

2017

HISTORY

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Answer the following questions : 1×12=12

তলৰ প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া :

(a) Who was the author of the book, *On the Origin of Species*?

On the Origin of Species গ্ৰন্থৰ লিখক কোন ?

(b) To which family does Hominids belong?

হ'মিনিদসকল কোনটো পৰিয়ালৰ অন্তৰ্গত ?

(c) What is the meaning of the word 'Mesopotamia'?

'মেছ'পটেমিয়া' শব্দৰ অৰ্থ কি ?

(d) Which sea separates the continents of Europe and Africa?

ইউৰোপ আৰু আফ্ৰিকা মহাদেশ দুখন কোনখন সাগৰে পৃথক কৰিছে ?

(e) What was papyrus?

পেপিৰাচ কি ?

(f) Who was the first woman Sufi Saint?

প্রথম মহিলা চূফী সন্ত কোন আছিল ?

(g) What was Yam?

য়াম কি আছিল ?

(h) What is the meaning of Feud?

ফিউদ শব্দৰ অর্থ কি ?

(i) Who was the writer of *The Canterbury Tales*?

The Canterbury Tales-ৰ লিখক কোন ?

(j) Wherefrom is the word Mexico derived?

মেক্সিকো শব্দটো ক'ৰ পৰা আহিছে ?

(k) Name the book which inspired Columbus to embark on sea voyage.

কলম্বাসে যি কিতাপৰ দ্বাৰা অনুপ্রাণিত হৈ সাগৰ ভ্রমণত ওলাইছিল, তাৰ নাম লিখা।

(l) Who were the Hopis?

হ'পিসকল কোন আছিল ?

2. Answer the following questions in brief :

2×12=24

তলৰ প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ সংক্ষিপ্ত উত্তৰ দিয়া :

(a) Mention two differences between Hominids and Hominooids.

হ'মিনিদ আৰু হ'মিনয়দসকলৰ মাজত থকা দুটা পাৰ্থক্য উল্লেখ কৰা।

(b) Mention two advantages of early men living in caves.

গুহাত বাস কৰা আদিম মানৱৰ দুটা সুবিধা উল্লেখ কৰা।

(c) Mention two unique characteristics of town planning in Mesopotamia.

মেছ'পটেমিয়াৰ নগৰ পৰিকল্পনাৰ দুটা একক বৈশিষ্ট্য উল্লেখ কৰা ।

(d) What was Abbasid Revolution?

আব্বাহিদি বিপ্লৱ কি ?

(e) Name the first and second Khalifa of the Muslims.

মুছলমানসকলৰ প্ৰথম আৰু দ্বিতীয় খলিফাৰ নাম লিখা ।

(f) When was Nishapur occupied by Genghis Khan? Why did he order to destroy the city?

নিশাপুৰ চেংগিজ খাঁই কেতিয়া দখল কৰিছিল ? তেওঁ নগৰখন ধ্বংস কৰিবলৈ কিয় আদেশ কৰিছিল ?

(g) Mention two features of medieval feudal society in France.

মধ্যযুগত ফ্ৰান্সৰ সামন্তবাদী সমাজৰ দুটা বৈশিষ্ট্য লিখা ।

(h) Name two absolutist rulers and their country of 15th and 16th century Europe.

১৫ আৰু ১৬ শতিকাৰ ইউৰোপৰ দুজন স্বৈচ্ছাচাৰী ৰজা আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ দেশ দুখনৰ নাম লিখা ।

(i) Who was Michelangelo? Mention one of his masterpieces of art.

মাইকেলএঞ্জেল' কোন আছিল ? তেওঁৰ এখন বিখ্যাত চিত্ৰৰ নাম উল্লেখ কৰা ।

(j) Who were the Incas? Name the ruler who established their capital at Cuzco.

ইনকাসকল কোন আছিল? তেওঁলোকৰ কোনজন শাসকে কাজকোত ৰাজধানী স্থাপন কৰিছিল?

(k) Where was the subject Anthropology developed? Why was it introduced in North America?

নৃতত্ত্ব বিষয়টোৰ বিকাশ ক'ত হৈছিল? উত্তৰ আমেৰিকাত এই বিষয়টোৰ অধ্যয়ন কিয় আৰম্ভ কৰা হৈছিল?

(l) Who was Chiang Kai-shek? What did he tell about women?

চিয়াং কাই-চেক কোন আছিল? তেওঁ মহিলাসকলৰ বিষয়ে কি কৈছিল?

