

CSM – 2/15

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) Open defecation – a challenge for all
 - (b) Food Security
 - (c) Good Governance
 - (d) Wild life Conservation
2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : 6×5 = 30

Mankind is one, but people belong to different backgrounds. They are at differing stages of historical evolution and they hold diverse political beliefs. This diversity is essential for the very existence of the world. Attempts to impose the doctrine of uniformity have not only failed but have proved to be a danger to peace. Our policies are based on an appreciation of this truth.

Co-existence, although regarded by some as a truism, is still the only possible basis for international relations. It is rooted in present day realities and provides the framework for the survival of the human race.

India's policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence is strong and fully endorsed and is going to continue as our basic policy. Non-alignment has kept us free from the power blocs. We are an independent country and we should have the authority to think independently. Secondly non-alignment helps us in expanding the sphere of peace. It is essential that if we want to have peace, it would be better for as large a number of countries as possible to keep out of the power blocs. Therefore, our policy of non-alignment is necessary, is useful and is good for the country. Peaceful co-existence means that we do believe that it is not possible to have one kind of pattern throughout the world. It is not possible to regiment the thinking of man. Free thinking is the birth-right of every man, woman and child. Therefore, there will be diversity. But in spite of the different ways

of thinking and living and administering the Governments of the world, good neighbourliness should prevail and peaceful co-existence inspire every nation.

- (a) What is essential for the existence of the world ?
- (b) What have the attempts to impose the doctrine of uniformity proved ?
- (c) What is our basic policy ?
- (d) What does peaceful co-existence mean ?
- (e) What are our policies based on ?

3. Make a precis of the following in about **350** words :
40

Science is important for determining the cultural pattern of an age or country. The scientist is busy making a bid for conquering space and solving the riddles posed by time. Science has relegated ancient pantheons to the anthropomorphic lumber-room and has been unable to perceive the mystical and psychological significance of these pantheons. Science has functioned like a minor Jesus, producing miraculous cures for diseases which for a long

time, were regarded incurable. But applied science, which ushered in eras of industrialism and technology and all the marvels of space exploration, has also confronted humanity with numerous other diseases. It has created as many problems as it has helped to solve. It is true that all higher life will be crippled if it is not supported by material well-being. But an undue stress on materialism may bring about economic barbarism in the absence of controlling mental and moral ideas.

Another significance of science consists in its insistence on the cultivation of reason and experimental observation. This is a vital factor in any cultural pattern and individuals will turn obscurantists if reason is not given its proper place in the cultivation of a balanced personality. When Indians lost their hold on reason and abandoned themselves indiscriminately to the subtleties of spiritual life, they opened the door to all possible calamities and disintegrating forces. If the scientist dismisses all pantheons and anthropomorphic lumber-rooms, the indiscriminate believer tends to worship even evil spirits. Reason

is, as Sri Aurobindo said, a good servant, but a bad master. Reason cannot appropriate to itself the rights to an exclusive perception of reality. There are other aspects of life which reason cannot possibly perceive. The dialectic of the heart, of which Goethe spoke, and the field of intuitive perceptions are areas which reason can well define vividly, but not perceive in its own right. An undue stress on reason may bring about a resurgence of barbarism under cover of a utilitarian civilization.

It is worth remembering that scientific generalizations are short-lived though the facts of science themselves may be reliable. In the field of generalizations, Galileo cancelled Copernicus and Einstein cancelled Newton. It has been held, for instance, that the ape-kind developed into man. But this is purely speculative. It is quite possible that a type resembling the ape, but characteristic of itself and not of apehood, may have developed and become man. The evolutionists hold that life can affect matter and mind affect life. This may be conceded. But there is no proof that matter developed into life and life into mind or that a cabbage became a monkey and a monkey a man.

