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SPL 21-EN

Subject Code : C1

22896

2021

ENGLISH

[Special Examination]

Full Marks : 90

Pass Marks : 27

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

SECTION—A

1. (a) Choose the meaning of the underlined word in the following sentence from among the alternatives given in the brackets : 1

It was a magnificent view.

(important /very much attractive /interesting)

- (b) State whether the following statements are True or False : 1+1=2
(Reference : The Tea from Assam)

(i) No one really knows who discovered tea but there are two legends.

(ii) No one really knows who discovered tea but there are many legends.

- (c) Choose the correct answer from among the alternatives given and complete the sentence given below : 1

Lencho's soul was filled with _____.

(i) tears

(ii) sadness

(iii) pleasure

2. What did Lencho do throughout the morning? What did he see in the north-east? 1+1=2

3. Where and on what date was the inauguration ceremony held? 1+1=2

4. Briefly describe Lencho's house and the things that could be seen from it. 2

5. Who, according to Mandela, is a brave man? 2

6. What did Mandela find when he attempted to serve his people? 2

7. Why did Lencho think that the post office employees were a 'bunch of crooks'? 2

8. What were the two national anthems sung by the Whites and the Blacks on the occasion of the inauguration ceremonies? 2

9. What are the Chinese and Indian legends about tea? Write them briefly. 3

SECTION—B

10. Choose the meaning of the underlined words from among the alternatives given in the brackets : 1+1=2

(a) But he is locked in a concrete cell.

(jail / cage / box)

(b) He stalks in vivid stripes.

(moves quickly / remains idle / moves slowly and quietly)

11. Choose from the box given below the words that rhyme with the following : 1+1=2

teeth, mouse

breed, underneath, rose, choose, house

(4)

12. Give a brief description of Custard the Dragon's attack on the Pirate. 2
13. "Stalking the length of his cage,
Ignoring visitors."
Why, do you think, the tiger ignores the visitors? 2
14. With what does the tiger stare at the stars? How are the stars to look at? 1+1=2
15. Who were the pets of Belinda? How were they named? 1+1=2

SECTION—C



16. (a) How does Ausable make Max believe that there is a balcony attached to his rooms? 5
- Or
- (b) Briefly describe how Ausable defeated Max's scheme to take away the report. 5
17. (a) Briefly describe the footprints seen by the two boys. 5
- Or
- (b) Who was Griffin? How and why did he become invisible? How did he become a homeless wanderer? 1+2+2=5

SPL 21-EN/29B

[Contd.]

(5)

SECTION—D

18. Fill in the gaps in the following sentences with right determiners : $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
- (a) _____ water in this pot is not clean. 
- (b) Only _____ guests attended the function.
- (c) Rajanikanta Bordoloi is called _____ Scott of Assam.
- (d) His brother is _____ MA in English.
19. Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions from among the choices given in the brackets : $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
- (a) The old man died _____ Covid-19. (from / of / in)
- (b) Death is preferable _____ dishonour. (than / to / of)
- (c) Mina comes _____ a rich family. (of / with / from)
- (d) Butter is made _____ milk. (of / from / with)
20. Rewrite the following sentences putting the verbs in the brackets in their correct tense form : $1 \times 3 = 3$
- (a) Please call me as soon as the Cricket team (arrive).
- (b) He (go) to the function yesterday. 
- (c) The glass (break) by somebody last evening.

SPL 21-EN/29B

[Contd.]

(6)

21. Change the form of narration of the following sentences : 1+1=2

- (a) The stranger said to Ramen, "How can I go to the station?"
(b) Ramen answered that he (the stranger) might hire a taxi cab that would take him to the station.

22. Change the voice of the following sentences : 1+1=2

- (a) Assamese is spoken by the people of Assam.
(b) Did you do this?

23. Combine each of the following pairs of sentences into a single sentence : 1+1=2

- (a) Water evaporates when it is heated. Everyone knows this.
(b) He cannot read. He cannot write.

24. Choose the correct alternative from the choices given in the brackets and rewrite the sentences : 1+1=2

- (a) She works in a (dairy/diary) farm.
(b) Milk is a good (food/drink).

25. Make sentences to illustrate the meaning of *any two* of the following : 1×2=2

stand by, make out, bring up, put out

SPL 21-EN/29B

[Contd.]

(7)

26. Correct *any three* of the following sentences : 1×3=3

- (a) My aim in life is to become doctor.
(b) We cannot look in the dark.
(c) How much money you need?
(d) He has bought this car last year.
(e) I do not know who are you.
(f) It can rain tonight.

