Total number of pages : **12**

B15-

Subject Code : C1

2015

ENGLISH

(NEW COURSE)

Full Marks : 80
Pass Marks : 24

Time : Three hours

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

The candidates are required to write the answers in their own words as far as practical

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SECTION – A

1. (a) Choose the correct answer from the alternatives given : 1

I need a hundred pesos _____.

(currency of India/Spain/Latin America)

(b) State whether the following are true or false : 1 + 1

(i) Nelson Mandela spent twenty years in prison.

(ii) On the day of the inauguration, two national anthems were sung.

(c) The theory of Arab origin draws support from : 1

(i) The numerous tales of valour related to the sons and fathers of Coorgi homes.

(ii) The long, black coat with an embroidered waist belt worn by the Kodavus.

(iii) The traditions and religious rites which are distinct from the Hindu mainstream.

2. What happened to Lencho's fields after the hailstorm ? 1

3. Where is Coorg ? 1

4. What did courage mean to Mandela ? 2

5. Mention the story that supports that the people of Coorg are of Greek descent. 2

6. "These aren't raindrops falling from the sky, they are new coins." Why did Lencho consider the raindrops as 'new coins' ? 2

7. Narrate briefly Rajvir's remarks on the discovery of tea and the legends that surround it. 3

8. What did Valli see on her way that made her laugh ? 2

SECTION – B

9. Choose from the box given below, the words that rhyme with the following : $1 \times 2 = 2$

feet, silent

(run, slow, violent, moves, seat, edge, city)

10. Choose the meaning of the underlined words from the alternatives given in brackets : $1 \times 2 = 2$

(a) He stalks in his <u>vivid</u> stripes. (glaring / dark / pale)

(b) In his quiet <u>rage</u>. (mood / violent anger / walk)

11. What could Amanda do if she were a mermaid ? 1

12. How do we know that Amanda was a teenager ? 1

13. Why did the poet feel more at home with animals than humans ? 2

14. Why did Custard cry for a nice safe cage ? 2

SECTION – C

15. (a) How does Ausable manage to make Max believe that there is a balcony attached to his room ? 5

OR

(b) Horace Danby was a meticulous planner but still he faltered. Where did he go wrong and why ? $3 + 2 = 5$

16. (a) Who was Griffin ? How did he become invisible ? Why did Mrs. Hall find him eccentric ? $1 + 2 + 2 = 5$

OR

(b) Who was Bill ? How did he befool the lawyer ? $1 + 4 = 5$

SECTION – D

17. Fill in the blanks with the right determiners : 1 × 2 = 2

Please give me _____ time to finish the work. Then I will take you to _____ university.

18. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions from the choices given in the brackets : 1 × 2 = 2

(a) Health is preferable _____ wealth. (than, for, to)

(b) He is angry _____ his naughty sister. (at, with, upon)

19. Use the appropriate form of tenses of the verbs given in the brackets : 1 × 2 =

(a) The bell rang after we (finish) our work.

(b) Please ring me up as soon as he (come).

20. Change the form of narration of the following : 1 × 2

(a) "What a beautiful building !", he said.

(b) She proposed that we should go for a walk.

21. Change the voice of the following sentences : 1 ×

(a) We were surprised at his conduct.

(b) Why did your father refuse such an honourable job ?

22. Combine the following pairs of sentences into a single sentence : 1

(a) I have lost the pen. You gave it to me.

(b) Health is very important. It must not be neglected.

23. Choose the correct alternatives from the choices given in the brackets. 1

The Brahmaputra has changed its _____ (coarse/course)

OR

Sankardeva was an _____ scholar. (eminent/imminent)

24. Make sentences to show the use of any **two** of the following phrases : 1 × 2 = 2

in order to, all in all, now and then, at large

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25. Correct the errors in the following sentences : (any **two**) 1 × 2 = 2

(a) I don't know to do it.

(b) It is you who is to be blamed.

(c) He told me that his brother is writing that letter.

