

Total No. of printed pages = 20

TR/STCSPT/L-II/TPSC/21

LANGUAGE

PAPER – II

Full Marks – 100

Time – Three hours

This question paper is divided into two sections i.e. Section–I and Section–II. Section–I is compulsory to all candidates. For Section–II candidates need to choose any one from the following as per choice submitted in their respective Application Form :

(i) Bengali (ii) Kokborok Composition and Translation (iii) Alternative English.

2 (Two) answer books will be supplied to each candidates for writing answer of Section–I and Section – II

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

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

[Turn over

SECTION - I

GROUP - A

ENGLISH COMPOSITION

Marks - 50

1. Read the following passage and answer the *four* questions mentioned below in your own language.

3×4=12

The joys of parents are secret, and so are their griefs and fears: they cannot utter the one, nor they will utter the other. Children sweeten labours, but they make misfortunes bitterer: they increase the cares of life, but they mitigate the remembrance of death. The perpetuity by generation is common to beasts, but being remembered, merit, and noble works are proper to men. And surely a man shall see the noblest works and foundations have proceeded from childless men, which have sought to express the images of their minds, where those of their bodies have failed. So the care of posterity is most in them that have no posterity. They that are the first raisers of their houses are most indulgent towards their children, beholding them as the continuance not only of their kind but of their work; and so both children and created objects.

The difference in affection of parents towards their several children is many times unequal, and sometimes unworthy, especially in the mother. As

Solomon said, *A wise son rejoices the father, but an ungracious son shames the mother.* A man shall see, where there is a house full of children, one or two of the eldest favoured, and the youngest spoiled, but in the midst some that are as it were forgotten, who many times nevertheless prove the best. The illiberality of parents in allowance towards their children is a harmful error, makes them base, acquaints them with contrivance, makes them associate with mean company, and makes them indulge more when they come to plenty. And therefore the outcome is best when men keep their authority towards their children, but not their purse. Men have a foolish manner (both parents and schoolmasters and servants) in creating and breeding an emulation between brothers during childhood, which many times results in discord when they are men, and disturb families. The Italians make little difference between children and nephews or near kinfolks... And, to say truth, in nature it is much a similar matter, in so much that we see a nephew sometimes resembles an uncle or a kinsman more than his own parent, as the blood happens. Let parents choose early the careers and courses they mean their children should take, for then they are most flexible. And let them not too much apply themselves to the disposition of their children, as thinking they will take best to that which they have

most mind to. It is true that if the inclination or aptness of the children be extraordinary, then it is good not to cross it : but generally the principle is good. Choose what is best, custom will make it agreeable and easy. Younger brothers are commonly fortunate, but seldom or never where the elder are disinherited.

Questions:

- (a) How is man different from beasts ?
 - (b) Why are parents mostly indulgent towards their children ?
 - (c) How is the illiberality of parents in allowance towards their children harmful ?
 - (d) When should parents allow their children choose their own careers ?
2. Use appropriate prepositions or articles in the following sentences : $2 \times 4 = 8$

Prepositions (in, on, into, by)

- (i) The car crashed _____ a tree.
- (ii) I stopped _____ his place.

Articles (a, an, the)

- (iii) The darkest cloud has _____ silver lining.
- (iv) He can play _____ harmonium.

GROUP – B

3. Transform the following sentences as per the instruction given: $1 \times 3 = 3$
- (i) Anil married Julie. (Change into passive.)
 - (ii) They were poor and suffered great hardship. (Change into a complex sentence.)
 - (iii) He said to him, "Please wait here till I return." (Change into reported speech.)
4. Rewrite the following sentences making necessary corrections : $1 \times 4 = 4$
- (i) We feel we are missing some patients and therefore losing revenue, by using this system
 - (ii) The delay in transit nearly drove the manager wild.
 - (iii) Either the thieves or the shop owner have planned the robbery.
 - (iv) The Seychelles are an archipelago of 115 islands in the Indian Ocean.
5. Choose the correct synonym (most nearest meaning) of the following words : $1 \times 4 = 4$
- (i) COMPLEMENT
 - (a) disapproval
 - (b) praise
 - (c) complaint
 - (d) completion

