

DA - 30.11.2014

Roll No.....

HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA
AGARTALA

WRITTEN TEST FOR RECRUITMENT OF PERSONAL ASSISTANT-2014

QUESTION PAPER-CUM-ANSWER SCRIPTS

Total Marks – 100

Time – Two hours

I. *Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions by putting tick(✓) mark on the correct answer. All answers should be given in the context of the given passage. Certain words/phrases are printed in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.*

(i) One could, in theory, conceive of a country "specializing" entirely in agriculture and obtaining all its industrial requirements from abroad. But it could never become a high income country simply because technologically developed agriculture could never absorb more than a fraction of the working population on the available land. Though in all undeveloped countries the greater part of the working population is "occupied" in agriculture, most of this represents disguised unemployment ; a rural community maintains all its members and expects everyone to share in the work. Much of the greater part of this labour could be withdrawn from agriculture if alternative employment opportunities were available without any **adverse effect**, and probably with a beneficial effect, on total agricultural output. For the relief of the pressure of labour on the land is itself a most potent factor in **inducing** improvements in technology which raise yields per acre, as well as the yield per man. These improvements normally require an increase in the capital employed on the land ; but the savings necessary for the increase in capital are themselves a by-product of reduced population pressure. The reduction in the agricultural population and the increased use of capital in agriculture are thus different aspects of the same process. As there are fewer mouths to feed, the "agricultural surplus" rises (the excess of agricultural production over the self-consumption of the farming population). The rise in the "surplus" enables the farmers to plough back a higher proportion of their output- in the form of better tools, improved seeds, fertilizers, etc., and such improvements tend to be both "labour saving" and "land saving", they **diminish** the labour requirements at the same time as they increase the yield of the land.

1 X 10 = 10 marks

- 1.** What, according to the passage, will be the achievement of inducing improvement in technology ?
- (a) higher specialization in agriculture
 - (b) better employment opportunities
 - (c) beneficial effects on quality of life of people
 - (d) relieving the pressure of employment in industry
 - (e) none of these.

2. According to the passage, it is theoretically possible to think of a country.....
- (a) advanced both in agriculture and industry
 - (b) specialised in industry, but not in agriculture
 - (c) backward both in agriculture and industry
 - (d) specialised in agriculture, but not in industry
 - (e) borrowing all its requirements from abroad
3. What could be done, according to the passage, to induce improvement in agricultural technology ?
- (a) import of better agricultural technology
 - (b) providing better weather forecasts
 - (c) to relieve pressure of labour on land
 - (d) providing irrigation facilities
 - (e) none of these
4. According to the passage, in underdeveloped countries.....
- (a) agriculture is in a primitive stage
 - (b) per acre yield is very high
 - (c) land is available in plenty
 - (d) alternative employment opportunities will have adverse effect on the lives of people.
 - (e) significant proportion of working population works in agriculture
5. Which of the following statements is TRUE in the context of the passage ?
- (a) underdeveloped countries are rapidly growing industrially
 - (b) technologically developed agriculture solves all the problems of unemployment
 - (c) relief of the pressure of labour on land raises yields per acre
 - (d) yield per acre and yield per man are unrelated
 - (e) surplus in agriculture is spent for domestic purposes
6. Why, according to the passage, a country specialized in agriculture only cannot become a high income country ?
- (a) it simply cannot borrow all its industrial requirements from abroad

- (b) it can absorb only a fraction of its working population
- (c) agriculture needs huge investments and infrastructural facilities
- (d) technological advancements in agriculture has limitations
- (e) none of these

7. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage ?

- (a) theoretically there could be a country specialized entirely in agriculture
- (b) capital is required to increase the per acre yield of the land
- (c) agriculture surplus will rise if there are fewer mouths to feed
- (d) technologically developed agriculture will absorb most of the working population on the available land
- (e) a rural community maintains all its members and expects everyone to share in the work

8. Which of the following is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word '**diminish**' as used in the passage ?

- (a) reduce
- (b) shorten
- (c) prohibit
- (d) increase
- (e) worsen

9. Which of the following is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word '**adverse**' as used in the passage?

- (a) negative
- (b) facilitating
- (c) supplementary
- (d) derogative
- (e) decorative

10. Which of the following is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word '**inducing**' as used in the passage ?

- (a) causing
- (b) augmenting
- (c) reducing

- (d) developing
- (e) increasing

(ii) The strength of Indian democracy lies in its tradition, in the fusion of the ideas of democracy and national independence which was the characteristic of the Indian nationalist movement long before Independence. Although the British retained supreme authority in India until 1947, the provincial elections of 1937 provided real exercise in democratic practice before national independence; during the Pacific War India was not overrun or seriously invaded by the Japanese and after the War was over, the transfer to power to a Government of the India Congress Party was a peaceful one as far as Britain was concerned. By 1947 'Indianisation' had already gone far in the Indian Civil Service and Army, so that the new Government could start with effective instruments of central control.