What we need is integral knowledge. It is not always true to say that the senses and reason go together. Our own sense perception tells us, as Sri Aurobindo points out, that the Earth is flat. But science distinguishes reality from sense reality and suggests that the Earth is approximately round. Science can therefore contradict the senses in certain fields.

Some scientists treat matter as the sole reality. But matter is now known as the structure of energy and its motions may be, in the words of Sri Aurobindo, steps of a secret consciousness. Life, mind, and spirit are other realities and we need to know them if we are interested in a total comprehension.

It has been held that the analytical methods of science are the only methods by which reality can be perceived as it is. These methods are, no doubt, effective. We must isolate an object before we know how to classify it. There are, as Sri Aurobindo remarks, three characteristics that distinguish an object : individuality, commonality, and essentiality. We can know an object in its totality only when we have apprehended these

three characteristics. Thus a diamond is a diamond, and a pearl a pearl. This is individuality. A diamond is real and not an illusion. But if we have knowledge and control of the elements and the common properties of the class of diamonds and pearls, we can make either a diamond or a pearl at our pleasure. The category represented by diamonds or pearls has first to be mastered. By mastering the category and its properties, we can produce the object that belongs to that type or category. Again, all matter is energy or motion manifested as substance. If we master this essentiality of matter, we can even arrive at the power of transmutation and transmute one metal into another.

The law of contradiction ceases to hold good in a more dramatic manner when we go higher than the material plane. Think of man, for instance. A human being has his own individuality, his commonality as a particular member of the human race, and his essentiality if we judge him by the soul in him or by the extent to which he expresses the absolute in his own personality. This last makes him one in spirit with other human beings.

Reality is indivisible. We must avoid the initial analytical error if we have to grasp the nature of reality. It is true that the tree evolves out of the seed and vice versa. But this law explains the process, a continuation of genes in particular modes, and the mystery itself of the tree. The formula H_2O explains the process by which water comes into being. But the mystery of water itself is not explained. The separate law governing the evolution of an object is only an extension of the universal law of nature. The tree does not explain the seed nor the seed the tree. To quote Sri Aurobindo again, Cosmos explains both and God explains cosmos.

There is a creative power which organizes various levels of reality. The atom or electron is the unit for the organization of matter. These infinitesimals are charged with an immense energy and their association by design results in the formation of Earth, metals, and so on. At the level of life the living cell is created as a unit, an original plasm that is multiplied. At the level of mind, man manifests mind with the ego as a unit. The evolutionary difference between one level and another has to be explained, not by the outer process of transition, but by the manifestation of a creative power according to different principles.

4. Expand the idea contained in **one** of the following :

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- (a) Face is the index of mind
- (b) Prevention is better than cure
- (c) Forgiveness is the noblest revenge

5. Translate the following into English : $2 \times 15 = 30$

- (a) ଶିକ୍ଷା ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀମାନଙ୍କର ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିତ୍ୱ ବିକାଶରେ ଏକ ପ୍ରମୁଖ ଭୂମିକା ନିର୍ବାହ କରିଥାଏ ।
- (b) ମାନବିକ ଦକ୍ଷତାର ବୃଦ୍ଧି ଓ ବିକାଶ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଉଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ।
- (c) ଜ୍ଞାନର ଶକ୍ତିବଳରେ ଆମେ ଶିକ୍ଷା, ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ, ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଅଗ୍ରଗତି ଲାଭକରିପାରିବା ।
- (d) ନୂତନ ପିଢ଼ିମାନଙ୍କୁ ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକ ଛିନ୍ତାଧାରାରେ ଉଦ୍‌ବୁଦ୍ଧହୋଇ ଏକ ବିକାଶଶୀଳ ଦେଶର ସ୍ୱପ୍ନଦେଖିବା ପାଇଁ ପୂର୍ବତନ ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରପତି ସ୍ୱର୍ଗତ କଳାମ ଆହ୍ୱାନ କରିଥିଲେ ।
- (e) ଡକ୍ଟର କଳାମ ତାଙ୍କର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଲେଖାରେ ଭାରତୀୟ ବିଜ୍ଞାନର ବିକାଶ ପାଇଁ କ'ଣ କରିବାକୁ ହେବ ତାହା ଦର୍ଶାଇଥିଲେ ।
- (f) ସେ ଜଣେ ଅତି ମେଧାବୀ ଛାତ୍ର ନଥିଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ ପାଠପଢ଼ାରେ ତାଙ୍କର ଦକ୍ଷତାବଳରେ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ସେ ପ୍ରଥମ ସ୍ଥାନ ଅଧିକାର କରିଥିଲେ ।
- (g) ସେ ସବୁବେଳେ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ଓ ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀଙ୍କ ଗହଣରେ ରହି ଭାରତର ବିକାଶଧାରାକୁ ତ୍ୱରାନ୍ୱିତ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଆହ୍ୱାନ ଦେଇଥିଲେ ।

