

PART –II**(PAPER – I)**

Total Number of
Questions : 52

Maximum Marks : 100

Time : 2 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS (നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ)

1. Question cum Answer Booklets are processed by electronic means. The following instructions are to be strictly followed to avoid invalidation of answer scripts.
(ചോദ്യവും ഉത്തരവും അടങ്ങുന്ന ഈ ബുക്ക് ലെറ്റുകൾ ഇലക്ട്രോണിക് സാങ്കേതിക വിദ്യയുടെ സഹായത്തോടുകൂടെ മൂല്യനിർണ്ണയം നടത്തുന്നതിനാൽ ഇവ അസാധുവാകാതിരിക്കുവാൻ താഴെപ്പറയുന്ന നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ പൂർണ്ണമായും പാലിക്കുക.)
2. The first page of this question cum Answer Booklet is an OMR data Sheet (Part I). All entries in the OMR sheet are to be made with blue or black ball point pen only.
(ഈ പുസ്തകത്തിന്റെ ഒന്നാമത്തെ പേജ് ഒരു ഒ.എം.ആർ. ഡാറ്റാ ഷീറ്റാണ് (പാർട്ട് I). ഇത് നീലയോ, കറുപ്പോ നിറത്തിലെ ബോൾ പോയിന്റ് പേന ഉപയോഗിച്ച് മാത്രമേ പൂരിപ്പിക്കാവൂ.)
3. Make sure that register number is bubbled correctly and completely; no correction is permitted.
(രജിസ്റ്റർ നമ്പർ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള കുமிழകൾ കൃത്യമായും പൂർണ്ണമായും കറുപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്ന് ഉറപ്പു വരുത്തുക. തിരുത്തലുകൾ അനുവദനീയമല്ല.)
4. Do not tamper the bar code printed on the OMR sheet and subsequent pages. Tampering of bar code will result in the invalidation of this booklet.
(ഈ പുസ്തകത്തിൽ എവിടെയും പ്രിന്റ് ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന ബാർ കോഡിൽ ഒരു കാരണവശാലും തിരുത്തലുകളോ, മാർക്കുകളോ പാടില്ല. ഇതിനു വിരുദ്ധമായി ചെയ്യുന്ന പക്ഷം ഈ പുസ്തകം അസാധുവാകുന്നതാണ്.)
5. Answers should be written with blue or black ball point pen only.
(ഉത്തരങ്ങൾ നീലയോ, കറുപ്പോ നിറത്തിലെ ബോൾ പോയിന്റ് പേന ഉപയോഗിച്ച് മാത്രമേ എഴുതാവൂ.)
6. Do not write anything outside the margin of space provided for writing the answer and write only one line of answer between two lines.
(പുസ്തകത്തിൽ ഉത്തരം എഴുതുവാൻ നൽകിയിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തിനു വെളിയിൽ യാതൊന്നും തന്നെ എഴുതുവാൻ പാടില്ല. രണ്ടു വരകൾക്കിടയിൽ ഒരു വരി ഉത്തരം മാത്രമേ എഴുതുവാൻ പാടുള്ളൂ.)
7. Rough work should be done only in the specific page provided with.
(റഫ് വർക്കുകൾ ഇതിനായി നൽകിയിരിക്കുന്ന പേജിൽ മാത്രമേ ചെയ്യുവാൻ പാടുള്ളൂ.)