After independence, however, India was faced with two vast problems; the first, that of economic growth from a very low level of production, and the second was that of ethnic diversity and the aspiration of sub nationalities. The Congress leadership was more aware of the former problem than of the second; as a new political elite which had rebelled not only against the British Raj but also against India's old social order, they were conscious of the need to initiate economic development and undertake social reforms, but as nationalists who had led a struggle against the alien rule on behalf of all parts of India, they took the cohesion of the Indian nation too much for granted and underestimated the centrifugal forces of ethnic division, which were bound to be **accentuated** rather than diminished as the popular masses were more and more drawn into politics. The Congress party was originally opposed to the idea of recognizing any division of India on a linguistic basis and preferred to retain the old provinces of British India which often cut across linguistic State was **conceded** as the basis for a federal "Indian Union". The rights granted to the States created new problems for the Central Government. The idea of making Hindi the national language of a united India was **thwarted** by the **recalcitrance** of the speakers of other important Indian languages, and autonomy of the States rendered central economic planning extremely difficult. Land reforms remained under the control of the States and many large-scale economic projects required a degree of cooperation between the Central Government and one or more of the States which it was found impossible to achieve. Coordination of policies was difficult even when the Congress party was in power both in the States and at the Centre; when a Congress Government in Delhi was confronted with non-Congress parties in office in the States, it became much **harder**.

1 X 10 = 10 marks

11. Why was central economic planning found to be difficult?

- (a) multiplicity of States and Union Territories
- (b) lack of coordination in different Government departments
- (c) autonomy given to the States in certain matters
- (d) lack of will in implementing land reforms
- (e) ethnic diversity of the people

12. Which of the following problems was India faced with after Independence ?

- (a) military attack from a country across the border
- (b) lack of coordination between the Central and State Governments
- (c) improper coordination of various Government policies
- (d) increasing the production from a very low level
- (e) none of these

13. Which of the following issues was not appropriately realized by the Central Government ?

- (a) ethnic diversity of the people
- (b) a national language for the country
- (c) implementation of the formulated policies
- (d) centre-State relations
- (e) none of the above

14. Which, according to the passage, can be cited as exercise in democratic practice in India before Independence ?

- (a) the handing over of power by British to India
- (b) the Indianisation of the Indian Civil Service
- (c) a neutral role played by the Army
- (d) several democratic institutions created by the Indian National Congress
- (e) none of the above

15. Why was the linguistic reorganization of the States accepted ?

- (a) the States were not cooperating with the Central Government
- (b) non-Congress Governments in the States demanded such a reorganization of the States
- (c) no common national language could emerge
- (d) strong pressure from the States was exerted on the Central Government to create such States.
- (e) none of the above

16. Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word '**thwarted**' as used in the passage.
- (a) opposed
 - (b) implemented
 - (c) accepted
 - (d) diverted
 - (e) advocated
17. Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word '**conceded**' as used in the passage.
- (a) criticised
 - (b) rejected
 - (c) denounced
 - (d) withdrawn
 - (e) accorded
18. Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word '**recalcitrance**' as used in the passage.
- (a) opposition
 - (b) dedication
 - (c) amenability
 - (d) vulnerability
 - (e) provocation
19. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage ?
- (a) The Congress party was originally opposed to the idea of division of States on linguistic basis
 - (b) Economic development and social reforms were initiated soon after Independence
 - (c) The political elite in India rebelled against the British Raj
 - (d) The Congress leadership was fully aware of the problem of ethnic diversity in India at the time of Independence
 - (e) By 1947, Indian Army was fairly Indianised

20. Choose the word which is most nearly the **SAME** in meaning as the word '**accentuated**'

- (a) projected
- (b) exhibited
- (c) mitigated
- (d) devalued
- (e) sharpened

(iii) In former days, a teacher was expected to be a man of exceptional knowledge or wisdom ; to whose words men would do well to attend. In antiquity, teaching was not an organized profession, and no control was exercised over what they taught. It is true that they were often punished afterwards for their subversive doctrines. Socrates was put to death and Plato is said to have been thrown into prison, but such incidents did not interfere with the spread of their doctrines. In the middle ages, teaching became the exclusive prerogative of the church, with the result that there was little progress, either intellectual or social. With the Renaissance, a respect for learning brought back a measure of freedom to the teachers.

