

Total No. of printed pages = 24

TR/CTSPTS(M)/L-II/TPSC/23

## LANGUAGE

### PAPER – II

Full marks – 100

Time – Three hours

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

#### Instructions :

- 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 answers of Section – I and Section – II.
- Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable. (For all Sections).

[Turn over



**SECTION – I**  
**GROUP – A**  
**ENGLISH COMPOSITION**

Marks – 50

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : 3×4=12

Genetic engineering gets a bad press with talk of 'playing God' and 'Frankenstein foods'. But in truth this had always been an area of engineering where precautionary principle has held sway that, in the absence of scientific consensus, the burden of proof lies in showing that an intended action is not harmful. This is largely thanks to one man.

In early 1971, Paul Berg and his team at Stanford University in California were working at the very edges of biological science. Following the pioneering work of Crick and Watson identifying the DNA helix, they were now looking at ways of splicing together sections of DNA from different organisms and then using a virus to inject the resulting genome into a living cell – a technique known today as Recombinant DNA (rDNA). This held out the prospect of identifying the effects of genes and perhaps later taking particular beneficial genes from one creature and

inserting them into another. During the 1960s, a lot of work had been done using the bacterium every handwash manufacturer loves to hate, *E. Coli*, and the virus 'lambda' which infects it. What had not been attempted was expending this research into studying mammalian cells and the viruses that might be used to insert new genetic material into them. In the early 1970s, Berg wondered whether it might be possible to use the Simian Virus 40 (SV40) to carry novel DNA sequences into mammalian cells.

The problem with SV40 was that it was tiny – only 5000 base pairs long, encoding just five genes – so he realised he would have to tinker with it to enable it to pick up other genes and carry them into a living cell. To achieve this, he decided to try to splice together SV40 DNA with a DNA fragment that could replicate independently a cell's genome (a plasmid) constructed from his old friend the lambda virus and three *E. Coli* genes. This recombinant DNA would then be inserted into living *E. Coli* cells.

Explaining this development to other pioneering genetic engineers at the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Tumor Virus Workshop, Long Island, in 1971, Berg's research assistant Janet Metz gained a reaction, she was perhaps not expecting. Microbiologist Robert Pollack observed that the



agent they were using, SV40, was a tumour-causing virus, which they had now given the ability to splice itself into the genome of E. Coli. E Coli was, in turn a very common bacterium resident in the human intestine. In an urgent call to Berg, Pollack asked : 'What if the E. Coli in your lab escaped into the environment and into people ? It would be a real disaster if one of the agents now being handled in research should in fact be a real human cancer agent'. Could they have created a Frankenstein bacterium — a common human parasite now with the deadly ability to spread a cancer plague ?

The deadly possibilities of recombinant DNA had suddenly become clear; so what was to be done ? Concerned that Pollack was over-reacting, Berg canvassed more opinion. Many argued that the work was so vital that risks were worthwhile, others that it was a matter of ethics. One group claimed that the technique posed no particular threat and that 'over-regulating' research would be more dangerous.

It was a delicate situation. The first step of Berg's work had been completed; the rDNA had been painstakingly created. All that remained was to insert it into a living cell. But what would result ? A miracle or a monster or just something interesting in between ? With the certainty that

executing the last step in the experiment would be Nobel-worthy stuff, many would have carried on regardless, leaving the theoretical problems for others, but Berg chose not to. On 26th July 1974, he published an open letter in *Science* calling for a voluntary moratorium on some areas of rDNA research (including his own) until the risks were better understood.

This was followed up the next year at the Conference on Biohazards in Biological Research. Here, genetic engineers openly discussed the possible outcomes of their research, bringing the subject to public and government attention and leading to the laying down of strict guidelines on the creation and use of rDNA. In the meantime, another team had successfully spliced a gene from a toad into an E. Coli bacterium, effectively stealing Berg's thunder.

But Berg's insistence on being an ethical engineer did bear fruit, ushering in a new era of openness in science. Far from restricting research, it also brought the ideas and terminology of genetic engineering into the public domain where they belong.

- (a) Why did Robert Pollack express concern about the use of SV40 and E. Coli in genetic engineering research ?



- (b) Why did Paul Berg call for a voluntary moratorium on certain areas of rDNA research ?
- (c) What were the potential risks associated with the use of recombinant DNA in genetic engineering ?
- (d) How did Paul Berg's actions contribute to a new era of openness in science ?
2. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions or articles in the following sentences :  $2 \times 4 = 8$
- (a) Don't get \_\_\_\_\_ trouble.
- (b) What is useless is dear \_\_\_\_\_ any price.
- (c) Deepanwita thinks that this is quite \_\_\_\_\_ cheap restaurant.
- (d) Loknath was holding a lighted candle at the time of \_\_\_\_\_ explosion.