1. What are differences between the nature of the struggles in British Malabar and Travancore–Cochin region in the colonial period? (2 Marks)
2. Discuss on the significance of global issues in promoting global governance within the framework of liberal theory citing relevant examples. (2 Marks)
3. Explain the functions of money and discuss how demonetisation affects the economy. (2 Marks)
4. Based on the Union Budget 2025-26, explain how changes in capital expenditure and deficit ratios reflect the Government's growth strategy. (2 Marks)
5. What is the difference between Computer Operating System and Application Software? (2 Marks)
6. What is the significance of IT Act 2000 and Article 66A in regulating internet usage in India. (2 Marks)
7. An astronaut inside a space station feels weightless even though gravity still acts on that person. Why? (2 Marks)
8. A person weighing 50 kg runs up the stairs to the top of 600 m tall tower. To lift himself to the top in 20 minutes, what must be her average power output? (2 Marks)
9. What makes silicon a suitable material for solar cells, considering its electronic properties? (2 Marks)
10. A long-term vegetarian person reports persistent fatigue, numbness in the limbs and cognitive decline, despite sufficient energy and protein intake. Laboratory investigations show enlarged red blood cells and neurological impairment. Identify the deficiency syndrome and the underlying micronutrient responsible. Suggest one practical dietary or public health intervention suitable for predominantly vegetarian populations in India. (2 Marks)
11. In which way the English East India Company became the Masters of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa after the battle of Buxar. (3 Marks)

12. Analyse Ranajit Guha's characterisation of the Early Peasant Appraisings. (3 Marks)
13. In which way Kerala Infrastructure Investment Fund Board (KIIFB) act as a catalyst in the instructed development of contemporary kerala. (3 Marks)
14. Describe the four essential elements of the State and elucidate why Sovereignty is regarded as the most crucial among them. (3 Marks)
15. Explain the multifaceted significance of the Himalayan mountains for India, detailing their impact on the country's climate and water resource. (3 Marks)
16. She will _____ (visit) your shop as she _____ (like) the cakes here. Fill in according to the correct tense. (1 Mark)
17. Shakespeare _____ (wrote) several dramas. Fill in according to the correct tense. (1 Mark)
18. John _____ (left) for Kochi early, he must _____ (reach) home by now. (1 Mark)
19. She lives here, _____. Fill in with the appropriate question tag. (1 Mark)
20. 'Following the trail, we reached the destination'. Change the simple sentence to complex sentence by using appropriate words. (1 Mark)
21. 'Like watching movies'. Change the affirmative sentence to negative sentence by using appropriate words. (1 Mark)
22. '_____ sun is _____ young star in _____ universe among trillions of stars'. Fill in with the correct articles. (1 Mark)
23. '_____ the dresses are good, _____ of them are bad'. Fill in appropriately. (1 Mark)

24. 'There is _____ water in the pot; you may use it if you are thirsty'. Fill in appropriately. (1 Mark)
25. 'There isn't _____ tea left in the pot'. Fill in appropriately. (1 Mark)
26. 'The truth of the matter finally _____ on Jack'. Fill in appropriately. (1 Mark)
27. 'Ramu is _____ (strong) than Shanu'. Fill in appropriately. (1 Mark)
28. 'The scientist _____ be given a wonderful welcome'. Fill in appropriately. (1 Mark)
29. 'The bowl was licked by the puppy'. Change the voice. (1 Mark)
30. 'Susan said she was busy then'. Change into direct speech. (1 Mark)
31. 'Rima was happy _____ (clear) the examination cut off'. Fill in appropriately. (1 Mark)
32. '_____ (write) is difficult than _____ (read)'. Fill in appropriately. (1 Mark)
33. 'The patient's condition is _____ serious'. Fill in appropriately. (1 Mark)
34. 'Do you live _____ SM street _____ Thiruvananthapuram'. Fill in appropriately. (1 Mark)
35. 'Does _____ want a game of chess'. Fill in accordingly. (1 Mark)
36. '_____ is used to describe the condition when a man cannot control himself and often behaves as a fool'. Fill in with the apt word. (1 Mark)
37. 'Asked about the war he said he is not a yellow-belly and the opinion wouldn't change it'. Choose the meaning of the underlined word (coward/brave). (1 Mark)

38. 'Your perfume has a wonderful _____; how many _____ did you spend on it'? Fill in with apt words from the bracket (scent/cent) (1 Mark)
39. 'Resilience at times is the best option to preserve your own self, otherwise people might think one is _____'. Fill in with an apt antonym. (1 Mark)
40. 'The price of fuel has gone up exorbitantly; it is now at an all time _____'. Fill in with a synonym. (1 Mark)

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions provided below.

