

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL
DIRECTORATE OF SCHOOL EDUCATION
NATIONAL TALENT SEARCH EXAMINATION, 2015

(STATE LEVEL)

(FOR STUDENTS STUDYING IN CLASS X)

Language Comprehensive Test (English/Bengali/Hindi/Urdu/Nepali)

ভাষা বোধ পরীক্ষণ (ইংরাজী/বাংলা/হিন্দি/উর্দু/নেপালী)

Select only one language to answer the questions and darken the circle against the selected language in OMR answer sheet.

কেবলমাত্র একটি ভাষায় উত্তর দিতে হবে। ও. এম. আর. উত্তরপত্রে নির্বাচিত ভাষার ডানদিকের বৃত্ত কালো বলপয়েন্ট পেন দিয়ে ভরিয়ে দাও।

Class-X Code	State Code	Year Code	Centre Code	Serial No.
Roll No. <input style="width: 40px; height: 25px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text" value="2"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 25px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text" value="2"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 25px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text" value="3"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 25px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text" value="1"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 25px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text" value="5"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 25px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text" value="1"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 25px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text" value="1"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 25px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text" value="0"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 25px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text" value="2"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 25px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text" value="6"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 25px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text" value="9"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 25px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text" value="2"/>

Full Marks : 40

পূর্ণমান : ৪০

Total Time: 45 minutes (11-45 AM to 12-30 PM)

মোট সময় : ৪৫ মিনিট (সকাল ১১-৪৫টা থেকে বিকাল ১২-৩০ মিনিট)

Instructions to Candidates

Read the instructions carefully before you start answering the questions. Answers are to be given on a OMR Answer-Sheet provided.

1. In this Paper you are to answer 40 questions. Each question carries 1(one) mark. You are to answer all the questions.

2. Before you proceed to mark in the OMR Answer-Sheet, find out the correct answer from the **four** alternatives (a), (b), (c) and (d) against each question in the Question Booklet. Darken the circle with a **Black Ball Point Pen**, to the corresponding correct answer for the item in the OMR Answer-Sheet.

Example : a b c d
(Here 'b' is the correct answer.)

3. If more than one circle is encoded or darken against a particular answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer.

4. There will be no penalty marks or negative marking for a wrong answer.

5. You are to start recording answers with the 'start' instruction from the Officer-in-Charge of your room/hall.

6. You are to write your Name and Roll No. in the space provided with for this purpose on the OMR Answer-Sheet.

7. The OMR Answer-Sheet should be handed over to the Invigilator before leaving the Examination Hall. You may take away the used Question Booklet after completion of the examination.

পরীক্ষার্থীদের প্রতি নির্দেশাবলী

প্রশ্নের উত্তর দেওয়ার পূর্বে নিম্নোক্ত নির্দেশগুলি মন দিয়ে পড়।
উত্তরগুলি ও.এম.আর. উত্তরপত্রে দিতে হবে।

১। এই পত্রে মোট ৪০টি প্রশ্নের উত্তর লিখতে হবে। প্রতিটি প্রশ্নের মান ১ (এক)।

২। প্রশ্নপত্রে প্রতি প্রশ্নে চারটি সম্ভাব্য উত্তর (a), (b), (c) এবং (d) থেকে সঠিক উত্তরটি বেছে নিয়ে ও.এম.আর. উত্তরপত্রে চিহ্নিত কর। ও.এম.আর. উত্তরপত্রে সঠিক উত্তরটির পাশের বৃত্তে কালো কালির বলপয়েন্ট পেন দ্বারা ভর্তি কর।

উদাহরণ : a b c d
(এখানে 'b' সঠিক উত্তর।)

৩। একটি নির্দিষ্ট প্রশ্নে একটির বেশী বৃত্তে চিহ্নিতকরণ ভুল উত্তর বলে ধরা হবে।

৪। কোনো ঋণাত্মক মূল্যায়ন নেই।

৫। পরীক্ষাকক্ষের দায়িত্বপ্রাপ্ত আধিকারিক মহাশয় 'শুরু' বলার সাথে সাথে উত্তরদান শুরু কর।

৬। ও. এম. আর. উত্তরপত্রের নির্দিষ্ট স্থানে নাম, রোল নম্বর নির্দেশ অনুসারে পূরণ কর।

৭। পরীক্ষাকক্ষ ছাড়ার আগে পরীক্ষককে ও.এম.আর. উত্তরপত্র জমা দাও। ব্যবহৃত প্রশ্নপত্রটি পরীক্ষাশেষে তুমি নিয়ে যেতে পার।

English

Q. 1-5. Read the passage and answer the questions given after it:

The idea of evolution (which is gradual change) was not a new one. The Greeks thought of it, so had Erasmus Darwin, the grandfather of Charles Darwin, and also the Frenchman, Lamarck. It is one thing to have an idea; we can all guess and sometimes make lucky guess. It is quite another thing to produce a proof of the correctness of that idea. Darwin thought that he had that proof in his notebooks. He saw that all animals had to struggle to survive. Those which were best at surviving their environment passed on the good qualities which helped them to their descendents. This was called 'the survival of the fittest'. For example, in a cold climate, those who have the warmest fur will live. Darwin believed that this necessity for an animal to deal with its environment explained the immense variety of creatures.

1. At the time that Darwin arrived on the scene, the idea of evolution

- (a) was an idea unheard of.
- (b) had already been proved beyond doubt.
- (c) had been thought of but not proved.
- (d) was not thought fit for exploration.

2. According to Darwinian thought, the world of animals is marked by

- (a) peaceful coexistence.
- (b) a struggle for survival.
- (c) indifference towards each other.
- (d) love and friendship.

3. The expression 'the survival of the fittest' means that

- (a) the strong will survive while the weak will perish.
- (b) the strong and the weak will live peacefully.
- (b) the strong will help the weak survive.
- (c) both the strong and the weak will survive.

4. In colder climates

- (a) all animals can survive.
- (b) no animals can survive.
- (c) only animals with fur can survive.
- (d) animals are hard to come by.

5. Darwin thought that the environment

- (a) has no effect on animals.
- (b) has a lot of effects on animals.
- (c) has a marginal effect on animals.
- (d) has an effect on man but not on animals.

Q. 6-10. Read the passage and answer the questions given after it:

Most of us use the products of science – railways, aeroplanes, electricity, wireless and thousands of others - without thinking how they came into existence. We take them for granted, as if we were entitled to them as a matter of right. We are very proud of the fact that we live in an advanced age and are ourselves very advanced. Now, there is no doubt that our age is very different from previous ages and I think it is perfectly correct to say that it is far more advanced. But it is a different thing from saying that we, as individuals or groups, are more advanced. It would be the height of absurdity to say that because an engine driver can run an engine and Plato or Socrates could not, the engine driver is more advanced than, or is superior to, Plato or Socrates. But it would be perfectly correct to say that the engine itself is a more advanced method of locomotion than Plato's chariot was.

6. Which one of the following statements is true?

- (a) An engine driver is cleverer than Plato or Socrates.
- (b) Plato and Socrates are in no way inferior to the engine driver.
- (c) Plato and Socrates surpassed the engine driver in every respect.
- (d) The engine driver cannot be compared to Plato or Socrates.

7. In the passage the author mentions Plato and Socrates to emphasize that

- (a) they were men of great scholarship.
- (b) people as individuals in the modern age are not more advanced than their predecessors.
- (c) the engine is a better mode of locomotion than Plato's chariot.
- (d) Plato and Socrates had greater respect for learning.

8. According to the author the present age is far more advanced than

- (a) all the previous ages in some respects.
- (b) the age of Plato and Socrates in some respects.
- (c) some of the previous ages in all respects.
- (d) all the previous ages in all respects.

9. Many of us make use of machines

- (a) with very little knowledge of their mechanism.
- (b) without any knowledge of their historical significance.
- (c) with full knowledge of their origin.
- (d) without knowing how they were invented.

10. People today are very proud because they live

- (a) in a philosophically advanced age.
- (b) in a materially advanced age.
- (c) in a scientifically advanced age.
- (d) in a spiritually advanced age.

