

Total No. of Printed Pages—15

**B19-EN**

**Subject Code : C1**

**2 0 1 9**

**ENGLISH**

*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

I saw that it was not just my freedom that was curtailed, but the freedom of everyone...

(enhanced/reduced/withheld)

- (b) State whether the following statements are True or False (Reference : *Nelson Mandela : Long Walk to Freedom*) :

1+1=2

<sup>F</sup>  
✓ (i) On the podium, Mr. de Klerk was first sworn in as first Deputy President.

<sup>F</sup>  
✓ (ii) Then Thabo Mbeki was sworn in as second Deputy President.

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

In life, every man has \_\_\_\_\_ .

(i) three obligations

✓ (ii) twin obligations

(iii) many obligations

2. "The only thing the earth needed...." What 'only thing' did the earth need? a down pour 2

3. What did Mandela say about the wealth of his country? 2

4. What did Lencho write in his letter to God? 2

5. When does the season of joy commence in Coorg? Till what time does it continue? 1+1=2
6. Mention the story that supports the view that the people of Coorg are of Greek origin. 2
7. What type of a man was the Postmaster? 1
8. Give a brief description of Dhekiabari tea garden. 2
9. What was the distance from Valli's village to the nearest town? 5 m  
What was the bus fare for a trip from Valli's village to the town? 60  
1+1=2
10. Give a description of the bus in which Valli travelled. 2

**SECTION—B**

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

feet, harbour

bit, beat, sit, hour, honour, armour

12. Choose the meaning of the underlined words from the alternatives given in the brackets : 1×2=2

(a) In his quiet rage. (noisy/silent/worst)

(b) At the jungle's edge. (border/side/centre)

✓ 13. How old is Amanda? How do you know it? 1+1=2

14. Why does the poet feel more at home with animals than with humans? 2

✓ 15. How did Belinda and her pets behave when they saw the Pirate climbing the window? 2

✓ 16. Give a description of the fight between Custard dragon and the Pirate. 2

**SECTION—C**

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

**Or**

✓ (b) How did the young lady trick Horace Danby? 5

18. (a) How and why did Griffin come to the village of Iping? Why does Mrs. Hall find him eccentric? 3+2=5

**Or**

✓ (b) Describe the first meeting between Bill and the young lawyer. 5

SECTION—D

19. Fill in the blanks with the right determiners :

$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

- (a) My brother had gone \_\_\_\_ hour ago.  
(b) A busy man has \_\_\_\_ time to waste.  
(c) The classes started after \_\_\_\_ bell had rung.  
(d) \_\_\_\_ of their property was lost in the flood.

20. Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition from among the choices given in the brackets :

$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

- (a) This train is bound \_\_\_\_ Delhi. (to/upon/for)  
(b) Assam is rich \_\_\_\_ minerals. (for/in/about)  
(c) I met him \_\_\_\_ the street. (in/on/upon)  
(d) Happiness consists \_\_\_\_ speaking the truth. (of/in/at)

21. Rewrite the following sentences putting the verbs in the brackets in their correct tense form :

$1 \times 3 = 3$

- (a) They (live) in Delhi for ten years.  
(b) When he came it (be) all over.  
(c) He (stay) here until you return.

22. Change the narration of the following :

1×2=2

- (a) She asked me why the teacher had punished me.  
(b) Anita said to Ravi, "Please lend me your pen."

23. Change the voice of the following :

1×2=2

- (a) I have lost my English textbook.  
(b) He was punished for his misconduct.

24. Combine each of the following pairs of sentences into a single sentence :

1×2=2

- (a) The earth is round. We can prove it.  
(b) Where does he live? Do you know it?

25. Choose the correct alternative from the choices given in the brackets and write out the sentences :

1×2=2

- (a) She narrated the matter (shortly/briefly).  
(b) Please (listen/hear) to what he says.

26. Make sentences to illustrate the meaning of **any two** of the following :

1×2=2

far and wide ; break out ; give up ; fall out.