SECTION—E

27. Translate into English (*any one Group*) of the following : 1×6=6

Assamese

- (a) অৰুণাচলৰ প্ৰাকৃতিক দৃশ্য মনোৰম।
(b) ইটানগৰ অৰুণাচলৰ ৰাজধানী চহৰ।
(c) ৰাজীব গান্ধী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় অৰুণাচলৰ বোনো হিলচত অৱস্থিত।
(d) নানা জাতি-উপজাতিৰ লোক এইখন প্ৰদেশত বাস কৰে।
(e) অৰুণাচলক সূৰ্য উঠাৰ দেশ বুলি কোৱা হয়।
(f) ভূমি কেতিয়াবা অৰুণাচললৈ গৈছানে?

SPL 21-EN/29B

[Contd.]

Bengali

- (a) অরুণাচলের প্রাকৃতিক দৃশ্য মনোরম।
- (b) ইটানগর অরুণাচলের রাজধানী শহর।
- (c) রাজীব গান্ধী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় অরুণাচলের রোনো পাহাড়ে অবস্থিত।
- (d) এই রাজ্যে বহু জাতি-উপজাতির মানুষ বাস করে।
- (e) অরুণাচলকে সূর্যোদয়ের দেশ বলা হয়।
- (f) তুমি কি কখনো অরুণাচলে গিয়েছ?

Bodo

- (a) অরুণাচলনি মিথিংগারি নুথাইয়া সময়না।
- (b) ইটানগর অরুণাচলনি রাজধানি নোগোর।
- (c) রাজীব গান্ধী মুলুগ সোলোসালিয়া অরুণাচলনি রোন' হাজোআব দং।
- (d) বে রাজ্যোআব গোবাং হারিনি সুবুংফোর থায়ো।
- (e) অরুণাচলখী সান-ওঁখারনায় হাদরসা হোননা বুঁনায় জায়ো।
- (f) নোঁ মাভ্লাবা অরুণাচলাব থাফিরবায়না?

Hindi

- (a) अरुणाचल का प्राकृतिक दृश्य सुन्दर है।
- (b) ईटानगर अरुणाचल का राजधानी-शहर है।
- (c) राजीव गाँधी विश्वविद्यालय अरुणाचल के रोनो पहाड़ में अवस्थित है।
- (d) विविध जाति-उपजातियों के लोग इस राज्य में बसे हुए हैं।
- (e) अरुणाचल को सूर्योदय का देश कहा जाता है।
- (f) क्या आप कभी अरुणाचल गये थे?

Hmar

- (a) Arunachal tlang le ram hai chu a mawi.
- (b) Itanagar chu Arunachal hai khawpui tak a nih.
- (c) Rajiv Gandhi University chu Arunachal a Rono hills a um anih.
- (d) Hnam chi hrang hrang tamtak hi khawpui a hin an cheng.
- (e) Arunachal chu nisa suok na ram tia a ko anih.
- (f) Arunachal a in zin tah?

Mizo

- (a) Arunachal ram leilung pianken hi mawi tak a ni.
- (b) Itanagar hi Arunachal khawpui a ni.
- (c) Rajiv Gandhi University chu Rono tlang Arunachal ah a awm.
- (d) Mihring thlah tu bul inanglo te chu hi khuaah hian an khawsa ho.
- (e) Arunachal hi ni chhuahna ram tia hriat a ni.
- (f) Arunachal ah i kal ve tawh em?

Manipuri

- (a) অরুণাচলগী মহৌশাগী দৃশ্য অসি ফজৈ।
- (b) ইটানগর অসি অরুণাচলগী কোনুংনি।
- (c) রাবীব গাৰ্হী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় অসি অরুণাচলগী বোনো হিলসতা লৈ।
- (d) রাজা অসিদা জাতি কাল্প কমাগী মীওইশিংনা খুদারি।
- (e) অরুণাচল অসি নুমিং থোকফম লমদম হায়না কৌনে।
- (f) করিগুহনা অদোম অরুণাচলদা চংপীকুৱা?

Garo

- (a) Arunachal-ni ong-telaigipa nikanirang nitobea.
- (b) Itanagar jila, Arunachal-ni skotong ong'a.
- (c) Arunachal-ni Rono a'brio, Rajiv Gandhi University donga.
- (d) Bang'a jatni manderang ia a'doko songdonga.
- (e) Arunachal-ko sal nabaram a'dok ine minga.
- (f) Na'a Arunachal-ona re'angjokma?

Khasi

- (a) Ka rong mariang jong ka Arunachal ka long kaba itynnat.
- (b) Ka Itanagar ka dei ka nongbah jong ka Arunachal.
- (c) Ka Skulbah Rajiv Gandhi ka don ha ki lum Rono jong ka Arunachal.
- (d) Ki brier na ki jaitbynrier bapher ki sah ha kane ka jylla.
- (e) Ia ka Arunachal la khot ka ri ba mih ka sngi.
- (g) Phi la ju poi sha Arunachal?

