



VANIK-IAS
Exclusive Coaching for UPSC/OPSC/WBCS

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OCS (MAIN) TEST SERIES - 2019

Time : 3 Hours

ENGLISH

Full Mark : 300

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [5 x 6=30]

The various bits and pieces of a car are identical in all the cars of one pattern, and you know exactly how each bit works in relation to the others. But the bits of the economic system are the human beings who are not identical and whose actions cannot be precisely calculated or foretold. More important than this variability of human actions is the fact that you cannot separate people's economic activities from the remainder of their lives, and that all sorts of things which are not primarily economic influence the way in which men and women behave in earning and spending their incomes. We are not robots, and there is no such thing as an economic man. We all live in social groups, and the things we value or despise the kinds of behaviour that we extol or condemn, or simply take for granted as natural, and the end for which we are ready to make sacrifices, are all products of our cultural codes of behaviour. From our earliest moments we are shaped by the social forces in which we live — even as babies we are kissed for one kind of behaviour and scolded for another — so that by the time we begin to take a place in the wider special groupings, at school, at work, or in the outside world, we have come to respond to certain stimuli and reject others. Our scales of value are not individual ones; they are the personal variations we make on the social evaluations fixed by the community in which we have grown up.

- (a) What does the author say about an 'economic system' ?
- (b) How do you think the economic activities in human life get their shape ?
- (c) Why does the author say that there is no such thing as 'an economic man' ?
- (d) Explain the author's idea of 'cultural codes of behaviour'.
- (e) What does the author mean by saying that our scales of value are not individual ones ?

2. Rewrite the following sentences after correction of errors.

[15]

- i. He died with fever
- ii. Ram acted with my proposal.
- iii. She quarrelled against me over the property the property issue.
- iv. Be careful for your mother's health
- v. The teacher made the students to write an essay.
- vi. They cheated each another.
- vii. Madhu, you and I are selected for prizes.
- viii. Many a man have been ruined by speculation.
- ix. One should know his limitation.
- x. The priest was very kind for all of us
- xi. This year's summer is cooler than last year.
- xii. He hanged the picture on the wall.
- xiii. You have done a mistake and should rectify it.
- xiv. Tell me how are you.
- xv. I had my lessons finished before the bell rang.

3. Supply the missing prepositions :

[10]

- i. The boy cannot cope _____ the pressure in the school.
- ii. Do not take law _____ your own hands.
- iii. The criminal was whisked _____ to the court.
- iv. I want to push _____ as soon as I finish my work.
- v. The girl _____ into depression two years ago.
- vi. He has been ill _____ fever for 3 days.
- vii. I was read _____ anger at his remarks.
- viii. My brother deals _____ books.
- ix. Do not be rude _____ others.
- x. Did you take notes _____ the lecture?

4. Choose the appropriate word to fill in the blanks :

[5]

- i. The terrorists _____ fear in the minds of the people. (install / instil).
- ii. The boy _____ to the words of their teacher. (return / retort)
- iii. Ever since the dictator's _____ has arrived people are suffering. (rein / reign)
- iv. It is almost _____ to suggest that he does not lie. (ascertain / ascetic)
- v. An individual's life is just a _____ to the grand history of mankind. (preclude/ prelude)

5. Write the correct spelling of TEN WORDS written incorrectly in the given paragraph. [10]

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, work from home was mildly embraced by some and driven more by increasingly expensive and/or unavailable office space. Many hospital and health system executives believed that RCM personnel were best managed and supported when together in the same building or campus as their managers. As such, few had plans in place to enable a real work-from-home option. Then came the pandemic, and the options became A) allow work from home or B) cease RCM activities until the clinical side sounded the “all clear.” While there were certainly challenges on the mechanical side, many healthcare organizations quickly discovered that their RCM staffs was capable of performing most of their duties effectively while at home. As they consider continuing work-from-home options, at least for those who want them, healthcare executives will need to be able to measure the productivity and effectiveness of their RCM staffs. This means they will need to get very good at workforce performance analytics. The best analytics will be about performance versus activity and will enable them to gain an auditable, objective measure of the value-based performance of each employee and the department as a whole. They will then be able to set incentives and take a more practical look at workloads and what people can do. For example, if someone is currently working 50 claim exceptions per day with two touches, what can be done to incite them to double that amount? If a biller/collector can do double their current volume and get better yield while working seven hours instead of eight, then they should be paid for performance versus activity. Organizations may still need to offer a minimal office environment for those who prefer to work that way. But they will have options that enable them to increase throughput and yield while also increasing employee satisfaction with their jobs.

