## PART-A

1. Write a precise of the following Passage in about one-third of its length in your own words with a suitable title.

There are two considerations which deserve at least a word in any discussion of the future of the Indian theatre. The first is the rapid development of the cinema as a competitive for prophesied favour. At first, in the early flush of cinematic triumph people-some of whom might have been expected to, know better-prophesies the extinction of the theatre. It is now clear that though here and there, temporarily, the theatre may be affected, the cinema cannot hope to replace the stage and elbow it out of existence. Experience in the West has shown that the stage will always be required as a federal studio. For the technique is different and great stage actors have, always, to their disgust, discovered that film acting is at least only second best to them; it cannot mean to them what the stage means. Something is lacking in the human touch. In the theatre heart responds to heart and mind acts on mind in a way unknown to the cinema. Thus there is no danger of extinction to the theatre. On the other hand, the rivalry of the screen ought to and will put theatre to a new test and give it a new stimulus that may well lead to still higher planes of artistic achievement. Finally, a word about a national language spoken, written and thought might do for the theatre in India.

With the new awakening in social life the need of a common tongue is being increasingly felt. Much work is being done to bring out a common linguistic medium. The day when, it is accepted will be a great day for the Indian theatre, as it will be for all art in the country. But the theatre, because its life blood is spoken word, will gain most. With a common tongue, with a live national consciousness, the theatre will become to its own as definite instrument of national unity reflecting the national mind, interpreting the national heart and dreaming national dreams for the future
2. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below in your own words The Artist co-operates with God in making increasingly larger numbers of people see the beauty of the world which these people could never see for themselves. The world is, of course, God's artistic masterpiece; but it is the artist who lends people eyes to see it with. Browning's Fra Lippo has the last word on the subject:-
For, don't you mark; we're made so that we love
First when we see them painted, things we have passed
Perhaps a hundred times nor cared to see?

In this sense, Oscar Wilde's paradox is perfectly true: that Nature imitates Art; for the majority of men see in Nature what Art has taught them to see in Nature. The fogs of London, said Wilde, were the invention of Whistler. To love beauty therefore becomes to the artist, as an artist, his first duty. To love beauty, that is, to see it for himself first, and then to communicate it to others; for love implies at once vision and reproduction. It must be the first article in an artist's creed, as an artist, that beauty is the best interpreter of God to man; that, when he has got hold of beauty, he has got hold of the surest key to the knowledge of God. Keats has said that Beauty is Truth. Now, this is not true. But to us here, Beauty is, as Plato said, the splendour of Truth. The artist, as an artist, must be content with the splendour and, through this splendour strive to convey the truth. He has no business with truth as such as the philosopher, for instance, has. He has no concern with conduct as such, as the moralist, for instance, has. It is not his function to exhort men to good works, or to prove things; but merely to exhibit them. Plato thought a picture, for instance, was just a copy of an object - a copy of the idea. It was Aristotle, Plato's pupil, who pointed out that, though a picture was in one sense certainly a copy and therefore something less than the object, in another sense it was something more than the object. It was, briefly, the idea of the object made visible to the eye. Art, therefore, does not consist merely in line and colour, sound and image; but primarily in ideas. Beauty may not be useful. Beauty may not improve our minds. But beauty must please. Indeed, such is the inherent delightfulness of beauty that, by its magic touch, not only the ugly becomes pleasureable, but even sorrow becomes a joy. That is the explanation of the pleasure we feel in tragedy. What would shock us in actual life gives us pleasure in a tragedy. For tragedy makes experience significant; and by making it significant, it makes it beautiful; and by making it beautiful, it makes it pleasant. And yet, it does not aim at pleasing; it only aims at exhibiting. Pleasure is not its aim; it is its effect.

## - Armando Menezes

## Questions:

a) What does the artist do for most of us?
b) Why does the artist "lend" his eyes to people?
c) What is the artist's first duty? Why?
d) What is the artist's real function?
e) When does sorrow becomes a joy?
3. Change the following sentences from Active voice to Passive voice:-
a) He scored twenty runs.
b) He made a very remarkable discovery.
c) They opened the theater only last month.
d) The Manager will give a ticket.
e) He kept me waiting.
4. Insert the correct Tense of Verb in the following:-
a) She has bought some cloth; she --- herself a blouse. (will make, is going to make)
b) This book is not long. I --- it by lunch time, (will be reading, have read)
c) I know all about that film because I $\qquad$ it twice. (saw, have seen, had seen)
d) As soon as he $\qquad$ the news, he wrote to me (to hear)
e) Whenever we $\qquad$ , we talk of our school days (to meet)
5. Fill in the blanks
a) He was born -------a small village-------Malabar ( With appropriate preposition)
b) April is $\qquad$ fourth month of year. ( With appropriate article)
c) Iron is more useful than copper.

