



UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
B.A. Sec 1st Semester Examination, 2023

UENGSEC11001-ENGLISH

TEXT COMPREHENSION

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 40

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Read the following piece and attempt any *five* of the following questions: 2×5 = 10

Weavers, weaving at break of day,

Why do you weave a garment so gay?

Blue as the wing of a bluebird wild,

We weave the robes of a new-born child.

Weavers, weaving at fall of night,

Why do you weave a garment so bright?

Like the plumes of a peacock, purple and green,

We weave the marriage-veils of a queen.

Weavers, weaving solemn and still,

What do you weave in the moonlight chill?

White as a feather and white as a cloud,

We weave a dead man's funeral shroud.

- (a) What do the weavers weave in the chilly moonlight?
(b) What are the three stages of life mentioned in the poem?
(c) What do the weavers weave in the early morning?
(d) Whom does the poet address in the poem?
(e) What is coloured purple and green in the poem?
(f) What do you think is the theme of the poem?

2. Read the passage and attempt any *five* of the following questions: 4×5 = 20

Man does not live by food alone. Water is vital to human health and fitness. Although it is not a nutrient per se as are carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins and minerals. It, in fact, is a key nutrient as no life is possible without it. Whereas we can do for weeks without food, we cannot live without water longer than a couple of days.

Water approximates 60 percent of the body weight of human adults. The total amount of water in a man weighing 70 kilograms is approximately a little over 40 litres. It is an excellent solvent — more substances are soluble in water than in any other liquid known so far. This makes it an ideal constituent of the body fluids which sustain life supporting chemical reactions. It dissolves varied products of digestion and transports them to the rest of the body. Likewise, it dissolves diverse metabolic wastes and helps drain them out of the body. Besides, it performs a variety of functions — some well known and well understood while others not so well appreciated yet vital. The no less important role of water is to distribute/dissipate the body heat efficiently, thereby regulating body's temperature. Water accomplishes this role ideally because it has high thermal conductivity ensuring rapid heat transfer from one part to the other.

Above all, water has a high-specific heat, implying that it takes a lot of heat to raise the temperature of water and likewise much heat must be lost to lower its temperature.

Drinking a lot of water is an inexpensive way to stay healthy. Even excess of water is harmless. Water therapy-drinking a litre or so the first thing in the morning is kidney-friendly.

- (a) How does water regulate body temperature?
- (b) Why is water vital to human health?
- (c) How much of the adult human body weight is made up of water?
- (d) What are the functions of water?
- (e) What is water-therapy?
- (f) What is the meaning of high-specific heat?

3. Attempt a summary of any *one* of the following:

10×1 = 10

Over the past few decades, research has revealed a great deal of information about how readers get meaning from what they read and about the kinds of instructional activities and procedures that are most successful in helping students to become good readers. For many years, reading instruction was based on a concept of reading as the application of a set of isolated skills such as identifying words, finding main ideas, identifying cause and effect relationships, comparing and contrasting and sequencing. Comprehension was viewed as the mastery of these skills.

One important classroom study conducted during the 1970s found that typical comprehension instruction followed what the study called a mentioning, practicing, and assessing procedure. That is, teachers mentioned a specific skill that students were to apply, had students practice the skill by completing workbook pages, then assessed them to find out if they could use the skill correctly. Such instruction did little to help students learn how or when to use the skills, nor was it ever established that this particular set of skills enabled comprehension.

At about this time, a group of psychologists, linguists, and computer scientists began to focus research attention on how the mind works — how people think and learn. A goal of this new research movement, called cognitive science, was to produce an applied science of learning.

In the field of reading, a number of cognitive scientists focused their attention on how readers construct meaning as they read. Specifically, they studied the mental activities that good readers engage in to achieve comprehension. From these studies an entirely new concept emerged about what reading is. According to the new concept, reading is a complex, active process of constructing meaning – not skill application. The act of constructing meaning is: Interactive – it involves not just the reader but also the text and the context in which reading takes place. Strategic – readers have purposes for their reading and use a variety of strategies and skills as they construct meaning. Adaptable – readers change the strategies they use as they read different kinds of text or as they read for different purposes.

While cognitive science research was producing valuable information about comprehension processes, reading education researchers were reporting important findings about what comprehension instruction looks like in the most effective reading classrooms. The convergence of these strands of research has provided a wealth of information about what good readers do as they read, about how good and poor readers differ, and about the kind of instruction that is needed to help students to become good readers.