#### GROUP - B

3. Transform the sentences as directed :  $1 \times 3 = 3$
- (a) Previous climbers had cut steps in the ice.  
(Change into passive voice)

- (b) This notice has been altered. (Change into active voice)
- (c) He said, "My wife has just been made a Judge." (Change into indirect speech)
4. Rewrite the following sentences making necessary corrections :  $1 \times 4 = 4$
- (a) A large supply of SUVs are expected.
- (b) The state of Afganistan's roads reflect the chaotic situation.
- (c) He is not understanding what I meant.
- (d) He asked me if I talked to his Serectary before coming to him.
5. Choose the best synonyms (most nearest meaning) for the underlined words :  $1 \times 4 = 4$
- (a) The space shuttle covered vast distances.
- (i) very (ii) huge
- (iii) varying (iv) hard
- (b) She plans to compete in the marathon.
- (i) contend (ii) compare
- (iii) delay (iv) register



(c) The doctor warned her that adequate diet was of paramount importance in effecting a cure.

- (i) moving                      (ii) chief  
(iii) healing                      (iv) saving

(d) I'd rather stay in a hotel with all the amenities than camp in the woods.

- (i) conveniences                      (ii) friends  
(iii) expenses                      (iv) sports

6. Choose the word among the four alternatives that is the most opposite (antonyms) of the underlined words :  $1 \times 4 = 4$

(a) I ate lunch with a most convivial group of my friends.

- (i) lively                      (ii) large  
(iii) unsociable                      (iv) old

(b) She was a very superficial person with a large group of frivolous friends.

- (i) superior                      (ii) deep  
(iii) attractive                      (iv) horrible

(c) His career in the illicit drug trade ended with the police raid this morning.

- (i) irregular                      (ii) legal  
(iii) elicited                      (iv) secret

(d) My brother-in-law talks incessantly.

- (i) indiscreetly                      (ii) inevitably  
(iii) seldom                      (iv) sensibly.

7. Write any *one* of the following letters in about 200 words : 15

(a) As the District Magistrate, write a letter to the Superintendent of Police, Agartala, to initiate precautionary measures to prevent and control any untoward incident, in the upcoming Municipality election in the State.

(b) As the Education Minister, write a letter to the Principals of the Colleges in the State (Tripura) to update the syllabus and courses as per the National Education Policy, 2020.



**SECTION – II**  
**BENGALI**

Marks – 50

১। (৬০০টি শব্দের মধ্যে) যে কোন একটির প্রবন্ধ রচনা করো :

$২০ \times ১ = ২০$

- (ক) সামাজিক গণমাধ্যমের সুফল ও কুফল।
- (খ) পর্যটন শিল্পে ত্রিপুরার সমস্যা ও সম্ভাবনা।
- (গ) বিশ্ব উষ্ণায়ন ও জনজীবন।

২। যে কোন একটি বিষয়ে প্রতিবেদন রচনা করো (২৫০ শব্দের মধ্যে) :

$১০ \times ১ = ১০$

- (ক) যে কোন একটি ক্লাব ও সেবামূলক সংস্থা (এন জি ও) এর উদ্যোগ ও ব্যবস্থাপনায় অনুষ্ঠিত রক্তদান শিবির সম্পর্কে একটি প্রতিবেদন রচনা করো।
- (খ) ছাত্রছাত্রীদের প্রযুক্তির প্রতি নির্ভরতা ও বর্তমান প্রজন্মে পঠন পাঠনে নেটওয়ার্কের সহায়তা বিশেষ প্রয়োজনীয় — এই বিষয়ে সংবাদপত্রে প্রকাশযোগ্য একটি প্রতিবেদন লেখ।

৩। শীর্ষ নাম সহ যে কোন একটির সারসংক্ষেপ করো :

$২ + ৮ = ১০$

- (ক) মানুষ দুই রকম করে নিজের মহত্ব উপলব্ধি করে — এক স্বাতন্ত্র্যের মধ্যে, আর এক মিলনের মধ্যে, এক ভোগের দ্বারা, আর এক যোগের দ্বারা। ভারতবর্ষ