The superlative degree of this sentence is $\qquad$
d) ____Andamans are group of islands in Bay of Bengal. (With appropriate article)
e) He remained at home -------he was ill. (With appropriate conjunction)
6. Translate the following to Kannada

The great advantage of early rising is the good start it gives us in our day's work. The early riser has done a large amount of hard work before other men have got out of the bed. In the early morning the mind is fresh, and there are few sounds or other distractions so that work done at that time is generally well done. In many cases the early riser also finds time to take some exercise in the fresh morning air, and this exercise supplies him with a fund of energy that will last until the evening.
7. Join each pair of the following sentences by a suitable Conjunction:-
a) Rama reads for pleasure. Hari reads for profit.
b) We decided to set out. It was late.
c) My brother was not there. My sister was not there.
d) The prisoner fell down on his knees. The prisoner begged for mercy.
e) It is autumn. The leaves are falling.
8. Give two Synonyms for each of the following words:-
a) Fair
b) Happy
c) Lucky
d) Rich
e) True

## PART B

9. Draft a Corporate office Order from Director(A\&HR), KPTCL to all the concerned regarding enhancement of compensation payable in case of fatal/non-fatal electrical accidents to non-departmental persons and payment of solatium to owners of animals that die of electrocution
10. Draft a 'Warning Notice' from Executive Engineer of BESCOM against Sri.Y, Assistant working in Division office for his unauthorized absence from duty for 2 days.
11. Draft a Special Audit Report from Accounts Officer(I/A) and Team of ' $X$ ' O\&M Division on misappropriation of cash in ' $Y$ ' O\&M Sub Division.
12. Draft a circular from Deputy General Manager (tech), KPTCL to all the Transmission Zones regarding the process of procurement of suitable Government land, which has a clear title, for the construction of substations.

13．Draft a letter to all the General Manager（A\＆HR）of all ESCOMS，PCKL，and CEE，of all the Transmission Zones of KPTCL，regarding the deduction of contribution payable to Labour Welfare Department，from the salary of the employees

14．Draft an Official Memorandum from Asst．Executive Eng（El．），Vidhana Soudha Sub Division，BESCOM，regarding transfer of installation from the name of＇ X ＇consumer to the name of＇ Y ＇consumer．，

## రన్నండో

## ひอగーゅ






 అల అలయయోగి బరుదె ఈ మిడతెగెళు ఒందు దినెదత్ల 150 శలిっeమిలణరో దూరరు ळలరెబల్లపు． ఒందు మిడతె ఒందు దినేదెల్ల తగ్నజ్జ్ తృ తృచద ఆळరర నుంగబల్లదు．ఒందు ఒచరర


 ఈలగ మిడతతెగిళ దాళయి బదణేయున్ను ซరణబెలళాగి బందిది．






 ఇరానో ఈe 山్లేలగనస భితియిల్లదె．



 సుత్తఱొత్త ळరెడలు ఆరంంభశుత్తటి．







 సేంభెదినిద్దేవు

















 సెంచేణశరర చిబూరెఱాగిది.

## జ్రె్న్నిగెళు:-





5. సెంశేణశ్రర చిజయ యోపుదు?



1．తుంబిది శ్రృడ తుళుకుఐుదిల్ల．
2．మునెనిద్దెల్ల యోరగఁఁ బిది．


5．கిత్తెల గిడ ఱుద్దెల．


Every religion，Swamy Vivekananda said，helps us to reach the Divine．He says，I do not simply say I tolerate religion．That is an insult to God．I accept all religions，I worship all religions．Every religion helps us to reach God and realize．Nature is something which is very dear to me．I am not prepared to reject any of them．So he criticized the word ＇Toleration＇which we employ and said＂we have to appreciate，we have to accept，we have to take for granted all these religions which helps us to reach the supreme．They belong to one community of spirit，they belong to one fraternity，to one fellowship．It is that kind of religion he asked us to practice．

1．తెలలు
2．ய్ర్రజిలన
3．$ి$ న్నెడి
4．సులయీఠモ స్త
5．చులదేంత



 డిల్రినో．



1．ぁళ్ళియింద్
2．ఒళ్ళియひదెల్ల
3．దుళిกరల
4．దెలదలలయ
5．దుळొలeత్లెద

## భాగె-బి

 ఉ゙రిळరర ळలగెం
 ఆదిలప్పెన్ను సిద్దెటుడిని.




 నిద్దటుడిని.





 టుత్రదెన్ను బరియిరి.

 ఒందు అధిరృత జ్నృఱనా யతత్రదెన్ను ळొలరాడిసిరి.

