

**HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA
MAIN WRITTEN EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO
GRADE-III OF TRIPURA JUDICIAL SERVICE [TJS], 2022**

ENGLISH

Duration: 3 [three] hours

Total Marks : 100

Q.1. Write an essay in about 1000 words on any one of the following topics:

30 Marks

[A] Participation of Judiciary in Politics.

[B] Gender Disparity in the Social Sector.

[C] Erosion of Moral Values.

Q.2. Write a précis of the following passage in your own words in about one –third of the original length.

20 Marks

It must not be imagined that a walking tour, as some would have us fancy, is merely a better or worse way of seeing the country. There are many ways of seeing the country. There are many ways of seeing landscape quite as good; and none more vivid, in spite of canting dilettantes, than from a railway train. But landscape on a walking tour is quite accessory. He who is indeed of the brotherhood does not voyage in quest of the picturesque, but of certain jolly humours- of the hope and spirit with which the march begins at morning and the peace and spiritual repletion of the evening's rest. He cannot tell whether he puts his knapsack on, or takes it off, with more delight. The excitement of the departure puts him in key for that of the arrival. Whatever he does is not only a reward in itself, but will be further rewarded in the sequel; and so pleasure leads on to pleasure in an endless chain. It is this that so few can understand; they will either be always lounging or always at five mile an hour; they do not play off the one against the other, prepare all day for the evening, and all evening for the next day. And, above all, it is here that your overwalker fails of comprehension. His heart rises against those who drink their curacoa in liqueur glasses, when he himself can swill it in' a brown John. He will not believe that the flavour is more delicate in the smaller dose. He will not believe that to walk this unconscionable distance is merely to stupefy and brutalise himself, and come to his inn, at night, with a sort of frost on his five wits, and a starless night of darkness in his spirit. Not for him the mild luminous evening of the temperate walker! He has nothing left of man but a physical need for bedtime and a double night-cap; and

even his pipe, if he be a smoker, will be savourless and disenchanting. It is the fate of such an one to take twice as much trouble as is needed to obtain happiness, and miss the happiness in the end; he is the man of the proverb, in short, who goes further and fares worse.

Now, to be properly enjoyed, a walking tour should be gone upon alone. If you go in a company, or even in pairs, it is no longer a walking tour in anything but name; it is something else and more in the nature of a picnic. A walking tour should be gone upon alone, because freedom is of the essence; because you should be able to stop and go on, and follow this way or that, as the freak takes you; and because you must have your own pace, and neither trot alongside a champion walker, nor mince in time with a girl. And then you must be open to all impressions and let your thoughts take colour from what you see. You should be as a pipe for any wind to play upon. "I cannot see the wit", says Hazlitt, "of walking and talking at the same time. When I am in the country I wish to vegetate like the country"—which is the gist of all that can be said upon the matter. There should be no cackle of voices at your elbow, to jar on the meditative silence of the morning. And so long as a man is reasoning he cannot surrender himself to that fine intoxication that comes of much motion in the open air, that begins in a sort of dazzle and sluggishness of the brain, and ends in a peace that surpasses comprehension.

During the first day or so of any tour there are moments of bitterness, when the traveller feels more than coldly towards his knapsack, when he is half in a mind to throw it bodily over the hedge, and like Christian on a similar occasion, "gives three leaps and go on singing." And yet it soon acquires a property of easiness. It becomes magnetic; the spirit of the journey enters into it. And no sooner have you passed the straps over your shoulder than the lees of sleep are cleared from you, you pull yourself together with a shake, and fall at once into your stride. And surely, of all possible moods, this, in which a man takes the road, is the best. Of course, if he will keep thinking of his anxieties, if he will open the merchant Abudah's chest and walk arm-in-arm with the hag—why, wherever he is, and whether he walk fast or slow, the chances are that he will not be happy. And so much the more shame to himself! There are perhaps thirty men sitting forth at that same hour and I would lay a large wager there is not another dull face among the thirty. It would be a fine thing to follow in a coat of darkness, one after another of these wayfarers, some summer morning, for the first few miles upon the road. This one, who walks fast, with a keen look in his eyes, is all concentrated in his own mind; he is up at his loom, weaving and weaving, to set the landscape to words. This one peers about, as he goes, among the grasses; he waits by the canal to watch the dragon-flies; he leans on the gate of the pasture and cannot look enough upon the complacent kine. And here comes another, talking, laughing, and gesticulating to himself. His face changes from time to time, as indignation flashes from his eyes or anger clouds his forehead. He is composing articles, delivering orations, and conducting the most impassioned