OR

Faster than fairies, faster than witches,
Bridges and houses, hedges and ditches;
And charging along like troops in a battle,
All through the meadows the horses and cattle:
All of the sights of the hill and the plain
Fly as thick as driving rain;
And ever again, in the wink of an eye,
Painted stations whistle by.

Here is a child who clambers and scrambles,
All by himself and gathering brambles;
Here is a tramp who stands and gazes;
And here is the green for stringing the daisies!
Here is a cart runaway in the road
Lumping along with man and load;
And here is a mill, and there is a river:
Each a glimpse and gone forever!



‘সমানা মন্ত্র: সমিতি: সমানী’

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

B.A. Sec 1st Semester Examination, 2023

UBNGSEC11001-BENGALI

প্রয়োগমূলক বাংলা ভাষা-বিধি

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 40

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

- ১। নিম্নলিখিত যে-কোনো দু'টি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও: ২×২ = ৪
- (ক) বাংলা শব্দভাণ্ডারের অন্তর্গত চারটি আগস্কক শব্দের উদাহরণ দাও।
(খ) ‘কি’ এবং ‘কী’ কখন ব্যবহার হয় তা উদাহরণসহ লেখো।
(গ) গছ-বিধান কাকে বলে? উদাহরণ দাও।
(ঘ) বাংলা বাক্যে কমা (,) কখন ব্যবহৃত হয় তা উদাহরণ সহযোগে দেখাও।
- ২। নিম্নলিখিত যে-কোনো দু'টি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও: ৩×২ = ৬
- (ক) অর্ধতৎসম শব্দ কাকে বলে? উদাহরণ দাও।
(খ) হাইফেন চিহ্ন, সেমিকোলন এবং ড্যাস চিহ্নের ব্যবহার দেখিয়ে একটি করে বাক্যে এগুলির প্রয়োগ দেখাও।
(গ) পরিভাষা কাকে বলে? উদাহরণ দাও।
(ঘ) বিসর্গ (ঃ) চিহ্নের ব্যবহার দেখিয়ে তিনটি শব্দ লেখো।
- ৩। নিম্নলিখিত যে-কোনো তিনটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও: ৬×৩ = ১৮
- (ক) বাংলা শব্দভাণ্ডার বিষয়ে আলোচনা করো।
(খ) বাংলা উচ্চারণ-বিধির সমস্যা সংক্ষেপে আলোচনা করো।
(গ) পরিভাষা লেখো: (যে-কোনো ছ'টি)
Discourse, Debt, National Education Policy, Project, Casual, Academic, Transaction, Virtual
(ঘ) উদাহরণসহ পশ্চিমবঙ্গ বাংলা আকাদেমি প্রবর্তিত বানান-বিধির উল্লেখযোগ্য বিষয়গুলি লেখো।
(ঙ) পরিভাষাচর্চার প্রয়োজনীয়তা লেখো।
- ৪। নিম্নলিখিত যে-কোনো একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও: ১২×১ = ১২
- (ক) কলিকাতা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় প্রবর্তিত বানান-বিধির পরিচয় দাও।
(খ) উদাহরণসহ সাধু ও চলিত গদ্যরীতির পার্থক্য আলোচনা করো।

—x—



সমানো মন্বঃ বহিষ্টিঃ সমানী

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

B.A. Sec 1st Semester Examination, 2023

UHSSEC11001-HISTORY

UNDERSTANDING HERITAGE

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 40

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

GROUP-A

Answer any *five* questions from the following

1×5 = 5

1. Define heritage. 1
2. Name any two archaeological sites of North Bengal. 1
3. Write full form of ASI. 1
4. What is the full form of ICOMOS? 1
5. Define 'Art Treasure'. 1
6. Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with preservation and protection of heritage? 1
7. What is the full form of UNESCO? 1
8. Where is Sanchi Stupa located? 1

GROUP-B

Answer any *three* questions from the following

5×3 = 15

9. Differentiate between tangible and intangible Heritage. 5
10. Examine the relationship between cultural heritage and historical heritage. 5
11. Discuss the role of museum in understanding heritage. 5
12. Write a short note on the challenges of heritage conservation. 5
13. What is the significance of festivals and fairs in understanding our cultural heritage? 5

