

**THE ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES UNIVERSITY
HDYERABAD-500007**

MA (ENGLISH) MODEL PAPER -2014

Section A

I Read the following short story and answer the questions given below:

A Horseman in the Sky

One sunny afternoon in the autumn of the year 1861 a soldier lay in clump of laurel by the side of a road in western Virginia. He lay at full length upon his stomach, his feet resting upon the toes, his head upon the left forearm. His extended right hand loosely grasped his rifle. But for the somewhat methodical disposition of his limbs and a slight rhythmic movement of the cartridge-box at the back of his belt he might have been thought to be dead. He was asleep at his post of duty. But if detected he would be dead shortly afterward, death being the just and legal penalty of his crime.

The clump of laurel in which the criminal lay was in the angle of a road which after ascending southward a steep acclivity to that point turned sharply to the west, running along the summit for perhaps one hundred yards. There it turned southward again and went zigzagging downward through the forest. At the salient of that second angle was a large flat rock, jutting out northward, overlooking the deep valley from which the road ascended. The rock capped a high cliff; a stone dropped from its outer edge would have fallen sheer downward one thousand feet to the tops of the pines. The angle where the soldier lay was on another spur of the same cliff. Had he been awake he would have commanded a view, not only of the short arm of the road and the jutting rock, but of the entire profile of the cliff below it. It might well have made him giddy to look.

The country was wooded everywhere except at the bottom of the valley to the northward, where there was a small natural meadow, through which flowed a stream scarcely visible from the valley's rim. This open ground looked hardly larger than an ordinary door-yard, but was really several acres in extent. Its green was more vivid than that of the enclosing forest. Away beyond it rose a line of giant cliffs similar to those upon which we are supposed to stand in our survey of the savage scene, and through which the road had somehow made its climb to the summit. The configuration of the valley, indeed, was such that from this point of observation it seemed entirely shut in, and one could but have wondered how the road which found a way out of it had found a way into it, and whence came and whither went the waters of the stream that parted the meadow more than a thousand feet below.

No country is so wild and difficult but men will make it a theatre of war; concealed in the forest at the bottom of that military rat-trap, in which half a hundred men in possession of the exits might have starved an army to submission, lay five regiments of Federal infantry. They had marched all the previous day and night and were resting. At nightfall they would take to the road again, climb to the place where their unfaithful sentinel now slept, and descending the other slope of the ridge fall upon a camp of the enemy at about midnight. Their hope was to surprise it, for the road led to the rear of it. In case of failure, their position would be perilous in the extreme; and fall they surely would should accident or vigilance apprise the enemy of the movement.

The sleeping sentinel in the clump of laurel was a young Virginian named Carter Druse. He was the son of wealthy parents, an only child, and had known such ease and cultivation and high living as wealth and taste were able to command in the mountain country of western Virginia. His home was but a few miles from where he now lay. One morning he had risen from the breakfast-table and said, quietly but gravely: "Father, a Union regiment has arrived at Grafton. I am going to join it."

The father lifted his leonine head, looked at the son a moment in silence, and replied: "Well, go, sir, and whatever may occur do what you conceive to be your duty. Virginia, to which you are a traitor, must get on without you. Should we both live to the end of the war, we will speak further of the matter. Your mother, as the physician has informed you, is in a most critical condition; at the best she cannot be with us longer than a few weeks, but that time is precious. It would be better not to disturb her."

So Carter Druse, bowing reverently to his father, who returned the salute with a stately courtesy that masked a breaking heart, left the home of his childhood to go soldiering. By conscience and courage, by deeds of devotion and daring, he soon commended himself to his fellows and his officers; and it was to these qualities and to some knowledge of the country that he owed his selection for his present perilous duty at the extreme outpost. Nevertheless, fatigue had been stronger than resolution and he had fallen asleep. What good or bad angel came in a dream to rouse him from his state of crime, who shall say? Without a movement, without a sound, in the profound silence and the languor of the late afternoon, some invisible messenger of fate touched with unsealing finger the eyes of his consciousness - whispered into the ear of his spirit the mysterious awakening word which no human lips ever have spoken, no human memory ever has recalled. He quietly raised his forehead from his arm and looked between the masking stems of the laurels, instinctively closing his right hand about the stock of his rifle.

His first feeling was a keen artistic delight. On a colossal pedestal, the cliff, -motionless at the extreme edge of the capping rock and sharply outlined against the sky, -was an equestrian statue of impressive dignity. The figure of the man sat the figure of the horse, straight and soldierly, but with the repose of a Grecian god carved in the marble which limits the suggestion of activity. The gray costume harmonized with its aerial background; the metal of accoutrement and caparison was softened and subdued by the shadow; the animal's skin had no points of high light. A carbine strikingly foreshortened lay across the pommel of the saddle, kept in place by the right hand grasping it at the "grip;" the left hand, holding the bridle rein, was invisible. In silhouette against the sky the profile of the horse was cut with the sharpness of a cameo; it looked across the heights of air to the confronting cliffs beyond. The face of the rider, turned slightly away, showed only an outline of temple and beard; **lie** was looking downward to the bottom of the valley. Magnified by its lift against the sky and by the soldier's testifying sense of the formidableness of a near enemy the group appeared of heroic, almost colossal, size.