1 X 5 = 5 marks

21. In ancient times teaching was not

- (a) a disorganized profession
- (b) an organized profession
- (c) an independent profession
- (d) a lucrative profession

22. But the teachers were often punished afterwards for their

- (a) submissive doctrines
- (b) subversive doctrines
- (c) subjective doctrines
- (d) superficial doctrines

23. Socrates was

- (a) rewarded
- (b) put to death
- (c) imprisoned
- (d) tortured

24. In the middle ages, teaching became the prerogative of

- (a) the State
- (b) the Government
- (c) the Church
- (d) the King

25. With the Renaissance, the respect for learning brought

- (a) a measure of freedom
- (b) a lack of freedom
- (c) interference of the State
- (d) high handedness of the Church

(iv) The whole conception of "sin" is one which I find very puzzling, doubtless owing to my sinful nature. If "sin" consisted of causing needless suffering, I could understand; but on the contrary, sin often consists of avoiding needless suffering. Some years ago, in the English House of Lords, a bill was introduced to legalise euthanasia in cases of patients suffering from painful and incurable diseases. The consent of the patient was necessary, along with several medical certificates. But the late Archbishop of Canterbury, the English official expert on sin, explained the erroneousness of such a view. The consent of the patient turned euthanasia into suicide, and suicide is sin. Their lordships listened to the voice of authority, and rejected the bill. Thus, victims of cancer had to endure months of wholly useless agony, unless their doctors were sufficiently humane to risk a charge of murder.

1X 5 = 5 marks

26. The whole concept of sin is to the author

- (a) interesting
- (b) absorbing
- (c) boring
- (d) puzzling

27. According to the author, sin often consists of

- (a) deceiving somebody
- (b) being untruthful
- (c) avoiding needless suffering
- (d) committing a murder

28. Euthanasia was to be legalized in cases of/where

- (a) weakness
- (b) the patient so desired
- (c) the doctor felt it was correct
- (d) patients suffering from painful and incurable diseases

29. The consent of the patient was

- (a) necessary
- (b) unnecessary
- (c) thought provoking
- (d) disregarded

30. The Archbishop thought that the consent of the patient turned

- (a) suicide into euthanasia
- (b) euthanasia into murder
- (c) murder into euthanasia
- (d) euthanasia into suicide

II. *In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are also printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Put the tick mark(✓) on the correct answer.*

1 X 10 = 10 marks

The North-East India is Asia in miniature, a place.....(31).....the brown and yellow races.....(32).....and mingle. There are at least 262.....(33).....ethnic groups and the region is home to more than 150 million people, if one includes Bangladesh. Take....(34).....example the State of Manipur which.....(35)....Burma with a population of 1.8 million people. It is home to about 30 separate linguistic and ethnic groups including the Taroos....(36).....number less than 400 individuals.....(37).....the ages and the mountains, the people of this winding trail.....(38).....an anthropological and sociological....(39).....to South East Asia, where the roots of many.....(40)....lie.

31.

- (a) when
- (b) although
- (c) where
- (d) to
- (e) if

32.

- (a) meet
- (b) desert
- (c) form
- (d) find
- (e) went

33.

- (a) identical
- (b) closed
- (c) corresponding
- (d) homogenous
- (e) separate

34.

- (a) from
- (b) for
- (c) again
- (d) besides
- (e) to

35.

- (a) holds
- (b) stretches
- (c) rules
- (d) borders
- (e) side

36.

- (a) who
- (b) though
- (c) amidst
- (d) hence
- (e) which

37.

- (a) bringing
- (b) demanding
- (c) beginning
- (d) allowing
- (e) straddling

38.

- (a) construct
- (b) form
- (c) broke
- (d) settled
- (e) found

39.

- (a) problem
- (b) anathema
- (c) bridge
- (d) window
- (e) series

40.

- (a) opportunities
- (b) sadly
- (c) since

- (d) still
- (e) diseases

III. *In each of the following sentences, there are one or two blank spaces. Below each sentence there are five words/pairs of words denoted by number (a) (b) (c) (d) & (e). Find out which word/pair of words can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence in the same sequence to make the sentence meaningfully complete by putting tick mark(✓) on the correct answer.*

1 X 10 = 10 marks

41. The account of the crime given by the accused was.....and.....

- (a) dependable, uncognizable
- (b) fictitious, unreliable
- (c) false, appreciable
- (d) complete, imaginary
- (e) exaggerated, unpardonable

42. If you kindly bear.....me for sometime, I shallthe whole issue.

- (a) out, understand
- (b) on, solve
- (c) for, know
- (d) with, clarify
- (e) at, inform