(ii) CONCEPT

- (a) idea (b) belief
(c) deception (d) control

(iii) DUBIOUS

- (a) cunning (b) pretending
(c) resolved (d) doubtful

(iv) FLAIR

- (a) talent (b) anger
(c) jealousy (d) hatred

6. Choose the correct antonym (most opposite meaning) of the following words : $1 \times 4 = 4$

(i) AMBIGUITY

- (a) clarity (b) certainty
(c) rationality (d) perversity

(ii) BIAS

- (a) equity (b) impartiality
(c) prejudice (d) unfairness

(iii) DETERIORATE

- (a) dwindle (b) decrease
(c) increase (d) diminish

(iv) SURMOUNT

- (a) surpass (b) fail
(c) master (d) overcome

7. Answer any *one* of the following in 200 words :

$15 \times 1 = 15$

(i) Write a letter, as the Chief Medical Officer of a hospital, to the Chief Secretary of the State demanding the construction of an extension to the hospital maternity ward.

(ii) Write an official letter to the Director General, Doordarshan, Copernicus Marg, New Delhi - 110001, demanding a special programme for an hour everyday in DDK North East to showcase the cultural and traditional heritage of Tripura. You are Minister of State, Information & Cultural Affairs, Govt. of Tripura.

SECTION - II

BENGALI

Marks - 50

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

১। নিম্নলিখিত যে কোনো একটি বিষয়ে প্রবন্ধ রচনা করো : (৬০০ শব্দের মধ্যে) $1 \times 20 = 20$

(ক) নারীর মর্যাদা প্রতিষ্ঠাই সামাজিক অগ্রগতি।

(খ) বিজ্ঞান-প্রযুক্তি ও মানবজীবন।

(গ) মহামারি প্রতিরোধে গণমাধ্যমের ভূমিকা।

২। যে কোনো একটি বিষয়ে প্রতিবেদন রচনা করো : (২৫০ শব্দের মধ্যে) $1 \times 10 = 10$

(খ) স্থানীয় চিকিৎসা-পরিষেবার সমস্যা মোকাবিলায় হাসপাতাল স্থাপনের প্রয়োজনীয়তা।

(খ) দ্রব্যমূল্যবৃদ্ধি ও সমকালীন জীবনযাত্রার উপর তার প্রভাব।

৩। শীর্ষনামসহ যে কোনো একটি সারসংক্ষেপ রচনা করো :

$2 + 8 = 10$

(ক) আজকাল বিজ্ঞানের দ্বারা যে সব অসাধ্য সাধন হইতেছে, তাহাও বহু লোকের ক্ষুদ্র চেষ্টার ফলে। মানুষ পূর্বে একান্ত অসহায় ছিল। বুদ্ধি, চেষ্টা ও সহিষ্ণুতার বলে আজ সে পৃথিবীর রাজা হইয়াছে। কত কষ্ট ও চেষ্টার পর মানুষ বর্তমান উন্নতি লাভ করিয়াছে, তা আমরা মনেও করিতে পারি না। কে প্রথম আগুন জ্বালাইতে শিখাইল, কে প্রথমে

ধাতুর ব্যবহার শিক্ষা দিল, কে লেখার প্রথা আবিষ্কার করিল, তাহা আমরা কিছুই জানি না। এইমাত্র জানি যে, প্রথমে যাঁহারা কোনো নূতন প্রথা প্রচলন করিতে চেষ্টা করিয়াছিলেন তাহারা পদে পদে অনেক বাধা পাইয়াছিলেন। অনেক সময় তাঁহাদিগকে অনেক নির্যাতনও সহ্য করিতে হইয়াছিল। এত কষ্টের পরেও অনেকে তাঁহাদের চেষ্টা সফল দেখিয়া যাইতে পারেন নাই। আপাতত মনে হয়, তাঁহাদের চেষ্টা একেবারে বৃথা গিয়াছে। কিন্তু কোনো চেষ্টাই একেবারে বিফল হয় না। আজ যাহা নিতান্ত ক্ষুদ্র মনে হয়, দুই দিন পরে তাহা হইতেই মহৎ ফল উৎপন্ন হইয়া থাকে। প্রবাল দ্বীপ যেদ্রুপ একটু একটু করিয়া আয়তনে বর্ধিত হয়, জ্ঞানরাজ্যও সেইরূপ তিলতিল করিয়া বাড়িতেছে।