For an instant Druse had a strange, half-defined feeling that he had slept to the end of the war and was looking upon a noble work of art reared upon that eminence to commemorate the deeds of an heroic past of which he had been an inglorious part. The feeling was dispelled by a slight movement of the group: the horse, without moving its feet, had drawn its body slightly backward from the verge; the man remained immobile as before. Broad awake and keenly alive to the significance of the situation, Druse now brought the butt of his rifle against his cheek by cautiously pushing the barrel forward through the bushes, cocked the piece, and glancing through the sights covered a vital spot of the horseman's breast. A touch upon the trigger and all would have been well with Carter Druse. At that instant the horseman turned his head and looked in the direction of his concealed foe - seemed to look into his

very face, into his eyes, into his brave, compassionate heart.

Is it then so terrible to kill an enemy in war - an enemy who has surprised a secret vital to the safety of one's self and comrades - an enemy more formidable for his knowledge than all his army for its numbers? Carter Druse grew pale; he shook in every limb, turned faint, and saw the statuesque group before him as black figures, rising, falling, moving unsteadily in arcs of circles in a fiery sky. His hand fell away from his weapon, his head slowly dropped until his face rested on the leaves in which he lay. This courageous gentleman and hardy soldier was near swooning from intensity of emotion.

It was not for long; in another moment his face was raised from earth, his hands resumed their places on the rifle, his forefinger sought the trigger; mind, heart, and eyes were clear, conscience and reason sound. He could not hope to capture that enemy; to alarm him would but send him dashing to his camp with his fatal news. The duty of the soldier was plain: the man must be shot dead from ambush -without warning, without a moment's spiritual preparation, with never so much as an unspoken prayer, he must be sent to his account. But no -there is a hope; he may have discovered nothing - perhaps he is but admiring the sublimity of the landscape. If permitted, he may turn and ride carelessly away in the direction whence he came. Surely it will be possible to judge at the instant of his withdrawing whether he knows. It may well be that his fixity of attention - Druse turned his head and looked through the deeps of air downward, as from the surface to the bottom of a translucent sea. He saw creeping across the green meadow a sinuous line of figures of men and horses -some foolish commander was permitting the soldiers of his escort to water their beasts in the open, in plain view from a dozen summits!

Druse withdrew his eyes from the valley and fixed them again upon the group of man and horse in the sky, and again it was through the sights of his rifle. But this time his aim was at the horse. In his memory, as if they were a divine mandate, rang the words of his father at their parting: "Whatever may occur, do what you conceive to be your duty." He was calm now. His teeth were firmly but not rigidly closed; his nerves were as tranquil as a sleeping babe's - not a tremor affected any muscle of his body; his breathing, until suspended in the act of taking aim, was regular and slow. Duty had conquered; the spirit had said to the body: "Peace, be still." He fired.

An officer of the Federal force, who in a spirit of adventure or in quest of knowledge had left the hidden bivouac in the valley, and with aimless feet had made his way to the lower edge of a small open space near the foot of the cliff, was considering what he had to gain by pushing his exploration further. At a distance of a quarter-mile before him, but apparently at a stone's throw, rose from its fringe of pines the gigantic face of rock, towering to so great a height above him that it made him giddy to look up to where its edge cut a sharp, rugged line against the sky. It presented a clean, vertical profile against a background of blue sky to a point half the way down, and of distant hills, hardly less blue, thence to the tops of the trees at its base. Lifting his eyes to the dizzy altitude of its summit the officer saw an astonishing sight-a man on horseback riding down into the valley through the air!

Straight upright sat the rider, in military fashion, with a firm seat in the saddle, a strong clutch upon the rein to hold his charger from too impetuous a plunge. From his bare head his long hair streamed upward, waving like a plume. His hands were concealed in the cloud of the horse's lifted mane. The animal's-body was as level as if every hoof-stroke encountered the resistant earth. Its motions were those of a wild gallop, but even as the officer looked they ceased, with all the legs thrown sharply forward as in the act of alighting from a leap. But this was a flight!

Filled with amazement and terror by this apparition of a horseman in the sky - half believing himself the chosen scribe of some new Apocalypse, the officer was overcome by

the intensity of his emotions; his legs failed him and he fell. Almost at the same Instant he heard a crashing sound in the trees - a sound that died without an echo - and all was still.

The officer rose to his feet, trembling. The familiar sensation of an abraded shin recalled his dazed faculties. Pulling himself together he ran rapidly obliquely away from the cliff to a point distant from its foot; thereabout he expected to find his man; and thereabout he naturally failed. In the fleeting instant of his vision his imagination had been so wrought upon by the apparent grace and ease and intention of the marvelous performance that it did not occur to him that the line of march of aerial cavalry is directly downward, and that he could find the objects of his search at the very foot of the cliff. A half-hour later he returned to camp.

This officer was a wise man; he knew better than to tell an incredible truth. He said nothing of what he had seen. But when the commander asked him if in his scout he had learned anything of advantage to the expedition he answered:

“Yes, sir; there is no road leading down into this valley from the southward.

The commander, knowing better, smiled.

After firing his shot, Private Carter Druse reloaded his rifle and resumed his watch. Ten minutes had hardly passed when a Federal sergeant crept cautiously to him on hands and knees. Druse neither turned his head nor looked at him, but lay without motion or sign of recognition.

“Did you fire?” the sergeant whispered.

“Yes.”

“At what?”

“A horse. It was standing on yonder rock - pretty far out. You see it is no longer there. It went over the cliff.”

The man’s face was white, but he showed no other sign of emotion. Having answered, he turned away his eyes and said no more. The sergeant did not understand.

“See here, Druse,” he said, after a moment's silence, “it’s no use making a mystery. I order you to report. Was there anybody on the horse?”

“Yes.”

“Well?”

“My father.”