There were comparatively few Indian students in England forty years ago. It was a practice with them to affect the bachelor even though they might be married. School or college students in England are all bachelors, studies being regarded as incompatible with married life. We had that tradition in the good old days, a student then being invariably known as a *brahmachari*. But in these days we have child-marriages, a thing practically unknown in England. Indian youths in England, therefore, felt ashamed to confess that they were married. There was also another reason for dissembling, namely that in the event of the fact being known it would be impossible for the young men to go about or flirt with the young girls of the family in which they lived. The flirting was more or less innocent. Parents even encouraged it; and that sort of association between young men and young women may even be a necessity there, in view of the fact that every young man has to choose his mate. If, however, Indian youths on arrival in England indulge in these relations, quite natural to English youths, the result is likely to be disastrous, as has often been found. I saw that our youths had succumbed to the temptation and chosen a life of untruth for the sake of companionships which, however innocent in the case of English youths, were for them undesirable. I too caught the contagion. I did not hesitate to pass myself off as a bachelor though I was married and the father of a son. But I was none the happier for being a dissembler. Only my reserve and my reticence saved me from going into deeper waters. If I did not talk, no girl would think it worth her while to enter into conversation with me or to go out with me.

My cowardice was on a par with my reserve. It was customary in families like the one in which I was staying at Ventnor for the daughter of the landlady to take out guests for a walk. My landlady's daughter took me one day to the lovely hills round Ventnor. I was no slow walker, but my companion walked even faster, dragging me after her and chattering away all the while. I responded to her chatter sometimes with a whispered 'yes' or 'no', or at the most 'yes, how beautiful!' She was flying like a bird whilst I was wondering when I should get back home. We thus reached the top of a hill. How to get down again was the question. In spite of her high-heeled boots this sprightly young lady of twenty-five darted down the hill like an arrow. I was shamefacedly struggling to get down. She stood at the foot smiling and cheering me and offering to come and drag me. How could I be so chicken hearted? With the greatest difficulty, and crawling at intervals, I somehow managed to scramble to the bottom. She loudly laughed 'bravo' and shamed me all the more, as well she might.

But I could not escape scatheless everywhere. For God wanted to rid me of the canker of untruth. I once went to Brighton, another watering-place like Ventnor. This was before the Ventnor visit. I met there at a hotel an old widow of moderate means. This was my first year in England. The courses on the *menu* were all described in French, which I did not understand. I sat at the same table as the old lady. She saw that I was a stranger and puzzled and immediately came to my aid. 'You seem to be a stranger,' she said, 'and look perplexed. Why have you not ordered anything?' I was spelling through the *menu* and preparing to ascertain the ingredients of the courses from the waiter, when the good lady thus intervened. I thanked her and explaining my difficulty told her that I was at a loss to know which of the courses were vegetarian as I did not understand French.

'Let me help you,' she said. 'I shall explain the card to you and show you what you may eat.' I gratefully availed myself of her help. This was the beginning of an acquaintance that ripened into friendship and was kept up all through my stay in England and long after. She gave me her London address and invited me to dine at her house every Sunday. On special occasions also she would invite me, help me to conquer my bashfulness and introduce me to young ladies and draw me into conversation with them. Particularly marked out for these conversations were a young lady who stayed with her and often we would be left entirely alone together.

I found all this very trying at first. I could not start a conversation nor could I indulge in any jokes. But she put me in the way. I began to learn; and in course of time looked forward to every Sunday and came to like the conversations with the young friend.

The old lady went on spreading her net wider every day. She felt interested in our meetings. Possibly she had her own plans about us.

I was in a quandary. 'How I wished I had told the good lady that I was married!' I said to myself. 'She would then have not thought of an engagement between us. It is, however, never too late to mend. If I declare the truth, I might yet be saved more misery.' With these thoughts in my mind, I wrote a letter to her somewhat to this effect:

Ever since we met at Brighton you have been kind to me. You have taken care of me even as a mother of her son. You also think that I should get married and with that view you have been introducing me to young ladies. Rather than allow matters to go further, I must confess to you that I have been unworthy of your affection. I should have told you when I began my visits to you that I was married. I knew that Indian students in England dissembled the fact of their marriage and I followed suit. I now see that I should not have done so. I must also add that I was married while yet a boy, and am the father of a son. I am pained that I should have kept this knowledge from you so long. But I am glad God has now given me the courage to speak out the truth. Will you forgive me? I assure you I have taken no improper liberties with the young lady you were good enough to introduce to me. I knew my limits. You, not knowing that I was married, naturally desired that we should be engaged. In order that things should not go beyond the present stage, I must tell you the truth.

