

**HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA
AGARTALA**

WRITTEN TEST FOR RECRUITMENT OF PERSONAL ASSISTANT - 2021

QUESTION PAPER-CUM-ANSWER SCRIPTS

Total Marks - 100

Time - Two hours

[Total 100 question, each question carries 1 Mark]

CODE Office use only

CANDIDATE'S ROLL NUMBER	INVIGILATOR'S SIGNATURE

INSTRUCTION

1. CANDIDATE must write his/her Roll Number only in the box specified above. Except this place, nowhere else he/she should write his/her roll number or name.
2. All questions are Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs). Candidate is to mark the correct answer by putting tick (✓) against the right option.
3. Multiple marking is not allowed. All questions have only one correct answer, if you mark more than one options, in that case you will score **ZERO** for that question.
4. There is no negative marking for incorrect answer.
5. Rough work, if any, must be done in the blank sheet included as last page of the booklet.

A. In the following items which of the given words is closest in meaning to the words provided. Mark (✓) the correct one.

1. Hustle

a) Dance

b) Hurry

c) Busy

d) Clear

2. Exploit

a) Utilise

b) Alert

c) Support

d) Neglect

3. Penury

a) Affluence

b) Luxury

c) Poverty

d) Punitive

4. Bespoke

a) Gentle

b) Quite

c) Tailored

d) handsome

5. Reside

a) Remain

b) Home

c) Dwell

d) Sediment

6. Abject

a) Indigent

b) Desire

c) Deplorable

d) Servile

7. Reluctant

a) Disinclined

b) Anxious

c) Recommend

d) Praise

8. Utter

a) Speak

b) Defer

c) Borrow

d) Laugh

9. Flare

a) Judicial

b) Temper

c) