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Exclusive Coaching for UPSC/OPSC

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OCS (MAIN) TEST SERIES 2019

Test No. 6

ENGLISH-1

Time : 3 Hour
Full Mark : 300

1. Directions : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. (6 x 5 = 30)

It is frequently said by top managers that were they ever inclined to ask themselves if there might be problems or opportunities deserving their attention other than those continuously arising from the daily round, they would at once send for some reputable firm of business consultants-company doctoral management professors, experts from Boston, confidential advisors, and so forth. The Idea that what might be lacking is something personal to the top managers themselves, something, moreover, that they alone might one day be able to put right, would strike them as very strange. It would be even stranger to them to suggest that, not only were they themselves alone in being able to put things right, but that only they, too, could discover the avenues to successful amendment, But since there can be no learning without action and no action without learning, If change is to be brought about by the purchased services of outsiders, independently of any involvement at a personal level of the top managers who commission those outsiders, then there can be no learning-that is, no preparation among those at present in charge to meet the recurrent challenges of the future. The enterprise will therefore become dependent upon its external advisors until it can no longer afford to meet their fees and expenses-a condition now frequently encountered. Nor is this all, the external consultant generally claims expertise in such-and-such a field, and, on this account, will diagnose the affliction (or interpret the hope) of his client management in terms of it; for a month or more everything will go as he predicts, the pattern uncovered will fit the forecast already made, and the plan of action will build upon the personal enthusiasms of members of the host management. The outside consultants who have prepared the plan-not seldom by piecing together fragments of their past prescriptions to other clients-will gradually '**phase themselves out**', leaving those on the spot to implement what still needs to be done. With their wide connections across a fast professional culture, the itinerant experts are able quickly to find the super-specialist needed (it might seem) to advice upon some highly technical obstruction to success.

The assignment of a visiting fellow from another enterprise also anxious to do something about its more obstinate and ill-structured embarrassments has battle in common with the engagement of professional experts. Were the fellows of the Inter University Programme to

carry visiting cards to widen their possibilities of future employment, they would endorse them in red capitals: *'Our strength, just like your own, lies in our ignorance of your troubles.'* For, while the expert may pretend that his first desire is to see the problem as it is seen by the management that needs to do something about it, he is in his particular business for quite a different reason; the visiting fellow, on the other hand, is clearly another manager in fact, anxious to interpret the trouble as a manager among managers, and to learn from his hosts as much as they are to learn from him. He does not seek to prolong his engagement with his hosts, or to withhold unpleasant advice that may prejudice the willingness of his clients to meet their financial obligations-since there are none. He is not hoping, as are many consultants that he may be offered an appointment in the firm he is setting out to help, so that his advice will not be coloured by quite adventitious possibilities having nothing to do with the original reasons for his being in the action learning programme at all. Faced with a temporary check, the visiting fellow has no headquarters office he may ring for instant support from another itinerant expert; he will need to open up some fresh line of questioning with his hosts. Unlike the professional consultant, he will not be spending a lot of his time trying to find out what the most powerful person in the receiving organization believes the problem to be in order to present to him a solution based upon that interpretation; the visiting fellow will, laboriously and with little thanks, be trying to reconcile the myriad views and experiences of large numbers of his new colleagues in such a manner that these now start to suggest to him what might be going on and how it may be improved upon. While in practice the expert consultant is desperately striving to use every interview he conducts as a means of assembling every shared of an idea from others into what he will claim as his own solution, he must be very cautious about creating the impression that he is circulating as the thirstiest of learners; his official status is a teller of others, an instructor of babes, a guide to the foolish, an enlightened dispelling the darkness, a leader of the blind, and so forth, He must be extremely cautious about giving an impression that there is anything he has to learn. The visiting fellow, on the other hand, gets his authority to help his new colleagues from his own eagerness to learn by recording the explanations of what they themselves imagine to be wrong, as the supreme non-expert, he is, at least at the outset, in no position to question what they say, nor to stem their desire to say it-and hence to learn from what they are trying to tell him about that which, they feel, seems to pass their own understanding, As Saint Paul reminded us all. 'Let no man deceive himself. If any man among you seemed to be wise in this world, let him become a fool that he may be wise.' It is one of the texts upon which action learning is founded, but rarely seen on the Christmas cards from experts.