- (h) ଜୀବନର ଶେଷ ନିଃଶ୍ୱାସ ତ୍ୟାଗ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ସେ ଭାରତର ନୂତନ ବଂଶଧରମାନଙ୍କୁ ନିଜ ସନ୍ଦେଶ ଦେଉଥିଲେ ।
- (i) ଡକ୍ଟର କଲାମ୍ ଯୁବଶକ୍ତିକୁ ପ୍ରେରଣା ଦେବାରେ ଅନ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଆଗୁଆ ଥିଲେ ।
- (j) ଶିକ୍ଷାର୍ଥୀମାନଙ୍କ ପ୍ରତି ସେ ସବୁବେଳେ ଆହ୍ୱାନ ଦେଇ କହୁଥିଲେ ଯେ, ବଡ଼ହେବା ପାଇଁ ସ୍ୱପ୍ନ ଦେଖ ଏବଂ ସ୍ୱପ୍ନକୁ ସାକାର କରିବାପାଇଁ ରାତ୍ରି ଉଜାଗର ରୁହ ।
- (k) ସମୟର ସବୁପଯୋଗକରି ଶ୍ରମକୁ ଜୀବନର କର୍ମରୂପେ ବିବେଚିତ କରି ନିଜକୁ ଏକ ନୂତନ ଜାତିଭାବେ ଗଢ଼ିତୋଳିବାକୁ ସେ ପରାମର୍ଶ ଦେଇଥିଲେ ।
- (l) ଭାରତର ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପରମାଣୁ ପରୀକ୍ଷାର କର୍ଣ୍ଣଧାର ଥିଲେ କଲାମ୍ ।
- (m) ତାଙ୍କ ସମୟରେ ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରପତି ଭବନ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କପାଇଁ ଖୋଲା ଥିଲା ।
- (n) ନିଜର ବଡ଼ପଣିଆ ଜାହିର ନକରି ସେ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ସମାନ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ଦେଖୁଥିଲେ ।
- (o) ସେ ସରଳ ଜୀବନଯାପନ କରୁଥିବାରୁ ତାଙ୍କର ଜୀବନ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କପାଇଁ ଏକ ଆଦର୍ଶ ଥିଲା ।

6. Write the correct spelling of **ten** words written incorrectly in the given paragraph : 1×10 = 10

A great deal of discusion continues as to the real extent of global environmental degredation and its implications. What few people challenge

however, is that the renewable natural resources of developing countries are today subject to stresses of unprecedented magnitude. These pressures are brought about, in part, by increased population and the quest for an ever expanding food supply. Because the health, nutrition and general well-being of the poor majority are directly dependent on the integrity and productivity of their natural means, the capability of governments to manage them effectively over the long term becomes of paramount importance. Developing countries are becoming more aware of the ways in which present and future economic development must build upon a sound and sustainable natural base. Some are looking at our long tradition in environmental protection and are receptive to the US assistance which recognises the uniqueness of the social and ecological systems in these tropical countries.

