

**CSM – 2/16**

**English**

*Time : 3 hours*

*Full Marks : 300*

*The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.*

*Answer all questions.*

1. Write an essay in about **1,000** words on any **one** of the following : 100

- (a) Controlling Greenhouse Gas Emission
- (b) Opposition Party : A Positive Combative Force in the Successful Working of Parliamentary Democracy
- (c) Cyber Hacking : A Growing Menace
- (d) Policing the Kitchen and the Bedroom :

A Threat to Individual Freedom

2. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow : 6×5 = 30

There is no harm in cultivating habits, so long as they are not injurious habits. Indeed, most of us are little more than bundles of habits neatly done

up in coat and trousers. Take away our habits and the residuum would hardly be worth bothering about. We could not get on without them. They simplify the mechanism of life. They enable us to do a multitude of things automatically which, if we had to give fresh and original thought to them each time, would make existence an impossible confusion. The more we can regularise our commonplace activities by habit, the smoother our path and the more leisure we command. To take a simple case, I belong to a club, large but not so large as to necessitate attendants in the cloakroom. You hang up your own hat and coat and take them down when you want them. For a long time it was my practice to hang them anywhere where there was a vacant hook and to take no note of the place. When I sought them I found it absurdly difficult to find them in the midst of so many similar hats and coats. Memory did not help me, for memory refused to burden itself with such trumpery things, and so daily after lunch I might be seen wandering forlornly and vacuously between the rows and rows of clothes in search

of my own garments, murmuring, 'Where *did* I put my hat ?' Then one day a brilliant inspiration seized me. I would always hang my coat and hat on a certain peg, or if that were occupied, on the vacant peg nearest to it. It needed a few days to form the habit, but once formed it worked like a charm. I can find my hat and coat without thinking about finding them. I go to them as unerringly as a bird to its nest, or an arrow to its mark. It is one of the unequivocal triumphs of my life.

But habits should be a stick that we use, not a crutch to lean on. We ought to make them for our convenience or enjoyment and occasionally break them to assert our independence. We ought to be able to employ them, without being discomposed when we cannot employ them. I once saw Mr. Balfour so discomposed, like Scott's school rival, by a trivial breach of habit. Dressed, I think, in the uniform of an Elder Brother of Trinity House he was proposing a toast at a dinner at the Mansion House. It is his custom in speaking to hold the lapels of his coat. It is the most comfortable habit in speaking, unless you

want to fling your arms about in a rhetorical fashion. It keeps your hands out of mischief and the body in repose. But the uniform Mr. Balfour was wearing had no lapels, and when the hands went up in search of them they wandered about pathetically like a couple of children who had lost their parents on Blackpool sands. They fingered the buttons in nervous distraction, clung to each other in a visible access of grief, broke as under and resumed the search for the lost lapels, travelled behind his back, fumbled with the glasses on the table, sought again for the lapels, did everything but take refuge in the pockets of the trousers. It was a characteristics omission. Mr. Balfour is too practised a speaker to come to disaster as the boy in Scott's story did ; but his discomfiture was apparent. He struggled manfully through his speech, but all the time it was obvious that he was at a loss what to do with his hands, having no lapels on which to hang them.

- (a) How does cultivating habits make one's life easy-going and smooth ?

- (b) What problem did the author face at first in finding his hat and how did he overcome it ?
  - (c) Why does the author not rely on his memory and advocate for picking up habits ?
  - (d) What warning does the author give regarding habits and how does he justify it ?
  - (e) Do you support the author's viewpoint with regard to habits ? Give a reasoned answer.
3. Expand the idea of any **one** of the following : 20
- (a) Justice delayed is justice denied.
  - (b) A thing of beauty is a joy for ever.
  - (c) Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.
4. Make a precis of the following in about **350** words :