The sergeant rose to his feet and walked away. “Good God!” he said.

**Choose the most appropriate answer from the four options given below each question:
(5×2=10)**

1. Which of the following is a motif in the given short story?
 - A. The motif of the lone sentry
 - B. The motif of unrequited love
 - C. The motif of youthful immaturity
 - D. The motif of the self-made man
2. What is the irony implied in the repeated use of the word “enemy”?
 - A. The protagonist is a traitor.
 - B. Close relations can be enemies in war.
 - C. One cannot distinguish between a friend and an enemy in the difficult terrain.
 - D. The enemy is within the regiment.

3. What information can you deduce from the conversation between the father and the son?
- A. The father and the son have different loyalties in the war.
 - B. The mother is critically ill.
 - C. The father and the son will not openly articulate their differences.
 - D. All the above
4. From the historical information given, which of the following do you think forms the background of the story?
- A. Vietnam War
 - B. World War I
 - C. World War II
 - D. American Civil War
5. What does the phrase “the chosen scribe of some new Apocalypse” mean here?
- A. The one destined to be the chronicler of a disastrous event
 - B. The victim of a catastrophe
 - C. The prophet of the end of the world
 - D. The leader at a historic moment

Choose the most appropriate answer from the four options given below each question:
(5×1=5)

- 1) Why would the protagonist be awarded death penalty?
- A. For having defected to the other side in the war
 - B. For being a conscientious objector
 - C. For being asleep on duty
 - D. For having deserted his unit
- 2) Where is the short story set?
- A. In Eastern Virginia
 - B. In Western Virginia
 - C. In South Carolina
 - D. In North Carolina
- 3) What is described as “a noble work of art” in the passage?
- A. The act of war
 - B. The horse and the horseman silhouetted against the sky
 - C. Loyalty to a noble cause
 - D. The picturesque terrain
- 4) “Whatever may occur, do what you conceive to be your duty” – Whose words are these?

- A. Private Carter Druse's
 - B. His father's
 - C. His commander's
 - D. The sergeant's
- 5) Who had Private Carter Druse fired at?
- A. A sergeant
 - B. His commanding officer
 - C. His father
 - D. His horse

II Read the following poem and answer the questions given below each question:

The Clear Day

Sunlight gathers in the leaves, dripping
 Invisible syrups. Long afternoons
 Have been reduced to this significant
 Table, melodious ice cubes shaken in
 A blue tumbler, lazily tipped vermouth
 And a hand measuring it, a propped elbow,
 A languid eye, while a reflection on
 A leaf turns into everything called summer.
 The heat haze ripples through the far away
 Gardens of strangers, acquaintances, of those
 I can put a face to. With my eyes shut,
 Squeezing the soft salts of their sweat, I see
 Beyond my body, nerves, cells, brain, and leisure.
 Blue coastal persons walk out of the haze.
 They have outflown the wind, outswum the sea.
 I think, and feel, and do, but do not know
 All that I am, all that I have been, once,
 Or what I could be could I think of it.
 These blue pedestrians bruise the edge of me
 To a benign remorse, with my lessons.
 With my eyes shut, I walk through a wet maze
 Following a thread of sounds – birdsong in
 Several cadences, children, a dog-bark,
 The traffic roaring against silence as
 A struck match drowns it out, simple tunes of
 An amateur pianist, a vulgar shout,
 A bottle tapped against a thirsty glass,
 The burst of its pouring, and the slip
 When the chilled glass wets a wet lower lip.
 I could not guess at what the pictures are
 In the eyes of a friend turned round to watch
 Shrub shadows dapple a few yards of lawn
 As his smoke clings to his thoughtful posture.

Tonight, I shall look out at the dark trees,
Writing this in the muddle of lost tenses
At an o'clock of flowers turned colourless.
Then, as always, the soul plays over mind
With radiantly painful speculations.
I shall sieve through our twenty years, until
I almost reach the sob in the intellect,
The truth that waits for me with its loud grief,
Sensible, commonplace, beyond understanding.

Choose the most appropriate answer from the four options given below: (5×2=10)

1. The imagery in the poem predominantly is:
A. Elegiac b) Satiric c) Modern d) Symbolic

2. The term 'clear' in the poem "The Clear Day" refers to:
A. I see / Beyond my body, nerves, cells, brain and leisure.
B. I think, and feel, and do, but do not know
All that I am, all that I have been, once.
C. I shall look out at the dark trees, / Writing this in the muddle of lost tenses
D. The truth that waits for me with its loud grief, / Sensible, commonplace, beyond understanding.

3. "[B]ird song in / Several cadences, children, a dog-bark, / The traffic roaring against silence . . . simple tunes of / An amateur pianist, a vulgar shout,/may be described as:
A. Pathetic Fallacy b) Objective Correlative c) Metaphor d) Negative Capability

4. '[A] thirsty glass' in line 27 is:
A. A Synecdoche b) Metonymy c) A Transferred Epithet d) Hyperbole

5. The poet makes use of 'catachresis' in the following images:
A. melodious ice cubes, loud grief
B. dark trees, lost tenses
C. A blue tumbler, blue coastal persons, blue pedestrians
D. I think, and feel, and do, but do not know.

Section B (25 marks)

Read passages A and B attentively, and choose *the most appropriate answer* for each of the questions that follow.