স্বভাবতই শেষের পথ অবলম্বন করেছে। এই জন্যই দেখতে পাই, যেখানেই প্রকৃতির মধ্যে কোনো বিশেষ সৌন্দর্য বা মহিমার আবির্ভাব, সেখানেই ভারতবর্ষের তীর্থস্থান। সবার চিত্তের সঙ্গে বিশ্বপ্রকৃতির মিলন যেখানে স্বভাবতই ঘটতে পারে, সেই স্থানটিকে ভারতবর্ষ পবিত্র তীর্থ বলে জেনেছে। এ সকল জায়গায় মানুষের প্রয়োজনের কোনো উপকরণ নেই — এখানে চাষও চলে না, বাসও চলে না, এখানে পণ্যসামগ্রীর আয়োজন নেই, এখানে রাজার রাজধানী নয়, অন্তত সেই সমস্তই এখানে মুখ্য নয়; এখানে নিখিল প্রকৃতির সঙ্গে মানুষ আপনার যোগ উপলব্ধি করে আত্মাকে স্বর্গ ও বৃহৎ বলে জানে। এখানে প্রকৃতি নিজের প্রয়োজন সাধনের ক্ষেত্র বলে মানুষ জানে না, তাকে আত্মার উপলব্ধি সাধনের ক্ষেত্র বলেই মানুষ অনুভব করে, এইজন্যই তো পুণ্যস্থান।

- (খ) বৈজ্ঞানিকের সহিত সাহিত্যিকের একটি স্থানে মিল আছে। ইতর-সাধারণ সকলেই সম্মুখে যাহা পড়ে, তাহাই কুড়াইয়া লইয়া সেই কয়টা জিনিসকে জীবনের কাজে লাগাইয়া, যেন-তেন-প্রকারে তাড়াতাড়ি জীবনযাত্রায় দৌড়াইয়া চলিতেছে; আশেপাশে যাহা আছে, তাহার প্রতি মনঃসংযোগের অবকাশ পাইতেছে না। কিন্তু কয়েকজন লোক এই আশেপাশে চাহিয়া অন্যে যাহা দেখে না, তাহাই দেখেন এবং ইতর-সাধারণকে যখন দেখান, তখন তাহারা নূতন কি দেখিলাম বলিয়া চমকিয়া উঠে। বৈজ্ঞানিক বলেন — ‘দেখ, এত সুন্দর দৃশ্যের প্রতি তুমি এতকাল তাকাও নাই, ইহা হইতে কত আনন্দ মিলিতে পারে, জীবন-



যুদ্ধের আনুষঙ্গিক দুঃখ কত কমাইতে পারা যায়।' একজন যেখানে সত্যের, অন্যজন সেখানে সুন্দরের আবিষ্কার করেন। বিজ্ঞানের ও সাহিত্যের দৃষ্টি একই দিকে; আবার উভয়ই যখন সেই সত্যকে সুন্দরকে, শিবরূপে প্রতিপন্ন করেন, তখন বিজ্ঞান ও সাহিত্য উভয়েই তত্ত্ববিদ্যার পরম প্রকোষ্ঠে উপনীত হয়।

৪। ইংরেজী থেকে বাংলায় অনুবাদ করো (১০টি বাক্যের দুটি অনুচ্ছেদের মধ্যে একটি) :  $10 \times 1 = 10$

(ক) The manners and customs of a society are shown in social usage. In countries where these social customs suppress all freedom and individual taste, man becomes a puppet and his conduct conforms meticulously to social etiquette.

Society appreciates this traditional and habitual way of life. Sometimes literature remains in this groove for long periods of time, and whosoever wears the sacred marks of perfect literary style is looked upon as a saintly person. During the age of English poetry that followed Burns, the barriers of style were broken down and temperament made its debut.

When we began to read English poetry, this unconventionally individualistic mood had already been acknowledged in literature, and the clamour raised by the Edinburgh Review

had died down. Even so, that period of our life was a new era in modernism. In those days, the sign of modernism in poetry was an Individual's measure of delight. Wordsworth expressed in his own style the spirit of delight that he realized in nature. Shelly's was a platonic contemplation, accompanied by a spirit of revolt against every kind of obstacle, political, religious or otherwise. Keat's poetry was wrought out of the meditation and creation of beauty.

(খ) We call anything beautiful that gives us pleasure, and that depends as much upon ourselves as upon what is outside us. Perhaps the majority of people find the sea beautiful when it is blue. If someone has lived in Italy as a child and has to live beside the grey seas as ugly as that of Scotland, nothing can be so beautiful as the blue Mediterranean. But suppose a Scotchman who loves Scotland, had to go and live in Italy. He might find the blue sea after a little while very uninteresting. Only when he went home and saw the grey sea again, would it be not beautiful to him? We are made in different ways and grey may be found more sweet in someone's eyes than the finest scenery ever observed. Nothing is ugly for beautiful in itself, but thinking and perception makes it so.



