

5657

2022

ENGLISH LETTER WRITING, DRAFTING OF REPORT, PRÉCIS WRITING,
COMPOSITION AND TRANSLATION

PAPER-II

Time Allowed — 3 Hours

Full Marks — 200

If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the questions attempted first up to the prescribed number shall be valued and the remaining ones ignored.

1. Write an essay on *any one* of the following topics: 40
 - (a) Modern life in the Shadow of Artificial Intelligence.
 - (b) Representation of Women's Empowerment in Literatures of the World.
 - (c) Search Engines on the Internet : Lord or Devil?
2. Draft a report on the usefulness of making a year's internship in industry a compulsory part of college education (within 200 words only). 40
3. Compose (within 150 words) *any one* of the following letters using A, B, C instead of name and address: 40
 - (a) To the Director General, NCC Regiment, Indian Army on the need to make NCC training a part of education in school.
 - (b) To the Editor of a reputed English newspaper highlighting the insecurity faced by elderly people in Indian Society today.
4. Attempt a précis of the following passage (use special précis sheet provided for the purpose) and add a suitable title: 35+5=40

The medieval word for a Poet was a Maker, which indeed is the original meaning of a Poet. It is one of the points in which Greek and medieval simplicity nearly touch. There was never a man who was more of a Maker than Chaucer. He made a national language; he came very near to making a nation. At least without him it would probably never have been either so fine a language or so great a nation. Shakespeare and Milton were the greatest sons of their country; but Chaucer was the Father of his country, rather in the style of George Washington. And apart from that, he made something that has altered all Europe more than the Newspaper : the 'Novel'. He was a 'novelist' when there were no novels. I mean by the novel the narrative that is not primarily an anecdote or an allegory, but is valued because of the almost accidental variety of actual human characters.

But despite all this, what seems to be altogether missed is the greatness of Chaucer. Men emphasize the obvious things about him; they call him the Father of English Poetry, but only in the sense in which the same title has been given to an obscure Anglo-Saxon like Caedmon. They say that Chaucer marks the moment when our language began to be formed out of French and Saxon elements; but they see nothing elemental about the man who did so much to form it. They say that Chaucer borrowed from Boccaccio the notion of a framework of stories; and they admit that he brightened it a little by giving more personality to the tellers of the *Canterbury Tales*. They admit that this fourteenth-century man was acquainted with the nature of a joke; they concede a certain courtesy

(Who opted Bengali for Paper-I)

। ଦାସି ରାମ ବିକ୍ର ବି । ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ପାତ୍ର

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प्रतः काल भ्रमण करने से प्रकृति के सौन्दर्य पान का लाभ मिलता है। शीतल, मन्द, सुगन्धित वायु प्राणों को जीवन प्रदान करती है। पक्षियों का कलरव, फूलों का सुकलाना, हरी-भरी धरती पर सूर्य की अरुण किरणों का पड़ना, यह स्वर्णिम आभासपूर्ण वातावरण को स्फूर्तिमय बना देती है तथा मन में ताजगी आ जाती है। जहाँ दिन भर घासी और प्रदूषित वातावरण हमें रोगी बना देता है, वहीं प्रातः काल का ताजगी भरा शुद्ध वातावरण तथा शुद्ध वायु हमें अनेक बीमारियों से छुटकारा दिलाते हैं। एक रोगी भी स्वच्छ वायु में भ्रमण करने से नीरोगी बन जाता है। सुबह की ओस भरी घास-भरनी घेर चलने से आँखों की ज्योति बढ़ती है। तेज तेज हाथ हिलते हुए भ्रमण करने से पूरे शरीर का व्यायाम होता है तथा मानसिक तनाव कम होता है। शुद्ध व ताजा हवा में साँस लेना से शरीर के सब अंगों को प्राणवायु मिलती है।

(2) 15 अगस्त 1947 भन्दा पहिला हाम्रो देश अङ्ग्रेजका अधिनमा थियो । लगातार विरोध र आन्दोलन गरेर 15 अगस्त 1947 सालमा अङ्ग्रेजलाई भारत छोडेर जान देशवासीले वाध्य बनाए । यही दिनलाई हामी स्वतन्त्रता दिवसको रूपमा मनाउने गर्छौं । भारतवासीका निम्ति यो एउटा महान् राष्ट्रिय उत्सव हो । मुगल शासनकालमा बेपार गर्ने अनुमति लिएर अङ्ग्रेजहरू भारतमा आएका थिए । त्यस समय भारतको राजनैतिक स्थिति स्थिर थिएन । हिन्दू राजाहरूको पनि एक-अर्कासित राम्रो सम्बन्ध थिएन । यही मौका छोपेर अङ्ग्रेजहरूले बिस्तारै आफ्नो जग बलियो बनाएर भारतमा शासन गर्न थाले । भारतमा शासन गरी धन-सम्पति जम्मा गरेर आफ्नो देशलाई धनी बनाउनु मात्र तिनीहरूको उद्देश्य थियो । यसका निम्ति तिनीहरूले भारतवासीमाथि आर्थिक र मानसिक शोषण गर्न थाले । तिनीहरूले भारतीय संस्कृति र भारतीय संस्कारका विरुद्ध काम गर्न थाले । यस्तैमा सन् 1847 सालमा भारतीय सैनिकको आत्मसम्मानमा चोट पुऱ्याउने काम ब्रिटिस शासकले गरे । यसका विरुद्ध त्यसै वर्ष सिपाहीहरूले अङ्ग्रेज शासकहरूसित विद्रोह गरे । भारतको इतिहासमा यो सिपाही विद्रोह का नामले पसिन्छ छ । इतिहासकारहरूले यही विद्रोहलाई भारतको स्वाधीनता सङ्ग्रामको पहिलो प्रयास मानेका छन् ।

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