27. Correct the errors in **any three** of the following sentences :

1×3=3

(a) It can rain tonight.

(b) The cattles were grazing in the field.

(c) Each of the boys play cricket.

(d) How much money you need?

(e) When you do your homework?

(f) I do not know to do it.

**SECTION—E**

28. Translate into English (**any one Group** of the following) :

1×5=5

**Assamese**

(a) যদুৰে মোক সুধিছিল, “ৰাজু ইংৰাজীত ভালনে?”

(b) দোকমোকালিতে শোৰাৰ পৰা উঠাটো তেওঁৰ অভ্যাস।

(c) মিছা কথা কোৱা উচিত নহয়।

(d) সৌ গছডাল ইমান ওখ!

(e) কিতাপখন টেবুলৰ ওপৰত আছে।

**Bengali**

- (a) যদু আমায় জিজ্ঞাসা কৰেছিল, “ৰাজু কি ইংৰেজিতে ভালো?”
- (b) প্ৰত্যুষে (খুব ভোৰে) ঘুম থেকে ওঠা তাঁর অভ্যাস।
- (c) মিথ্যা কথা বলা উচিত নয়।
- (d) ঐ গাছটি কী উঁচু!
- (e) বইটি টেবিলের উপর আছে।

**Bodo**

- (a) জদুআ আঁনাব সোঁদোঁমোন, “ৰাজুআ ইংৰাজীয়াব মাজাঁনা?”
- (b) বেৰেফুঁজায়াবনো সিখাৰনায়া বিনি হুদা।
- (c) নংখায় বাথ্ৰা বুঁনায়া মাজাঁ নডা।
- (d) বৈ বিফাডা এসেবাঁ গোজী!
- (e) বিজাৰা আৰাংগা সায়াব দং।



**Hindi**

- (a) यदु ने मुझसे पूछा, “क्या राजू अंग्रेजी में अच्छा है?”
- (b) भोर में बिस्तर से उठना उसका अभ्यास है।
- (c) हमें झूठ नहीं बोलना चाहिए।
- (d) वह पेड़ इतना ऊँचा है!
- (e) पुस्तक मेज पर है।

**Hmar**

- (a) Jadu'n a min dawna, “Raju English a thiem am?”
- (b) Khawvar tîr a tho chu a thaw dânr anaih.
- (c) Khel ei hril ngai raw.
- (d) Saw thingkung saw a vanr sang del
- (e) Dawkan chungah lekhabu a um.

**Mizo**

- (a) Jadu an Raju saptawng thiam leh thiam loh min zawt?
- (b) Tloi toka thawh hi a chin than a nia.
- (c) Dawt kan sawi tur ani lo.
- (d) Saw thing saw engchen a sang nge.
- (e) Dawhkan chungah lehkhabu a awm.

**Manipuri**

- (a) যদুনা ঐঙোন্দা হংলম্মী, “রাজু ইংরাজি ফজনা হৈত্রা ?”
- (b) নোংঙাল্লমদাইদা তুম্বা হৌগৎপসি মহাকী হৈনবীনি ।
- (c) ঐখোয়না মীনম্বা বা ঙাংলৌইদবনি ।
- (d) উ অদু কয়াদা বাংলিবনো !
- (e) লাইরিক অদু টেবল মথজা লৈ ।

**Garo**

- (a) Jadu ango sing'aha, "Raju Englisho namama?"
- (b) Seng-mitchi dakao chakatanian uni bewal ong'a.
- (c) Tole agana nangja.
- (d) Ua bolara mairongpile dokrogipa ong'a!
- (e) Kitap tableni kosako donga.

**Khasi** <http://www.assamboard.com>

- (a) U Jadu u kylli ia nga, "U Raju u nang phareng bha?"
- (b) Ka dei ka jingmlien jong u ban khie dang step phyrngab.
- (k) Ngim dei ban kren lamler.
- (d) Katno ka jingrong jong utai u dieng!
- (e) Ka kot ka don halor ka miej.