Nepali

- (a) अरुणाचलको प्राकृतिक दृश्य सुन्दर छ।
 (b) इटानगर अरुणाचलको राजधानी सहर हो।
 (c) अरुणाचलको रोने पहाडमा राजीव गान्धी विश्वविद्यालय अवस्थित छ।
 (d) धेरै जाति-उपजातिका मानिसहरू यस प्रदेशमा बसोबास गर्छन्।
 (e) अरुणाचललाई सूर्योदयको देश भनिन्छ।
 (f) तिमी कहिल्यै अरुणाचल गएका छौ?

Urdu

- (a) اردو ٻول جي قدرتي (طبيعي) مناظر خوبصورت ٿين ٿا۔
 (b) ايشيا نگر شھر اردو ٻول جي دارالحڪومت ٿي۔
 (c) راجيڀ گانڊي يونيورسٽي اردو ٻول جي روڻو ٻيٺاڙيون ۾ واقع ٿي۔
 (d) بہت نسلون سے تعلق رکھنے والے لوگ اس رياست ۾ رھتے ٿين۔
 (e) اردو ٻول کي طلوع آفتاب کي ملڪ ٿي ٿو۔
 (f) ڪي آڀ سڄي اردو ٻول گئے ٿين؟

Or

Write the substance of the following :



6

In any civilized society teachers are the highly honoured people because they train the minds of the learners who are generally young persons ignorant about most of the things and ideas. Students of every country, irrespective of their age, come in contact with the teachers at the schools or at the colleges or at the universities. The teachers are learned and experienced persons. They make the students familiar with the various new ideas contained in the textbooks and other reference books. First they gather knowledge from various sources and then impart it to the students. Gathering or acquiring knowledge is a laborious task. It needs devotion and dedication. The wisemen have always treated acquisition of knowledge as a sacred work. They have been saying that knowledge purifies the soul and hence it is sacred. In fact, the teachers' contribution to civilization and progress of mankind is the greatest. The teachers are like flaming lamps the glow of which illuminates the minds of the learners.

28. Write in about 150 words an essay on **any one** of the following topics :

- (a) Discipline—its necessity in human life
 (b) Your favourite game
 (c) The uses and abuses of social media



6

Or

Write a story in about 150 words using the outlines given below. Add a title to it :

6

A dog with a piece of flesh in his mouth—crosses a river walking on a narrow footbridge—sees his shadow reflected in the river water—thinks it to be another dog—he feared that the other dog would take away the piece of flesh—the dog barks—the piece of flesh drops down into the water.

29. Write a letter to your father/guardian telling him how you faced the last examination. 5

Or

Write a report for a local daily on the basis of the information given below : 5

- (a) Dhubri
- (b) 10-3-2021
- (c) Heavy storm from 2:30 p.m. to 3 p.m.
- (d) Dhubri town and its surrounding areas badly affected
- (e) Hundreds of trees uprooted, electric wires torn, houses damaged
- (f) Property worth crores of rupees damaged, no loss of life reported

30. (a) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below it :

Newspaper originated in China. A kind of news sheets were circulated among the courtiers in China. Since then newspapers have been flourishing steadily all over the world. In Europe newspaper started in Venice. With the spread of printing technology since the fifteenth century, the number of newspapers began to increase all over the world. *The India Gazette* was the first newspaper published by the then British government in India. Now a days, there are various kinds of newspapers. Some of them are published daily, some are published weekly and even fortnightly. Newspapers are published in India in both English and regional languages. However, the number of daily newspapers is the

largest. In Assam there are both English and Assamese newspapers printed and published by different publishers. Among the english newspapers in Assam the *Assam Tribune* is the oldest and the most widely circulated newspaper.

- (i) Since when did newspapers begin to flourish all over the world? 1
 - (ii) What was the first newspaper published in India and who was its publisher? 1+1=2
 - (iii) What are the different types of newspaper published in Assam? 2
- (b) Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow it :
- But in the hearts of all who lived in that solitary house in the middle of the valley, there was a single hope : help from God. "Don't be so upset, even though this seem like a total loss. Remember, no one dies of hunger."
- "That's what they say : no one dies of hunger." All through the night, Lencho thought only of his one hope : the help of God, whose eyes, as he had been instructed, see everything, even what is deep in one's conscience. Lencho was an ox of a man, working like an animal in the fields, but still he knew how to write. The following Sunday, at daybreak, he began to write a letter which he himself would carry to the town and place in the mail. It was nothing less than a letter to God.
- (i) Where was the solitary house situated? 1
 - (ii) What had been instructed to Lencho? What was his only hope? 1+1=2
 - (iii) What type of a man was Lencho? Was he literate? 1+1=2