**SECTION - II**  
**KOKBOROK COMPOSITION**  
**AND TRANSLATION**

Marks - 50

1. Kokbwkhal Swimung - (Jeba Kaisa) 20  
[Kokthai ari-600]  
 (a) Tripurani Laibuma  
 (b) Chibwrwi Mwtai  
 (c) Langma tei Tongkhor.
2. Kokthum Swimung - (Jeba Kaisa) 10  
[Kokthai ari-250]  
 (a) G-20 Malailaima Panda  
 (b) Unokution kitingwi Swnamwi tisajaknai  
 Berai khiri Thai : Kokthum, Hukumu, tei  
 Beraikhiri Montri.
3. Kokbokhri eba Kok Khonchor swiwi Thaisa  
 Mungkhorok (Title) swidi : 8+2=10  
 Borok Sitrano Kaham Khwlawi tisana Kisani  
 Kokya. Abo Khwlaithani kwbangma Khathonna,

Khalokna tei Borokni tonggwrwng sina nango.  
 Abono karwi swrapsani bagwi baithang hamarini  
 Kok pogwi thangna nango. O Hayungo  
 hamjakmungno wngkha chini Khaphangni Puitu.  
 Cherairogni simi romwi. Sikla, Chakra, Gwnang-  
 Kwrwi, Sitra, Kaham bebakno hamjaklaimungni  
 tolao Bokhorok bomlaijao. Buini Bwkhao achuk  
 Khamplai mannakhe swkang Puila hamjakmabo  
 bisingtwi bini kha Khonogwi lama tanna nango.  
 Abotwi ultuwi hamjakmungno Samung nango.  
 Kokwngkha, abotwi hamjakmungno Karwi buini  
 bagawi samung Kaham tanguwi-manyaya,  
 Tanggwrwng hamkukphano hamjakmung  
 kwrwikhe Tonggwrwng hamwiba tamo Khwlainai.

4. Kokswlaimung  
 (a) Ingrejini Kokborogo swlaidi : 1×5=5  
 (i) Illiteracy is a curse in modern world.  
 (ii) There are many bright stars in the sky.  
 (iii) Aichuk took medicine before sleeping.  
 (iv) Bees and Butterflies have been friends  
 of the plants forever.  
 (v) The Mango is yellowish.



(b) Kokborokni Ingerjio swlaidi : 1×5=5

(i) 'As you like it' wngkha William Shakespeare bai Swijak thwngnut Kaisa.

(ii) Sal thangyasak borog himwi tomganu.

(iii) Nuguraini Huk Khwlaidrop Hathai tei Bolong tongo.

(iv) Iyang phaijabadi

(v) Raima Saimani Swlai Siyan kisaya.

(In Bengali Script)

১। ককবীখাল সীয়মুঙ — (জেবা কাইসা)

২০

[ককথাই আরি — 600]

(ক) ত্রিপুরানি লাইবুমা

(খ) চিবীরাই মীতায়

(গ) লাংমা তেই তঙখর

২। ককথুম সীয়মুঙ — (জেবা কাইসা)

১০

[ককথাই আরি — 250]

(ক) জী - 2D মালাইলাইমা পান্দা

(খ) উনকুতিন' কিতিংগাঁই সীনামাঁই তিসাজাকনাই বেরাইখিরি  
থায় : ককথুম, হুকুমু তেই বেরাইখিরি মন্ত্রি।

৩। ককবখরি এবা কক খনচর সীয়াই থাইসা মুঙ খরক (Title)  
সীয়াদি : ৮+২=১০

বরক সিতারান' কাহাম খীলারাই তিসানা কিসানি ককয়া। আব' খীলায়খানি কীবাংমা খাখননা, খালকনা তেই বরকনি তঙগীরীঙ সিনা নাঙগ। আবন' কারাই সীরাপসানি বাগাঁই বাইথাঙ হামারিনি কক পর্গাঁই থাংনা নাঙগ। অ হায়ুঙগ' হামজাকমুঙন আংখা চিনি খাফাঙ নি পুয়তু। চেরায়রগনি সিমি রমাই সিকলা, চাকরা, গীনাঙ-কীরাই, সিতরা, কাহাম বেবাকন' হামজাক লায়মুঙনি তলাঅ বখরক বখলায়জাঅ। বুইনি বাঁখাঅ আচুক খামপলায় মাননাখে সীকাঙ পুইলা হামজাকমুঙনি বিসিংতাই বিনি খা খন'গাঁই লামা তাননা নাঙগ। অবতাই উলতাই হামজাকখাব' সামুঙ নাঙগ। কক আংখা, আবতাই হামজাকখুঙন' কারাই বুয়নি বাগাঁই সামুঙ কাহাম তাঙগাঁই-মানয়া, তঙগীরীঙ হামকুকফান' হামজাকমুঙ কীরাইখে তঙগীরীঙ হামাইবা তাম' খীলায়নাই।

৪। ককসীলাইমুঙ

(ক) ইংরেজিনি ককবরগ' সীলাইদি : ১×৫=৫

(i) Illiteracy is a curse in modern world.