Q. 11-15. Read the passage and answer the questions given after it:

In 1913 the English mathematician G. H. Hardy received a strange letter from an unknown clerk in Madras, India. The ten-page letter contained about 120 statements of theorems on infinite series, improper integrals, continued fractions, and number theory. Something about the formulas made him take a second look, and show it to his collaborator J. E. Littlewood. After a few hours they concluded that the results "must be true because, if they were not true, no one would have had the imagination to invent them".

Thus was Srinivasa Ramanujan (1887-1920) introduced to the mathematical world. However, his total immersion in mathematics was disastrous for Ramanujan's academic career: ignoring all his other subjects, he repeatedly failed his college examinations. He lived off the charity of friends, filling notebooks with mathematical discoveries and seeking patrons to support his work. Finally, he met with modest success when the Indian mathematician Ramchandra Rao provided him with first a modest subsidy, and later a clerkship at the Madras Port Trust. Ramanujan had his first paper published, a 17-page work on Bernoulli numbers that appeared in 1911 in the *Journal of the Indian Mathematical Society*.

11. Ramanujan's first paper was published

- (a) ten years before his death.
- (b) nine years after his death.
- (c) seventeen years after his death.
- (d) nine years before his death.

12. The mathematician who first helped Ramanujan was

- (a) J. E. Littlewood
- (b) G. H. Hardy
- (c) Ramchandra Rao
- (d) P. C. Mahalanabish

13. Which of the following words is not a synonym of "collaborator"?

- (a) Co-worker
- (b) Teammate
- (c) Associate
- (d) Rebel

14. Ramanujan failed in his college examinations because

- (a) he loved mathematics.
- (b) he ignored all subjects but mathematics.
- (c) he was a dropout.
- (d) he did not like to study any subject.

15. Till Ramanujan started working as a clerk he depended on

- (a) a subsidy from R. Rao.
- (b) salary from Madras Port Trust.
- (c) help from G. H. Hardy.
- (d) the charity from his friends and a subsidy.

Q 16-17. The following five sentences come from a paragraph. The first and the last sentences are given. Choose the order in which the three sentences (PQR) should appear to complete the paragraph:

16. S1. If the heart stops we die in about five minutes.

- S2
- S3
- S4
- S5 All this was made possible by the invention of heart-lung machine.

P - A few years ago it was impossible to operate on a patient whose heart was not working properly.

Q - They have even succeeded in heart transplants.

R - Nowadays surgeons are able to stop a patient's heart and carry out complicated operations.

Choose from the options given below:

- (a) QPR
- (b) RQP
- (c) QRP
- (d) PQR

17. S1. Chaplin, the great actor, was introduced to the stage when he was five.

S2

S3

S4

S5 When Chaplin was 17, he developed his comic skills with the help of Fred Karno's company.

P - Young Chaplin was watching a show starring his mother when her voice cracked.

Q - He was a son of London music hall entertainers.

R - He was quickly shuffled onto the stage to finish the act.

Choose from the options given below:

(a) QPR

(b) PQR

(c) RPQ

(d) QRP

Q. 18-19. The following questions have the second sentence missing. Choose the appropriate sentence from the given options below:

18. P - The allied powers came out victorious in the Second World War.

Q -

R - Britain became an ordinary power.

(a) But the British empire gained its post-war pristine glory.

(b) But the British empire gained its pre-war pristine glory.

(c) But the British empire lost its pre-war pristine glory.

(d) But the British empire lost its post-war pristine glory.

19. P - Of the 80 ancient pyramids in Egypt the great Pyramid at Gizeh, built by King Cheops, holds most interest.

Q -

R - At the centre of the pyramid is the King's Chamber and leading down from there is a long narrow area known as the Grand Gallery.

(a) Situated directly below the King's Chamber is the Queen's Chamber and there are two air channels leading upwards.

(b) The richer and more important the person, the stronger and safer the tomb in which they would be buried.

(c) Egyptian artistic creations display the wealth, splendour and talent of this great civilization.

(d) It stands with two other pyramids on a slight rise overlooking the River Nile.