3. Answer the following questions :

4×10=40

তলৰ প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া :

(a) Discuss the difficulties faced by early men to get their food.

আদিম মানৱে তেওঁলোকৰ খাদ্য আহৰণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত সন্মুখীন হোৱা সমস্যাবোৰ আলোচনা কৰা।

(b) What was the policy of taxation in the Roman empire?
ৰোমান সাম্ৰাজ্যত কৰ নিৰূপণ নীতি কি আছিল?

(c) Write a short note on the role of army in the Roman empire.

ৰোমান সাম্ৰাজ্যত সৈন্যবাহিনীৰ ভূমিকাৰ ওপৰত এটি চমু টোকা লিখা।

(d) Describe four main teachings of Islam.

ইচলামধৰ্মৰ চাৰিটা প্ৰধান উপদেশ লিখা।

(e) Write four factors responsible for the rise of the Arab empire.

আৰব সাম্ৰাজ্যৰ উত্থানৰ বাবে দায়ী চাৰিটা কাৰণ লিখা।

(f) What were the functions of medieval monasteries?

মধ্যযুগীয় ধৰ্মীয় মঠবিলাকৰ কাম কি আছিল ?

(g) What led to the revival of the Italian cities that fell into ruin after the fall of the Western Roman empire?

পশ্চিম ৰোমান সাম্ৰাজ্যৰ পতনৰ পিচত ধ্বংস হোৱা ইটালীৰ নগৰসমূহ কি কাৰণে পুনৰ্জীৱিত হৈ পৰিছিল ?

(h) How did Ptolemy's geography encourage the Europeans to embark on sea voyages?

ইউৰোপীয়ানসকলে সাগৰীয় যাত্ৰা কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত টলেমিৰ ভূগোলে কিদৰে উৎসাহিত কৰিছিল ?

(i) How did Britain's involvement in wars from 1793 to 1815 affect British industries?

ব্ৰিটেইনে ১৭৯৩ চনৰ পৰা ১৮১৫ চনলৈ যুদ্ধত জড়িত হৈ থকাৰ ফলত তাৰ উদ্যোগসমূহত কিদৰে প্ৰভাৱ পৰিছিল ?

(j) Who was Sun Yat-sen? What were his three principles?

ছান য়েং-চেন কোন আছিল ? তেওঁৰ তিনিটা নীতি কি আছিল ?

4. Answer the following questions :

6×4=24

তলৰ প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া :

(a) Why is the discovery of fire regarded as an important event in the life of the primitive men?

জুইৰ আৱিষ্কাৰ আদিম মানৱৰ জীৱনত এটি গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ ঘটনা বুলি কিয় গণ্য কৰা হয় ?

Or / অথবা

What led to the fall of Caliphate?

খলিফাতন্ত্ৰৰ কিয় পতন হৈছিল ?

(b) Compare the condition of life for a French serf and Roman slave.

ফ্ৰান্সৰ ভূত্য আৰু ৰোমান দাসসকলৰ জীৱনধাৰাৰ তুলনা কৰা ।

Or / অথবা

Discuss the merits and demerits of feudal system.

সামন্ত প্ৰথাৰ গুণ আৰু দোষসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা ।

(c) Compare the civilization of the Aztecs with that of Mesopotamia.

মেছ'পটেমিয়া সভ্যতাৰ লগত আজটেক সভ্যতাৰ তুলনা কৰা ।

Or / অথবা

How did the discovery of South America lead to the development of European colonialism?

দক্ষিণ আমেৰিকাৰ আৱিষ্কাৰে ইউৰোপৰ ঔপনিৱেশিক বিস্তাৰক কেনেকৈ আগুৱাই নিছিল ?

(7)

(d) Write a note on the winds of changes in Australia.

অষ্ট্ৰেলিয়াত হোৱা ৰূপান্তৰৰ বতাহ সম্পৰ্কে এটি টোকা লিখা।

Or / অথবা

Did Japan's policy of rapid industrialization lead to the wars with neighbours and destruction of the environment? Comment.

দ্রুত উদ্যোগীকৰণৰ বাবে জাপান আৰু ইয়াৰ ওচৰ-চুবুৰীয়া দেশসমূহৰ মাজত যুদ্ধ হোৱাৰ উপৰিও পৰিবেশ নষ্ট হৈছিলনে? তোমাৰ মতামতসহ লিখা।

Or / অথবা

Do you think that Mao Zedong and the Communist Party of China were successful in liberating China and laying down the basis for its current success?