**Nepali**

- (a) यदुले मलाई सोधेका थिए, “राजुको अङ्ग्रेजी राम्रो छ?”
- (b) उसको मिरमिरेमा उठ्ने बानि छ।
- (c) हामीले झूटो बोल्नु हुँदैन।
- (d) त्यो रूख कति अग्लो!
- (e) किताब टेबलमाथि छ।

**Urdu**

- (a) جدو نے مجھ سے پوچھا ” کیا راجو انگریزی میں اچھا ہے؟“
- (b) صبح سویرے نیند سے اٹھنا اس کی عادت ہے۔
- (c) ہمیں جھوٹ نہیں بولنا چاہئے۔
- (d) وہ درخت کتنا لمبا ہے!
- (e) یہ کتاب میز پر ہے۔

**Or**

Give the substance of the following passage :

5

The work which Gandhiji had taken up was not only the achievement of political freedom but also the establishment of a social order based on truth and non-violence, unity and peace, equality and universal brotherhood and maximum freedom for all. The unfinished part of his experiment was perhaps more difficult to achieve than the achievement of political freedom. In the political struggle against a foreign power all one could do was either join it or wish it success and give it their moral support. In establishing a social order of this pattern, there was a likely possibility of a conflict arising between groups and classes of our own people. Experience shows that man values his possessions even more than his life because in the former he sees the means for continuity and survival of his descendants even after his body is reduced to ashes. A new order cannot be established without changing the mind, for at some stage or the other the rich have to yield place to the poor to achieve a kind of egalitarian society.

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

6

(a) Punctuality

(b) The festival you like most

(c) Your favourite hero in history

**Or**

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

6

*Outlines* : A speedy car hit an 'old man—escaped—the man was injured grievously—people gathered—showed sympathy to the man—spoke about the evils of rash driving—no one bothered to help the man—two schoolboys arrived—took the injured to the nearest hospital.

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

5

(a) Write a letter to the Editor of a local daily expressing your concern over the incidents of crime against women in Assam.

(b) Write a report for a local daily on the basis of the information given below :

(i) 10-11-2018

(ii) Guwahati

(iii) Annual Guwahati Book Fair commenced. The Hon'ble Chief Minister declared it opened at 6:00 p.m.

(iv) Many publishers from Assam and outside participated

(v) To be continued for ten days; large gathering expected

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

A good book always teaches us something, in fact many things directly or indirectly if the mind is willing to learn. Books are the best companion; they also give us the best society. They help us in establishing contact with many great men. We hear what such men said and did; through books we even see them as if they were really alive. As we read, we share great thoughts with great minds, we hope and grieve with great men. The scenes in which they appeared are described for us and as we turn the pages we come to know what nobleness is. Books work as agents and help us in being better than we are. Books should, therefore, be treated as friends and guides.

(i) How can books teach us? 1

(ii) How can one share the great thoughts through books? 2

(iii) Why should books be treated as friends and guides? 2

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

“No one really knows who discovered tea but there are many legends.”

“What legends?”

“Well, there is one about the Chinese emperor who always boiled water before drinking it. One day a few leaves of the twigs burning under the pot fell into the water giving it a delicious flavour. It is said they were tea leaves.”

“Tell me another!” scoffed Pranjol.

“We have an Indian legend too. Bodhidharma, an ancient Buddhist ascetic, cut off his eyelids because he felt sleepy during meditations. Ten tea plants grew out of the eyelids. The leaves of these plants when put in hot water and drunk banished sleep.”

“Tea was first drunk in China,” Rajvir added, “as far back as 2700 BC! In fact, words such as tea, ‘Chai’ and ‘Chini’ are from Chinese. Tea came to Europe only in the sixteenth century and was drunk more as medicine than as beverage.”

- (i) How was tea drunk in Europe in the sixteenth century? 2
- (ii) What is the Chinese legend about tea? 2
- (iii) What is the Indian legend about tea? 2

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