

DETACHABLE/(वियोज्य)

**HPAS (MAIN)-2017**  
**ENGLISH**  
**अंग्रेजी**

समय : 3 घंटे

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

अधिकतम अंक : 100

Maximum Marks : 100

प्रश्न-पत्र के लिए विशिष्ट अनुदेश

निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को, प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पहले, ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ लें।

1. इसमें 6 प्रश्न हैं।
2. सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर देना अनिवार्य है।
3. परीक्षार्थियों को प्रश्न/प्रश्न के भाग के उत्तर खंड में दिए गये निर्देशों के अनुसार ही देने होंगे।
4. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/प्रश्न के भाग के अधिकतम अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. एक प्रश्न के सभी भागों के उत्तर, प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उनके नियत स्थान पर लिखे जाने चाहिए। प्रश्नों/प्रश्न के भाग के उत्तर अनुक्रमवार गिने जायेंगे।
6. अगर उत्तर काटा नहीं गया है, तो आंशिक उत्तर देने पर भी उसे गिना जायेगा। यदि प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कोई पृष्ठ या भाग खाली छोड़ दिया गया है, उसे लकीर खींचकर स्पष्टतः काट देना आवश्यक है।
7. उम्मीदवारों को स्पष्ट, सुपाठ्य और संक्षिप्त उत्तर लिखना और शब्द सीमाओं का पालन करना आवश्यक है, जहाँ कहीं भी संकेत दिया गया हो। शब्द सीमा का पालन न करने पर दंडित किया जा सकता है।

**QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS**

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

1. There are 6 questions.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Candidates should attempt questions/parts as per the instructions given in the section.
4. The number of marks carried by the question/part is indicated against it.
5. All parts of a question shall be attempted at the place designated for them in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet. Attempts of part/questions shall be counted in sequential order.
6. Unless struck off, attempt of a 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.
7. Candidates are required to write clear, legible and concise answers and to adhere to word limits, wherever indicated. Failure to adhere to word limit may be penalized.

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P.T.O.

1. Do as Directed (any ten : Write Complete Sentences) :

10

- (i) When she parted ..... her parents, her eyes were full of tears.

[Fill in the blank with a suitable word]

- (ii) He went ..... his way to oblige his superior.

[Fill in the blank with a suitable word]

- (iii) They will consider the issue at next week's meeting.

[Rewrite using Noun formed from underlined verb and a passive verb]

- (iv) James is busy to prepare tonight's dinner.

[Rewrite the correct sentence]

- (v) ..... pollution control measures are expensive, many industries hesitate to adopt them.

[Fill in the blank with a suitable word]

- (vi) Anand is the sort of person who always looks on the brighter side of life. Isn't it ?

[Rewrite the sentences making necessary correction]

- (vii) Shall I phone you this evening ? Do you want .....

[Complete the second sentence so that the meaning is similar to the first one]

- (viii) I'm sorry that I don't take your advice. I regret .....

[Complete the second sentence so that the meaning is similar to the first one]

- (ix) She works quite hard. You can't accuse her ..... being lazy.

[Suitable preposition]

- (x) They ordered coffee when they ate their main course.

[Correct if necessary]

- (xi) We would have a cat, but one day it just disappeared.

[Correct if necessary]

- (xii) You'd better to leave now if you want to catch the last train.

[Correct if necessary]



(xiii) Her parents can have influenced her decision to resign.

[Correct if necessary]

(xiv) "Can I use the computer ?" "Of course, you could."

[Correct if necessary]

(xv) I'm afraid I did a mistake in the calculation.

[Correct if necessary]

2. Use the correct form of the verb in parenthesis in the following sentences.  
Write complete sentences (any ten) : 10

- (i) What would you do if you ..... in my position. (be)  
(ii) It is not worth ..... much money for this concert. (pay)  
(iii) When I reached the station, the train ..... (leave)  
(iv) When we met Jo and Ness, they ..... already. (ride)  
(v) The criminal ..... the victim with a blunt object. (attack)  
(vi) His courage ..... him. (forsake)  
(vii) The terrified people ..... to the mountains. (flee)  
(viii) The police ..... no stone unturned to trace the culprits. (leave)  
(ix) It must be ..... in mind that it is essential for us to be extremely honest in our dealings. (bear)  
(x) It's too cold. If it ..... warmer, I wouldn't mind going to the beach. (be)  
(xi) The robber broke into the house and ..... the lone occupant with ropes. (bind)  
(xii) He could not sleep because he was ..... by mosquitoes. (bit)  
(xiii) She ..... from flu when she was interviewed. (suffer)  
(xiv) I work in my own style, not the way you ..... or Shyam .....  
I do not like the way Karim is ..... it today. (do)  
(xv) The police ..... a rat in the death of the youth. (smell)