'If on receipt of this, you feel that I have been unworthy of your hospitality, I assure you I shall not take it amiss. You have laid me under an everlasting debt of gratitude by your kindness and solicitude. If, after this, you do not reject me but continue to regard me as worthy of your hospitality, which I will spare no pains to deserve, I shall naturally be happy and count it a further token of your kindness.'

Let the reader know that I could not have written such a letter in a moment. I must have drafted and redrafted it many times over. But it lifted a burden that was weighing me down. Almost by return post came her reply somewhat as follows :

'I have your frank letter. We were both very glad and had a hearty laugh over it. The untruth you say you have been guilty of is pardonable. But it is well that you have acquainted us with the real state of things. My invitation still stands and we shall certainly expect you next Sunday and look forward to hearing all about your child-marriage and to the pleasure of laughing at your expense. Need I assure you that our friendship is not in the least affected by this incident?'

I thus purged myself of the canker of untruth and I never thenceforward hesitated to talk of my married state wherever necessary.

41. What was the canker of untruth that the narrator had in his mind? (1 Mark)
42. What was the tradition of the good old days for a student according to the narrator? (1 Mark)
43. What experience did the narrator have at Brighton? (1 Mark)
44. How did the ladies respond to the narrator's letter? (1 Mark)
45. Write a report on the importance of democracy in India. (3 Marks)
46. Draft an email to your boss requesting leave for a week. (3 Marks)

Paragraph Writing.

47. 'മലയാളസാഹിത്യത്തിന്റെ ഗതിയെ തിരിച്ചുവിട്ട ഒരു മഹാസംഭവമായിരുന്നു വീണപൂവിന്റെ ആവിർഭാവം' എന്നു പറയുന്നതെന്തുകൊണ്ട്? (4 Marks)
48. നാടകവും സിനിമയും തമ്മിലുള്ള വ്യത്യാസങ്ങളെന്ത്? (4 Marks)
49. 'ഖസാക്കിന്റെ ഇതിഹാസം' നോവൽ വായനയിലുണ്ടാക്കിയ മാറ്റങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി ഒരു കുറിപ്പെഴുതുക. (4 Marks)
50. ഏതാണ് 1930 തൊട്ട് പിന്നീടുള്ള കാൽശതാബ്ദക്കാലത്തെ മലയാളചെറുകഥയുടെ സുവർണ്ണദശയെന്നു വിളിക്കുന്നതിനു കാരണമെന്ത്? (4 Marks)
51. മലയാളം കമ്പ്യൂട്ടിംഗ് എന്നതുകൊണ്ട് വിവക്ഷിക്കുന്നതെന്ത്? (4 Marks)

52. Translation of a passage (English to Malayalam) (10 Marks)

Malayalam is one of the well-developed, cultivated languages of the Dravidian family. In grammar and vocabulary it is nearer to Tamil than to the other developed languages of the family, Telugu and Kannada. However, when the impact of Sanskrit language and literature is taken into consideration, Malayalam is more akin to Telugu and Kannada than to Tamil. Perhaps it can be asserted that no other Dravidian Language has been so deeply influenced by Sanskrit as Malayalam. This influence is clearly seen not only in the various literary forms, but in its phonology and vocabulary, and to a lesser extent in its morphology as well. Sanskrit has been a great benefactor of all the modern literary languages of India, and as far as Malayalam is concerned, the enriching influence of Sanskrit is discernible even as early as twelfth century, ie., with the earliest classical poem Ramacharitam. This influence continued till very recently, though English came in as a good rival in the nineteenth century.

(Western Influence on Malayalam
Language and Literature,
K.M. George, Sahitya Akademi, 1998 : 9)