PASSAGE A

The parliamentary consultative committee on health has recommended mandatory rural service by medical graduates. This is not the first time that such a call has been made. The shortage of doctors in the country's rural areas has been an issue for decades and there have been periodic suggestions, such as imposing mandatory rural service on medical graduates, to tackle the issue. The parliamentary committee also reiterated that the Bachelor in Rural Health Care (BRHC) course should be introduced to overcome the shortfall of doctors in rural areas. This again has been a source of much debate over the past few years. And yet doctors continue to avoid rural practice.

Nearly four years ago, the union health ministry then led by Anbumani Ramadoss had suggested that medical graduates wanting to do postgraduate courses should compulsorily undergo a year's rural posting. The ministry had even appointed a committee to look into the pros and cons of the idea, but no one knows what the committee's recommendations were and what the follow-up, if any, was. Now the ministry has made the same proposal and also said that the doctors' salaries would be doubled. In the past, suggestions such as starting medical colleges in semirural areas, setting aside seats for applicants from rural areas, and devising community placement programmes failed to dilute the attraction that urban practice holds for doctors.

It is not hard to fathom why this is so. In itself a rural practice is considered socially inferior to an urban one. Add to this the abysmal housing and working conditions, and an absence of resources required to sharpen technological skills on the job and there is a situation designed to keep not just medical students but even doctors away. The completion of the MBBS course entails five years including one year internship, followed by three years for the MD degree. The mandatory rural posting will mean a total "student" period of nine years. The entrance exams for postgraduate courses are so competitive that students use the internship period to prepare for these exams. This means that the objectives of the internship – the main ones being learning to deal with patients and practising clinical skills – are hardly adhered to. The mandatory rural posting is seen as another obstacle placed in the career path of the student.

The crux of the problem lies in the perception that medical practice is a lucrative enterprise. This arises from the commercialization of medical education and the need to "earn back" the "investment" made. Medical training in India is hardly known for teaching future doctors how to deal with situations where resources are scarce and the health problems immense. To assume that students who pay obscene amounts of money to get into medical colleges will suddenly emerge acknowledging their "debt" to the poor and the marginalized is unrealistic. With increasing privatization of healthcare and medical tourism, it is not surprising that medical students do not see rural practice as helping their career graph.

As for the BRHC course – seen as a throwback to the Licentiate Medical Practitioners (LMP) scheme of the pre-independence era – there are a number of problems plaguing this proposal too. First, this is seen as discriminating against rural patients since it is a three and half-year course with training in district hospitals. Considering that even urban medical colleges face a severe faculty crunch, how will these institutes in rural areas manage? The professionals, doctors trained in ayurveda, siddha, unani and homeopathy (AYUSH) oppose the BRHC as they say it will make them near-redundant. These doctors (an estimated 7,50,000) have demanded that they should be given six months of training in allopathic medicine and the BRHC proposal should be scrapped. At one public protest, they said that they were compelled to take up the AYUSH streams because they could not pay the huge sums demanded by private allopathic colleges.

The majority of medical colleges are in the southern and western parts of the country, with a much smaller number in the north and north-east. Health activists say that the government should open medical colleges in these areas. Other suggestions offered include training community health assistants and equipping them with information and communication technology tools to access specialist and expert consultation. Ensuring that there are enough doctors in rural areas must be part of a larger plan that includes all such steps. The problem cannot be tackled simply by making occasional announcements or introducing cosmetic changes.

[Adapted from ‘Doctors in Rural India,’ *Economic and Political Weekly*, 23 July 2011]

Question 1 carry 1mark and 2-7 carry 2marks each

1. The parliamentary consultative committee recommended that

- A. all medical graduates be sent to work in villages as part of their training.
- B. a special training course for paramedical staff should be devised to provide rural healthcare.
- C. Both A and B above
- D. Neither A nor B above

2. According to the writer, the problem of rural healthcare can be solved if

- A. rural service for doctors is made compulsory.
- B. doctors willing to serve in villages are paid twice the salary.
- C. Both A and B above
- D. Neither A nor B above

3. Which of the following is not mentioned by the writer as a reason for doctors preferring to work in the cities?

- A. Low quality infrastructure and working conditions in the villages
- B. The large number of people from socially inferior castes in the villages
- C. Impossibility of learning the use of sophisticated medical equipment in the villages
- D. Pressure to prepare for competitive postgraduate courses that are necessary for their career

4. Which of the following is not mentioned by the writer as a problem with the BRHC course?
- A. It is perceived as discriminating against rural patients since it involves less training.
 - B. It is opposed by doctors trained in ayurveda, unani, siddha, and homoeopathy.
 - C. It is an outdated course introduced by the colonial British rulers before 1947.
 - D. The government is unlikely to find enough teachers to run this course in the villages.
5. On the basis of this passage, which of the following statements is incorrect?
- A. When it was written, the proposal for compulsory rural service for medical graduates was hardly new.
 - B. When it was written, the union minister for health was Anbumany Ramadoss.
 - C. The writer does not know what steps had been taken on earlier similar recommendations.
 - D. The writer does not believe that health problems in villages will be solved even if the specific recommendations made by the parliamentary consultative committee are implemented.
6. Which of the following is not mentioned by the writer as a reason contributing to the failure of rural healthcare in India?
- A. The perception that medical practice in India is primarily about making lots of money.
 - B. Government policies that have resulted in healthcare in India largely becoming a competitive business in private hands.
 - C. The vast majority of Indians are superstitious villagers who trust traditional healers more than trained doctors.
 - D. The vast majority of medical training centres are concentrated in urban areas, especially in southern and western India.
7. Which of the following steps is not seen as necessary by the writer in tackling the problem of rural healthcare in India more effectively?
- A. Opening more medical colleges in central and eastern India.
 - B. Providing paramedical training for local health assistants at the village level.
 - C. Expanding telephone and internet services to connect village health centres to experts in the cities.
 - D. Introducing courses in cosmetics and medical tourism as there is a rising demand for these even in the villages