43. The only way to ensure best output from your vehicle is to provide it a.....and.....maintenance.

- (a) nurturing, expensive
- (b) proper, timely
- (c) careful, costly
- (d) trouble-free, everlasting
- (e) resolved, tactful

44. Transforming.....bureaucracies into dynamic, customer-driven organizations is....under any circumstances.

- (a) ideal, essential
- (b) lazy, undesirable

- (c) inefficient, challenging
- (d) civilized, ineffective
- (e) customer, insurmountable

45. His death.....many tributes than have been paid at the.....of any other human being in history.

- (a) brought, passing
- (b) directed, helm
- (c) delivered, description
- (d) invited, living
- (e) acknowledged, perpetuation

46. The.....imposed for non-payment was too.....for it to bring in improvement in collection.

- (a) penalty, low
- (b) fine, severe
- (c) punishment, harsh
- (d) toll, simple
- (e) damage, cruel

47. To succeed in any.....task,.....is needed.

- (a) challenging, impatience
- (b) critical, approach
- (c) appropriate, strategy
- (d) difficult, perseverance
- (e) competitive, anxiety

48. People.....to work hard if you.....certain conditions on them

- (a) decide, negotiate
- (b) try, thrust
- (c) plan, invoke
- (d) hesitate, impose
- (e) volunteer, place

49. The demand to.....the ancient monument of the town was long.....with the State administration.

- (a) excavate, extinct
- (b) maintain, maintained
- (c) dispose, clear
- (d) preserve, pending
- (e) demolish, considered

50. Although his first few attempts were.....yet in the end, he.....

- (a) futile, succeeded
- (b) failed, success
- (c) plain, topped
- (d) half-hearted, succeeded
- (e) naive, disclosed

IV. Which of the phrases (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in bold type to make the sentence grammatically correct? Put tick mark(✓) on the correct answer. If the sentence is correct then put tick mark(✓) on (e) as the answer.

1 X 10 = 10 marks

51. If Indian people are united, this nation **can become a source of** strength for the entire world.

- (a) could become a resource of
- (b) can become resourceful for
- (c) would be a source in
- (d) can become a source with
- (e) no correction required

52. All their efforts **were direct to** promoting harmony among various groups of people.

- (a) were directing to
- (b) were directed at
- (c) have directed for
- (d) were directed to
- (e) no correction required

53. The speaker highlighted the contribution of women **for bringing about** social changes.
- (a) for bringing in
 - (b) in bringing of
 - (c) for the brought over
 - (d) in bringing about
 - (e) no correction required
54. The local authorities **were never bothering to** care about the unfortunate happenings.
- (a) were never bothered to
 - (b) never bothered to
 - (c) never were bothering to
 - (d) were never bothering to
 - (e) no correction required
55. This exploitation of the helpless tribals **need to be condemned**.
- (a) need to condemn
 - (b) needs condemnation
 - (c) needs to be condemned
 - (d) need to condemnation
 - (e) no correction required
56. In our country women **have opportunities to rise** to the top in every walk of life.
- (a) have been having opportunities
 - (b) have has opportunities for a rise
 - (c) have opportunities to risen
 - (d) having opportunities to rise
 - (e) no correction required
57. For every citizen it is mandatory to help the civic administration **for keep us the city clean**.

- (a) for upkeep clean the city
- (b) for clean and keep the city
- (c) for keeping of the city cleanliness
- (d) to keep the city clean
- (e) no correction required

58. The tea-estate administration is **in such mess there** is no leader to set the things right.

- (a) in such a mess here
- (b) in a such mess that here
- (c) in such a mess that there
- (d) with such a mess that there
- (e) no correction required

59. The moment the manager came to know of the fraudulent action of his assistant, he **order immediately dismissed him**.

- (a) immediately ordered his dismissed
- (b) ordered his immediate dismissal
- (c) immediately order dismissal of his
- (d) ordered for immediately dismissal him
- (e) no correction required.

60. The man who has committed such a serious crime must **get the mostly severe** punishment.

- (a) be getting the mostly severely
- (b) get the most severe
- (c) have got the most severely
- (d) have been getting the severe most
- (e) no correction required.