40

Everybody is talking about reconstruction. Our enemies have their schemes for a new order in Europe, maintained by their secret police, and we on our side talk of rebuilding London or England, or western civilization, and we make plans how this is to be done. Which is all very well, but when I hear such talk, and see the

architects sharpening their pencils and the contractors getting out their estimates, and the statesmen marking out their spheres of influence, and everyone getting down to the job, a very famous text occurs to me : 'Except the Lord build the house they labour in vain who build it.' 'Beneath the poetic imagery of these words lies a hard scientific truth, namely, unless you have a sound attitude of mind, a right psychology, you cannot construct or reconstruct anything that will endure. The text is true, not only for religious people, but for workers whatever their outlook, and it is significant that one of our historians, Dr. Arnold Toynbee, should have chosen it to preface his great study of the growth and decay of civilizations. Surely the only sound foundation for a civilization is a sound state of mind. Architects, contractors, international commissioners, marketing boards, broadcasting corporations will never, by themselves, build a new world. They must be inspired by the proper spirit, and there must be the proper spirit in the people for whom they are working. For instance, we shall never have a beautiful new London until people refuse to live in

ugly houses. At present, they don't mind : they demand comfort, but are indifferent to civic beauty : indeed they have no taste. I live myself in a hideous block of flats, but I can't say it worries me, and until we are worried, all schemes for reconstructing London beautifully must automatically fail.

What though is the proper spirit ? We agree that the basic problem is psychological, that the Lord must build if the work is to stand, that there must be a sound state of mind before diplomacy or economics or trade-conferences can function. But what stage of mind is sound ? Here we may differ. Most people, when asked what spiritual quality is needed to rebuild civilization, will reply 'Love'. Men must love one another, they say ; nations must do likewise, and then the series of cataclysms which is threatening to destroy us will be checked. Respectfully but firmly, I disagree, Love is a great force in private life ; it is indeed the greatest of all things : but love in public affairs does not work. It has been tried again and again : by the Christian civilizations of the Middle Ages, and also by the

French Revolution, a secular movement which reasserted the Brotherhood of Man. And it has always failed. The idea that nations should love one another, or that business concerns or marketing boards should love one another, or that a man in Portugal should love a man in Peru of whom he has never heard — it is absurd, unreal, dangerous. It leads us into perilous and vague sentimentalism. "Love is what is needed, 'we chant, and then sit back and the world goes on as before. The fact is we can only love what we know personally. And we can not know much. In public affairs, in the rebuilding of civilization, something much less dramatic and emotional is needed namely, tolerance. Tolerance is a very dull virtue. It is boring. Unlike love, it has always had a bad press. It is negative. It merely means putting up with people, being able to stand things. No one has ever written an ode to tolerance, or raised a statue to her. Yet this is the quality which will be most needed after the war. This is the sound state of mind which we are looking for. This is the only force which will enable different races and classes



and interests to settle down together to the work of reconstruction.

The world is very full of people – appallingly full ; it has never been so full before, and they are all tumbling over each other. Most of these people one doesn't know and some of them one doesn't like ; doesn't like the colour of their skins, say, or the shapes of their noses, or the way they blow them or don't blow them, or the way they talk, or their smell, or their clothes, or their fondness for jazz or their dislike of jazz, and so on. Well, what is one to do ? There are two solutions. One of them is the Nazi solution. If you don't like people, kill them, banish them, segregate them, and then strut up and down proclaiming that you are the salt of the earth. The other way is much less thrilling, but it is on the whole the way of the democracies, and I prefer it. If you don't like people, put up with them as well as you can. Don't try to love them : you can't, you'll only strain yourself. But try to tolerate them. On the basis of that tolerance a civilized future may be built. Certainly I can see no other foundation for the post-war world.

For what it will most need is the negative virtues : not being huffy, touchy, irritable, revengeful. I have lost all faith in positive militant ideals ; they can so seldom be carried out without thousands of human beings getting maimed or imprisoned. Phrases like 'I will purge this nation'. 'I will clean up this city', terrify and disgust me. They might not have mattered when the world was emptier : they are horrifying now, when one nation is mixed up with another, when one city cannot be organically separated from its neighbours. And, another point : reconstruction is unlikely to be rapid. I do not believe that we are psychologically fit for it, plan the architects never so wisely. In the long run, yes, perhaps : the history of our race justifies that hope. But civilization has its mysterious regressions, and it seems to me that we are fated now to be in one of them, and must recognize this and behave accordingly. Tolerance, I believe, will be imperative after the establishment of peace.