GROUP-C

Answer any *two* questions from the following

10×2 = 20

14. Discuss the evolution of Heritage Legislation in India. 10
15. Discuss the main challenges faced in connection with the regulation of antiquity smuggling. 10
16. Explain the role played by heritage in nation building and the challenges faced. 10
17. Write an essay on the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway as the UNESCO Heritage site. 10



সমানো মন্ত্র: সমিতি: সমানী

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

B.A. Sec 1st Semester Examination, 2023

UPLSSEC11001-POLITICAL SCIENCE

INTRODUCTION TO LEGAL AWARENESS

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 40

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

GROUP-A

Answer any *two* questions from the following

10×2 = 20

1. Examine the jurisdiction and functions of the High Courts in India. 10
কর্তৃত্ব *কার্যক্রম*
2. What do you mean by Public Interest Litigation (PIL)? Briefly discuss the categories of cases ordinarily entertained as PIL. 5+5
3. Examine different types of cyber crimes in India. What are the different Acts which seek to curb cyber crimes in India? 6+4
বিভিন্ন ধরনের *কিছু আইন*
4. Write down a brief historical background of "Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013". How an aggrieved Woman gets redressal under this Act? 4+6

GROUP-B

Answer any *three* questions from the following

5×3 = 15

5. What are the methods of appointment of the Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court in India? 5
নিয়ম *প্রক্রিয়া*
6. Briefly discuss the structure of Criminal Courts in India. 5
7. Write a note on Administrative Tribunals laid down under Article 323A of the Constitution of India. 5
8. Briefly describe the basic purposes of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019. 5
ক্রেতার স্বার্থ রক্ষা
9. What is a First Information Report (FIR)? What information an FIR should contain? 5
10. Briefly differentiate between Discharge and Acquittal. 5

GROUP-C

11. Write the correct answers from the options given in the following questions:

1×5 = 5

- (i) Who was the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India?
(A) Harilal Jekisundas Kania (B) Bijan Kumar Mukherjee
(C) Mohammad Hidayatullah (D) Ajit Nath Ray
- (ii) In which year the 'Family Courts Act' was enacted by the Indian Parliament?
(A) 1982 (B) 1984 (C) 1986 (D) 1988
- (iii) In which state the first Lok Adalat Camp was held in 1982?
(A) West Bengal (B) Maharashtra (C) Tamil Nadu (D) Gujarat
- (iv) POCSO is related with protection from which one of the following?
(A) Domestic violence (B) Sexual offence against children
(C) Dowry (D) None of these
- (v) What is anticipatory bail?
(A) Bail before arrest (B) Bail after arrest
(C) Bail after conviction (D) All of these



সমানো মন্ত্র: সমিতি: সমানী

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

B.A. Sec 1st Semester Examination, 2023

UEDCSEC11001-EDUCATION

YOGA EDUCATION

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 40

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

GROUP-A

Answer any *five* questions from the following

1×5 = 5

1. Which day is celebrated as International Yoga Day?
2. What do you understand by the term 'health'?
3. What is Astanga Yoga?
4. What is meditation?
5. Mention any three asanas for preserving mental health.
6. What do you mean by yoga education?
7. What do you mean by Pranayam?
8. Write any two names of Hindu scriptures of Yogic Texts.

GROUP-B

Answer any *three* questions from the following

5×3 = 15

9. Discuss the aims and objectives of Yoga Education. 2+3
10. Discuss the Yogic principles of healthy living. 5
11. Discuss the Yogic perspective of healing and health. 2+3
12. Write about 'Niyama' as one of the parts of Astanga Yoga. 5
13. Explain the importance of meditation in our every day lives. 5

GROUP-C

Answer any *two* questions from the following

10×2 = 20

14. Trace the history of Yoga as a discipline. 10
15. Discuss the classification of Yoga. 10
16. Explain disease from Yogic perspective. 10
17. Write a detailed note on meditational process. 10



'समानो मन्त्रः सपितिः समानी'

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

B.A. Sec 1st Semester Examination, 2023

USANSEC11001-SANSKRIT

COMPUTER APPLICATION AND WRITING SKILL

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 40

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

UNIT-I

1. Answer any **one** of the following questions: 10×1 = 10
 - (a) What is Internet? Write down elaborately about the uses of Internet?
 - (b) Write a detailed note on the Generation of Computers.