interviews, by the way. A little farther on, and it is like as not he will begin to sing. And well for him, supposing him to be no great master in that art, if he stumble across no stolid peasant at a corner; for on such an occasion, I scarcely know which is the more troubled, or whether it is worse to suffer the confusion of your troubadour, or the unfeigned alarm of your clown. A sedentary population, accustomed, besides, to the strange mechanical bearing of the common tramp, can in no wise explain to itself the gaiety of these passer-by.

Q. 3. Rewrite the following sentences as directed parenthetically:

5 Marks

- [a] They recruit only tall man as policeman. (Change into passive voice)
- [b] She could understand everything. (Change the sentence in negative form)
- [c] They are going to do it again later. (Change into a future continuous tense)
- [d] Roma said, "I must complete the assignment". (Change into indirect speech)
- [e] The policeman asked the boy where he lived. (Change into direct speech)

Q.4. Supply the missing words:

5 Marks

- [a] ----- your letter, we regret that we cannot give any more concession.
- [b] We have been waiting -----you over an hour.
- [c] He hasn't been here ----- Monday.
- [d] He succeeded ----- difficulties.
- [e] Rome was not -----in a day.

Q.5. Use the correct forms of the verbs given in the brackets:

5 Marks

- [a] He ----- to become an IAS officer. (want)
- [b] Radhika ----- bitterly on her father's death. (weep)
- [c] Rain----- the important source of water. (be)
- [d] Sita was cooking when I----- to the office. (go)
- [e] We had ----- the airport by 9 o' clock. (reach)

Q.6. Write the antonyms of the following words:

5 Marks

- [a] Arduous

[b] Commendable

[c] Frivolous

[d] Spartan

[e] Turgid

Q.7. Use the following words to make sentences that bring out their meaning clearly. Do not change the form of the words.

5 Marks

[a] Commodious

[b] Fraudulent

[c] Puffed

[d] Sporadic

[e] Forfeit

Q.8. Choose appropriate words to fill in the blanks:

10 Marks

[a] We spent the ----- day at the beach yesterday.

(whole/hole)

[b] Look before you-----.

(lip/leap)

[c] Every cloud has a -----lining.

(silver/gold)

[d] Mr. Nitish Kumar is a ----- of self sacrifice.

(cymbol/symbol)

[e] Mr. Gupta has gone for-----hunting.

(bore/boar)

[f] The hunter----- the lion.

(assassination/killed)

[g] May I know your date of-----.

(berth/birth)

[h] The driver met with a serious -----.

(accident/incident)

[i] He cannot ----- his scheme.

(apprehend/ comprehend)

[j] Mahatma Gandhi was----- in 1948.

(assassinated/ killed)

Q.9 Use the following idioms/phrases in sentences of your own to bring out their meaning clearly:

10 Marks

[a] Hit the sack

[b] Up in arms

[c] Left out in the cold

- [d] Eat like a horse
- [e] Run around in circles
- [f] Beat around the bush
- [g] Fair and square
- [h] A black sheep
- [i] Has bigger fish to fry
- [j] Cut corners

Q. 10. Correct the following sentences without changing their meaning. Please do not make unnecessary changes in the original sentences:

5 Marks

- [a] The capital of Yemen is situating 2190 meters above the sea level.
- [b] Another change that I notice in her is that she avoids to speak to me.
- [c] That summer, elections were held at many a place without any untoward situation.
- [d] Birds of feathers flock together.
- [e] The shepherd took the cattles to the field.

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