Q 20-29. Choose the word that best fills the blank from the four options given:

20. Farmers worry that the _____ will affect their food crops.

(a) famine

(b) drought

(c) heat

(d) sun

21. The _____ of gases remain almost constant in the atmosphere.

(a) perception

(b) predominance

(c) production

(d) proportion

22. The sea-route through the port of Mumbai _____ trade and commerce.

(a) facilitates

(b) aggravates

(c) associates

(d) felicitates

23. The _____ of life made the miner melancholic.

(a) deformity

(b) delinquency

(c) drudgery

(d) delicacy

24. A person coming to a new country for permanent settlement is an _____.

(a) immigrant

(b) emigrant

(c) imminent

(d) eminent

25. Some people _____ from voting at the last election.

- (a) defied
- (b) abstained
- (c) refused
- (d) declined

26. The old freedom fighter became emotional _____ the days of struggle for freedom.

- (a) visualising
- (b) musing
- (c) fathoming
- (d) reminiscing

27. Many engineering industries have been developed with the technical _____ of reputed foreign companies.

- (a) organisation
- (b) collaboration
- (c) fabrication
- (d) hypothecation

28. The word 'unambiguously' can best be replaced by _____.

- (a) vaguely
- (b) dubiously
- (c) explicitly
- (d) amiably

29. Only those who are _____ take advertisements seriously.

- (a) enthusiastic
- (b) unrealistic
- (c) obstinate
- (d) gullible

Q. 30-35. Select the meaning of the given phrases/ idioms:

30. man of letters

- (a) a person who writes letters
- (b) a person who receives letters
- (c) an illiterate person
- (d) a learned person

31. all Greek

- (a) totally classical
- (b) totally unintelligible
- (c) totally impressive
- (d) totally original

32. a live wire

- (a) a person who is full of energy
- (b) an eminent person
- (c) an unruly person
- (d) a critical person

33. writing on the wall

- (a) graffiti
- (b) an event indicating impending danger
- (c) announcement of an event
- (d) a political slogan

34. a fool's paradise

- (a) paradise of idiots
- (b) a state of illusory happiness
- (c) to live in the past
- (d) to have happy dreams

35. nip in the bud

- (a) destroy in the beginning
- (b) extremely good start
- (c) striving from the beginning
- (d) nurture the bud to grow into flower

Q 36-40. In the following passage there are some numbered blanks. Fill in the blanks by selecting the most appropriate word from the given options:

With a culture that has for centuries36..... deep respect to its natural environment,37..... it as the..... 38 of the gods, it comes as no surprise that the government of Bhutan has39..... a controlled tourism policy. The only means of40..... to this gorgeous but land-locked mountain kingdom by road is through the tiny border town of Phuntsholing near the Doars region of West Bengal.

36. (a) accorded
- (b) subjected
 - (c) anticipated
 - (d) abided

37. (a) generating
(b) guiding
(c) venerating
 (d) accepting

38. (a) asylum
 (b) abode
(c) alter
(d) assure

39. (a) allowed
(b) assigned
(c) administered
 (d) adopted

40. (a) access
(b) attack
(c) adjust
(d) control
-

বাংলা

প্রশ্ন. 1-5 নীচের অনুচ্ছেদটি ভালো করে পড়ো এবং শেষে প্রদত্ত প্রশ্নগুলির ঠিক উত্তর নির্বাচন করো :

দিবাচর ও নিশাচর হিসাবে প্রজাপতিকে মোটামুটি দু'ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়। সাধারণত দিবাচর প্রজাপতিই আমাদের বেশি নজরে পড়ে। উজ্জ্বল দিবালোকে এরা ফুলে ফুলে উড়ে বেড়ায়। দিনের আলো নিষ্প্রভ হওয়ার সঙ্গে সঙ্গেই তারা লতাপাতা বা ঝোপঝাড়ের মধ্যে আশ্রয় গ্রহণ করে নিশ্চলভাবে অবস্থান করে। নিশাচর প্রজাপতিরা কিন্তু সারাদিন আনাচে-কানাচে চুপ করে বসে থাকার পর রাতের অন্ধকারে আহাির অল্পেবণে বহির্গত হয়। এদের ডানাগুলি দিবাচর প্রজাপতির মতো হালকা নয় এবং ডানার বর্ণবেচিত্র্যও পৃথক রকমের। বিশ্রাম করার সময় দিবাচর প্রজাপতিরা পিঠের উপর দিকে ডানা মুড়ে বসে; কিন্তু নিশাচর প্রজাপতিরা ডানা প্রসারিত করেই বিশ্রাম করে। তাছাড়া এদের মস্তকের শুঁড় দুটি কতকটা পালকের আকৃতিবিশিষ্ট; কিন্তু দিবাচর প্রজাপতির শুঁড় দুটি মসৃণ এবং প্রান্তভাগ বর্তুলাকৃতির। নিশাচর প্রজাপতিরা মথ নামে পরিচিত। এদের বাচ্চাগুলিই রেশম-সূত্র প্রস্তুত করে থাকে।