5. Translate the following into English : 30

ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାର ଏପରି ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସ୍ଥାନ ଓ ଭୂମିକା ରହିଥିବା ସତ୍ତ୍ୱେ

ଷୋଡ଼ଶ ଶତାବ୍ଦୀରୁ ଆରମ୍ଭ କରି ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାଭାଷୀ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ବିଭିନ୍ନ  
 ରାଜନୀତିକ ଶାସନାଧୀନରେ ବିଚ୍ଛିନ୍ନ ଭାବରେ ରହିଆସିଥିବାରୁ  
 ଭିନ୍ନଭିନ୍ନ ଶତାବ୍ଦୀର ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟାଦିରେ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷା ଏକ ସଙ୍କଟ-  
 କାଳ ଭିତରେ ଗତି କରିଥିଲା । ସେତେବେଳେ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାଭାଷୀ  
 ଅଞ୍ଚଳର ଶିକ୍ଷା ଓ ଏପରି କି ପ୍ରଶାସନ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରୁ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାକୁ  
 ପ୍ରାୟ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣଭାବରେ ହଟାଇ ଦେବାର ଉଦ୍ୟମ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା ।  
 ଏହାର ପ୍ରତିକ୍ରିୟାରେ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାର ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ  
 ଗୌରୀଶଙ୍କର ରାୟ, ଜଗମୋହନ ରାୟ ଓ ଫକୀରମୋହନ  
 ସେନାପତି ଆଦିଙ୍କ ନେତୃତ୍ଵରେ ଏକ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନ ଗୁଣ୍ଠ ଗଠିଥିଲା ।  
 ଏଇ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନ ହେତୁ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷା-ଭାଷୀ ଅଞ୍ଚଳର ଶିକ୍ଷା କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ  
 ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାର ଆସନ ଯେ କେବଳ ସୁରକ୍ଷିତ ହୋଇ ପାରିଥିଲା  
 ତା ନୁହେଁ, ସମଗ୍ର ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷା-ଭାଷୀ ଅଞ୍ଚଳକୁ ଏକ  
 ଶାସନାଧୀନରେ ରଖାଯିବାର ପ୍ରୟୋଜନୀୟତା ମଧ୍ୟ ଅନୁଭୂତହୋଇ  
 ସେ ଦିଗରେ ସକ୍ରିୟ ଉଦ୍ୟମ କରାଗଲା । ଏ ଉଦ୍ୟମ ଫଳଶ୍ରୁତିରେ  
 ୧୯୩୬ରେ ସ୍ଵତନ୍ତ୍ର ଓଡ଼ିଶା ପ୍ରଦେଶ ଗଠିତ ହୋଇ ସ୍ଵାଧୀନତା  
 ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ କାଳରେ ଏହା ଭାରତର ଏକ ସ୍ଵତନ୍ତ୍ର ରାଜ୍ୟ ଭାବରେ  
 ସାମ୍ବିଧାନିକ ସ୍ଵୀକୃତି ହାସଲ କଲା । ଏହା ଫଳରେ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାର  
 ଗୁରୁତ୍ଵ ଆହୁରି ଅଧିକ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ପାଇଛି । ଏହା ସମ୍ବିଧାନର ଅଷ୍ଟମ  
 ଅନୁସୂଚୀରେ ଭାରତର ପ୍ରଧାନ ଭାଷାଗୁଡ଼ିକର ତାଲିକାରେ ସ୍ଥାନିତ  
 ହେବାର ମର୍ଯ୍ୟାଦା ମଧ୍ୟ ଲାଭ କରିଛି । ଏହା ପରେ ୧୯୫୪ରେ  
 ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର ଏକ ଆଇନ୍ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ଓଡ଼ିଆକୁ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର  
 ସରକାରୀ ଭାଷାର ସ୍ଵୀକୃତି ଓ ସମ୍ମାନ ଦେଇଅଛନ୍ତି ।