PASSAGE B

Two rather different ways of conceptualizing 'culture' can be drawn out of the many suggestive formulations in Raymond Williams's *Long Revolution*. The first relates 'culture' to the sum of the available descriptions through which societies make sense of and reflect their common experiences. 'Culture' no longer consists of the sum of the 'best that has been thought and said,' regarded as the summits of an achieved civilization—that ideal of perfection to which, in earlier usage, all aspired. Even 'art'—assigned in the earlier framework a privileged position, as touchstone of the highest values of civilization—is now redefined as only one, special, form of a general social process: the giving and taking of meanings, and the slow development of 'common' meanings—a common culture: 'culture,'

in this special sense, 'is ordinary' (to borrow the title of one of Williams's earliest attempts to make his general position more widely accessible). If even the highest, most refined of descriptions offered in works of literature are also 'part of the general process which creates conventions and institutions, through which the meanings that are valued by the community are shared and made active,' then there is no way in which this process can be hived off or distinguished or set apart from the other practices of the historical process: 'The art is there, as an activity, with the production, the trading, the politics, the raising of families. To study the relations adequately we must study them actively, seeing all activities as particular and contemporary forms of human energy.'

If this first emphasis takes up and re-works the connotation of the term 'culture' with the domain of 'ideas,' the second emphasis is more deliberately anthropological, and emphasizes that aspect of 'culture' which refers to social *practices*. It is from this second emphasis that the somewhat simplified definition—'culture is a whole way of life'—has been rather too neatly abstracted. The important point in the argument rests on the active and indissoluble relationships between elements or social practices normally separated out. It is in *this* context that the 'theory of culture' is defined as 'the study of relationships between elements in a whole way of life.' 'Culture' is not *a* practice; nor is it simply the descriptive sum of the 'mores and folkways' of societies—as it tended to become in certain kinds of anthropology. It is threaded through *all* social practices, and is the sum of their inter-relationship. The question of what is studied, and how, resolves itself: 'culture' is those patterns of organization, those characteristic forms of human energy which can be discovered as revealing themselves—in 'unexpected identities and correspondences' as well as in 'discontinuities of an unexpected kind'—within or underlying *all* social practices. The analysis of culture begins with 'the discovery of patterns of a characteristic kind,' not in the art, production, trading, politics, the raising of families, treated as separate activities, but through 'studying a general organization in a particular example.' The purpose of the analysis is to grasp how the interactions between these practices and patterns are lived and experienced as a whole, in any particular period. This is its 'structure of feeling.'

It is easier to see what Williams was getting at, and why he was pushed along this path, if we understand what were the problems he addressed, and what pitfalls he was trying to avoid. There is a clear engagement with the 'idealist' and 'civilizing' definitions of culture—both the equation of 'culture' with *ideas*, in the idealist tradition; and the assimilation of culture to an *ideal*, prevalent in the elitist terms of the 'cultural debate.' But there is also a more extended engagement with certain kinds of Marxism, against which Williams's definitions are consciously pitched. He is arguing against the literal operations of the base/superstructure metaphor, which in classical Marxism ascribed the domain of ideas and of meanings to the 'superstructures,' themselves conceived as merely reflective of and determined in some simple fashion by 'the base'; without a social effectivity of their own. That is to say, his argument is constructed against a vulgar materialism and an economic reductionism. He offers, instead, a radical interactionism: in effect, the interaction of all practices in and with one another, skirting the problem of determinacy. The distinctions between practices are overcome by seeing them all as variant forms of *praxis*—of a general human activity and energy.

[Adapted from 'Cultural Studies: Two Paradigms' by Stuart Hall]

8. Which of the following is closest to Raymond Williams's conception of culture?

- A. The sum total of the best that has been thought and said all over the world

- B. Achievements in art (both canonical and popular) that are touchstones of true human values
 - C. The combination of ideas and ideals that leads to holistic civilization
 - D. None of the above
- 9. Raymond Williams might consider both Mark Twain and J. K. Rowling as ‘ordinary’ because**
- A. they do not embody the highest standards of artistic achievement.
 - B. they wrote about everyday events that common people enjoy reading about.
 - C. they are rather mediocre writers despite their commercial success and popularity.
 - D. None of the above
- 10. Which of the following statements accurately reflects the primary argument of this passage?**
- A. A novel is as ordinary as a pen or a table—they are all the same as they are mere commodities.
 - B. A novel is special because it—unlike a mere pen or table—is a product of the human spirit.
 - C. A novel is ordinary in a unique sense: it *too* participates in the making and sharing of ideas within society, but not in the same way as a pen or a table.
 - D. A novel is special because of its extraordinary interest in ordinary people—who require inexpensive pens or tables just as they require affordable entertainment.
- 11. According to Williams, what is the ‘culture’ that ought to be studied (as part of Cultural Studies)?**
- A. Manufacturing, trading, raising of families, publishing—instead of works of art
 - B. The unique practices of the ordinary working masses—instead of the dominant classes
 - C. The interaction between specific social practices that are in complementary or conflicting relationships with each other—instead of preferring and studying one set of practices over others
 - D. The analysis of the independent role of the ideological or superstructural institutions—instead of examining economic or material practices
- 12. Which of the following statements accurately reflects Stuart Hall’s view of the theoretical innovations made by Raymond Williams in *The Long Revolution*?**
- A. Williams avoids taking the elite seriously because they confuse ‘ideas’ with ‘ideals’.
 - B. Williams avoids taking the working class seriously because they confuse ‘base’ with ‘superstructure’.
 - C. Williams rejects all Marxist conceptions of society because he believes that it is the superstructure that determines the base.
 - D. Williams seeks to demonstrate the ‘interaction’ between various social elements, but avoids discussing how (and which) historical factors ‘determine’ the prevailing social practices.
- 13. How does Raymond Williams attempt to study social practices?**

