



Date : 21/10/2020

OCS (MAIN) FULL LENGTH TEST SERIES 2019

Test No. 12

ENGLISH

Time : 3 Hour
Full Mark : 300

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

A desert is a barren area of land where little precipitation occurs and living conditions are threatening for plant and animal life. The lack of vegetation exposes the vulnerable surface of the ground to the processes of denudation. About one-third of the land surface of the world is arid or semi-arid. Deserts are usually hot and barren places; yet they are also beautiful. A few plants, rocks and dusty red-brown soil make up the ingredients of most North American deserts where there is sufficient food and water for certain animals to survive. Deserts cover more than one-fifth of the Earth's land and they are found on every continent. A place that receives less than 10 inches of rain per year is normally considered a desert. They are part of a wider classification of regions called "dry land". These areas exist under a moisture deficit, which means they repeatedly lose more moisture through evaporation than they receive from annual precipitation.

Deserts are biologically rich habitats with a vast array of animals and plants that have adapted to harsh conditions there. Some Deserts plants that have adapted to harsh conditions there. Some deserts are among the planet as last remaining areas of total wilderness. Yet more than one billion people, one-sixth of the Earth's population, actually live in the desert regions.

Despite the common notion of deserts as dry and hot, there are cold deserts as well. One famous dry and hot place in the world with no visible rock or plant and barely any water is the Sahara desert. It is the largest hot desert in the world that reaches temperatures of up to 122 degrees Fahrenheit during the day. Some deserts are very cold, like the Gobi desert in Asia and the desert on the continent of Antarctica. Only about 10 percent of deserts are covered by sand dunes. The driest deserts get less than half an inch of precipitation each year and that is from condensed fog

Desert animals have adapted ways to help them keep cool when the going gets tough. Camels also have thick hair in their ears for keeping out sand; they also sport closable nostrils, an eye membrane, and wide feet that act like snow-shoes in the land. Desert plants may have to go without fresh water for years at a time. Some plants have adapted to the arid climate by growing long roots that tap water from deep underground. Other plants, such as cacti, have special means conserving years old.

Some of the world's semi-arid regions are turning into deserts at an alarming rate. This process, known as desertification, is not caused by drought, but usually arises from the demands of human population that settles.

The soil by the hooves of livestock may degrade the soil and encourage (erosion warming deserts). Higher temperature may produce an increasing number of wildfires eliminating slow - growing trees and shrubs and replacing them with fast-growing grasses.

- (a) Explain what you understand by barren and dry land?
- (b) What do you understand by rich habitats?
- (c) How have desert animals and plants in arid climate adapted themselves to the use of less water.
- (d) Describe the process of desertification
- (e) What are the camel's two most visible features that make it perfect for deserts?

2. Rewrite the following sentences after correction of errors.

[15]

- i. How many 3's are there in 31313?
- ii. How many cattle you have?
- iii. I have only ten five rupee notes.
- iv. He has written a nice poem. Or He has written nice poetry.
- v. Today I have received two months wages.
- vi. Of the two solutions the second was definitely better.
- vii. I have been informed that Mr Clinton visits Rajasthan following month.
- viii. In the field of invention the credit goes to a man who convinces the world with his arguments not to the man who simply thinks.
- ix. He claims to be a scientist but in reality he does not know even ABC of science.
- x. Her father forbade her go to cinema with Mohan.
- xi. What was the reply, which she submitted?
- xii. It was me who telephoned you yesterday.
- xiii. The girl whom you spoke to in the office is my friend.
- xiv. My brother and myself are glad to get your greetings.
- xv. I am not one of those who cannot keep his promise.

3. Supply the missing prepositions :

[10]

- i. She is very good ___ languages.
- ii. It was rude ___ them to walk out.
- iii. He has an ear ___ music.
- iv. She fell ___ the table.
- v. She came ___ her busy schedule.
- vi. The boy cannot cope ___ the pressure in the school.
- vii. Do not take law ___ your own hands.
- viii. The criminal was whisked ___ to the court.
- ix. I want to push ___ as soon as I finish my work.
- x. The girl ___ into depression two years ago.

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) cannon : canon

- (ii) discreet : discrete
- (iii) dual : duel (verbal fight)
- (iv) metal : mettle
- (v) politic: political

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) Benevolent
- (ii) Controvert
- (iii) Tedious

B. Write the synonyms.

- (i) Zealous
- (ii) Erudite

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

[5]

- (a) Salad days
- (b) Throw dust into my eyes
- (c) A penlope's web
- (d) To put in a nut-shell
- (e) A flying visit

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 a 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 Sand 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 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) Men can be analysed, women merely adored.
- (b) The child is the father of the man.
- (c) Experience is the name everyone gives to their mistakes.

