

Bachelor of Rural Studies (BRS) (Honours) Examination, 2019

Semester-IV

Rural Studies

Paper - 20

(General English for Rural Studies-II)

(For Back Candidates)

Time: Three Hours

Full Marks: 40

Questions are of value as indicated in the margin.

Group-A

1. Answer **any two** of the following questions. 2×8=16
- (a) Discuss the physical and intellectual dimension in which the youth must equip itself as suggested by Karan Singh in *Youth and the Tasks Ahead*. 8
- (b) How can the youth make themselves fit for the task of serving the nation? 8
- (c) 'Muscles of iron and nerves of steel' is the need of the hour for the youth. Explain. 8

Group-B

2. Answer **any two** of the following questions. 2×6=12
- (a) Mark primary stress (¹) on the correct syllable in each of the following words. 1×6=6
- (i) progress (Noun) (ii) progress (Verb) (iii) alone (iv) civilization (v) industrial (vi) photograph
- (b) Write both the strong and weak forms of the following words. 1×6=6
- (i) an (ii) can (iii) has (iv) that (v) from (vi) me
- (c) Describe the structure of each syllable of the following words in terms C and V. Indicate syllable division with a hyphen (–). 1×6=6
- (i) cut (ii) day (iii) allow (iv) develop (v) oil (vi) bags

Group-C

3. Answer **any two** of the following questions. 2×6=12
- (a) Write an essay on *Health Services in Rural Bengal*. 6
- (b) You are XYZ. You live in Bolpur. Write an email to the Chairman, Bolpur Municipality, cbm@gmail.com, requesting him/her to cover your locality under 'Swachh Bharat Mission for Urban Areas' for healthy sanitation practices. 6
- (c) Read the following passage. Make notes for the passage and suggest a suitable title. 6

6

P.T.O.

A species whose population is so small that it is under the threat of becoming extinct is called an endangered species. There are several animals in Asia that are under the danger of being wiped out completely from the face of the earth. Such a situation arises when human activities destroy their habitats and disrupt their food chains. Some animals are even killed for their skin, horns and other body parts. Some such species are: the birdwing butterfly, found in the forests of Papua New Guinea; the giant panda, found in bamboo forests located in the mountains of south-western China; the Indian rhinoceros, found in India and Nepal; the orangutan, found in the forests of Borneo, and Sumatra; the Asian elephant, found in countries of South-East Asia; and the Asian tiger, found in India, Bangladesh, Sumatra, China and the Russian Far East.

Five species of Asian tigers that can still be found are (i) the Royal Bengal tiger (ii) the Indo-Chinese tiger (iii) the Siberian tiger (iv) the South China tiger and (v) the Sumatran tiger. The status of existence of these species is declared to be critically endangered. There were three more species of Asian tigers that are now extinct. These are the Caspian tiger, the Javan tiger and the Bali tiger.

Tigers are being killed for their skin, bones and other body parts. The bones of tigers are used to make traditional Asian medicine for the treatment of diseases like rheumatism, joint and back pain, paralysis and leprosy. The bones of a single tiger cost around US \$30,000 in Asia alone. The skin of a tiger is also in high demand for decoration and to make rugs.