- A. By combining idealism with materialism
- B. By focusing on vital activities and beliefs that interact to form a structure of feeling
- C. By studying how various human societies across history made use of energy sources
- D. All of the above

[6x2 = 12 marks]

SECTION C (25 Marks)

Read the following passage and choose the most appropriate word/phrase to fill in the blanks in the passage. (1x10=10 marks)

Example: 0 A. agree B. dispute C. confer D. disagree

Answer: D

Some people say that the best defense is a good offense; an octopus, however, would ___0___. In addition to being one of the strangest and most beautiful creatures in nature, the octopus has some of the most inventive and ___1___ defense mechanisms imaginable. While other animals have teeth, horns, or claws to help defend them from predators the octopus concentrates its energy on hiding from and confusing its attackers. When it wants to get away, the octopus has an impressive arsenal of tricks ___2___.

The most ___3___ of the octopus's defense mechanisms is its ability to squirt clouds of ink into the water. Some octopi use this cloud of ink as camouflage after squirting the ink, the octopus ___4___ into the ink cloud where the predator cannot see it. If a large, intelligent predator such as a shark knows that octopi use ink clouds, it might simply attack the ink cloud blindly, hoping to ___5___ the octopus inside. However, some sneaky octopi will release the ink cloud in one direction and scurry away in another direction, leaving the predator with nothing but a mouthful of ink. The ink also can shut down a predator's sense of smell. If an octopus cannot be seen or smelled, it has a much higher chance of ___6___ an attack.

Another defense mechanism possessed by many octopi is the ability to change colour, much like a chameleon. Some poisonous octopi, when ___7___ will change their skin to a bright, ___8___ colour to warn predators that they are dangerous and ready to strike. Other octopi use this ability to change their skin to the colour and texture of seaweed or coral, allowing them to ___9___ their environment.

Still another defense mechanism possessed by some octopi is the ability to perform an autotomy, or self-amputation. When a predator catches a tentacle the octopus can amputate it, thereby freeing itself, and the tentacle regrows later.

While the octopus may not be the most vicious creature in the ocean, its 10 and clever defense mechanisms help it to survive in the dangerous undersea world.

Write the letter of your choice in the space provided in the Answer Sheet.

1. A affective B effectual C effective D affected
2. A at its service B at its disposal C at its command D at hand
3. A well-known B renowned C famous D well-defined
4. A resides B retreats C retires D recedes
5. A get in touch with B get through to C get access to D make contact with
6. A preventing B avoiding C confronting D stopping
7. A invoked B provoked C evoked D revoked
8. A breath-taking B attention-grabbing C eye catching D heart-stopping
9. A combine with B mix with C fuse with D blend in with
10. A innumerable B many C plenty D numerous

Read the sentences given below. Decide if there is an error in any of the underlined parts, marked A, B, and C. If yes, mark that letter. If there is no error, mark D.

(1x6=6 marks)

11. I care less about/ what others think of me/ while I get older./ No error.
12. The teacher / gave each of the student/ a different assignment./ No error.
 A B C D
13. Can anyone / tell me / what is the movie about? / No error.
 A B C D
14. The number of accidents has increased/ on the outer ring road /
 A B
 in the last six months./ No error.
 C D
15. People arriving late/ were not allowed in / till the interval./ No error.

A

B

C

D

16. If I would have been there./I certainly would have /taken care of the problem./No error.

A

B

C

D

Given below are sets of two sentences. Both sentences may be right or wrong, or one of the two may be right. Select the correct option. (1x3=3 marks)

17. P I'm the eldest in the family.

Q Sheela is elder than her husband.

A only P correct

B only Q correct

C both correct

D both incorrect

18. P Your responsibility is to only collect money

Q Her job was to closely scrutinize the applications.

A only P correct

B only Q correct

C both correct

D both incorrect

19. P I have finished the work given to me.

Q I usually finish work by five.

A only P correct

B only Q correct

C both correct

D both incorrect

Given below are FOUR four-sentence paragraphs (S1-S4). S1 and S4 are given. From the options (P, Q, R) choose two sentences which can be S2 and S3. (1x3=3 marks)

20. S1 A craze that has gripped the children's world is the Beyblade, a jazzy new avatar of the brightly coloured lattu (spinning top).

S2 _____

S3 _____

S4 Quite different from the good old times when tops cost under ` 5, Beyblades can cost anything from the 'cheap' ` 199 to ` 1,000 for the remote control version.

- P** The spinning fighting top from Japan is slightly different from the ‘desi’ version that involves spinning the top alone.
- Q** The war of the tops is played by two people who spar their tops with each other in a Beyblade arena and the top that manages to throw the other out of the arena wins.
- R** More a boys’ game than girls’, in the fast-changing toy world of children it seems that this toy is here to stay.

A PQ **B** PR **C** QR **D** RQ

21. **S1** Twitter is fast building up a whole new vocabulary.
S2 _____
S3 _____

S4 With over 25 million users accessing Twitter, it does not come as a surprise that virtual is fast becoming real.