13. Translate the following into English.

[30]

ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ଉପାସନା ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସଭ୍ୟତା ଓ ସଂସ୍କୃତିର ମାନଦଣ୍ଡ ରୂପେ ବହୁ ଆବାହମାନ କାଳରୁ ରହିଆସିଛି । ଶିଳ୍ପଠାରୁ ଧର୍ମ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ମଠ, ମନ୍ଦିର, ନୃତ୍ୟ, ଗୀତ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ସଂସ୍କୃତି ଦ୍ଵାରା ପୁଲ୍ଲବିତ କଳା କାଳଜୟୀ ଅଟେ । ଭାରତର ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ମହନୀୟ ସଂସ୍କୃତି ତାକୁ ବିଶ୍ଵ

ଦରବାରରେ ପରିଚିତ କରାଇଛି । ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସ୍ୱର୍ଣ୍ଣ ତ୍ରିଭୁମି ନାମରେ ନାମିତ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପୁରୀ, କୋଣାର୍କ ଓ ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ଏହାର ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ସଂସ୍କୃତିର ପରିଚୟ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରନ୍ତି । ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ସଂସ୍କୃତି ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସାମାଜିକ ଓ ସଂସ୍କୃତିକ ଜୀବନକୁ ବୁଝାଇଥାଏ ।

ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ସର୍ବଧର୍ମର ପ୍ରତିକ । ଶ୍ରୀ ଜଗନ୍ନାଥଙ୍କ ରଥଯାତ୍ରା ଓଡ଼ିଆ ସଂସ୍କୃତିର ନିହିତ ଏହି ସର୍ବଧର୍ମ ସମନ୍ୱୟର ବାର୍ତ୍ତା ବହନ କରିଥାଏ । ସେଥି ପାଇଁ ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ସଂସ୍କୃତିକୁ ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ ମାନବୀୟ ଧର୍ମ କହିବାରେ କୌଣସି ଚୂଟି ରହିବ ନାହିଁ । ଜାତି, ଧର୍ମ, ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ନିର୍ବିଶେଷରେ ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ଧର୍ମ ଗ୍ରହଣୀୟ । ବହୁ ପୁରାତନ ଆଦିବାସୀ ସଂସ୍କୃତିରୁ ଉତ୍ପତ୍ତି ଲାଭ କରି ଆର୍ଯ୍ୟ, ଦ୍ରାବିଡ଼, ସଂସ୍କୃତି ଦ୍ୱାରା ପରିପୁଷ୍ଟ ଲାଭ କରିଥିବା ଏହି ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ଧର୍ମ ଓ ସଂସ୍କୃତି ବିଶ୍ୱ ଦରବାରରେ ସୁ ରିଚିତ । ସ୍ୱର୍ଣ୍ଣ ତ୍ରିଭୁଜକ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଏହି ସଂସ୍କୃତିର ଜୀବନ୍ତ ପ୍ରତୀକ ଭାବେ ଦକ୍ଷିଣାପାନ ଭାରତର ଅନ୍ୟ ପ୍ରାଦେଶିକ ସଂସ୍କୃତ ଭଳି ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ଉତ୍କଳୀୟ ସଂସ୍କୃତି ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସାମାଜିକ ସଂସ୍କୃତିକ ଉତ୍ଥାନ ପତନ ଭିତରେ ଗତିକରି ସ୍ୱକାୟତା ବଜାୟ ରଖିଛି । ମହାଭାରତୀୟ ସଂସ୍କୃତିକ ଉତ୍କର୍ଷତା ଏହି ସଂସ୍କୃତିରେ ପରିଲକ୍ଷିତ । ସର୍ବଧର୍ମ ସମନ୍ୱୟର ବାର୍ତ୍ତା ବହନ କରି ଉତ୍କଳୀୟ ସଂସ୍କୃତି ସର୍ବଦା ଜୀବନ୍ତ ଓ ପରିବ୍ୟାପ୍ତ । ଆଧୁନିକ ଜୀବନଶୈଳୀ ଓ ଆର୍ଥିକ ପ୍ରଗତି ଏହି ପ୍ରବାହମାନ ସଂସ୍କୃତି ଧାରାକୁ କିଛି ମାତ୍ରାରେ ଗତିରୋଧ କଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଏହାର ସୌନ୍ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଓ ପରାକାଷ୍ଠା ଅକ୍ଷୁଣ୍ଣ ରହିବା ସହିତ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଜାତିକୁ ଏକ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ପରିଚୟ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିଛି ।

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

[100]

- (a) Terrorism as a Global Threat
- (b) Sustainable Development : Need of the Hour
- (c) Women Empowerment still miles to go
- (d) Richness of Indian Culture
- (e) Humanism : The need of the period