3. (a) Use any five of the following words in sentences of your own to make their meanings clear. Do not change the form of the word : 10

(i) Disingenuous

(ii) Flabbergasted

(iii) Uncouth

(iv) Entrenched

(v) Frivolous

(vi) Savoury

(vii) Rummage

- (b) Give words similar and opposite in meaning (one each) to any *five* of the following : 10

(i) Surreptitious

(ii) Incarcerate

(iii) Sultry

(iv) Prodigal

(v) Augment

(vi) Abundant

(vii) Judicious.

4. (a) Write a letter to the Editor of *The Times of India*, Shimla in **300** words expressing your views on demonetization. 10

Or

Write a letter to your mother in **300** words, informing her about your performance in the college.

- (b) Write an application to the Director, Bharat Electricals Pvt. Ltd, Shimla for the post of Marketing Manager in response to their advertisement in *Hindustan Times* dated 13th September, 2018. To make your case strong, write a paragraph as a part of your application, about your education, training and experience in the field. 10

5. (A) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : 10

Inequality is a concern for OECD countries that have seen increases in income disparities, including countries known to be relatively egalitarian, like Sweden, Finland and Denmark. It is also a concern in the UK and the US.

In the Arab world, social unrest is, in part, a reflection of deep injustices that provide little opportunity and hope to the youth. In Chile, students rioted and brought down a Minister of Education, protesting about sharp



differences in quality and affordability of education. In general, in Latin America inequality seems to be going down but it is still at very high levels.

Among the BRICs, strong growth led to sharp reductions in poverty, but only Brazil has been able to reduce income inequality during the last decade. The reduction in inequality in Brazil has been steady, attributed partly to rising income of the poor, and partly to aggressive social programs. On the other hand, in China, less poverty has been accompanied by increasing inequality. And in similar fashion, evidence points to an increase in inequality, albeit smaller, in India.

Debates over inequality, and the role governments should play in that context, has polarized political and economic debates across the world. How much should inequality matter or weigh in policy making? Are there trade offs between equity and efficiency (or growth), and if so, how should policymakers address them?

Some degree of inequality can create the right incentives for investments and productive risk taking—but how much of inequality is “too much” for a society?

Consensus on whether Governments should try to redistribute wealth or income is elusive and probably unattainable. But income inequality arising from differences in opportunities is commonly perceived as unfair — most societies consider a situation where children have different chances to succeed in life based on their gender, ethnicity, parental characteristics or where they were born, to be not only morally wrong but also an obstacle to economic progress.

To some, equality of opportunity is about creating a level playing field that would engender a more equitable distribution of income; to others, it is about creating a society where individual effort and talent, as opposed to circumstances one is born into, determines outcomes in life. But most countries can agree on the principle of equality of opportunity as a framework to identify concrete policy objectives.

Inequalities of income and opportunities are related in complex ways. For instance, Alan Krueger has recently remarked that growing income inequality in the U.S. might be generating inequality in opportunities, which could further increase inequality in the future and compromise growth and rise in living standards. If children born to parents with



lower income, education or other disadvantageous circumstances have fewer opportunities, poverty and inequality are likely to be perpetuated across generations and economic progress is hampered because of wasted human potential and distorted incentive.

