few years after the bitter Anglo-Boer war and before my own birth, the white-skinned peoples of South Africa patched up their differences and erected a system of racial domination against the dark-skinned peoples of their own land. Structure they created formed the basis of one of the harshest, most inhumane, societies the world has ever known.

That day had come about through the unimaginable sacrifices of thousands of my people, people whose suffering and courage can never be counted or repaid. I felt that day, as I have on so many other days, that I was simply the sum of all those African patriots who had gone before me. That long and noble line ended and now began again with me. I was pained that I was not able to thank them and that they were not able to see what their sacrifices had wrought.

The policy of apartheid created a deep and lasting wound in my country and my people. All of us will spend many years, if not generations, recovering from that profound hurt. But the decades of oppression and brutality had another, unintended, effect, and that was that it produced the Oliver Tambos, the Walter Sisulus, the Chief Luthulis, the Yusuf Dadoos, the Bram Fischers, the Robert Sobukwes of our time\* - men of such extraordinary courage, wisdom and generosity that their like may never be known again. Perhaps it requires such depths of oppression to create such heights of character. My country is rich in the minerals and gems that lie beneath its soil, but I have always known that its greatest wealth is its people, finer and truer than the purest diamonds.

It is from these comrades in the struggle that I learned the meaning of courage. Time and again, I have seen men and women risk and give their lives for an idea. I have seen men stand up to attacks and torture without breaking, showing a strength and resilience that defies the imagination. I learned that courage was not the absence of fear, but the triumph over it. The brave man is not he who does not feel afraid, but he who conquers that fear.

- i) Why does the writer call himself and his community 'outlaws'?
- ii) What according to the writer is New born liberty?
- iii) Why does the writer glorify democracy?
- iv) What does the writer mean by the policy of apartheid?
- v) Who according to writer are African Patriots and why?

**3. Make a précis of the following passage in one third of its length. The précis should be written in your language. A title to the précis is not required. (75)**

England was the first country in the world to industrialise and modernise. This economic process was accompanied by the political struggle for liberty and democracy in the 17th and 18th centuries, particularly a struggle between the King and Parliament. Parliament's triumph laid the foundation of freedom and civil liberty in England, which was necessary to create the atmosphere science needs to prosper. In pre-revolutionary France, the Enlightenment thinkers - Rousseau, Voltaire, Diderot, Holbach, and several others - who attacked feudalism and religious dogmatism paved the way for the Revolution of 1789, which destroyed feudalism and led to scientific progress.

On the other hand, in Italy, Spain and some other countries, the Inquisition stifled free-thinking and scientific growth. All scientific ideas not consistent with the Bible were regarded as crimes, for example, the theory of Copernicus, which stated that the earth moved around the sun and not the sun around the planet. As a result, these countries were left far behind England and France and remained in the feudal dark ages for centuries.

The struggle to establish the scientific outlook was not easy. Scientific ideas were initially condemned because they were opposed to religious dogma. Voltaire and Rousseau had to flee for their lives to other countries. The Church persecuted the most outstanding scientists with blind cruelty, burning them at stake (for example, Bruno), torturing them (for example, Galileo), and forbidding or destroying their works. As recently as 1925, the teaching of Darwin's theory of evolution was forbidden in the State of Tennessee in the United States. John Scopes was tried in the famous 'Monkey Trial' for teaching that theory. For centuries, the Church in Europe played an extremely reactionary role and fought pitilessly against the scientific conception of the world and the democratic movements.

In India, if we are to progress and rise as a world power, we must spread the scientific outlook to every nook and corner of our country and destroy the superstitions, for example, the belief in astrology and palmistry and the feudal ideas of casteism and communalism. Science is that knowledge by which we can understand nature (and human society) and use the knowledge for our benefit. For doing so, scientists rely on reason, observation and experiment. This obviously cannot be done on the dictates of anyone (though the government can certainly create the atmosphere where these can flourish). Science and democratic values go hand in hand.

In science, there is no final word, unlike in religion. Science questions everything and does not take anything for granted. This approach is not permitted in an undemocratic society, for example, a feudal society (which is governed by religion) or a fascist society (with a dictator). Thus, Hitler, with his Nazi racial philosophy, caused an enormous setback to science in Germany by persecuting Jewish scientists and banning their works (for example, Einstein). No doubt one needs to oppose the medieval obscurantism of modern times. What else is the bombing of schools or the Taliban closing down existing girls' schools? To fight such terrorism, we must not give up our modern values of liberty and freedom. Obscurantism can only be opposed by modern scientific thinking.