ଶିକ୍ଷା କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ ତଥା ମହାବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ମଧ୍ୟ, ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷା ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦେବାର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ତ ରହିଛି; ପୁଣି ପଢ଼ୋଶୀ ରାଜ୍ୟଗୁଡ଼ିକର କେତେକ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ଓ ମହାବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷା ଓ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଶିକ୍ଷାଦେବାର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ବି କରାଯାଇଛି ।

6. (a) Write the single word substitute for the followings : 1×10 = 10
- (i) A place where animals are slaughtered for market
  - (ii) An underground place for storing coal, wine, etc.
  - (iii) A shop where sweets, cakes and candies are sold
  - (iv) A building for astronomical and meteorological observations
  - (v) One who has a special skill in judging food, wine, etc.
  - (vi) A covered entrance to a building
  - (vii) One who eats human flesh
  - (viii) One who dishonestly claims to have knowledge and skill esp. in medicine

- (ix) The study of statistics of births, deaths, etc. of a community
- (x) One who is too anxious about one's own health
- (b) Find antonyms of the following :  $1 \times 5 = 5$ 
  - (i) Zenith
  - (ii) Accuse
  - (iii) Philanthrope
  - (iv) Blunt
  - (v) Capture

7. (a) Use the following idioms and expressions in your own sentences :  $1 \times 5 = 5$
- (i) To flog a dead horse
  - (ii) To follow suit
  - (iii) To break the ice
  - (iv) Loaves and fishes
  - (v) Maiden speech
- (b) Replace the underlined words with a suitable phrasal verb :  $1 \times 5 = 5$
- (i) We began our journey early in the morning and returned at midnight.

- (ii) The future of mankind is uncertain as the natural resources are fast getting exhausted.
- (iii) The committee will examine the matter.
- (iv) The student very often disappears from his class as he has no mind to read.
- (v) The lemon juice will remove the stain on the shirt.

8. (a) Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions : 1×5 = 5

- (i) He writes \_\_\_\_\_ a pseudonym.
- (ii) They are going to set off \_\_\_\_\_ daybreak.
- (iii) Beauty lies \_\_\_\_\_ the eyes of the beholder.
- (iv) He abstained \_\_\_\_\_ duty for political reasons.
- (v) Sweet are the uses \_\_\_\_\_ adversity.

(b) Correct the errors in the following sentences : 1×5 = 5

- (i) Mary is rather intelligent for her age.

- (ii) When I got up, it was raining for more than one hour.
- (iii) I hardly eat in a restaurant.
- (iv) Whisky is made of barley.
- (v) You should meet me between 4 to 5 in the afternoon.

(c) Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the following sentences : 1×5 = 5

- (i) The jury was / were divided in their opinions.
- (ii) Normal life has been paralysed because of continuous / continual rain for the last two hours.
- (iii) There are / is five rupees to pay.
- (iv) The house along with all the items of furniture was / were sold out.
- (v) The inspector was very expedient / expeditious to arrive on the spot in ten minutes.

9. (a) Supply the correct tense form of the verbs given in brackets in the following sentences :

1×5 = 5

- (i) Before they (join) their duty, the factory was closed.

- (ii) I (read) a novel when my friend arrived.
- (iii) The President (arrive) in the city tomorrow to inaugurate the Conference.
- (iv) I think you (get) fat.
- (v) The gate will remain closed until the train (pass).

(b) Fill in the blanks with suitable modals :

1×5 = 5

- (i) You \_\_\_\_\_ get whatever you want.
- (ii) I \_\_\_\_\_ like to come with him after lunch.
- (iii) I \_\_\_\_\_ speak the truth.
- (iv) You \_\_\_\_\_ not go there as he has made other arrangements.
- (v) She \_\_\_\_\_ have attended the funeral rites.