- A. According to the writer, the top managers send for the outside experts to put things right as
- B. As per the passage, what would be better in the interest of the company?
- C. Which of the following messages does the writer desire to convey by using the phrases '*Our strength, just like your own, lies in our ignorance of your troubles*' ?
- D. 'Phase themselves out' as described in the passage means
- E. The writer firmly believes that

2. Write a précis of the following in about 350 words.

(40)

How quickly things change in the technology business! A decade ago, IBM was the awesome and undisputed king of the computer trade, universally feared and respected. A decade ago, two little companies called Intel and Microsoft were mere blips on the radar screen of the industry, upstart start ups that had signed on to make the chips and software for IBM's

new line of personal computers. Though their products soon became industry standards, the two companies remained protected children of the market leader.

What has happened since is a startling reversal of fortune. IBM is being ravaged by the worst crisis in the company's 79-year history. It is undergoing its fifth restructuring in the past seven years as well as seemingly endless rounds of job cuts and firings that have eliminated 100,000 jobs since 1985. Last week, IBM announced to its shell-shocked investors that it lost \$ 4.97 billion last year ---the biggest loss in American corporate history.

And just when IBM is losing ground in one market after another, Intel and Microsoft have emerged as the computer industry's most fearsome pair of competitors. The numbers on Wall Street tell a stunning story. Ten years ago, the market value of the stock of Intel and Microsoft combined amounted to about a tenth of IBM's. Last week, with IBM's stock at an 11-year low, Microsoft's value surpassed its old mentor's for the first time ever (\$26.76 billion to \$26.48 billion), and Intel (\$ 24.3 billion) is not far behind. While IBM is posting losses, Intel's profits jumped 30% and Microsoft's rose 44%.

Both Intel, the world's largest supplier of computer chips, and Microsoft, the world's largest supplier of computer software, have assumed the role long played by Big Blue as the industry's pacesetter. What is taking place is a generational shift unprecedented in the information age one that recalls transition in the U.S. auto industry 70 years ago, when Alfred Sloan's upstart General Motors surpassed Ford Motors as America's No. 1 car maker. The transition also reflects the decline of computer manufacturers such as IBM, Wang and Unisys, and the rise of companies like Microsoft, Intel and AT& T that create the chips and Software to make the computers work. Just like Dr. Frankenstein, IBM created these two monster competitors, says Richard Shaffer, publisher of the Computer Letter Now, even IBM is in danger of being trampled by the creations it unleashed.

Although Intel and Microsoft still have closer relationships with Big Blue, there is little love lost between IBM and its potent progeny. IBM had an ugly falling -out with former partner Microsoft over the future of personal- computer software. Microsoft developed the now famous disk operating system for the IBM- PC called DOS -and later created the operating software for the next generation of IBM personal computers, the Personal System/2. When PS/2 and its operating system, OS/3, failed to catch on, a feud erupted over how the two companies would upgrade the system. Although they publicly patched things up, the partnership was tattered. IBM developed its own version of OS/3, which has so far failed to capture the industry's imagination, Microsoft's competing version, dubbed New Technology, or NT, will debut in a few months and will incorporate Microsoft's highly successful Windows program, which lets users juggle several programs at once . Windows NT however, will offer more new features, such as the ability to link many computers together in a network and to safeguard them against unauthorized use.

IBM and Intel have also been parting company. After relying almost exclusively on the Santa Clara, California company for the silicon chips that serve as computer brains, IBM has moved to reduce its dependence on Intel by turning to competing vendors. In Europe, IBM began selling a low-cost line of PCs called Ambra, which runs on chips made by Intel rival Advanced Micro Devices. IBM also demonstrated a sample PC using a chip made by another Intel enemy, Cyrix . And last October, IBM said it would begin selling the company's own chips to outsiders, in direct competition with Intel.

IBM clearly feels threatened. And the wounded giant still poses the biggest threat to any future dominance by Intel and Microsoft. Last year, it teamed up with both companies' most bitter rivals-Apple Computers and Motorola- to develop advanced software and

microprocessors for a new generation of desktop computers. In selecting Apple and Motorola, IBM bypassed its long time partners. Just as Microsoft's standard operations system runs only on computers built around Intel's computer chips, Apple's software runs only on Motorola's chips. Although IBM has pledged that the new system will eventually run on a variety of machines, it will initially run only computer programs written for Apple's Macintosh or IBM's OS/2. Its competitive juices now flowing, IBM last week announced that it and Apple Computer will deliver the operating system in 1994—a year ahead of schedule.