- P** The phenomenon reflects the rise of social networking and its influence on popular culture.
- Q** Words like – ‘Tweethart’; a user admired by many, and ‘tweet tooth,’ a strong desire to send a tweet – have made it to the dictionary.
- R** Publishers of Collins dictionary have added dozens of new words to its latest edition, thanks to the social networking site.

A PQ **B** RP **C** QR **D** RQ

22. **S1** *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* written by Roald Dahl in 1964, was inspired by Dahl's experience of chocolate companies during his schooldays.
S2 _____
S3 _____

S4 It was a combination of this secrecy and the elaborate, often gigantic, machines in the factory that inspired Dahl to write the story.

- P** In those times, the chocolate company Cadbury would often send test packages to the school children in exchange for their opinions on the new products.
- Q** In the 1920s, Cadbury and Rowntree’s were England's two largest chocolate makers and often tried to steal trade secrets by sending spies, posing as employees, into the other's factory.
- R** Both companies therefore became highly protective of their chocolate making processes.

A PQ **B** PR **C** QR **D** RQ

Given below are THREE six-sentence paragraphs. S1 and S6 are given. Reorder the remaining four sentences P, Q, R, S, to complete the paragraph. (1x3=3 marks)

23. S1 In November this year, the Indian space programme will look back 50 years to an iconic event in its history – the launch of a small US built rocket from Kerala.
- P These days, India is able to build not only rockets that dwarf the one launched in 1963, but also the launch vehicles needed for them.
- Q That rocket did no more than shoot up to a height of about 200 km and release a cloud of sodium vapour.
- R The Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) has proved to be remarkably rugged and versatile.
- S It, nevertheless, marked the beginning of a long journey.
- S6 It has transported a variety of operational satellites, such as those for communications and remote sensing, and also the country’s first Moon probe, Chandrayaan.
- A PQRS B QSPR C RQPS D RSQP
24. S1 Wildlife tourism is fast becoming a rage across the globe and India is no exception.
- P The directive by the apex court to state governments to follow the National Tiger Conservation Authority guidelines is equally welcome.
- Q The court order came in response to a public interest petition claiming that tourism activities were putting pressure on crucial tiger habitats.
- R The decision by the Supreme Court to ban tourism activities in the core areas of tiger reserves is a step in the right direction.
- S However, it is imperative to ensure that the booming tourism does not harm wildlife habitat, particularly that of the tiger.
- S6 The guidelines are meant to minimize harm to the big cats and let tourists enjoy their time in sanctuaries without hurting them.
- A PQRS B SQPR C RQPS D SRQP
25. S1 One food association that comes to mind during the monsoon in Mumbai is the *kanda* (onion) bhaji, western India’s contribution to the pakoda family.
- P They are sometimes referred to as *khekhda* (crab) *bhaji* in Marathi but it has no seafood in it.
- Q The onion and spiced batter mix takes on a multi pronged shape that resembles a crab!

R During the monsoon, their crispiness and taste are delightfully enhanced by the lacing of sea spray, the whiff of ground garlic, and the hint of coconut from the accompanying chutney.

S The fritters are not on the menu of expensive restaurants but are most often available only in tiny street side stalls near the city's iconic sea fronts.

S6 As the drizzle turns into a downpour you struggle to balance the newsprint piled with the freshly fried bhajia, and the plastic cup of tea, but the nostalgic aromas make you come back for more the next day.

SECTION D (25 Marks)

Q 1 to Q 10: Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. glare : light ::

- a. crescendo : music
- b. friction: heat
- c. cacophony: sound
- d. aroma: smell

2. lurk: wait ::

- a. topple: stabilize
- b. swerve: turn
- c. announce: declare
- d. abscond: depart

3. legend : map ::

- a. index: catalogue
- b. abstract: dissertation
- c. glossary: text
- d. abbreviation: footnote

4. muffled : sound ::

- a. aggravate: pain
- b. muted: colour
- c. archaic: diction
- d. effortless : expression

5. host : parasite ::

- a. egg : bird
- b. medium : bacterium

- c. meadow: soil
- d. kernel : seed

Q6 to Q 10: Tick (✓) the odd one.

- 6. (a) Salsa (b) Ballet (c) Tango (d) Ballad (e) Waltz
- 7. (a) memoir (b) abattoir (c) reservoir (d) choir (e) repertoire
- 8. (a) useless (b) worthless (c) priceless (d) valueless (e) aimless
- 9. (a) put up (b) cope up (c) make up (d) shape up (e) come up
- 10. (a) furnitures (b) locations (c) stations (d) lectures (e) sentences

Q11. to Q 15: Read the following short passage and tick (✓) the appropriate choice.

Passage 1 (Q 11-12): Leave EFLU at gate no.2 Follow that road (Tarnaka Road) for two kilometers. After that, one kilometer to the right, you will pass a small shopping center on your left. At the next set of traffic lights, turn right onto Habsiguda. Erik's house is the third house on your left. It's number 33, and it's white with green trim.

11. What is Erik's address?

- A. EFLU
- B. 2 Tarnaka Road
- C. 13 Sitaphalmandi
- D. 33 Habsiguda

12. Which is closest to Erik's house?

- A. The traffic lights
- B. The shopping center
- C. gate no.2
- D. a green house

Passage 2 (Q 13) : Please be prepared to give your presentation on the monthly sales figures at our upcoming staff meeting. In addition to the accurate accounting of expenditure for the monthly sales, be ready to discuss possible reasons for fluctuations as well as possible trends in future customer spending. Thank you.

