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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

   Send me the <u>rest</u>, since I need it very much.

   (relaxing / remaining part / remaining idle)

   (b) State whether the following statements are True *or* False : 2

   (i) Lencho was a trader. false

   (ii) Lencho was a farmer.

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

   The field was white, as if covered with _____.

   (i) snow

   (ii) flour

   (iii) salt

2. How many cups of tea are drunk everyday throughout the world? 1

3. Write the names of two patriots before Mandela. 1+1=2

4. Why did Lencho go out when the big drops of rain were falling? 2

5. Who is the writer of *Tea from Assam*? Who is Mr. Barua mentioned in the lesson? 1+1=2

6. Why did Lencho become angry when he counted the money? 1

7. "Freedom is indivisible." How does Mandela explain this observation of his?   2

8. What does Mandela mean by courage? Who, according to him, is a brave man?   1+1=2

9. What does Mandela say about the inauguration gathering?   2

10. Give a description of Dhekiabari Tea Estate as seen by Rajvir.   3

SECTION—B

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

wagon, ink

| cannon, dragon, ring, blink, king |

12. Where should the tiger be snarling around and how should it be terrorising the village?   1+1=2

13. Why did Custard cry for a new cage?   2

14. "He stalks in his vivid stripes."
Who is meant by 'He' in the above line? What is meant by 'vivid stripes'?   1+1=2

15. How did Custard the Dragon attack the pirate?   2

16. What is meant by 'quiet rage'? 1

17. Where did Belinda live? 1

SECTION—C

18. (a) Briefly describe how Ausable defeated Max's scheme to take away the report. 5

Or

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

19. (a) Briefly describe the extraordinary behaviour of Mrs. Hall's furniture. 5

Or

(b) Who was Griffin? Why and how did he become invisible? How did he become a homeless wanderer? 1+2+2=5

SECTION—D

20. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with right determiners : ½×4=2

(a) Mr. Barua is a man of _____ words.

(b) Ms. Manisha married _____ European gentleman.

(c) I want only _____ encouragement from you.

(d) _____ of the participants will be given a certificate.

21. Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition from among the choices given in the brackets : ½×4=2

(a) They are sitting _____ the dining table.

(on / at / upon)

(b) Ravi is senior _____ me by two years.

(from / than / to)

(c) He was prevented _____ going to Delhi.

(for / from / with)

(d) Flour is made _____ wheat.

(from / by / with)

22. Rewrite the sentences given below putting the verbs in the brackets in their correct tense form : 1×3=3

(a) He (ring) the bell when I was reading.

(b) Nobody (know) where he lives.

(c) The guests (arrive) before the dinner was set.

23. Change the narration of the following : 1×2=2

(a) Mitali asked me if I had a pen to spare.

(b) Mother said to Rafique, "Do not keep evil company in your life."

24. Change the voice of the following sentences : 1×2=2

(a) Shakespeare wrote the play, *Hamlet.*

(b) My pen has been stolen.

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

(a) He is not sincere. He is not honest.

(b) The earth moves round the sun. Everybody knows it.

26. Choose the correct alternatives from the choices given in the brackets and rewrite the sentences : 1×2=2

(a) Nobody likes his (child-like / childish) behaviour.

(b) The two men arrived at an (amiable / amicable) settlement.

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

deal in, bring up, put up, look after

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

(a) Haren was appointed in the post.

(b) It is raining since last night.

(c) How much money you need?

(d) Five kilograms are not so heavy to carry.

(e) The old man died from COVID-19.

[*Contd.*

SECTION—E

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

Assamese

(a) অসমৰ চাহপাত জগত বিখ্যাত।

(b) মানুহজন সিমান চহকীও নহয় নাইবা সিমান দুখীয়াও নহয়।

(c) গুৱাহাটীত এখন চিৰিয়াখানা আছে।

(d) ৰমেন ক'ত থাকে তুমি জানানে ?

(e) চোৰটোক গাঁৱৰ পৰা খেদি দিয়া হৈছিল।

(f) ৰূপ সোণৰ সমান মূল্যবান নহয়।

Bengali

(a) আসামের চা বিশ্ববিখ্যাত।

(b) মানুষটি এত ধনীও নয় বা এত গরীবও নয়।

(c) গুয়াহাটীতে একটি চিড়িয়াখানা আছে।

(d) রমেন কোথায় থাকে তা কি তুমি জানো ?

(e) চোরটিকে গ্রাম থেকে তাড়িয়ে দেওয়া হয়েছিলো।

(f) রূপা সোনার মতো দামী নয়।

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Bodo

(a) आसामनि साहा बिलाइया मुलुगनाङै मुंदाखा।

(b) मानसिया बारा दोहोनिबो नडा बारा निखावरिबो नडा।

(c) गुवाहाटीयाव गंसे जुनारसालि दं।

(d) रमेना बबेयाव थायो नों मिथिगौना?

(e) सिखावखौ गामिनिफ्राय होखारहरनाय जादोंमोन।

(f) रुफाया सनानि समान बेसेनगोनां नडा।

Hindi

(a) असम की चाय विश्व-विख्यात है।

(b) वह व्यक्ति न उतना धनी है, न उतना गरीब।

(c) गुवाहाटी में एक चिड़ियाघर (चिड़ियाखाना) है।

(d) रमेन कहाँ रहता है क्या तुम जानते हो?