(খ) মনুষ্যের শারীরিক বল অতি তুচ্ছ। তথাপি হস্তী, অশ্ব প্রভৃতি মনুষ্যের বাহুবলে শাসিত হইতেছে। মনুষ্যে মনুষ্যে তুলনা করিয়া দেখ। যে সকল পার্বত্য বন্য জাতি হিমালয়ের পশ্চিম ভাগে বাস করে, পৃথিবীতে তাহাদের ন্যায় শারীরিক বলে বলবান কে? এক একজন মেওয়াওয়ালা চপেটাঘাতে অনেক সেলর গোরাকে ঘৃণ্যমান হইয়া আগুর পেস্তার আশা পরিত্যাগ করিতে দেখা গিয়াছে। তবে গোরা সমুদ্র পার হইয়া আসিয়া ভারত অধিকার করিল। কাবুলির সঙ্গে ভারতের কেবল ফলবিক্রয়ের সম্বন্ধ রহিল কেন? অনেক ভারতীয় জাতি হইতে ইংরেজরা শারীরিক বলে লঘু। শারীরিক বলে

শীকেরা ইংরেজ অপেক্ষা বলিষ্ঠ। তথাপি শীকে ইংরেজের পদানত। শারীরিক বল বাহুবল নহে। উদ্যম, ঐক্য, সাহস এবং অধ্যবসায়, এই চারটি একত্রিত করিয়া শারীরিক বল ব্যবহার করার যে ফল, তাহাই বাহুবল।

8. ইংরেজি থেকে বাংলায় অনুবাদ করো : (১০টি বাক্যের দুটি অনুচ্ছেদের মধ্যে যে কোনো একটি) $১ \times ১০ = ১০$

(ক) We are once all peaceful and pure. But what does being pure mean, and how did we act? Impurities are chains that bind, devils make us vicious, and snakes that make us so senseless. It is as if we are asleep, ignorant, unconscious. Purity sets us free. It gives us the keys to knowledge, peace, happiness and realization of the supreme power.

Purity is so precious, so rare, so powerful, we have to die for it. We have to destroy the old self, the old vices that are so much a part of us. Lust, anger, greed, attachment and ego to name five.

Its might is such that fires of passion, anger and vices are extinguished and in its place pure cool love glows; it is right that we can come really close to eternal peace.

- (খ) To the convicted, the people, the world has no mercy. And so the long, strong chain of man's inhumanity to man continues. It is the story of man judging his fellow-man and extracting what he thinks is the price to be paid for and action... non-action. There is always a price to pay.

Now-a-days, it is felt that to show mercy is a sign of weakness in character. Not true. Rather it is a sign of great strength, vision and wisdom. To be merciful is to show and accurate understanding of situations in life. Which go way beyond the facts and evidences as they are presented visibly.

To be merciful indicates and elevated consciousness, so high, that in spite of the disparities and bad actions, we can have the strength to say 'I understand and I forgive'.

SECTION – II

Candidates are requested to give answer in their own words as per as practicable.

KOKBOROK COMPOSITION AND TRANSLATION

Marks – 50

১। ককবীখাল সীয়মুঙ — (জেবা কইসা - ককথাই ৬০০নি বিসিংগ)

২০

(ক) গরিয়া

(খ) মানিকক

(গ) কোভিড-১৯

২। ককথুম সীয়মুঙ — (জেবা কইসা — ককথাই ২৫০নি বিসিংগ)

(ক) ডম্বুর তীয়খর বেরাইখি থাই

(খ) আগরতলা বিজাব বানিক।

১০

৩। ককখনচর সীয়মুঙ সীয়াই মুঙখরক (Title) থাইসা সীয়দি :