3. Expand the idea contained in ONE of the followings. (20)

- A. Pell-mell
- B. To speak daggers
- C. In the blues

4. Write the correct spelling of TEN words written incorrectly in the given paragraph. (10)

Alleviation of rural poverty has been one of the primary objectives of planned development in India. Ever since the inception of planning, the polices and the programmes have been designed and redesigned with this aim. The problem of rural poverty was brought into a sharrper focus during the Sixth Plan. The Seventh Plan too emphasised growth with social justice. It was realised that a sustinable strategy of poverty alleviation has to be based on increasing the productive employment opportunities in the process of growth itself.

However, to the exttent the process of growth bypasses some sections of population, it is necessary to formulate specific poverty alleviation programmes for generation of a certain minimum level of income for the rural poor. Rural development implies both the economic betterment of people as well as greater social transformation. Increased participation of people in the rural development process, decentralization of planning, better enforcemant of land reforms and greater acess to credit and inputs go a long way in prospects for economic development improvements in health, education drinking water, energy supply sanitationand housing coupled with attitudinal changes also facilitate their social development.

Rural poverty is inextricably linked with low rural productivity and unemployment, including undreemployment. Hence, it is imperative to improve productivity and increase employment in rural areas. Moreover, more employment needs to be generated at higher levels of productivity in order to generate higher magnitude than unemployment as such. It is estimeted that in 1987 -88 the rate of unemployment was only 3% and inclusive of the underemployed, it was around 5%.

5. Write the following sentences as directed. (15)

A. He has joined a three years course.
(CORRECT THE SENTENCE)

B. Scout(Find the incorrect sentence)

- (a) We'd better scout up a replacement for her.
- (b) I scouted round for a bargain.
- (c) The researcher spent months scouting for the answer.
- (d) We scouted around to find the best price.

C. I won't mind even if he goes to dogs.
(write the meaning of the phrase)

D. Change the bold part if necessary.

The **expedition** from farm to consumer **engages** multiple levels of transportation, handling expenses, commissions of agents and a mandi-cess, adding nearly 20% cost to food prices. This **silliness** was acknowledged years ago, and a new Model APMC Act **suggested** by the Centre in 2003.

- a) Trip, absorbs, irrationality, opted
- b) Crossing, occupies, farce, described
- c) Journey, involves, absurdity, recommended
- d) Voyage, rivets, sensibleness, stated

E. Choose the correct option.

You have a written letter. Here "written" is used as.

- (a) participle
- (b) Main verb
- (c) adjective
- (d) Regular verb

F. " Let the boys clean the ground". Said the principal.(change it into Direct / Indirect speech)

G. Change the following question into active/Passive Voice.

" Quinine tastes bitter "

H. I have not completed the homework and I won't go out. (use" NOR")

I. If you do not take exercise, you will be ill. (Convert into a Compound sentence.)

J. Correct the following phrase.

The sight of the accident was **so frightened that** the bystanders could not utter a single word.

K. Magic realism is one of the latest addition to good literature published in recent times. (Correct the sentence)

L. Claustrophobia (Choose the correct option)

- A. Fear of being enclosed in small closed CRIME
- B. Fear of being enclosed in STUDY
- C. Fear of being HUMAN
- D. Fear of being enclosed in small closed space

M. Write the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer. (ADULATION)

N. Four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

- (a) Obnoxious
- (b) Disgasting
- (c) Arogant
- (d) Filthhy

O. We (plan) to go to a hill station. Last year we (go) to Shimla. We (decide) to go somewhere else this time. **(use the correct form)**

6. Fill in the blanks. (15)

1. She saw that the clock.....(to stop)
2. He replied that hebetter. (to feel)
3. Rameshso hard that he is certain to succeed. (to work)
4. He speaks as one who(to know)
5. So long as the rainI stayed in office. (to continue)
6. If I go to market Ia pen for you. (to bring)
7. A child alwaysmagazines about ghosts. (to enjoy)
8. Heto Delhi last week. (to go)
9. Thehere for the last two hours. (to stay)
10. The meeting took place the company's corporate office. (at/to/on/by)
11. It was a very long voyage. We weresea for 50 days.
(in/at/on/by/to)
12. I was reached last night.
(in/on/at/by/for)
13. The train reached Kolkata main station.
(in/on/to/at/by)
14. I lost my passport the way to India. (in/at/by/to/on)
15. He is a genius. He isthe black lists of many casinos..

