

**WRITTEN EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO  
GRADE-III OF TRIPURA JUDICIAL SERVICE, 2015**

**ENGLISH**

**Full Marks-100  
Time- 03 hours.**

**1. Write an Essay on any one of the followings (1500 words).  
- 40 Marks**

- i. The role of Judiciary in protection of Human Rights.
- ii. Independence of Judiciary and the Judges' appointment.
- iii. The Press - its uses and abuses in democracy.

**2. Write Precis of the following passages within 80 words each and  
give a suitable title.**

**-10 x 2 = 20 Marks**

(a) Not a few our troubles are the result of acting before thinking; we do our thinking afterwards—and too late. It would be difficult to reckon how many friendships have been broken up simply because one of the friends did not use his head. He ought to have known; he did not know; but he simply did not think; and what he did or said cannot be undone or unsaid. Afterwards we recall the matter and wonder why we were such fools; and then we get out and play the same fool trick for the thousand-and-first time. A little thinking might save a thousand useless regrets.

It is a difficult lesson to learn, but it can be mastered. It will not be easy, but it can be done, and it will repay a thousand-fold all the labour necessary for its accomplishment. To learn to think just before we speak, just before we act, is something which thousands never learn, and all their lifetime they regret the fact because of its inevitable consequences; and yet they might have learnt the lesson in early life and have saved themselves and their friends much necessary worry.

(b) We are citizens of no mean country and we are proud of the land of our birth, of our people, our culture and traditions. That should not be for a romanticised past to which we have to cling; nor should it encourage exclusiveness or a want of appreciation of others' ways than ourselves. It must never allow us to forget our many weaknesses and failings or blunt our longing to be rid of them. We have a long way to go and much leeway to make up before we can take our proper station with others in the van of human civilization and progress. And we have to hurry, for the time at our disposal is limited and the pace of the world grows ever swifter. It was India's ways in the past to welcome and absorb other cultures. That is much more

necessary today, for we march to the One World of tomorrow where national cultures will be intermingled with the international culture of the human race. We shall, therefore, seek wisdom and knowledge and friendship and comradeship wherever we can find them, and co-operate with others in any tasks, but we are not suppliants for others' favours and patronage. Thus we shall remain true Indians and Asiatics, and become at the same time good internationalists and world citizens.

**3. Read the following passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the given alternatives.**

**Passage: 1**

**-1 x 10 = 10 Marks**

Our body is a wondrous mechanism and when subjected to unusual stress over a period of time, it adapts itself to deal more effectively with that stress. Therefore, when you exert your muscles against resistance, they are forced to adapt and deal with this extraordinary work load. This is the principle of weight training. Strands of muscle fibres become thicker and stronger in response to the demands placed on them.

One of the great merits of weight training is the strength of your heart. During weight training, your heart is forced to beat faster and stronger in order to pump sufficient blood to the muscles being worked. In time, your heart, like your body, will adapt to this extra-workload by becoming stronger and more efficient. Since your body needs a given amount of blood to perform its daily tasks your heart will now need fewer beats to pump the same quantity of blood. Sounds good? There's more. Your entire circulatory system is given a thorough workout everytime you exercise, which increases its overall efficiency. Even the neural paths from your brain's command centres to each individual muscle become more effective, enabling easier recruitment of muscle fibres for carrying out physical tasks. In essence, your body becomes a well-oiled and finely-tuned piece of machinery, whirring along without any break-down. In today's stress filled world, you need all help you can get.

- A. What is the principal training of weight lifting?
- a) Adapting the body to muscle force
  - b) Adapting muscles to force implied on them
  - c) Disposing extra-workload
  - d) Mechanised response to external conditions
- B. What affects the nature of muscle fibres?
- a) Intensity of workload
  - b) Alimentary system
  - c) Nutrition

- d) Stress imposed on them
- C. How does the heart become stronger owing to physical exercise?
- a) Thorough acclimatisation
  - b) Naturalisation
  - c) Adapting to excessive workload
  - d) By accelerating the circulation of blood
- D. How much blood does the heart pump at the same number of heartbeats, when exposed to excessive stress?
- a) Same quantity
  - b) Less than before
  - c) More than normal
  - d) None of these
- E. What happens to our body due to physical exercise?
- a) More efficient
  - b) Less efficient
  - c) Efficiency of the body remains the same
  - d) None of these
- F. What does the term 'well-oiled' in the passage denote?
- a) Healthy
  - b) Efficient
  - c) Massaged
  - d) None of these
- G. Which one of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage?
- a) Health is wealth
  - b) Exercise-its benefits
  - c) The mechanics of weight training
  - d) How to retain your health
- H. In the present world, the importance of physical exercise has?
- a) Increased
  - b) Decreased
  - c) Remained at the same level
  - d) None of these

- I. What according to the passage, is the function of the heart?
- a) Oxygenation of blood
  - b) Pumping the blood to the muscles
  - c) Pumping the blood to capillaries
  - d) Accelerating the circulation of blood
- J. What does the above passage suggest?
- a) We should carry out physical exercise as a routine
  - b) Physical exercise is necessary occasionally
  - c) We should ignore physical exercise
  - d) We should subject our body to as much exercise as it can withstand.