(d) He asked me where do I live.

26. Translate into English (any **one** group of the following) : 5

(a) ***Assamese***

(i) মায়ে মোক সুধিছিল, "সঁচা কথা কৈছানে ?"

(ii) মই সাঁতুৰিব নোৱাৰোঁ নিচিনাই ।

(iii) তুমি কেতিয়াবা সিংহ দেখিছানে ?

(iv) যিজন মানুহ আজি আমাৰ স্কুললৈ আহিছিল তেখেতক মই চিনি পাওঁ ।

(v) মই নহাঁলৈকে তুমি ৰ'বা ।

Contd.

(b) ***Bengali***

(i) মা আমাকে জিজ্ঞাসা করেছিলেন, "সত্য কথা বলছি কি না ?"

(ii) আমি কদাচিৎ সাঁতার কাটতে পারি ।

(iii) তুমি কখনো সিংহ দেখেছো কী ?

(iv) আজ যে ব্যক্তি আমাদের বিদ্যালয়ে এসেছিলেন, তাঁকে আমি চিনি ।

(v) আমি ফিরে না আসা পর্যন্ত তুমি অপেক্ষা করবে ।

(c) ***Bodo*** :

(i) आया आंखौ सोंदोंमोन, "थार खोथा बुंदोंना ?"

(ii) आं सानस्रिनो हायि बादियानो ।

(iii) नों माब्लाबा सिंग नुबायना ?

(iv) जाय मानसिया दिनै जोंनि फरायसालियाव फैदोंमोन बिखौ आं सिनायो ।

(v) आं फैजासिम नों नेथ ।

(d) ***Garo***

(i) Ama angko singaha, "Nàa kakketkon aganengama ?"

(ii) Anga neng·beesan chi jrona mana.

(iii) Nàa basakoka singhoko nikahama ?

(iv) Dàal chingnè shulona riba-gipa mandeko anga uia.

(v) Angni rebapilaona sengbo.

(e) ***Hmar***

(i) "Thudik i hril a ni ?" Trin ka nún amin don a.

(ii) Kan hlin thei nawh.

(iii) Sakeibaknei i hmu ta hlak am ?

(iv) Voisun a ei skul a hung pa kha ka hriet hlak.

(v) Ka hung kir hmakhat lo nghak rawh.

(f) ***Hindi*** :

(i) माँ ने मुझसे पूछा था, "क्या तुम सच बोल रहे हो ?"

(ii) मुझे तैरना लगभग नहीं आता ।

(iii) तुमने कभी सिंह देखा है क्या ?

(iv) जो व्यक्ति आज हमारे स्कूल आए थे, उन्हें मैं पहचानता हूँ ।

(v) मेरे वापस आने तक तुम रूक जाना ।

(g) ***Manipuri*** :

(i) ইমানা ঐঙোন্দা হংলম্মী, "নহাক্না অচুম্বদু হায়রিব্রা" ?

(ii) ঐ ফজনা ঈরোয়বা হৈতে ।

(iii) নহাক্না করিগুম্বদা নোংশা উখ্বব্রা ?

(iv) ঙসি ঐখোয়গী স্কুলদা লাকখিবা মীওই অদু ঐ খংই ।

(v) ঐনা হল্লক্রিবা ফাউবা ঙাইয়ু ।

(h) ***Mizo*** :

(i) Ka nu in, "Thudik i sawi em ?" min ti.

(ii) Tui hleuh ka thiam vak lo.

(iii) Sakei baknei i hmu tawh ngai em ?

(iv) Vawiin a kan sikul a rawn kal pa kha ka hria.

(v) Ka lo kir leh hma chu min lo nghak ang che.

(i) ***Khasi*** :

(i) I mei, i kylli ia nga, "Phi kren ia kalia shisha em ?"

(ii) Ngam nang ban figi.

(iii) Phi lah ju iohi no em ia u sáng ?

(iv) Nga ithuh ia ito i briau iha wan sha skul jongngi mynta ka sṅg.