V. *In the following questions choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word by putting tick (✓) mark on the correct answer. 1 X 10 = 10 marks*

61. Indict

- (a) condemn

- (b) reprimand
- (c) accuse
- (d) allege

62. Adversity

- (a) failure
- (b) helplessness
- (c) misfortune
- (d) crisis

63. Stringent

- (a) tense
- (b) stringy
- (c) strict
- (d) causing to shrink

64. Commensurate

- (a) measurable
- (b) proportionate
- (c) beginning
- (d) appropriate

65. Lynch

- (a) hang
- (b) madden
- (c) killed
- (d) shoot

66. Synopsis

- (a) index
- (b) mixture
- (c) summary

(d) puzzle

67. Consequences

(a) results

(b) conclusions

(c) difficulties

(d) applications

68. Diligent

(a) progressive

(b) brilliant

(c) inventive

(d) hard-working

69. Furore

(a) excitement

(b) worry

(c) flux

(d) anteroom

70. Morose

(a) annoyed

(b) gloomy

(c) moody

(d) displeased

VI. *In the following questions choose the word which is the exact **OPPOSITE** of the given words by putting tick (✓) mark on the correct answer. **1 X 10 = 10 marks***

71. Dear

(a) priceless

(b) free

(c) worthless

(d) cheap

72. Liability

(a) property

(b) assets

(c) debt

(d) treasure

73. Artificial

(a) red

(b) natural

(c) truthful

(d) solid

74. Acquitted

(a) freed

(b) burdened

(c) convicted

(d) entrusted

75. Relinquish

(a) abdicate

(b) renounce

(c) possess

(d) deny

76. Extricate

(a) manifest

(b) palpable

(c) release

(d) entangle

77. Zenith

- (a) acme
- (b) top
- (c) nadir
- (d) pinnacle

78. Indiscreet

- (a) reliable
- (b) honest
- (c) prudent
- (d) stupid

79. Transparent

- (a) semi-transparent
- (b) muddy
- (c) opaque
- (d) dark

80. Subservient

- (a) aggressive
- (b) straightforward
- (c) dignified
- (d) supercilious

VII. *In each sentence given below, there is a blank space. Below each sentence, there are four words, marked (a), (b), (c) and (d). Out of the words, tick mark (✓) most **APPROPRIATE** word to fill in the blank.*

1 X 10 = 10 marks

81. He was heartbrokenMary's indifference to him.

- (a) at
- (b) on
- (c) over

(d) upon

82. The college term will end.....a month.

(a) in

(b) with

(c) after

(d) after about

83. My mother is afflicted.....pain in the joints.

(a) with

(b) at

(c) of

(d) for

84. Nepal liesIndia and China

(a) among

(b) beyond

(c) between

(d) below

85. The minister has promised to look.....the matter.

(a) at

(b) into

(c) for

(d) about

86. You are advised to learn this lesson word.....word.

(a) for

(b) by

(c) to

(d) in

87. It is hardly ten years.....the reform was introduced.

- (a) on
- (b) over
- (c) since
- (d) no preposition is needed

88. I would willingly part.....my goat.

- (a) from
- (b) with
- (c) of
- (d) no preposition is needed

89. This train is running.....time

- (a) on
- (b) in
- (c) at
- (d) to

90. He abandoned his comrade.....the wolves

- (a) to
- (b) with
- (c) for
- (d) towards

VIII. In each sentence given below, there is a blank space. Below each sentence, there are four words, marked (a), (b), (c) and (d). Out of these words, tick mark (✓) the most **APPROPRIATE** word to fill in the blank.

1 X 5 = 5 marks

91. He was unjustified in accusing us.....theft.

- (a) for
- (b) of

- (c) with
- (d) upon

92. I dare say that she takes.....her mother.

- (a) to
- (b) down
- (c) after
- (d) in

93. Work hard.....you should fail.

- (a) otherwise
- (b) lest
- (c) else
- (d) or

94. At last, he yielded.....temptation.

- (a) with
- (b) at
- (c) for
- (d) to

95. Self-control and patience will carry a man.....difficulties.

- (a) on
- (b) over
- (c) through
- (d) off

IX. Below are given idioms followed by four alternative meanings, marked (a), (b), (c) and (d). Tick (✓) the one which you think is the **MOST APPROPRIATE**. **1 X 5 = 5 marks**

96. To give a person the cold shoulder

- (a) to offer someone ice-cream

- (b) to be humble
- (c) to threaten
- (d) to treat coldly

97. To talk shop

- (a) to talk a lot
- (b) to use phrases peculiar to one's employment
- (c) to like to shop
- (d) to lie

98. To break the ice

- (a) a strong man
- (b) to start a quarrel
- (c) to break the awkward silence
- (d) to become violent

99. Crocodile tears

- (a) hypocritical tears
- (b) to use something sincerely
- (c) to get hysterical
- (d) tears caused due to presence of ammonia in something

100. Swollen headed

- (a) to be suffering from illness
- (b) to be conceited
- (c) to be narrow minded
- (d) to be dumb
