

JA – 1
Paper – I
LANGUAGE TEST (ENGLISH & ODISIA)

Time : 2 hours
(Both for English & Odia)

Full Marks : 100
(English : 50 + Odia : 50)

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

Candidates should write the answers in two separate Answer Books supplied to them i.e. one for 'English' and another for 'Odia'.

Answer as directed.

Language Test (English)

Answer all questions.

1. (a) Use the correct form of the verb of any **four** of the following : 4
- (i) I will come as soon as I _____ (receive) your letter.
 - (ii) I _____ (wait) for two hours. I won't wait any longer.
 - (iii) The examination _____ (begin) tomorrow.

(iv) We arrived at the station before the train
_____ (leave).

(v) _____ (do) any of these children
know English ?

(vi) He _____ (must/can) not be over
forty.

(b) Correct the error of any **eight** of the following :

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(i) He lacks in courage.

(ii) Will you present at the meeting tomorrow ?

(iii) The Ganga has risen from the Himalayas.

(iv) Take an umbrella in case it may rain.

(v) He resembles like my father.

(vi) We reached at school early.

(vii) We blamed ourself for the accident.

(viii) Who talks much does little.

(ix) What is that animal ?

(x) All the plants in my garden are with
flowers.

(xi) As I was ill, so I could not attend school.

(xii) He is becoming strong every day.

(xiii) It is pleasure to get such a nice gift.

(c) Change the voice of any **two** of the following :

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- (i) The doctor examined the patient.
- (ii) He is reading the newspaper.
- (iii) Shut the door.
- (iv) He has bought two books.

(d) Change into indirect speech of any **two** of the following :

4

- (i) David said, "I am writing a letter now".
- (ii) "I will work hard to get first class", said Sambit.
- (iii) "Don't talk in the class", said the teacher to the boys.
- (iv) "Bring me a cup of tea", said Anand to Bibek.

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below :

The habit of reading is one of the greatest resources of mankind ; and we enjoy reading books that belong to us much more than if they are borrowed. A borrowed book is like a guest in the house. It must be treated with a certain considerate formality. You must see that it sustains no damage ; it must not suffer under your roof. You cannot leave it carelessly, you cannot mark it,

and you cannot turn down the pages. And then, some day, although this is seldom done, you really ought to return it.

But your own books belong to you ; you treat them with affectionate intimacy. Books are for use, not for show ; you should own no book that you are afraid to mark up, or afraid to place on the table, wide open and face down. A good reason for marking favourite passages in book is that this practice enables you to remember more easily the significant sayings.

Everyone should begin collecting a private library in youth ; the instinct of private property, which is fundamental in human beings, can here be cultivated with every advantage and no evils. One should have one's own book shelf, which should not have doors, glass windows or keys ; they should be free and accessible to the hand as well as to the eye. Most of my indoor life is spent in our room containing six thousand books ; and I have a stock answer to the invariable question that comes from strangers. 'Have you read all of these books ?' 'Some of them twice.' This reply is both true and unexpected.

There are of course no friends like living, breathing men and women ; my devotion to reading has never made me a recluse. How could it ?

Books are of the people, by the people, for the people. But book-friends have this advantage over living friends ; you can enjoy the most truly aristocratic society in the world whenever you want. The great dead are beyond our physical reach, and the great living are usually almost as inaccessible. As for our personal friends and acquaintances, we cannot always see them. But in a private library you can at any moment converse with Socrates of Shakespeare or Dickens or Shaw. They wrote for you and did their best to entertain you. You are necessary to them as an audience is to an actor ; only instead of seeing them masked, you look into their hearts.

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- (a) How would you treat a borrowed book ?
- (b) What is the advantage of marking favourite passages in a book ?
- (c) How should a book shelf in a private library be ?
- (d) How are book friends better than living friends ?
- (e) How are authors different from actors ?

3. Write an essay on any **one** of the following (within **250** words) : 10

- (a) Where there's a will there's a way
- (b) A Visit to a Museum
- (c) Importance of Physical Education
- (d) Noise Pollution

4. Answer any **one** of the following in about **150** words :

You have recently joined a hostel. Write a letter to your mother telling her about your life there. 10

OR

Write a letter to your friend who has recently lost his father.

OR

Write an application to the Chairman of the Municipality emphasizing the need of a library in your area.

OR

Write an application for the post of a teacher in a school.

Language Test (Odia)

Answer all questions.

୧. ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଅନୁସାରେ ଉତ୍ତର ଦିଅ :

(କ) ଖେଳଣାଟି ସୁନ୍ଦର ହୋଇଛି । ୧

(ବିପ୍ଳୟସୂଚକ ବାକ୍ୟରେ ପରିଣତ କର)

(ଖ) ଯେ ଲାଞ୍ଜ ଖାଏ, ସେ ଦିନେ ନା ଦିନେ ଧରାପଡ଼େ । ୧

(ସରଳ ବାକ୍ୟରେ ପରିଣତ କର)

(ଗ) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟକୁ ବିଶେଷଣରେ ପରିଣତ କର : ୨

ନୀଳିମା, ପିଇବା

(ଘ) ସନ୍ଧିବିଚ୍ଛେଦ କର : ୨

ସଂସ୍କାର, ମୃଣ୍ମୟ

(ଙ) ଏକପଦରେ ପରିଣତ କର : ୩

ଜାୟା ଓ ପତି, ପଥମାନଙ୍କର ରାଜା ।

(ଚ) ବିପରୀତାର୍ଥ ଶବ୍ଦ ଲେଖ : ୨

କୀର୍ତ୍ତି, ସାମ୍ୟ

(ଛ) ଶବ୍ଦ ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧଥିଲେ ସଂଶୋଧନ କର : ୩

ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟପରାଗ, ସୌଜନ୍ୟତା, ଦୁରାବସ୍ଥା

(ଜ) ଗୁଡ଼ିପ୍ରୟୋଗର ଅର୍ଥ ଦର୍ଶାଇ ବାକ୍ୟଗଠନ କର : ୨

ଚିତା କାଟିବା, ଘର ଭୁଲି କୁମ୍ଭୀର

(ଝ) କୃତ୍ରିମ ବା ତତ୍ସିତ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଲଗାଇ ଏକପଦରେ ପରିଣତ କର :

୨

କୃପଣର ଭାବ, ନିଶା ଅଭ୍ୟାସ ଯାହାର

(ଞ) କି ସୁନ୍ଦର ଏ ଚିଲିକା ରାଧାନାଥ ଯଥାର୍ଥରେ କହିଛନ୍ତି : ୨

ଉତ୍କଳ କମଳା ବିଳାସ ଦୀର୍ଘିକା (ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ବିରାମଚିହ୍ନ ଦିଅ)

୨. ଯେକୌଣସି ଗୋଟିଏ ବିଷୟରେ ୨୫୦ ଶବ୍ଦମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ ଲେଖ :

୧୦

ଶିକ୍ଷା ଓ ନୈତିକତା, ଜଳହିଁ ଜୀବନ

୩. ତୁମ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ବେଆଇନ୍ କ୍ରସରଗୁଡ଼ିକ ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରୁଛି ।

ଏହାର ନିରାକରଣ ପାଇଁ, ୧୫୦ ଶବ୍ଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳଙ୍କ ପାଖକୁ

ଏକ ଦରଖାସ୍ତ ଲେଖ । ୫

କିମ୍ବା

ତୁମ ଅଧିକ ପାଇଁ କିଣିବାକୁଥିବା ଦଣ୍ଡଟି କମ୍ପୁଟର ଓ ଦୁଇଟି ପ୍ରିଣ୍ଟର

ପାଇଁ ଜଗମୁଦଦିଆ ଟେଣ୍ଡର ପାଇଁ ୧୫୦ ଶବ୍ଦରେ ଏକ ବିଜ୍ଞାପନ

ଲେଖ ।

୪. ଓଡ଼ିଆରେ ଅନୁବାଦ କର : ୫

In these days of nano-technology there are many people who ask : why waste time on literature ?

Will it help us to conquer outer space, will it help us to produce more gold, better industry or super

computer ? Behind all such questions there is mistaken idea about the purpose of education and about standards of value. The primary purpose of education is not utilitarian. The main function of education is not to give training for a job, but to produce balanced citizens, not human sponges, to make better and wiser and happier citizens. The greatest writers are continually concerned with these universal problems. The reading of great literature is valuable in itself and needs no apology or explanation that it is delightful, at the same time educational.

୪. ନିମ୍ନ ପରିଚ୍ଛେଦଟି ଧ୍ୟାନପୂର୍ବକ ପଢ଼ ଓ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ଦିଅ :

୨×୫ = ୧୦

ଲୋକଙ୍କ ଭିତରେ ବେଳେବେଳେ ପ୍ରଲୟ ଆଡ଼ଙ୍କ କାହିଁକି ଖେଳିଯାଏ, ତା'ର ମନୋବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକ କାରଣ ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ କରିବା କଟିଳ ବିଷୟ । କିଛି ଗୋଟିଏ କାରଣକୁ ଆଶାକରି ପ୍ରଲୟ-ବିଳାସରେ ମାତିଯିବା ଜନତାର ଏକ ଜଣାଶୁଣା ଦୁର୍ବଳତା । ପୃଥିବୀର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଦେଶରେ ଜ୍ୟୋତିଷ ବା ଭବିଷ୍ୟବତ୍ତାମାନେ ପ୍ରଲୟର ଗୋଟିଏ ତାରିଖ ଘୋଷଣା କରିଦେବା ଫଳରେ ନାନା କାଣ୍ଡ ଘଟେ । ପଞ୍ଚଗ୍ରହକୁଟ ନାଟକଟି

ଆମ ଦେଶରେ କୋଡ଼ିଏ ପଡ଼ିଶ ବର୍ଷରେ ଥରେ ଅଭିନୀତ ହୁଏ ।
ତା ସାଙ୍ଗକୁ ପୁଣି ବାରହାତ ଖଣ୍ଡା ବାହାରିବା କଥା ରହିଛି । ମାଲିକା
କହିଛି, ଭୀମଭୋଇ କହିଛନ୍ତି । ତାଙ୍କକଥା କ'ଣ ମିଛହେବ ?
ଏ ପ୍ରକାର ଅହେତୁକ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ଆମ ସମାଜରେ ଅଯଥା ଆଡ଼କ
ଖେଳାଏ ।

(କ) ଜନତାର ଦୁର୍ବଳତା କ'ଣ ?

(ଖ) କାହାକୁ ଏଠାରେ ନାଟକ କୁହାଯାଇଛି ?

(ଗ) କାହାକଥାକୁ ଆମେ ମିଛବୋଲି କହୁନା ?

(ଘ) ପଞ୍ଚଗ୍ରହକୁଟ, ବାରହାତ ଖଣ୍ଡା ବିଶ୍ୱାସଟି କି ପ୍ରକାର ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ?

(ଙ) କାହାକୁ ଏଠାରେ ଜଟିଳ ବିଷୟ ବୋଲି କୁହାଯାଇଛି ?