(e) चोर को गाँव से बाहर भगा दिया गया था।

(f) चाँदी (रूपा) सोने की तरह मूल्यवान् नहीं है।

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Hmar

(a) Assam thingpui hi khawvel a inthang anih.

(b) Hi mipa hi a hausa taluo naw a a rethei naw bawk.

(c) Guwahati a zoo a um.

(d) Ramen chengna i hriet am?

(e) Rukru chu khuo a inthawkin an hnawt suok tah.

(f) Tangkaruo chu rangkachak angin a hlu naw.

Mizo

(a) Assam thingpui hi khawvelah a hmingthang.

(b) Saw pa saw a hausa lova a rethei bawk heklo.

(c) Guwahati-ah sa-huan a awm.

(d) Ramen khawsakna i hria em?

(e) Rukru chu khua aṭangin a inkhalh chhuak.

(f) Silver hi rangkachak angin a hlu lo.

[*Contd.*

Manipuri

(*a*) অসামগী চা অসি মালেমদা মমীং চৎলি।

(*b*) নুপা অসি য়াম্নসু ইনাকখুন্দে অদুগা য়াম্নসু লাইরদে।

(*c*) গুৱাহাতিদা শায়োকশঙ অমা লৈ।

(*d*) রমেনগী লৈফম কদাইদনো হায়বা নঙ খঙব্রা ?

(*e*) হ্রানবদু খুল লান্না তাছোকথ্রে।

(*f*) লুপা হায়বসি সনাগুম্না মমল লৈতে।

Garo

(*a*) Assam-ni chako a·gilsako mingsinga.

(*b*) Ia mande man·eba cha·ja, kangalba ong·ja.

(*c*) Guwahati-o damsa chiriakana donga.

(*d*) Ramen bano donga uko na·a u·iama?

(*e*) Cha·ugipako songoniko rikalataha.

(*f*) Rupa sonana bate gamchatbatja.

Khasi

(a) U slasha na Assam u dei uba pawnam bha ha pyrthei.

(b) U briew um dei uba da riewspah eh lymne uba duk.

(k) Ka don ka jaka rim rad ha Guwahati.

(d) Phi tip hangno u sah u Ramen?

(e) U nongtuh u la shah beh shnong.

(g) Ka rupa kam da shongdor eh kat ka ksiar.

Nepali

(a) आसामको चिया विश्व-प्रसिद्ध छ।

(b) त्यो मानिस धेरै धनी पनि होइन र धेरै गरिब पनि होइन।

(c) गुवाहाटीमा एउटा चिडियाघर छ।

(d) रमेन कहाँ बस्छन तिमी जान्दछौ?

(e) त्यो चोरलाई गाउँबाट निकाला गरिएको थियो।

(f) चाँदी, सुनभन्दा महङ्गो होइन।

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Urdu

(a) آسام کی چائے دنیا میں مشہور ہے۔

(b) وہ آدمی نہ تو اتنا مالدار ہے اور نہ ہی اتنا غریب۔

(c) گواہاٹی میں ایک چڑیا گھر ہے۔

(d) کیا تم جانتے ہو کہ رامین کہاں رہتا ہے؟

(e) اس چور کو گاؤں سے باہر نکال دیا گیا تھا۔

(f) چاندی سونے کی طرح قیمتی نہیں ہے۔

Or

Give the substance of the following passage :   6

Examinations are an integral part of academic life. They have been the traditional and conventional ways of testing a person's talent, level of understanding and his range of study. One's performance in examinations generally determines one's ability and career prospects.

Examinations are there in the schools, colleges and universities to be faced by one to prove his/her learning abilities. Examinations are there to be faced to get oneself selected for any employment. Even the university toppers need to pass all-India level competitive examinations to get themselves selected to any administrative service. Such being the importance of examinations, one should face them with proper preparation and conviction. One should not take the consolation from the old adage, "failures are the pillars of success". No doubt, repeated failures help one in gathering experience. But it must not be forgotten that student life covers a

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limited period of time in our life. Since student life provides the basis for a future career, one should take it seriously and try to come out successful in the successive examinations. Good results in examinations ensure a better prospect in future life.

30. Write, in about *150* words, an essay on **any one** of the following topics :   6

    (a) Obedience to Parents

    (b) COVID-19

    (c) Spring Season in Assam

Or

Write a story in about *150* words using the outlines given below and add a title to it :   6

A speedy car hit an old man—escaped—the old man was grievously injured—a crowd of people gathered—spoke about the evils of rash driving—no one bothered to help the injured man—two school boys arrived—took the old man to the nearest hospital.

31. Answer *either (a) or (b)* :   5

    (a) Suppose you are the General Secretary of the Students' Union of your school. Write an application to the Headmaster/Principal requesting him to grant a half-holiday to enable the students to enjoy a cricket match that will start at 1 p.m. in the school field.

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

    (i) 15–03–2021

    (ii) Nalbari, 2·30 p.m.

    (iii) Devastating fire near Bata Chawk

    (iv) More than ten shops gutted

    (v) Firefighters and local people doused the fire

    (vi) Property worth about three crores burnt to ashes—no human life lost

was the site of a rainbow gathering of different colours and nations for the installation of South Africa's first democratic, non-racial government.

(i) Where were the Union Buildings situated? 1

(ii) How did the speaker remain busy during the 'past few days'? Why were the dignitaries and world leaders coming? 1+1=2

(iii) What was the seat of white supremacy for decades? 2

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