- দিনের শেষে দিবাচর প্রজাপতিরা আশ্রয় নেয়।
 - গাছের কোটরে
 - ফুলের ঝাড়ে
 - ঘাসের মধ্যে
 - লতাপাতা - ঝোপঝাড়ে
- দিবাচর প্রজাপতির শুঁড় দুটি
 - দীর্ঘ
 - মসৃণ
 - তুশ্ব
 - অমসৃণ
- নিশাচর প্রজাপতির শুঁড় দুটি
 - কিছুটা পালকের আকৃতির
 - বর্তুলাকৃতির
 - মসৃণ
 - কাঁটায়ুক্ত
- নিশাচর প্রজাপতিরা বিশ্রাম করে
 - ডানা মুড়ে বসে
 - শুঁড় নত করে
 - ডানা মেলে বসে
 - পাতার নীচে ঝুলে থেকে

- দিবাচর প্রজাপতির কোন অঙ্গের প্রান্তভাগ বর্তুলাকৃতির?
 - শুঁড়ের
 - দেহকাণ্ডের
 - ডানার
 - পায়ের

প্রশ্ন. 6-10 নীচের অনুচ্ছেদটি ভালো করে পড়ো এবং শেষে প্রদত্ত প্রতিটি প্রশ্নের ঠিক উত্তরটি নির্বাচন করো :

সেদিন বিকেলবেলা খদ্দেরের লাল ফ্রক পরে মাথায় একটি গোলাপফুল গুঁজে কোলে তার প্রিয় কাফ্রি ছেলেপুতুল নিয়ে টুটুল সোফারের সঙ্গে মোটির করে বেনারসিবাগ গেল। তার মা বাড়ির কাজে ব্যস্ত, সেজন্য সে একাই গেল। ওই কালোমুখ কৌকড়াচুল নিগ্রোপুতুলটা তার সবচেয়ে প্রিয়। তার মা বলতেন, 'আচ্ছা, টুটুল, এই কালো ভূতটাকে তোর অত ভালো লাগে কী করে? আরও কত সুন্দর সুন্দর পুতুল রয়েছে।' 'টুটুল হেসে বলত, 'মা, কী সুন্দর কৌকড়া চুল, আর কালো মুখে দাঁতগুলো হিরের মতো ঝকঝক করছে। আর এ যে আমার ছেলে!' ছেলে যতই কালো হোক তাকে যে মায়ের ভালো লাগবেই এ বিষয়ে টুটুলের মা কোনো সন্দেহ প্রকাশ করতে পারলেন না।

- পুতুলের দাঁতগুলোকে টুটুল তুলনা করেছে
 - মুক্তোর সঙ্গে
 - হিরের সঙ্গে
 - জুঁইফুলের সঙ্গে
 - ইঁদুরের দাঁতের সঙ্গে
- টুটুল বেনারসিবাগ গেল
 - বাবার সঙ্গে
 - মায়ের সঙ্গে
 - বন্ধুর সঙ্গে
 - সোফারের সঙ্গে
- টুটুলের পুতুলটাকে মা বলতেন
 - কালো ভূত
 - দুশ্ব বঁাদর
 - লালমুখে সাহেব
 - সোনার টুকরো
- টুটুল বেনারসিবাগ গেল
 - বাসে চড়ে
 - ট্রেনে চড়ে
 - মোটরগাড়ি চড়ে
 - রিক্সা চড়ে