10. (a) Rewrite the following sentences as per the directions given in brackets : 1×10 = 10

- (i) Emergency has been declared.

(Change the voice)



(ii) When the police fired the first round, the unruly mob dispersed.

(Begin the sentence with 'No sooner...')

(iii) To be outspoken in these days is very dangerous.

(Use the subject substitute 'It')

(iv) It is only hard work that brings laurels in life. (Change into negative)

(v) We know little about his family.

(Begin the sentence with 'little')

(vi) Let's go on a shopping spree.

(Add a suitable question tag)

(vii) Very few singers in the world are as great as Lata Mangeshkar.

(Change the adjective into degree of comparison)

(viii) Coincidentally he died where he was born. (Change into a simple sentence)

(ix) Life has few enjoyments ; still we cling to it. (Change into a complex sentence)

(x) The officer said, "Do you like to make an enquiry ? If not, close the file".

(Change into indirect speech)

(b) Use the following pairs of words in your own sentences to bring out their meaning clearly :  $2 \times 5 = 10$

(i) Attenuate, Extenuate

(ii) Apprise, Appraise

(iii) Facilitate, Felicitate

(iv) Envious, Envious

(v) Historic, Historical

11. (a) Join the following pairs of sentences with suitable 'link' words :  $1 \times 5 = 5$

(i) Candidates below the age of thirty can apply for the post. There is a relaxation of five years for S C / S T candidates.

(ii) The post is for very senior people in the cadre. You have a chance to be selected because of your publications.

(iii) He was dismissed from the job. Charges were framed to send him to the jail.

(iv) Vinaya is hard pressed with home front. He always sticks to his words.

(v) You take an umbrella with you. It may rain.

(b) Use the following words, as given, in your own sentences without any change :  $1 \times 5 = 5$

- (i) Man – as verb
- (ii) Invite – as noun
- (iii) Merit – as verb
- (iv) House – as verb
- (v) Produce – as noun



1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to recognize that a problem exists. This is often done by comparing current performance with a desired state or goal. For example, a manager might notice that sales are declining or that customer satisfaction is low. Once a problem is identified, the next step is to define it more precisely. This involves determining the scope of the problem, its causes, and its effects. For instance, a manager might define a problem as "a 10% decrease in sales over the last quarter, primarily due to a loss of market share in the competitive market." This definition helps to narrow down the focus of the problem and provides a clear starting point for further investigation.

### 2. Analyzing the Problem

2. The second step in the process of identifying a problem is to analyze it. This involves gathering information about the problem and its causes. This can be done through a variety of methods, including interviews, surveys, and data analysis. For example, a manager might interview employees to learn about their perceptions of the problem or analyze sales data to identify trends. Once the information is gathered, the next step is to identify the root cause of the problem. This is often done using the "5 Whys" technique, which involves asking "why" five times to drill down to the underlying cause. For instance, a manager might ask "why sales are declining" and receive the answer "because of a loss of market share." Then, they might ask "why there is a loss of market share" and receive the answer "because of increased competition." This process continues until the root cause is identified.

3. The third step in the process of identifying a problem is to develop a solution. This involves brainstorming ideas and evaluating them. For example, a manager might brainstorm ideas for increasing sales or improving customer satisfaction. Once ideas are generated, the next step is to evaluate them. This is often done using a cost-benefit analysis, which compares the costs of each solution with the benefits. For instance, a manager might compare the cost of increasing advertising with the benefit of increased sales. The solution with the highest net benefit is typically the best one. Once a solution is chosen, the next step is to implement it. This involves developing a plan and putting it into action. For example, a manager might develop a plan to increase advertising and then implement it by hiring a marketing agency.

4. The fourth step in the process of identifying a problem is to evaluate the solution. This involves monitoring the results of the solution and comparing them to the desired state. For example, a manager might monitor sales and customer satisfaction over time to see if the solution is working. If the results are not as expected, the manager might need to adjust the solution or try a different one. This process is often done using a feedback loop, which allows the manager to learn from the results and make improvements. For instance, a manager might use customer feedback to improve a product or service.