6. Change the sentences as directed. [15]

- (i) He is so foolish that he will not act. (Rewrite using ‘too’)
- (ii) Mumbai is one of the biggest cities in India. (Change into comparative Degree)
- (iii) The condition of the patient started improving as soon as he started the new treatment. (Rewrite the sentence using ‘no sooner.....than’)
- (iv) You are too early for the show. (Use ‘enough’)
- (v) Show him what he should do. (Turn into simple sentence)
- (vi) If you do not work hard, you cannot succeed. (use ‘Unless’)
- (vii) He said to me, “What is your name was?”
- (viii) I know him. (change the Voice)
- (ix) Let not the hopes to die soon. (correct the error and rewrite)
- (x) I am older than you. (Use a tag question)

- (xi) His behaviour vexes me sometimes. (change the voice)
(xii) The patriot and the leader is/are present here. (use correct verb)
(xiii) The boy was obedient and so the teacher punished him. (Change into simple sentence)
(xiv) The traffic police _____ been quite irresponsible. (Use have/has)
(xv) The given examples below are simple. (Underlined word is adjective/participle)

7. Use the following Pairs of words in meaningful of sentences each. [10]

- (i) Crass : Crash
(ii) Decry : Descry
(iii) Gilt : Guilt
(iv) Faint : Feint
(v) Weather : Wither

8. Write a single word for the following. [5]

- (a) Happening once every two years
(b) Connected with or related to brain
(c) A sudden complete failure
(d) One who has narrow and prejudiced religious views
(e) One who makes a vain display of learning

9. A. Write the antonyms of the following, [5]

- (i) Ebullient
(ii) Grisly
(iii) Wrath

B. Write the synonyms.

- (i) Zealous
(ii) Erudite

10. Write the meaning of the idioms and use them in meaningful sentences. [5]

- (a) Harp on the same string
(b) In a quandary
(c) Man of straw
(d) Rank and file
(e) Play havoc

11. Make a Précis of the following passage in about one-third (about 280 words) of its length. The Précis should be written in your own words: [40]

The Renaissance in India was not like the Renaissance in Europe. It was not a return to India of the past. It was essentially a matter of spirit which produced striking changes in the realm of religion, society and culture along with a demand for natural regeneration. There arose a new self-consciousness among the people of India. The soul of India began to unfold itself and break the shackles of the past. It is maintained that the Renaissance in India stirred the Indian soul to its very depths and Modern

India owes everything to the Renaissance which was followed by reformation movements all over India. It also paved the way to national regeneration. The spirit of Renaissance and the subsequent reform movements affected almost all the aspects of national life. There were new developments in religious, social and political life. There were new trends in the fields of education, literature, fine arts and science.

The view of Sir Jadunath Sarkar is that the Indian Renaissance was at first an intellectual awakening which profoundly affected our literature, education thought and art. In the next succeeding generation, it became a moral force and reformed the Indian society and religion. In the third generation it brought about the economic modernisation of India and ultimately political emancipation.

In his book entitled, "The Renaissance in India". Sri Aurobindo has attempted an analysis of the Renaissance in India. He points out that the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries in India were periods of political decline, defeat and anarchy which practically killed the creative spirit in religion and art. India began to imitate Europe and forgot her own achievements in the past. However, the life-breath of the nation moved as a subordinate undercurrent in the religious movement of Bengal and Punjab, in the political aspirations of Maharashtra and the literary activity of Bengal.

Sri Aurobindo points out that the Renaissance in India in the nineteenth century had three aspects. In the first place, it aimed at a recovery of the old spiritual gospel contained in the sacred groups of the country. The researches of European Indologists helped the people in the West and India to understand and appreciate the achievements of the Indians in the past. Philosophers and thinkers like Schopenhauer, Emerson, Thoreau, Royce highly praised India's wisdom in the past. Indian saints and mystic leaders in India also helped the same process. Secondly, this re-invigorated spirituality inspired fresh activity in the fields of philosophy, literature, art etc. Thirdly, an attempt was made to deal in an original way with modern problems in the light of the new inspiration.

Sri Aurobindo did not compare the Indian Renaissance with the European Renaissance of the fifteenth century. He compared it with the Celtic Renaissance when Ireland wanted to go back to the older culture after a long period of British domination. In his analysis of the Indian Renaissance, Sri Aurobindo put great emphasis on the recovery of the spiritual tradition and heritage of the past. According to him, the establishment of new religious sects in India was a central event in the Indian Renaissance. The Brahmo Samaj, the Arya Samaj, Ramkrishna Paramhans and Vivekananda, the neo-Vaishnavism of Bengal and the Renaissance in Islam tried to go back to the past and recover the light of old wisdom. Sri Aurobindo referred to the cosmopolitanism, eclecticism, religious rationalism and logic of the Brahmo Samaj. Of all the leaders of the Renaissance in India, Dayananda appealed most to Sri Aurobindo. He considered him as a unique personality which created a vigorous Aryan manhood in India. Aurobindo found a national instinct in the reliance of Dayananda on Vedic wisdom. To quote Aurobindo, Dayananda "brings back an old