**Passage: 2**

**-1 x 10 = 10 Marks**

The task which Gandhiji undertook was not only the achievement of political freedom but also the establishment of a social order based on truth and non-violence, unity and peace, equality and universal brotherhood, and maximum freedom for all. This unfinished part of his experiment was perhaps even more difficult to achieve than the achievement of political freedom. Political struggle involved fight against a foreign power and all one could do was either join it or wish it success and give it his moral support. In establishing the social order of this pattern, there was a lively possibility of a conflict arising between groups and classes of our own people. Experience shows that man values his possessions even more than his life because in the former he sees the means for perpetuation and survival of his descendants even after his body is reduced to ashes. A new order cannot be established without radically changing the mind and attitude of men towards property and, at some stage or the other, the 'haves' have to yield place to the 'have-nots'. We have seen, in our time, attempts to achieve a kind of egalitarian society and the picture of it after it was achieved. But this was done, by and large, through the use of physical force.

In the ultimate analysis, it is difficult, if not impossible, to say that the instinct to possess has been rooted out or that it will not reappear in an even worse form under a different guise. It may even be that, like a gas kept confined within containers under great pressure, or water held by a big dam, once a barrier breaks, the reaction will one day sweep back with a violence equal in extent and intensity to what was used to establish and maintain the outward egalitarian form. This enforced egalitarianism contains, in its bosom, the seed of its own destruction.

The root cause of class conflict is possessiveness or the acquisitive instinct. So long as the ideal that is to be achieved is one of securing the maximum material satisfaction, possessiveness can

neither be suppressed nor eliminated but will grow on what it feeds. Nor will it cease to be such—it is possessiveness, still, whether it is confined to only a few or is shared by many.

If egalitarianism is to endure, it has to be based not on the possession of the maximum material goods by few or by all but on voluntary, enlightened renunciation of those goods which cannot be shared by others or can be enjoyed only at the expense of others. This calls for substitution of spiritual values for purely material ones. The paradise of material satisfaction, that is sometimes equated with progress these days neither spells peace nor progress. Mahatma Gandhi has shown us how the acquisitive instinct inherent in man could be transmuted by the adoption of the ideal of trusteeship by those who 'have' for the benefit of all those who 'have not' so that, instead of leading to exploitation and conflict, it would become a means and incentive for the amelioration and progress of society, respectively.

- A. According to the passage, egalitarianism will not survive if?
- a) It is based on voluntary renunciation
  - b) It is achieved by resorting to physical force
  - c) Underprivileged people are not involved in its establishment
  - d) People's outlook towards it is not radically changed
  - e) None of these
- B. According to the passage, why does man value his possessions more than his life?
- a) He has an inherent desire to share his possessions with others
  - b) He is endowed with the possessive instinct
  - c) Only his possessions help him earn love and respect from his descendants
  - d) Through his possessions he can preserve his name even after his death
  - e) None of these
- C. According to the passage, which was the unfinished part of Gandhiji's experiment?
- a) Educating people to avoid class conflict
  - b) Achieving total political freedom for the country
  - c) Establishment of an egalitarian society
  - d) Radically changing the mind and attitude of men towards truth and non-violence
  - e) None of these

- D. Which of the following statements is 'not true' in the context of the passage?
- a) True egalitarianism can be achieved by giving up one's possessions under compulsion
  - b) Man values his life more than his possessions
  - c) Possessive instinct is a natural part of the human being
  - d) In the political struggle, the fight was against the alien rule
  - e) The root cause of class conflict is possessiveness
- E. According to the passage, true egalitarianism will last if
- a) It is thrust upon people
  - b) It is based on truth and non-violence
  - c) People inculcate spiritual values along with material values
  - d) 'Haves' and 'have-nots' live together peacefully
  - e) None of these
- F. According to the passage, people ultimately overturn the form of a social order?
- a) Which is based on coercion and oppression
  - b) Which does not satisfy their basic needs
  - c) Which is based upon conciliation and rapprochement
  - d) Which is not congenial to the spiritual values of the people
  - e) None of these
- G. According to the passage, the root cause of class conflict is?
- a) The paradise of material satisfaction
  - b) Dominant inherent acquisitive instinct in man
  - c) 'Exploitation of the 'have-nots' by the 'haves'
  - d) A social order where the unprivileged are not a part of the establishment
  - e) None of these
- H. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage?
- a) A new order can be established by radically changing the outlook of people towards it
  - b) Adoption of the ideal of trusteeship can minimize possessive instinct
  - c) Enforced egalitarianism can be the cause of its own destruction
  - d) Idea of new order is to secure maximum material satisfaction
  - e) None of these