13. The main focus of the presentation will be:

- A. monthly expenditures
- B. monthly salary figures
- C. monthly sales figures

D. staff meeting presentations

Passage 3 (Q14-15): Anna Szewczyk, perhaps the most popular broadcaster in the new media today, won the 1998 Broadcasting Award. She got her start in journalism as an editor at the *Hollsville Country Times* in Missouri. Following graduation, she was able to begin her career as a local newscaster with WPSU-TV in Seattle, Washington, and rapidly advanced to national television. Noted for her quick wit and trenchant commentary, her name has since become synonymous with *Good Day, America!* Accepting the award at the National Convention of Broadcast Journalism held in Chicago, Ms. Szewczyk remarked. “ I am so honored by this award that I’m at a total loss for words!” Who would ever have believed it?

14. The expression “to become synonymous with” means:

- A. to be the same as.
- B. to be the opposite of.
- C. to be in sympathy with.
- D. to be discharged from.

15. What was Ms. Szewczyk’s first job in journalism?

- A. She was a T.V. announcer in Washington.
- B. She Was a newscaster in Oregon.
- C. She was an editor for a newspaper in Missouri.
- D. She was a talk show host in Chicago.

16. What is the missing letter in this series:

f g e h d I c ?

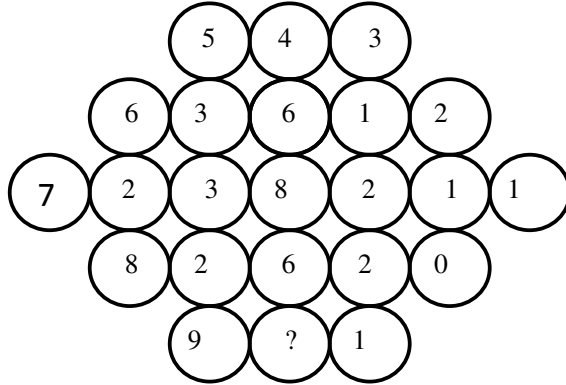
- a. b c. j
- b. k d. a

17. Tick the correct answer

$x > 0$ and $A = 5x$ and $B = 5/x$

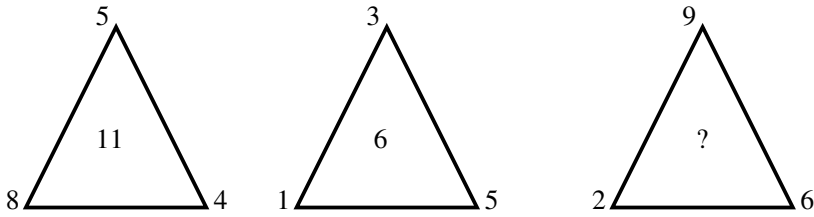
- a. A is greater b. B is greater
- b. A and B are equal d. The relationship cannot be determined.

18. What number replaces the question mark?



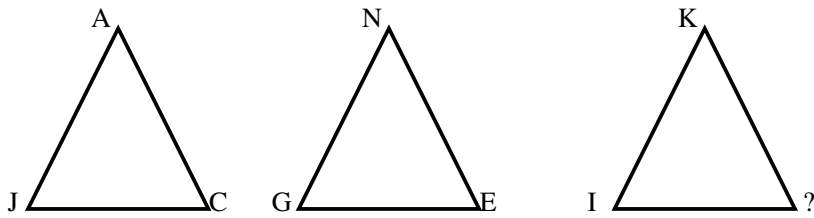
- A. 0 B. 2
C. 1 D. 3

19. What number comes inside the triangle?



- A. 5 B. 8
C. 10 D. 13

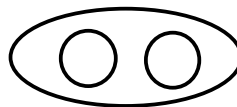
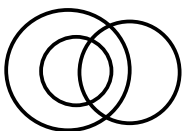
20. Which letter replaces the question mark?



- A. P B. F
C. R D. Q

21 to Q 25: Tick (✓) the correct answer.

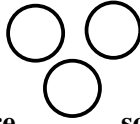
A 21. Which of the diagrams indicates the relationship between Men, Fathers, and Engineers?



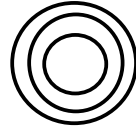
a.

b.

c.



d.



22. Here are some words translated from an artificial language.

lelibroon means yellow hat
plekafroti means flower garden
frotimix means garden salad

Which word could mean “yellow flower”?

- a. lelifroti b. lelipleka
b. plekabroon d. frotibroon

23. Here are some words translated from an artificial language.

slar means jump
slary means jumping
slarend means jumped

Which word could mean “playing”?

- a. clargslarend b. clargy
b. ellaclarg d. slarmont

24. The Pacific yew is an evergreen tree that grows in the Northwest. It has a fleshy , poisonous fruit. Recently, taxol, a substance found in the bark of the Pacific yew, was discovered to be a promising new anticancer drug.

Tick the correct answer.

- a. Taxol is poisonous when taken by healthy people.
b. Taxol has cured people from various diseases.
c. People should not eat the fruit of the Pacific yew.
d. The Pacific yew was considered worthless until taxol was discovered.

25. **Statement:** Of all radio sets manufactured in India, ‘X’ brand has the largest sale.

Assumptions:

- I. The sale of all the radio sets manufactured in India is known.
II. The manufacturing of no other radio set in India is as large as ‘X’ brand.

- a. Only assumption I is implicit
b. Only assumption II is implicit
c. Neither I nor II is implicit

d. Both I and II are implicit.