Aryan element into the national character”. Aurobindo gave credit to the Theosophical Society for getting some recognition in the West for some of the psychic, occult and esoteric achievements of the old Hindus. According to Aurobindo, Ramkrishna Paramhans was “the man who had the greatest influence and has done the most to regenerate Bengal”. Vivekananda proclaimed to the world that India was awake not only to exist but also to conquer. In India itself, Vivekananda was a leader who wanted “preservation by reconstruction”. Aurobindo also referred me to the achievements of J. C. Bose and Rabindranath Tagore in the field of Indian Renaissance. Aurobindo believed that the spiritual and intellectual advance of India he was bound to come. To quote him, “The Renaissance in India is as inevitable as the rising of tomorrow’s Sun and the Renaissance of a great nation of three hundred million with so peculiar a temperament, such unique traditions and ideas of life, so powerful an intelligence and so great a mass of potential energies cannot but be one of the most formidable phenomena of the modern world.”

12. Expand the idea contained in one of the following. [20]

- (a) Covet all lose all
- (b) Beggars cannot be choosers
- (c) The darkest hour is nearest to the dawn

13. Translate the following into English. [30]

ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଏକାଡ଼େମୀରେ ଏଥର ଦୁଇଟି ଜ୍ୟୋତିଷ୍ଣୁ ଆମେ ଆଜି ସମ୍ମାନିତ କରିଛୁ । ସେମାନେ ଛଦ୍ମନାମରେ ବିଦୁର ଓ ମନ୍ଦାକ୍ରାନ୍ତା ନାମରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସାହିତ୍ୟ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ପରିଚିତ । ସେମାନଙ୍କ ସମସ୍ତ ପୁସ୍ତକର ମୂଲ୍ୟାୟନ ହୋଇ ଏବର୍ଷର ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଏକାଡ଼େମୀ ପୁରସ୍କାର ପାଇଁ ମନୋନୀତ କରାଗଲା । ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଏକାଡ଼େମୀର ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ କହିଚାଲିଥିଲେ । ଆଉ ଚିତ୍ରପଟରେ ଉଭାହେଲେ ଦୁଇ ସାହିତ୍ୟିକ; ସେମାନେ ପ୍ରକୃତରେ ଦୁଇ ଭାଇ ଭଉଣୀ, ଅଟଳ ଓ ରତ୍ନପର୍ଣ୍ଣା । ସହାସ୍ୟ ବଦନରେ ପୁରସ୍କାର ଗ୍ରହଣ କଲେ ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀଙ୍କ ହାତରୁ । ଏଥର ଭାବବିହ୍ୱଳିତ ହୋଇ ଉଠିଲେ ଅମିତାଭ । ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ଚମକାଇ ଦେଇ ହେମାଙ୍ଗିନୀ ମଠ ଉପରକୁ ଆସି କହିଲେ – ମୋର ସ୍ୱାମୀ ଅମିତାଭଙ୍କ ଅଶେଷ ପ୍ରଚେଷ୍ଟା ଓ ପ୍ରେରଣାରେ ବଞ୍ଚି ଉଠିଛନ୍ତି ମୋର ଏଇ ପୁଅ ଝିଅ ଦୁଇଟି । ତାଙ୍କରି ସାଧନା ଓ ନିଷ୍ଠା ଏ ଦୁଇଜଣଙ୍କୁ ଏତେ ବାଟ ନେଇ ଆସିଛି । ମୋ ସ୍ୱାମୀ ସମ୍ମାନିତ ହେବା ପାଇଁ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀଯାଉଛନ୍ତି । ସେ ସେଠାରେ ଅକ୍ୱାପୋର୍ଡ଼ ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ଦ୍ୱାରା ସାହିତ୍ୟ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ତାଙ୍କର କୃତି ପାଇଁ ସମ୍ମାନିତ ହେବେ । ଆଖିରୁ ଦୁଇ ଗୋପା ଲୁହ ଗଡ଼ି ପଡ଼ିଲା ଅମିତାଭଙ୍କର । ସେ ବିଦୁର ଏବଂ ମନ୍ଦାକ୍ରାନ୍ତାଙ୍କ ଅନେକ ବହି ପଢ଼ିଛନ୍ତି । ରତ୍ନପର୍ଣ୍ଣା ଯେ ଏତେ ସୁନ୍ଦର କବିତା ଆଉ ଅଟଳ ଯେ ଏତେ ସୁନ୍ଦର ଗଳ୍ପ ଲେଖିପାରନ୍ତି ସେ କଳ୍ପନା ବି କରିନାହାନ୍ତି ଥରେ ହେଲେ ।

14. Write an essay on one of the following topics in 1000 words. [100]

- (a) Pandemics – Impact and Preparedness
- (b) World Organisations in the changing scenario
- (c) The NEP 2020 – A paradigm shift
- (d) India’s Defence Preparedness

