

AJS**ENGLISH & GENERAL KNOWLEDGE****GRADE-1****PAPER-I**Duration: **3 Hours**Total Marks: **100 Marks****PART-A**

1. Write an essay on: "Public Interest Litigation" or "Mediation". **25 marks**
2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow the passage:

[Question No. 2 (i) to (v) carries 1 mark each and question No.2 (vi) to (x) carries 2 marks each] **(1x5) marks+ (2x5) marks=15 marks**

Fungi form an isolated group within the plant kingdom and indeed are regarded by many as forming a separate kingdom of their own. They differ from all other plants by their lack of the green pigment chlorophyll, in the construction of thread-like units known as hyphae and their method of reproduction.

Reproduction occurs by spores either of sexual or asexual origin. The spore germinates, sending out a germ-tube that elongates to produce a thread-like, usually septate, filament that then branches out repeatedly. By continued ramification these threads or hyphae (singular hypha) form a cobweb or felt-like sheet known as mycelium. In most instances, fusion between two hyphae, usually from different mycelia, must occur before a fruit-body can be produced. Even then this process will only take place given the correct climatic factors and sufficient food supply. Fungi differ from the higher plant forms by the absence of the green pigment chlorophyll, which enables plants to photosynthesize. By this process green plants are able to obtain their carbohydrates; the chlorophyll in their leaves fixes atmospheric carbon dioxide in the presence of sunlight and water to manufacture sugar for their nutrition. As fungi are unable to do this they have to obtain their carbohydrates from decomposed animal or plant tissues. Hence they are found in habitats rich in rotting vegetation such as woodland, grassland, compost heaps, sawdust piles, on dung or manure heaps and on burnt ground colonized by moss. Fungi obtaining their food from these sources are known as saprophytes; others obtaining their food materials directly from living plants or animals are known as parasites. Examples of parasitic fungi on trees and herbaceous plants are the woody bracket fungi and mildews respectively; diseases of man such as athlete's foot, ringworm and farmer's lung are also caused by parasitic fungi.

(i) What are fungi ?

- (1) Fungi are plants.
- (2) They are animals.
- (3) Fungi are cells.
- (4) Fungi are dead matter.

(5) Fungi are the green pigment called chlorophyll.

(ii) Point out the correct statement:

- (1) All plants have chlorophyll.
- (2) All plants other than fungi have chlorophyll.
- (3) Only fungi have chlorophyll.

(iii) How do fungi reproduce?

- (1) They reproduce through seeds.
- (2) They reproduce sexually or asexually.
- (3) Spores are the means for their reproduction.

(iv) Sugar cannot be produced by plants unless

- (1) chlorophyll is present.
- (2) sunlight, water and carbon dioxide are present.
- (3) items in (1) and (2) above are all present.

(v) Fungi grow on rotting vegetation or animals because

- (1) they cannot produce their own food.
- (2) their habitat provides them with the food they need.
- (3) their habitat contains the chlorophyll which they need to produce carbohydrates.
- (4) they are parasites.

(vi) How does the spore of the fungus germinate ?

(vii) What are the conditions needed for spores to be produced ?

(viii) Why cannot fungi produce its own food ?

(ix) What is meant by plant kingdom?

(x) What are saprophytes ?

3. In each of the following questions, a word printed in capital letters precedes five lettered words or phrases. From these five lettered words or phrases, pick the one most nearly opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

5x1=5 marks

(i) PARSIMONIOUS : (A) appropriate (B) generous (C) complete (D) radiant (E) ongoing

(ii) QUIXOTIC : (A) slow (B) abstemious (C) pragmatic (D) benevolent (E) grave

(iii) FLEDGLING : (A) experienced person (B) shy onlooker (C) social outcast (D) fugitive (E) adversary

(iv) IRK : (A) pry (B) tinge (C) beguile (D) convince (E) soothe