In India, after the Constitution was adopted in 1950, there was an atmosphere of liberal freedom given the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution: the right to free speech (Article 19), to liberty (Article 21), to equality (Articles 14 to 17), to religious freedom (Article 25) and so on. This helped the growth of science and technology because it created an atmosphere of freedom where people, including scientists, could freely discuss and dissent. If we compare our country with our neighbours, it becomes clear that they lagged far behind in economic growth precisely because such freedoms were lacking.

Further, the advanced sections of society who want to take the country forward and know how to do so must have much freedom to discuss debate and criticise each other. They are the pioneers and are entering a new field, much of which is unknown. Hence, they must have the freedom to think, discuss and criticise.

4. a) **Rewrite the following sentences after making necessary corrections. Do not make unnecessary changes in the original sentence. (10×1=10)**
- i) The hall is well small that all cannot be accommodated.
  - ii) It is admitted that he is the greater cricketer of the country.
  - iii) It is foolish to waste time to watching this programme.
  - iv) In order to write convincingly, you must have some knowledge of the subject concerned.
  - v) The handwriting of students who obtain a credit is better then that of students who fail.

- vi) Sometimes it is difficult to know about the email needs to be formal or semi-formal.
- vii) Describe the day, when you wake up on the first day of complete lockdown due to COVID-19.
- viii) You went to an ATM to withdraw some money instead the machine did not dispense cash.
- ix) The need is to understand and shoulder the responsibilities that each one of us has towards Mother Nature.
- x) It was such a boring film that we leave the place before the end.

**b. Supply the missing words** (5×1=5)

- i) The Accountant \_\_\_\_\_ why he had not got a computer before.
- ii) You had \_\_\_\_\_ hard, otherwise you would not have succeeded in life.
- iii) The Principal told us \_\_\_\_\_ that he would not be able to give us a holiday.
- iv) I will never \_\_\_\_\_ what a terrible state I was in.
- v) \_\_\_\_\_ somebody wants the old music system, I will dispose it off.

**c) Use the correct form of verbs given in the brackets** (5×1=5)

- i) The terrified monkey's \_\_\_\_\_ in the trees after they saw the gigantic Anaconda. (Hide)
- ii) We \_\_\_\_\_ all of the supplies that we needed for the camping trip. (Purchase)
- iii) Tiffany had \_\_\_\_\_ something strange about Marcus's story. (Notice)
- iv) The frustrated business owner \_\_\_\_\_ his store. (close)
- v) Mathew \_\_\_\_\_ his new bike around the block for hours. (Ride)

**d) Write the Antonym of the following:** (5×1=5)

- i) Efface
- ii) Eloquence
- iii) Guile
- iv) Jovial
- v) Malice

5. Rewrite each of the following sentences as directed without changing the meaning:

(10×1=10)

- a) i) If you tell the truth, you will not be punished. (rewrite the sentence by using Unless)
- ii) He is honest. He is poor. (Use though/ Although)
- iii) In spite of being a small boy he fought the giant. (Make a compound sentence)
- iv) The students finished their games and entered the classroom. ( Make a simple sentence)
- v) One man's meat is another man's poison. (Make a complex sentence)
- vi) As soon as he got the message, he rushed home. ( Convert this complex sentence into a compound one)
- vii) Do good to others or you will not be happy. (Convert this compound sentence into a complex one)
- viii) The weather may not improve tomorrow. In that case, no planes will take off. ( Join the sentence by using if)
- ix) If we do not rush, we shall miss the bus. ( Rewrite the sentence by using unless at beginning)
- x) "Can I help you with your homework?" said my father. ( Change the sentence into indirect speech)

b) Use the following words to make sentences that bring out their meaning clearly. Do not change the form of the words. (Ambiguous and meaningless sentences will not be awarded)

(5×1=5)

- i) Mitigate
- ii) Ordain
- iii) Quack
- iv) Admonish
- v) Benign



c) Choose the appropriate word to fill in the blanks:

(5×1=5)

- i) He unfortunately \_\_\_\_\_ to bring the keys. ( Forget/ forgot)
- ii) The police \_\_\_\_\_ arrived, the mob disappeared. ( Having/ Being)
- iii) Good health is the most precious of all \_\_\_\_\_. ( Possession/possessions)
- iv) Why did the old banker \_\_\_\_\_ Merriam as his daughter? ( adopt/ adopted)
- v) She ate her lunch and then \_\_\_\_\_ to the class. ( gone/went)

d) Use these idioms/phrases in sentences of your own to bring out their meaning clearly. Do not change the form of the words. (5×1=5)

- i) A gentleman at large
  - ii) Between a Rock and a Hard place
  - iii) Fair and wide
  - iv) Chase rainbows
  - v) Down the drain
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