- I. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- a) A social order based on truth and non-violence alone can help the achievement of political freedom
  - b) In establishing the social order of Gandhiji's pattern, the possibility of a conflict between different classes of society hardly exists
  - c) It is difficult to change the mind and attitude of men towards property
  - d) In an egalitarian society, material satisfaction can be enjoyed only at the expense of others
  - e) None of these
- J. According to the passage, what does adoption of the ideal of trusteeship meant?
- a) Equating peace and progress with material satisfaction
  - b) Adoption of the ideal by the 'haves' for the benefit of the society
  - c) Voluntary, enlightened renunciation of the possessive instinct by the privileged class
  - d) Substitution of spiritual values by material ones by those who live in the paradise of material satisfaction
  - e) None of these

**4. Answer the following as per the given indication:**

**(Total: 06 marks)**

**(a)** Change the following direct speech into indirect speech.

**(½ mark each)**

- i. He said, "I shall go to Delhi tomorrow".
- ii. "Do you know the way to the station?" she said to Mahim.
- iii. The boy said, "I'll do the work now".
- iv. He said, "I shall go to Delhi tomorrow".

**(b)** Change the voice.

**(½ mark each)**

- i. He is flying a kite.
- ii. Did you send the book?
- iii. Please keep the pen on the table.
- iv. The servant cooked our food.

**(c)** Fill in the blanks with appropriate preposition.

**(½ mark each)**

- i. Life is compared \_\_\_\_\_ a battle.
- ii. He is blind \_\_\_\_\_ one eye.
- iii. He died \_\_\_\_\_ cholera.

iv. We fought \_\_\_\_\_ the English for freedom.

**5. Fill in the blanks from the indicators and write the answers against (a), (b), (c) and (d). (½ mark each x 4 = 2 Marks)**

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was born in Gujarat on 31<sup>st</sup> of October, 1875 into a family of patriots. His father was a farmer and ...(a)... for India's freedom from the British. Vithalbhai, Vallabhbhai's elder brother ...(b)... also a well known patriot. He was the Chairman of the Indian Legislative Council. From a young age Vallabhbhai was very ...(c)... and raised his voice ...(d)... injustice.

- (a) (i) condemned  
(ii) encouraged  
(iii) decided  
(iv) fought

- (b) (i) been  
(ii) was  
(iii) had  
(iv) who

- (c) (i) sympathetic  
(ii) annoyed  
(iii) courageous  
(iv) submissive

- (d) (i) against  
(ii) shouting  
(iii) for  
(iv) with

**Four words are given in each question. Within the four options, which word is correctly spelt?**

- 6.** (a) Intermittently  
(b) Intarmitent  
(c) Intermitantly  
(d) Intarmittan

(½ mark x 4 = 2 Marks)

- 7.** (a) Caleague  
(b) Callague



- (c) Coleegee
  - (d) Colleegee
8. (a) Mischievous  
(b) Mischievious  
(c) Mischeivous  
(d) Mischeivious
9. (a) Millennium  
(b) Millenium  
(c) Milleneum  
(d) Millennium

**Four words are given in each question. Within the four options, which word is wrongly spelt?**

**( $\frac{1}{2}$  mark x 4 = 2 Marks)**

10. (a) Confidant  
(b) Confiscate  
(c) Conjecture  
(d) Conversent
11. (a) Occurrence  
(b) Occassion  
(c) Occupancy  
(d) Octogenarian
12. (a) Spectacular  
(b) Spectroscope  
(c) Spinach  
(d) Splended
13. (a) Benevolent  
(b) Compassionate  
(c) Generous  
(d) Sympathatic

**Choose the word or phrase which is nearest in meaning to the key words.**

**( $\frac{1}{2}$  mark x 4 = 2 Marks)**

14. Prognosis

- (a) scheme
- (b) forecast
- (c) preface
- (d) identification

**15. Latent**

- (a) concealed
- (b) apparent
- (c) lethargic
- (d) prompt

**16. Nostalgic**

- (a) indolent
- (b) diseased
- (c) homesick
- (d) soothing

**17. Compendium**

- (a) summary
- (b) index
- (c) reference
- (d) glossary

**Pick out the word opposite or nearly so in the meaning of the given words** (½ mark x 4 = 2 Marks)

**18. Alleviation**

- (a) lessening
- (b) magnification
- (c) exaggeration
- (d) aggravation

**19. Embellish**

- (a) garnish
- (b) lessen
- (c) adorn
- (d) disarm

20. Fervent

- (a) fiery
- (b) arbour
- (c) poisonous
- (d) apathetic

21. Hypothesis

- (a) fact
- (b) theory
- (c) conclusive
- (d) suppressed

22. Some parts of the following sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and indicate it:

(4 x 1=4 Marks)

- (a) Many a man (i)/have come to India from Bangladesh (ii)/ to live here permanently. (iii)/ No error (iv).
- (b) Knowledge and wisdom makes (i)/ an individual truly complete (ii)/ and self-assured (iii)/ No error (iv).
- (c) The first inning (i)/ of the match (ii)/ was very sensational (iii)/ No error (iv).
- (d) How long it takes (i)/ to travel from Chennai to Trichy (ii)/ by train? (iii)/ No error (iv).

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