7. Correct the errors? (10)

1. I am pleased to sanction one special increment to all the employees with this month.
2. Our school would have won the match if only we would have concentrated.
3. Ajay asked the dealer what the price of that bicycle was and whether it is really made in Germany.
4. He is a MA of the Delhi University and is expected to know his subject well.
5. He is more liberal but not as competent as his elder brother .
6. Prabhash is a tall gentleman and can therefore play basketball better than others.
7. He orders for every new book that is published in Bihar.
8. Since he has never kept his promise, I conclude that he is nothing else than a liar .
9. The beggar stood without the gate in the hope of receiving alms.
10. I sat in the office to welcome the visitors but nobody came for the whole day.

8. A. Write single word substitute for the following. (10)

1. The scientific study of plants
2. A broad street having trees on each side
3. Belonging to the middle class
4. A place where beer is made
5. Small objects kept for decoration

B. Use the following words as given in your own sentences without any change.

- i- Work as noun
- ii- Go as preposition
- iii- While as preposition
- iv- but as a pronoun
- v- do as participle

9. Use the following pairs of words and make a meaning full sentence. (10)

1. Alike, like,
2. alternate, alternative,
3. direct, directly
4. near, nearly
5. rather, Fairly

10. Translation (40)

1. IWògû GK Kéhò _â]û^ eûRý Kêjû~ûCQòö
2. Gjò ùlZâùe iûeû bûeZ ahðùe IWògû 21 Zc iÚû^ùe ejò[òâû ùaùk gòl ùlZâùe 11 Zc iÚû^ùe ejòQòö
3. IWògûe R^iöLýû @^ê_ ûZùe 70 RY Kéhò ùlZâùe ùKak KéhòKê ^òRe Rúa^ RúaòKûe cû]ýc bûùa aûQò ù^AQ«òö
4. ùjò_eò KòQò _âZògZ áyqò lè\â I c]ýc gòl ùlZâùe Kcð ^ò~êqò _ûA[û«òö
5. ùlgùe ùaKûeú iciyû ò^Kê ò^ CKôU ei_]ûeY Keòâùùe fûMòQòö
6. ùZùa Cbd eûRý ieKûe Gaõ ùK!â ieKûe ^ò~êqò ^ûcùe WòŠòc _òUê[òâû ùaùk @ûRò aò @û^K gòlòZ ùaKûeú aéjò _ûAaùùe fûMòQò, cûZâ ieKûeú Z[û ùaieKûeú ^ò~êqò ù~ûMûAaùùe @^êÂû^cùû^ @ic[ð ùjûA_WòQ«òö
7. ieKûe aòbò^Û ùlZâùe ^ìZ^ Keò ^ò~êqòe ièù~ûM iéÁò Keòâû Z \ìee K[û ò^Kê ò^ gòlòZ ùaKûeú iöLýû @ûgûZúZ bûùa aXò PûfòQòö
8. \ì^òðZò I _âòdùù_ûhY ^úZò ijòZ @_ûeMZû I Kê_eòYûc ^úZò _eòPûk^û ù~ûMêñ IWògûe ajê aW aW áyaiûd, gòl, Kk-KûeLû^û ùlùZâùe ^ò~êqò ù\âùùe @^êÂû^ cùû^ @ûRò aò`kZû @ûWKê @Mâie ùjûA~ûAQ«òö
9. G ùlZâùe Kéhò ùlZâùe ^ò~êqò C_ùe MèeêZß ò@û~òâû CPòZ ùjaö
10. KûeY Kéhò jó ibýZû @e,eê @ûRò _~ðý« aõPòejò[òâû GK _âcêL RúaúKûö

11. Write essay on any one topic (100)

- A. Urbanisation is the Global Trend
- B. Unity in Diversity in India
- C. Electoral Reform in India
- D. Impact of Recession
- E. Discipline in Human Life.