2. Write a short note of the followings: 5×1 = 5
 - (a) Input device
 - (b) RAM
 - (c) MS Word

3. Transcribe the verse into Roman with Diacritical marks (any **one**): 5×1 = 5
 - (क) शान्तमिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य ।
अथवा भवितव्यानां द्वाराणि भवन्ति सर्वत्र ॥
 - (ख) मन्दः कवियशः प्रार्थी गमिष्याम्युपहास्यताम् ।
प्रांशुलभ्ये फले लोभादुद्बाहुखिव वामनः ॥

4. Write down any **five** short questions: 1×5 =
 - (a) What is URL?
 - (b) Who is the father of computer science?
 - (c) What is a QR code?
 - (d) What is the full name of LAN?
 - (e) How many keys are there on a standard key board?
 - (f) What is the full form of ROM?
 - (g) Write the name of an output device of computer.
 - (h) How many types of software?

UNIT-II

2×5 = 10

5. Read the passage and answer the following:

दाक्षिणात्ये महिलारोप्यनगरे सकलकलापारं गतः अमरशक्तिः नाम राजा बभूव । तस्य त्रयः पुत्राः परमदुर्मेधसः वसुशक्तिः उग्रशक्तिः अनेकशक्तिः च इति नामानः बभूवुः। अथ राजा तान् शास्त्रविमुखान् आलोक्य सचिवान् आहूय प्रोवाच भोः ज्ञातमेतत् भवद्भिः यत् मम एते पुत्राः शास्त्रविमुखाः विवेकरहिताः च । तदेतान् पश्यतः मे महदपि राज्यं न सौख्यमावहति । अनन्तपारं हि शास्त्रम् । आयुश्च अस्माकं स्वल्पम् । अतः सारः खलु संग्राह्य इत्याह सुमतिर्नाम सचिवः । अवदच्च सः — अस्ति नाम छात्रेषु लब्धकीर्तिः विष्णुशर्मा । स एतान् अचिरेणैव शास्त्रज्ञान् करिष्यति । विष्णुशर्मा आह षण्मासमध्ये राजपुत्रान् नीतिज्ञान् करोमि किन्तु तदर्थं वेतनं किञ्चित् न गृह्णामि । अथ स पञ्चभिः तन्त्रैः सुमनोहरं पञ्चतन्त्रं नाम नीतिशास्त्रं चकार । तत्पाठेन राजपुत्राः मासषट्केन नीतिशास्त्रज्ञाः सञ्जाताः ।

- दाक्षिणात्ये कुत्र कः राजा आसीत् ?
- तस्य कति पुत्राः, ते कीदृशाः आसन् ?
- कथं राज्ञः राज्यं सौख्यं नावहति ?
- पुत्राणां कृते राजा किं कृतम् ?
- केन उपायेन ते राजपुत्राः शास्त्रज्ञाः अभवन् ?

6. Translate the passage from English to Sanskrit. (any one)

5×1 = 5

- What is the utility of acquiring knowledge, if it makes a man proud and selfish? The main function of learning is to foster politeness.
- We should not worry about the past, nor should we be anxious for the future; we should to the present only as the intelligent do.



সমানো মন্ত্র: সমিতি: সমানী

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

B.A. Sec 1st Semester Examination, 2023

UPHISEC11001-PHILOSOPHY

YOGA AND HEALTH

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 40

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

SECTION-I

1. Answer any *five* questions of the following:

2×5 = 10

- (a) What is Yoga? 2
- (b) What do you mean by 'Health'? 2
- (c) What do you mean by liberation according to yoga? 2
- (d) What is *Ahimsā*? 2
- (e) What is *Śoucha* or *Śuchitā*? 2
- (f) What is '*Āsana*'? 2
- (g) What is "*Prānāyām*"? 2
- (h) What is Food? 2

SECTION-II

2. Answer any *two* questions of the following:

5×2 = 10

- (a) What do you mean by Mental Health? 5
- (b) Explain the essence of Yoga. 5
- (c) Explain the relation of food and Yoga. 5
- (d) Do you think that physical health is needed for Yoga? 5

SECTION-III

3. Answer any *two* questions of the following:

10×2 = 20

- (a) What is nature and scope of Yoga? 5+5
- (b) Explain Eight fold means (*Āṣṭāṅga* Yoga) of Yoga. 10
- (c) What is Social Health? Do you think that Yogas have any impact on social health? 2+8
- (d) Explain *Āṣṭāṅga* Yoga as a means to spiritual health. 10