মাও জেডঙ আৰু চীনৰ কমিউনিষ্ট দলে চীনক স্বাধীনতা দিয়াৰ লগতে বৰ্তমানৰ সফলতাসমূহৰ বাবে ভেটি স্থাপন কৰিছিল বুলি তুমি ভাবানে?

2017

ENGLISH

Full Marks : 90

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Reading)

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Look at the opposition between the pen and the sword. The sword can only destroy; ideas also can destroy—the ideas of Bolshevism destroyed Czarism; the ideas of Voltaire and Rousseau destroyed the French aristocracy. But ideas can also build, whereas the sword can only destroy.

It is in fact the power of ideas which has brought us out of barbarism into such civilization as we have been able to achieve. "In what", asked Aristotle, "does man differ from the animal?" and answered, "it is by virtue of reason." The greatness of man consists in his thinking. The universe is vast, and man is tiny, but man has one advantage over the

universe. He knows it is vast and he is tiny, but the universe does not.

In this sense, that it is to ideas and not to violence, to the pen and not to the sword, that man owes whatever has distinguished him from animals, whatever has enabled him to rise above a purely savage condition. For the pen is the vehicle of thought, and it is by thought that man is enabled to voyage through the infinite in philosophy, to unlock the secrets of the universe, to create beauty and to commune with God.

Questions :

- (a) (i) What destroyed Czarism? 1
- (ii) Who were responsible for the fall of the French aristocracy? 1
- (iii) What has brought humankind out of barbarism into civilization? 1
- (iv) What does the pen represent here? 1
- (v) How do ideas and the sword differ from each other? 2
- (vi) What, according to Aristotle, makes man different from the animal? 2
- (vii) What is the one advantage that man has over the universe? 2
- (b) Pick out words from the passage that mean the following : 1×2=2
- (i) People of noble birth or rank
- (ii) Primitive condition

2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

1. How does television affect our lives? It can be very helpful to people who carefully choose the shows that they watch. Television can increase our knowledge of the outside world; there are high-quality programmes that help us understand many fields of study such as science, medicine, the arts, and so on. Moreover, television benefits very old people who cannot often leave the house as well as patients in hospitals. It also offers non-native speakers the advantage of daily informal language practice. They can increase their vocabulary and practise listening.

2. On the other hand, there are several serious disadvantages of television. Of course, it provides us with a pleasant way to relax and spend our free time, but in some countries, people watch the 'boob-tube' for an average of six hours or more a day. Many children stare at a television screen for more hours each day than they do anything else, including studying and sleeping. It's clear that the tube has a powerful influence on their lives and that its influence is often negative.

3. Recent studies show that after only thirty seconds of television watching, a person's brain 'relaxes' the same way that it does just before the person falls asleep. Another effect of television on the human brain is that it seems to cause poor concentration. Children who view a lot of television can often concentrate on a subject for only 15 to 20 minutes.

4. Another disadvantage is that television often causes people to become dissatisfied with their own lives. Real life does not seem as exciting to these people as the lives of actors on the screen. To many people, television becomes more real than reality and their own lives seem boring. Also, many people get upset or depressed when they cannot solve problems in real life as quickly as television actors seem to.

5. Before a child is 14 years old, he or she views eleven thousand murders on the tube. He or she begins to believe that there is nothing strange about fights, killings and other kinds of violence. Many studies show that people become more violent after certain programmes. They may even do things that they have seen in a violent show.

6. The most negative effect of the 'boob tube' might be people's addiction to it. People often feel a strange and powerful need to watch television even when they do not enjoy it. Addiction to a television screen is similar to drug or alcohol addiction. People almost never believe they are addicted.

Questions :

(a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it, using recognisable abbreviations wherever necessary. Add a suitable title to it. 5

(b) Make a summary of the above passage in about 80 words. 3

(5)

SECTION—B

(Writing)

3. You are arranging an excursion trip to Shillong planned in the last week of April. Write a paragraph on your preparations to your classmates in about 100 words giving all relevant details.

6

Or

Your school/college observed the Human Rights Day recently. Prepare a report on the daylong programme in about 80 words to be published in a local daily.

4. Write a speech to be delivered in the school/college assembly on 'Importance of Discipline in Life'.

6

Or

Write an article for your school/college magazine on the need to fight environmental degradation in our country.