৮+২=১০

চীঙ বুয়নি হায়ুঙগ অঙনাই লুকু। হায়ুঙগ আচায়মাংন অ হায়ুঙ বাইথাঙনি আংয়া। হায়ুঙন কাহামখে সিয়াসাক, যাকতীকনি ফান-বাই মেচেনাই মানয়াসাক অ হায়ুঙ বাইথাঙনি আংয়া। আনি অ হায়ুঙন আঙ মেচেনয়া। হায়ুঙগ কীবাংমা লাংমা কীরাই বেরাই তনিজাক মানাই তঙগ। চীঙ বংনি তঙসুর বরকসি। হারুং আ মানাইরগনিয়া হারন হায়ুঙ চিনিবুয়া। আবনি মুঙন পক পক কীলাইজাক মানীয় — আবনন' মুউনি হিনু। মুউনি খাইয়

কীচানাইরগন বুয়নি হায়ুঙগ অঙনাই। ব বরঅ তঙ আবসি ব সাঅই মানগ্রায়া। ব সাঅই মানয়া সাবনি জারাই ব চাআই তঙ। কাতারনি চুবাচুবাই বাইথাঙনি কমরয়া মানীয় মানাইসি মানয়া। বাইথাঙনি রাঙ-রি, খরক, লাংমা রিউই হায়ুঙন সিনিই মানখেমে হায়ুঙগ আনি বাইথাঙনি হায়ুঙ আংনাই। বুইনি হায়ুঙগ তংনাইজা বাইথাঙনি হায়ুঙগ কিফিলাই ফায়মানি মারি আবন, হায়ুঙ লাংমান বাইথাঙ লাংমা হিনাই সিঅ। সাম' বেমার তেই মাচায়া মানীংয়া আংমাবাই বরক কীবাংমা থায়াই তঙগ, তেই আঙখে বুয়নি মরগ' বেবাক পজা ফিনাই হায়ুঙ হামজাকমা কক পিনাই তঙগ। আসীক ইমাঙনি কক তেই আংগাই মানয়া।

৪। ককসীলায়মুঙ :

৫

(ক) ইংরাজিনি ককবরগ সীলায়দি

(i) Man is the maker of his fortune

(ii) Illiteracy is a curse in modern world

(iii) He taught for love of wisdom, not for money

(iv) We hate selfishness

(v) I shall not be able to do as you desire.

(খ) ককবরকনি ইংরাজিঅ সীলায়দি

৫

(i) চীঙ খরকনীয় কিচিং

(ii) তিনি নখা চুমুই কলপজাক।

(iii) নগ' সামুঙ কীবাংমা তঙমানি।

(iv) আন' মাইরুম সেরবা রীদি।

(v) বুইনি চায়া তা রমদি।

(In Roman Script)

1. Kokbwkhal swimung— (Jeba Kasia — Kokthai 600 ni bisingo) 20
 - (a) Gorla
 - (b) Mani kok
 - (c) Covid-19
2. Kokthum swimung— (Jeba Kaisa — Kokthai 250 ni bisingo) 10
 - (a) Dumbur Twikhor Beraikhiri thai
 - (b) Agartala Bijab Banik
3. Kok khonchor swimung swiwi mungkhorok (Title) thaisa swidi : 8+2=10

Chwng buini hayungo tongnai luku. Hayungo achai-mangno o hayung baithangui wngya. Hayunguo kaham-khe siyasak, Yaktwkn phanbai mechenwi manyasak o hayung baithangni wngya. Ani o hayungno ang mechenya. Hayungo kwbangma langma kwrwi berai tonijak manwi tongo. Chung bogni tongsur boroksi. Hayung a manwi-rogniyo hain hayung chinibuya. Aboni mungno pok pok Kwlaajak manwi— Abonono muwani hino. Muwani-ni-khwio kwchanairogno buini hayungo tongnai. Bo boro tong abosi bo saoi mangraya. Bo saoi manya saboni. Jarwi bo chaoi tong! Phatarni chubachu bai baithang-ni kornorya manwi manwisi monya. Baithangni Rang-Ri, Khorok, Langma riui

hayungno sini-man-khese hayung ani baithangni hayung wngnai. Bui-ni hayungo tong naija baithangni hayungo kiphilwi phaimani mari abono, Hayung langmano baithang langma himwi sio. Samo bemar tei machaya-ma-nwngya wngmamai borok kwbangma thwiwi tonga. Tei angkhe buini khorogo bebbak poja phinwi hayung hamjakma kok pinwi tongo. Aswk ima-ngni kok tei wngwi manya.