- (1) What is the cause of unrest in most countries of the world ? 2
  - (2) What is positive about inequality ? 2
  - (3) What are the different ways in which people understand "equality of opportunity" ? 3
  - (4) Give example from the passage to demonstrate link between income and opportunity. 3
- (B) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : 10

Much has been said and written about what foreign direct investment (FDI) in retail can do. Depending on which side of the ideological divide is speaking, the assertions are either that it is a magic wand to fix many big problems or that it is a destroyer of honest livelihoods, with little benefits of its own. What is common to both sides is that they are mostly low on fact, high on opinion and generate enormous amounts of confusion. Which is why, I think it is necessary to sift through all of the noise and look truth in the eye. The facts, as I see it, tell us that it has become a symbolic issue, far beyond what reality demands it ought to be; and that there is no need for either great celebration or for deep despair over the idea that FDI in retail is now a reality. My analysis tells a fairly straightforward story.

The Government has hugely exaggerated the quantum and immediacy of benefits it put on the table to sell the policy—that common man will benefit enormously, employment generation will be huge, the country's supply chain will be transformed and large numbers of small producers and farmers will gain. As things stand, even if modern retail were to take off on all cylinders, these arguments would still not hold water for the next 10 years.

For one, there is the fact that aside from very old markets like America and Europe, in most newly developed markets, modern trade accounts for only 20-25 percent of all retail. India is already at 8 percent—which is significant—but the impact hasn't been as dramatic as one would have assumed.



Then there is the fact that the economics of the Indian market is such that it makes little sense for global retailers to focus on all consumers. I am convinced they will focus their energies on the top 33 percent of urban Indian households (a mere 10 percent of all Indian households); investing in the others isn't quite what they know how to do profitably yet.

As for small manufactures, I don't see that huge numbers of them will benefit. Retailers across the world like to work with a small group of select vendors because it makes for better profitability. So yes, a small number will benefit significantly. And yes, employment will be generated. But it won't be anywhere close to the numbers now being touted.

Then there is the argument that encouraging modern retail to invest will provide the much-needed booster shot for the country's dismal supply chain infrastructure. Here again, let's face it. Retailers aren't in the business of building national infrastructure. About the only infrastructure they'd be interested in is their last mile.

The only argument that holds true is that kiranas or the small, traditional shopkeepers who are now an Indian staple, will not die. But that is a tribute to the small shopkeeper rather than prescience on the part of the government.

- (1) According to the author, what is not a common attribute of the arguments put forth by the pro-and anti-FDI ideologues ? 2
- (2) What are author's views on benefits of FDI in retail ? 2
- (3) List three inferences that can be drawn from the passage ? 3
- (4) Why does the writer think that global retailers will not focus on all the consumers ? 3

6. Make a precise of the following passage and give a suitable title : 20

The concept of sustainable development is like a bridge. It seeks to bring together not only the three domains—economic, social and environmental — but also developed and developing countries, Governments, businesses and civil society, scientific knowledge and public policy, the city and the countryside, and present and future generations. It has also created the awareness that the environment and development are not two separate agendas, but two faces of the same agenda. At its advent over two decades ago, this idea offered

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tremendous excitement and hope. The time has come not only to review and assess what has been achieved on the basis of this vision, but also to build upon it and revive its promise of integration, unity and aspiration : the "spirit of Rio".

There are several critical gaps with regard to the fulfilment of national and international commitments, although a number of achievements have been made. While countries have expanded their menu of policy options, this has not led towards greater policy coherence. While integrated planning and policies and national sustainable development strategies have become acceptable, their impact remains limited because of ad hoc and inconsistent application. While important institutions have been established to promote or monitor the integrated pursuit of sustainable development, many have not received adequate support, some have languished, and most have not been able to synergize well with complementary processes or institutions. While financial and other commitments of international support have been made, they have neither achieved greater coherence nor always been fully realized in practice. Finally, while political commitment to addressing climate change has risen dramatically, it has not yet translated into concrete actions and results; this is in part because climate change has not been approached as an integrated sustainable development challenge. **The international consensus on sustainable development envisaged integrated decision-making at the national and local levels, in the form of national or local Agenda processes and sustainable development strategies.** While some of this has happened in practice, it has not yet taken a form that could promote convergence on a sustained basis. For example, as at 2009, 106 countries had reported that they were currently implementing a national sustainable development strategy, but these are rarely viewed as the principal vehicle for policy coordination. Thus, while it cannot be said that the commitment to prepare a national sustainable development strategy has been ignored, the action has not had the desired impact.

[399 words]