(v) Ap haduh ngan da wan.

(j) ***Nepali*** :

(i) आमाले मलाई सोध्नुभयो, "साँचो कुरा भन्यौ ?"

(ii) म पौरिन सक्तिन नै ।

(iii) तिमीले कहिल्यै सिंह देखेका छौ ?

(iv) आज हाम्रा स्कुलमा आउने मानिसलाई म चिन्दछु ।

(v) म फर्कि नआउन्जेल पर्खे ।

(k) *Urdu* :

(i) ماں نے مجھے پوچھا تھا، "کیا تم سچ بات بتا رہے ہو؟"

(ii) میں مشکل سے تیرنا جانتا ہوں۔

(iii) کیا تم نے کبھی شیر دیکھا ہے؟

(iv) جو آدمی آج ہمارے اسکول میں آیا تھا، انکو میں پہچانتا ہوں۔

(v) میری واپسی تک تم روکنا۔

OR

Give the substance of the following passage : 5

There are books which are really no books at all, and to read which is mere waste of time; while there are others so bad that we cannot read them without great harm. It is no doubt good to be warned against temptations and dangers of life; but anything that familiarizes us with evil is in itself an evil. So also there are others which one can read without being the better of them. By useful literature we do not mean only what will help a man in his business or profession. That is useful no doubt, but by no means the highest use of books. The best books raise us into a region of selfless thought where the troubles and anxieties of the world are almost forgotten.

27. Answer either (a) or (b) : 6

(a) Write an essay on **either** of the following topics in about **150** words :

(i) Kaziranga National Park

(ii) A journey by bus

(b) Write a story in about **150** words using the outline given below. Also add a title to it.

The lion, king of beasts – kills many animals – all animals terrified – hold a meeting – decide to send one animal to the lion everyday – lion agrees – the turn of the hare – arrives late – tells there is another lion in the forest – wanted to seize and kill him – hare takes the lion to a deep well – the lion sees his reflection – thinks there is another lion in the well – jumps in.

28. Answer either (a) or (b) :

(a) Write a letter to the Editor of a local English newspaper about frequent load shedding in the evening in your locality.

(b) A flood relief work was done by students of your school. Write a report for your local daily using the information given below :

- Date and time of work
- How the place was reached
- Number of students taking part
- Number of people affected
- Relief materials distributed
- Conclusion

29. (a) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

The great advantage of early rising is that one can start one's work long before others. The early riser has done a large amount of hard work before other men have got out of bed. Early in the morning the mind is fresh and no sounds or noises disturb our attention. The work done at that time is generally well done. Also one finds time to take some exercise in the fresh morning air. Exercise supplies him with a good deal of energy that enables him to work hard until the evening. By beginning so early, he knows that he has plenty of time to do his work thoroughly. He does not have to hurry over any part of his work. He gets to sleep long before midnight. At that time sleep is most refreshing. After a night's sound rest, he rises early next morning in good health ready for the labour of a new day.

(i) What advantages does an early riser have over others ? 1

(ii) Why should one take exercise in the morning and begin one's work so early ? 2

(iii) What are the uses of going to sleep long before midnight ? 2

(b) Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Over many days and months Valli listened carefully to conversations between her neighbours and people who regularly used the bus and she also asked a few discreet questions here and there. This way she picked up various small details about the bus journey. The town was six miles from her village. The fare was thirty paise one way – "which is almost nothing at all", she heard one well-dressed man say, but to Valli, who scarcely saw that much money from one month to the next, it seemed a fortune. The trip to the town took forty-five minutes. On reaching town, if she stayed in her seat and paid another thirty paise, she could return home on the same bus. This meant that she could take the one-o'clock afternoon bus, reach the town at one forty-five, and be back home by about two forty-five.

On and on went her thoughts as she calculated and recalculated, planned and replanned.

(i) What did Valli find out about the bus journey ? How did she find out these details ? **1 + 2 = 3**

(ii) What do you think Valli was planning to do ? **2**

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