4. Kokswlaimung :
 - (A) Ingrajini kokboroko swlaidi : 5
 - (i) Man is the maker of his fortune
 - (ii) Illiteracy is a curse in modern world
 - (iii) He taught for love of wisdom, not for money
 - (iv) We hate selfishness
 - (v) I shall not be able to do as you desire.
 - (B) Kokborokni Ingrajio swlaidi— 5
 - (i) Chwng khoroknwi kiching
 - (ii) Tini nokha chumui kolopjak
 - (iii) Nogo samung kwbangma tongmani
 - (iv) Ano mairum serba rwdi
 - (v) Buini chaya ta romdi.

SECTION – II

ALTERNATIVE ENGLISH

Marks - 50

GROUP – A

1. Choose the correct answer and write in the answer script from the options given below : $2 \times 5 = 10$

According to prose "Shooting an Elephant".

- (a) The elephant had killed a

(i) monkey (ii) cow
(iii) tiger (iv) cat

- (b) Shelley uses the following three images in his poem

(i) the wave, the leaf and the cloud
(ii) the mountain, snow and ice
(iii) the atmosphere, the stars and the planets
(iv) the river, the stream and the glaciers.

- (c) As per prose "After twenty years", Bob met Jimmy in front of

(i) a garden (ii) a river
(iii) a hotel (iv) a hardware store

- (d) Bishan singh is called Tobatek Singh because it is the name of

(i) a tree (ii) a mountain
(iii) a place (iv) a river

- (e) In 'the Bazars of Hyderabad' the poet gives a picture of

(i) European products
(ii) Chinese goods
(iii) Indian goods
(iv) American products

2. (a) What destructive activities had the elephant carried out in Moulmein ? $5 + 5 = 10$

Or

What were the reasons for which Orwell was compelled to shoot the elephant ?

- (b) Attempt a character sketch of Bishan Singh By what name was he called ?

Or

Describe Jimmy Wells in "After Twenty Years".

3. (a) What kind of 'heaven of freedom' does Rabindranath Tagore want his country to be ?

5+5=10

Or

Describe the things sold in the Bazars of Hyderabad.

- (b) Describe the activities of the West Wind on land, sea and air.

Or

How would Shelley want the West Wind to spread his message throughout the world ?

GROUP - B

4. Answer any *one* of the following : 15

- (a) Summarise the following prose passage in your own words :

The clearest sign of a growing intelligence is an increase of the quality which we call 'curiosity'. Throughout history there have always been men and women who were not content to know only what they are told ; they wanted to find out more ; they wanted to see if things could be done in a different way, a better way without this curiosity, this desire to know more, there would be no progress. People would simply go on thinking the same thoughts, having the same ideas as their forefathers ; there would be no change.

The people who want to think differently, and to act differently, are therefore very important people. But they are nearly always the people who get into trouble. It is because there is another quality in all of us which fights against our curiosity. That is the quality of laziness or the desire to go on doing things in the ways to which we have become accustomed. We persuade ourselves that it is wrong to change our habits of thought and action and when someone comes along with different ideas, we do not like it. This is called 'conservatism' that is the desire to keep things as they are.

Or

- (b) Comment on the theme and substance of the following piece of poetry : 15

Four seasons fill the measure of the year :

There are four seasons in the mind of man :

He has his lusty Spring, when fancy clear

Takes in all beauty with an easy span ;

He has his summer, when luxuriously

Springs honey'd cud of youthful

thought he loves

To ruminate, and by such dreaming high

Is nearest unto heaven : quite cover

This soul has in its Autumn, when his wings
He furleth close ; contented so to look
On mists in idleness— to let fair things
Pass by unheeded as a threshold brook ;
He has his Winter too of pale misfeature,
Or else he would forego his mortal nature.

GROUP – C

5. Make meaningful sentences using the following phrases/idioms : 1×5=5

- (i) to turn a deaf ear
- (ii) not worth his salt
- (iii) by hook or by crook
- (iv) from hand to mouth
- (v) at sixes and sevens.