

**2011**

*Time : 2½ hours*

*Full Marks : 150*

*The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.*

*Answer all questions.*

**(GENERAL ENGLISH)**

1. Translate the following passage into Odia : 25
- Modern cities function very differently from the way cities did in the past. Low transport costs based on the ubiquitous use of fossil fuels have rendered distances irrelevant, plugging cities into an increasingly global hinterland. The process is often facilitated by substantial government subsidies on transport infrastructure. The actual location of settlements is becoming less important as global trade treaties come to determine the fate of national and local economies. Many traditional villages no longer use the fertility of surrounding farmland and forests as their main economic base. All over the western world they

are increasingly becoming dormitories for people who commute to work elsewhere or who use telecommunications as their main medium for income generation. Moving people and goods around long distance is becoming the norm.

Today we don't really live in a civilisation, but in a mobilisation — of natural resources, people and products. Cities are the nodes from which mobility emanates : along roads, railway networks, aircraft routes and telephone lines. Cities also sprawl ever outwards along urban motorways and railway lines to their suburbs and shopping malls and beyond whilst their centre is often devoid of life outside business hours. They are both the origin and the destination of this mobilisation which has come to define human existence.

2. Translate the following passage into English : 25

ପ୍ରତିମାସରେ ଥରଟିଏ ଚିଠି ଲେଖୁଥିଲା ସେ ବଡ଼ବାପାଙ୍କ ନିକଟକୁ ନିଜ ସ୍ଵାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଯତ୍ନ ନେବାପାଇଁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରୁଥିଲା । ସେ ଜାଣିଥିଲା, ବଡ଼ବାପା ଚିଠି ପାଇ ଖୁବ୍ ଆନନ୍ଦିତ ହେଉଥିବେ । ଗାଁ ସାରା ଶୁଣାଉଥିବେ ଚିଠିର ବିଷୟବସ୍ତୁକୁ । ଅଧର ଉତ୍ତର ଦେବେ ନାହିଁ । ତାଙ୍କର ଆଉ ଭ୍ୟାଡିକର ସଂପର୍କର ଅତ୍ୟୁତା ସୂତା ଭିତରକୁ

ପଣି ନ ପାରିବା ଭଳି, କେବେ କାହା ନିକଟକୁ ଚିଠି ଖଣ୍ଡେ ନଲେଖିବାର ସଂକଳ୍ପ ବି ତାଙ୍କର ଅତୁଟ । କାହିଁକି ସେ ଲେଖନ୍ତିନି, ଅନେକଥର ଏ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ପଚାରି କୌଣସି ଉତ୍ତର ମିଳିନାହିଁ ତାଙ୍କଠାରୁ ।

ସେ କ'ଣ ବୁଝିପାରନ୍ତିନି, ତାଙ୍କ ବିଷୟରେ କୌଣସି ସମ୍ବାଦ ନପାଇ କେତେ ଛଟପଟ ହୁଏ ସେ । ଅନୁପମା ତାଙ୍କରି ପଦାଙ୍କ ଅନୁସରଣ କରୁଥିଲା ବୋଧ ହୁଏ ।

ସେଦିନ ଟେଲିଭିଜନ ନିଉଜ୍ରେ ପ୍ରଚାରିତ ହୋଇଥିଲା, ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଉପକୂଳବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ଅଂଚଳରେ ପ୍ରବାହିତ ହୋଇଥିବା ଭୟଙ୍କର ବାତ୍ୟା ସଂପର୍କରେ । ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ରାଜଧାନୀ ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ମଧ୍ୟ ଧୂସ୍ରବିଧୂସ୍ର ହୋଇଥିବାର ସଂବାଦ ପ୍ରଚାରିତ ହୋଇଥିଲା ଗଣମାଧ୍ୟମରେ । ସମ୍ବାଦପତ୍ରମାନେ ସେଇ ଖବରକୁ ଛାପି ଥିଲେ ପରଦିନ । ଉପକୂଳର ଅଧିକାଂଶ ଅଂଚଳ ଜଳମଗ୍ନ ହୋଇ ସହସ୍ରାଧିକ ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କର ମୃତ୍ୟୁ ଏବଂ ଲକ୍ଷାଧିକ ଲୋକ ଗୃହଶୂନ୍ୟ ହୋଇଥିବାର ସଂବାଦ ତାକୁ ଆଶଙ୍କାଗ୍ରସ୍ତ କରିଥିଲା ।