5. You are Ranjan/Ragini. You have seen an advertisement in *The Assam Tribune* for the post of Assistant Teacher in an L. P. School in Goalpara. Write an application to the Headmaster of the school in response to the advertisement. Mention all relevant details.

8

Or

Write a letter to the Editor of a local English Daily drawing attention of the authorities concerned to the nuisance of loudspeakers in your area.

SECTION—C

(Grammar)

6. (a) Fill in the blanks with suitable determiners : $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$

(i) Do you need _____ help? (some/any)

(ii) _____ of the boys was given a pen. (Every/Each)

(b) Rewrite the following sentences with the correct form of the verb given in brackets : $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$

(i) Football (play) all over the world.

(ii) She behaves as if she (know) everything.

(c) Fill in the blanks with appropriate modal auxiliaries (the sense of the sentence is indicated in the bracket) : $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$

(i) He _____ pay his dues before he can be allowed to sit at the examination. (compulsion)

(ii) He _____ listen to what his parents say. (moral duty)

(d) Correct the following : $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$

(i) Guwahati is one of the oldest city in the country.

(ii) This city is known for its beautiful sceneries.

7. (a) Complete the following piece of conversation by choosing the correct alternative from the brackets : 2

I said to her, "_____ (How/When) are you?" She replied, "I'm fine. It's so nice to see you _____ (returned/back/come) in our village again."

(b) Rewrite the following sentences as directed : $1 \times 2 = 2$

(i) Stephen Hawking is the most famous scientist of this generation.

(Use the comparative degree of 'famous')

(ii) She knows my address.

(Make it a complex sentence)

8. Rearrange the words in the following to form meaningful sentences : $1 \times 2 = 2$

(a) Shyam not know swim does to how.

(b) He came I had left after place the.

SECTION—D

(Textual Questions)

9. Read any *one* of the stanzas given below and answer the questions that follow :

(a) The cardboard shows me how it was
When the two girl cousins went paddling
Each one holding one of my mother's hands,
And she the big girl—some twelve years or so.
All three stood still to smile through their hair
At the uncle with the camera,

- (i) What does the cardboard show the poet? 1
- (ii) How did the girls go to the sea beach? 1
- (iii) Why did the two girl cousins hold one of the poet's mother's hands? 1
- (iv) Who clicked the three girls in the cardboard? 1
- (v) What kind of a childhood do the quoted lines project? 4

(b) I do not understand this child
Though we have lived together now
In the same house for years. I know
Nothing of him, so try to build
Up a relationship from how
He was when small.

- (i) Where do these lines occur? 1
- (ii) Why does the speaker say that he does not know 'this child'? 1

- (iii) For how long have the father and son lived together? 1
- (iv) What does the speaker try to build? 1
- (v) What idea do you form about the relationship between the father and son from the quoted lines? 4

10. Answer any *two* of the following questions : 3×2=6

- (a) How is the cyclic movement of rain brought out in the poem, *The Voice of the Rain*?
- (b) The poet's mother laughed at the snapshot. What did this laugh indicate?
- (c) What, according to the poem, *Childhood*, is involved in the process of growing up?
- (d) How is the father's helplessness brought out in the poem, *Father to Son*?

11. Answer any *five* of the following questions : 2×5=10

- (a) What are the different ways in which we come to know that the author's grandmother was a deeply religious person?
- (b) Contrast the Chinese view of art with the European view.
- (c) What does the notice 'The world's most dangerous animal' at a cage in the zoo at Lusaka, Zambia, signify?

(d) Why did the author Verrier Elwin say that he was an unconventional visitor?

(e) Mention three ways in which the author's grandmother spent her days after he grew up.

(f) What does Verrier Elwin have to say to the hill people of Assam?

12. (a) "The earth's vital signs reveal a patient in declining health." Elucidate. 6

Or

(b) Describe the changing relationship between the author Khushwant Singh and his grandmother. Did their feeling for each other change?

13. (a) "English integrates India as a nation." Discuss with examples from the story, *Ranga's Marriage*. 6

Or

(b) What do you make of Einstein's nature from his conversations with his history teacher, his mathematics teacher and the head teacher?

14. Answer any *two* of the following questions in brief : $2 \times 2 = 4$

(a) Why does Einstein think that learning facts is no education at all?

- (b) What were Ranga's views on marriage?
- (c) How does the example of Einstein prove that the school system ends up by curbing individual talent?