7. Rewrite the following sentences as directed :

1×15 = 15

- (a) These mangoes are too cheap to be good.
(Remove 'too')
- (b) If I go out in the rain, I get wet.
(Begin the sentence with 'unless')

- (c) Kolkata is the largest town in India.
(Change into Comparative Degree)
- (d) His behaviour vexes me sometimes.
(Turn into passive voice)
- (e) Brutus loved Caesar.
(Change into a negative without a
change in the meaning)
- (f) Why waste time in reading trash ?
(Change into an assertive sentence)
- (g) How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this
bank !
(Change into an assertive sentence)
- (h) The boy was disobedient, and so the teacher
punished him.
(Change into a simple sentence)
- (i) As soon as he pulled the trigger than the
bullet came out of the gun.
(Begin the sentence with "No sooner")
- (j) Rama, as well as Hari and Govind, **like / likes**
hot curry.
(Choose the right word to complete the
sentence)

- (k) My father and I have / has lived here five years.

(Choose the right word to complete the sentence)

- (l) Akbar suppressed the rebellion with a firm hand.

(Substitute the underlined word with a phrasal verb)

- (m) I am older than you.

(Add the appropriate tag)

- (n) It _____ since 8 o'clock this morning.

(Fill in the blank space with the correct tense of the verb 'rain')

- (o) The patriot and the leader is / are present here. (Choose the correct alternative)

8. Correct the following sentences : $1 \times 15 = 15$

- (a) You have done a mistake
- (b) The moon is rising late.
- (c) He prides on his success.
- (d) Tiger is beast of prey.
- (e) Modern poets are noted for powerful imageries.

- (f) One of the book is damaged.
- (g) This year's summer is cooler than last year.
- (h) This plan is more preferable the other.
- (i) He hanged the picture on the wall.
- (j) The cricket ball hit him hardly on the leg.
- (k) The girl continued to be attractive as long as she was fourteen years old.
- (l) The cow kicked the boy that was grazing in the field.
- (m) The book is useful as that.
- (n) Tell me how are you.
- (o) I care a straw for him.

9. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions :

$$1 \times 15 = 15$$

- (a) He stays _____ Hotel Kalinga.
- (b) You have to attend _____ the patients.
- (c) He deals _____ wheat.
- (d) The boy is deaf _____ advice.
- (e) She is ill _____ Cancer.
- (f) We will return _____ an hour.
- (g) They came one _____ the other.
- (h) He will join his office _____ tomorrow.

- (i) Nehru was born _____ rich parents.
- (j) Ritesh writes _____ his pen.
- (k) He is a man _____ common sense.
- (l) He is angry _____ what I said.
- (m) He hit me _____ a stick.
- (n) We travel _____ foot.
- (o) He was knocked down _____ a car.

10. (a) Write single word substitutes for the following : 1×15 = 15

- (i) A notice showing the good qualities of a thing to buy it.
- (ii) A person learning a trade.
- (iii) One who designs the building in towns cities etc.
- (iv) A diplomat who represents his country's government in a foreign country.
- (v) A place where public records are kept and preserved.
- (vi) A place where beer is made.
- (vii) A person who detects the criminal.
- (viii) One who is an expert in judging the quality of food, wines etc.

- (ix) A short statement expressing an idea in a clever and amusing way.
 - (x) One who deals in flowers.
 - (xi) A rule that all people will be indoor for a fixed time.
 - (xii) A book giving information about all the branches of knowledge.
 - (xiii) A person who hates mankind.
 - (xiv) A period of one thousand years.
 - (xv) One who gives all kinds of help and support to a person or an organisation.
- (b) Using the following pairs of words in sentences to bring out their meaning clearly : 2×5 = 10
- (i) Desirable ; Desirous
 - (ii) Alternate ; Alternative
 - (iii) Artistic ; Artful
 - (iv) Social ; Sociable
 - (v) Eligible ; Illegible