ବତବାପାଙ୍କ କଥା ମନେ ପକାଇ ଆଶ୍ଚସ୍ତ ହୋଇଥିଲା ସେ । ଘରର ମୂଳଦୁଆକୁ ପ୍ରାୟ ଦଶଫୁଟ ଉଚ୍ଚ କରିଥିବା ସଂପର୍କରେ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ କରିଥିଲା ସେଦିନ । ବତବାପା ସ୍ୱାଭାବିକ ଭାବରେ ହସିଥିଲେ । ତାକୁ କୋଳେଇ ନେଇ କହିଥିଲେ, “ବାବୁରେ ‘ତୁ’ ତ ତୋର ପିଲାଦିନଠାରୁ ରହିଛି ଭୋପାଳ ଏବଂ ଦିଲ୍ଲୀରେ । କେତେଟା ଦିନ ଅବା ରହିଛି ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱରରେ । ତୁ କେମିତି ଜାଣିବୁ, ବର୍ଷାଦିନେ ବେଳେବେଳେ ଦେବୀ ନଦୀର ଛାତି ଫୁଲି ଉଠେ । ବନ୍ଧ ଭାଙ୍ଗି ପାଣି ମାଡ଼ିଥାଏ ନଡ଼ିଆ ଗଛ ଉଚ୍ଚରେ । ଘରଦ୍ୱାର ଭସାଇ ନିଏ ସବୁ । ଏମିତି ଅନେକ ଥର ବନ୍ୟା ଆସିଛି ଆମ ଗାଁକୁ । ଘରଦ୍ୱାର ସବୁ ଭସାଇ ନେଇଛି । କିନ୍ତୁ ଛୁଇଁ ପାରିନି ଆମ ଅଗଣାକୁ ।”

3. Write an essay in about 1,500 words on any one of the following : 50

- (i) Fearlessness and the Profession of Law in the Changing Scenario
- (ii) Freedom and Individual Fulfilment
- (iii) Ecological Balance, the Need of the Hour
- (iv) Stress Management

4. Attempt a precis of the following passage and give a suitable title : 25

The currently popular theory of the earth's origin was formulated by astronomer Gerard Kuiper, of the University of Chicago, in 1951. As almost all astronomers now agree, it assumes, first, that all the stars evolved from primordial clouds of sparse gas and cosmic dust, drifting at random in space. Compelled by gravitation, they massed, contracted, rotated. Internal pressures and temperatures rose, until in the last white-hot stages of collapse they began to radiate as stars.

Spinning wildly about on their poles, most of them split in half and turned into the binary (double) stars that make up more than half the stellar

population. Others separated into triplets, or even, like our North Star, into five units that appear as one. But in certain instances — perhaps one in a hundred — the distribution of matter and balance of forces were such that, instead of dividing, a cloud formed a single nucleus.

One of these was our sun, an infant star growing and glowing in the centre of a rotating disc of inchoate matter the diameter of our Solar System. As the disc spun, growing even flatter, the effects of gravity created whorls of denser matter within it. The whorls collided, intermingled, collecting into even-larger masses of matter. In time, perhaps a hundred million years, the whorls condensed into planets, satellites and the wandering comets of the outer rim. Inside the whorl from which our earth congealed a still smaller one coagulated into our moon.

And so in the morning of time the earth was a featureless ball of matter, hurtling down the dusty corridor of its orbit. It must have been heated to incandescence, most theorists believe, by the squeeze of gravitation and the friction of its

passage through the solar cloud. While in the molten state the heaviest elements sank to the core, the lightest floated up. Slowly the crust cooled.

5. Read the following passage carefully and answer all questions that follow : 5×5 = 25

Written in short lengths for newspaper serialization, Gandhi's autobiography is not a literary masterpiece, but it is the more impressive because of the common placeness of much of its material. It is well to be reminded that Gandhi started out with the normal ambition of a young Indian student and only adopted his extremist opinions by degrees and, in some cases, rather unwillingly. There was time, it is interesting to learn, when he wore a top hat, took dancing lessons, studied French and Latin, went up the Eiffel Tower and even tried to learn the violin — all this with the idea of assimilating European civilization as thoroughly as possible. He was not one of those saints who are marked out by their phenomenal piety from childhood onwards, nor

one of the other kind who forsake the world after sensational debaucheries. He makes full confession of the misdeeds of his youth, but in fact there is not much to confess. As a frontispiece to the book there is a photograph of Gandhi's possessions at the time of his death. The whole outfit could be purchased for about 5 pounds and Gandhi's sins, at least his fleshly sins, would make the same sort of appearance if placed all in one heap. A few cigarettes, a few mouthfuls of meat, a few annas pilfered in childhood from the maidservant, two visits to a brothel (on each occasion he got away without doing anything), one narrowly-escaped lapse with his landlady in Plymouth, one outburst of temper — that is about the whole collection. Almost from childhood onwards he had a deep earnestness, an attitude ethical rather than religious, but, until he was about thirty, no very definite sense of direction. His first entry into anything describable as public life was made by way of vegetarianism. Underneath his less ordinary qualities one feels all the time the solid middle-class businessmen who were his ancestors. One feels that even after he had

abandoned personal ambition he must have been a resourceful energetic lawyer and a hard-headed political organizer, careful in keeping down expenses, an adroit handler of committees and an indefatigable chaser of subscriptions. His character was an extraordinarily mixed one, but there was almost nothing in it that you can put your finger on and call bad, and I believe that even Gandhi's worst enemies would admit that he was an interesting and unusual man who enriched the world simply by being alive.

- (i) Why should we give importance to Gandhi's autobiography ?
- (ii) Give a list of things Gandhi did to assimilate European civilization.
- (iii) What are the so-called sins Gandhi has confessed in his autobiography ?
- (iv) How does the writer of this piece substantiate his statement that "His character was an extraordinarily mixed one" ?
- (v) What are the areas Gandhi could have excelled had he not entered politics ?

