

SSC PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS, MARCH - 2013
ENGLISH - PAPER - I (Third Language)
PRINCIPLES OF VALUATION

General Instructions :

1. Assistant Examiners should find out the correct answers by going through relevant portions of the Reader before taking up valuation work.
2. Any relevant point other than the one mentioned in the key may be given credit.
3. Border cases should be looked into with care.
- *4. All spelling mistakes should be rounded off and language and grammar mistakes underlined and they should be taken into account while awarding marks. For four mistakes of either spelling or language, half a mark may be penalised.
5. Question wise and page wise totals should be shown on the relevant space provided for them.
6. Total number of marks should be written in words and the Asst. Examiner should invariably sign on the front page of the answer script with the A.E. No. assigned.
7. Marks should be rounded off to the next integer while noting the total i.e. $19\frac{1}{2}$ should be rounded off and noted as 20. Whereas $19\frac{1}{4}$ should be rounded as 19.
8. If a candidate gets single digit, zero should be prefixed. Example - If a candidate gets seven marks it should be shown as 07 and written as "zero seven".
9. **For Qs. 1-8** If the answer is repeated, it is to be valued and credit should be given to the one scoring more marks and the other should be marked "Repeated".
10. If the answer to any question is irrelevant, it should be recorded in the answer script as "Irrelevant".
11. The candidate may use different vocabulary apart from those given in the principles of valuation. However the central theme of the answer may be considered and marks may be awarded.

Note : *Answers written on the question paper should also to be valued.*

(Qs. 1-8)

8 x 2 = 16M

NOTE : Emphasis to be given to syntax.
Read Instruction 4 carefully.

1. The Poet Ogden Nash humourously exaggerates with regard to a person who refuses to visit a barber shop. His long, strong overgrown hair forces him to visit the shop and the poet warns the barber to be ready to have a bumper harvest of his hair.
2. Schwamm meant his son was extremely sensitive, and like a mimosa he reacts to the slightest irritation. He compares the child's heart to that of a glass which is easily broken as he takes things to heart and simply makes himself sick.
3. The factors that contribute to wisdom are :
 - 1) a sense of proportion
 - 2) comprehensiveness
 - 3) awareness of ends of human life
 - 4) emancipation from (a) personal prejudice;
(b) tyranny of the here and the now.
 - 5) impartiality
4. Vinoba's knowledge of different languages made him reach to the poor in a language that they can understand. Even at the age of forty-six, he learnt Persian and Arabic to converse more freely with his Muslim neighbours.

5. The spotted deer was lying away from the herd, in the forest glade among the speckled shadows because she had recently given birth to a fawn. She was at peace with the world, happy and successful.
6. The voice of argument asks D.H. Lawrence, the poet to kill the snake. In Sicily the black snakes are innocent and the gold ones are Venomous. The Snake that came to his water trough was a golden one.
7. Edward Thomas in his poem, 'The Gallows' brings out the theme that, for every sin, there is a punishment. The three birds and beasts representing sin that are mentioned in the poem are :
- Weasel - selfishness
 - Crow - a thief and a murderer
 - Magpie - pride
8. Aram knew that Mourad had not stolen the horse on the day he brought it for him to ride because he realised that Mourad was perfect in riding the horse for he had been taking the early morning rides for some time.

NOTE : Repetition of the same questions with different answers should **not** be considered for questions : 9-36; 52-55.

(Qs. 9 - 13)

5 x 1/2 = 2 1/2 M

9. accolade - praise
10. alibi - excuse
11. smear - smudge

12. agony – misery
 13. suffuse – spread

(Qs. 14 - 18)**5 x 1/2 = 2 1/2 M**

14. disastrous – (a) devastating
 15. snapped – (c) broke
 16. indulge – (b) allow
 17. peered – (a) looked carefully
 18. lumbered – (b or c) trudged / plodded

(Qs. 19 - 24)**6 x 1/2 = 3 M**

19. preoccupied
 20. renounced
 21. frisky
 22. squealed
 23. snorted
 24. prejudice

(Qs. 25 - 28)

 $4 \times \frac{1}{4} = 1 \text{ M}$

25. aboriginess - aborigines
26. bleet - bleat
27. obedeince - obedience
28. ocurence - occurrence

(Qs. 29 - 32)

 $4 \times \frac{1}{4} = 1 \text{ M}$

29. prod - lord
30. licked - typed
31. pledge - wet
32. windows - calendars

(Qs. 33 - 36)

 $4 \times \frac{1}{4} = 1 \text{ M}$

33. jew - grew
34. hair - snare
35. father -
36. singe - hinge

(Add Score $\frac{1}{4}$)

(Qs. 37)

 $3 \times 1/2 = 1 1/2 M$

37. late (.)
 sleep (.)
 morning (.)

(Qn. 38)

38. "You speak very well", she said. And then asked me,
 if I would teach her.

 $3 \times 1/2 = 1 1/2 M$

(Qs. 39 - 43)

 $5 \times 1 = 5 M$

39. Because my sister fell down and thought that she had broken her leg, she went
 to the doctor.
40. Many novels about women have been written by Devi.

(or)

Many novels have been written by Devi about women.

41. Although there was a lot of rain that day and there were floods, the examinations
 were not postponed.
42. Since I didn't have your phone number, I could not call you.
43. If I do not call you, do not leave for the station.

(or)

If I do not call you, you will / should not leave for the station.

(Qs. 44) 4 x 1/2 = 2 M

44. she - pronoun
 soft - adjective
 in - preposition
 tired - adjective

(Qs. 45) 1 x 1 = 1 M

45. (ADD SCORE – 1 MARK)

(Qs. 46) 1 x 2 = 2 M

46. Television, which is very popular in India is being used to educate people, to provide entertainment and information.

(Qs. 47 – 50) 4 x 1 = 4 M

47. The desert cottontails live in the dry, dusty areas of New Mexico, Arizona and Western Texas. They can also live as far north as Montana and as far west as California.
48. The desert cottontails don't need to drink a lot of water because the desert plants they eat usually contain moisture.
49. A desert cottontail is most likely to be seen during the morning and late afternoon hours because they avoid the hot desert sun and seek shelter to keep themselves cool.

50. 1) They are able to outsmart the large predators by running very fast and diving into small holes.
- 2) By running in a zigzag pattern.
- 3) By climbing trees.

(Qs. 51)

51. **Note:- The answers may be written in any order.**

2 M

b, c, f (only 3 statements are true according to the passage given.

Award 2 marks)

(Qs. 52 – 55)

4 x 1 = 4 M

52. B
53. C
54. C
55. A

X-----X-----X