(ii) There are many bright stars in the sky.

(iii) Aichuk took medicine before sleeping

(iv) Bees and Butterflies have been friends of the plants forever.

(v) The Mango is yellowish.



(খ) ককবরকনি ইংরেজি অ সীলাইদি : ১×৫=৫

(i) 'অ্যাজ ইউ লাইক ইট' আংখা উইলিয়াম  
সেকসপীয়ার বাই সীয়জাক থীগনুক কহিসা।

(ii) সাল থাংয়াসাক বরগ হিমাই তংগানু।

(iii) নুগুরায়নি হুক খীলাইদরপ হাথাই তেই বলঙ  
তঙগ'।

(iv) ইয়াং ফায়জাবাদি।

(v) রাইমা সাইমানি সীলাই সিয়ান কিসায়া।

## SECTION – II

### ALTERNATIVE ENGLISH

Marks – 50

#### GROUP – A

1. Answer the following questions : 2×5=10

- (a) Where was the narrator of 'Shooting an Elephant' stationed ?
- (b) 'Who is' Silky Bob 'in' 'After Twenty years' ?
- (c) What was the real name of Toba Tek Singh ?
- (d) What are the "narrow domestic walls" that the poet refers to in 'The Heaven of Freedom' ?
- (e) Name any two of the merchants' wares sold at the bazaars of Hyderabad.

2. Answer the following questions : 5+5=10

- (a) What did Orwell discover about the nature of white imperial domination in the East in 'Shooting an Elephant' ?

Or

What is the central irony in O Henry's 'After Twenty Years' ?



- (b) Who came to visit Toba Tek Singh, apart from his daughter, in the asylum and what did he tell him ?

Or

What is the significance of the ending of 'Toba Tek Singh' ?

3. Answer the following questions : 5+5=10

- (a) Who are the 'Maenads'? Explain the allusion to Maenads in 'Ode to the West Wind'.

Or

What is meant by the "pestilence stricken multitudes" in the 'Ode to the West Wind'?

- (b) Identify and explain the figures of speech used in "Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary desert sand of dead habit."

Or

How does life and death enter the last stanza of 'In the Bazaars of Hyderabad' ?

## GROUP - B

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

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

The design of living spaces in cities is dominated by private residence, and most dwellings are designed as privatised spaces or environs that close people off from one another. Home settings are typically designed to separate dwellings from public or collective environments, and encourage a retreat into a private realm that does not encourage social interaction or neighbourliness. A contemporary trend is gating residential areas to add a layer of privatisation to already secluded and securitised environments; and the construction of dwellings aimed at foreign, corporate, investors with little intent to occupy them. One of the highest empty-home rates in the UK is in the wealthiest place, Kensington and Chelsea, and reflects what Tenner describes as 'international absentee apartment ownership' —. It is exacerbating trends already well underway with gentrification, in which estates designed for the rich are isolated from local neighbourhoods, and residents barely interact with one another.



- (b) Give the substance of the following poem in your own words :

Lying, thinking

Last night

How to find my soul a home

Where water is not thirsty

And bread ioaf is not stone

I came up with one thing

And I don't believe I'm wrong  
that nobody

But nobody

Can make it out here alone.

Alone, all alone

Nobody, but nobody.

Can make it out here alone.

There are some millionaires

With money they can't use

Their wives run round like banshees

Their children sing the blues

They've got expensive doctors

To cure their hearts of stone.

But nobody

No, nobody

Can make it out here alone.

Alone, all alone

Nobody, but nobody.

Can make it out here alone.

Alone, all alone

Nobody, but nobody.

Can make it out here alone.

Now if you listen closely

I'll tell you what I know

Storm clouds are gathering

The wind is gonna blow

The race of man is suffering

And I can hear the moan,

Cause nobody,

But nobody

Can make it out here alone.



Alone, all alone

Nobody, but nobody.

Can make it out here alone.

### GROUP – C

5. Make meaningful sentences with the following :  
1×5=5

- (a) 'to kill two birds with one stone'.
- (b) Fair play.
- (c) At stake.
- (d) hit the ceiling.
- (e) Turned a deaf ear.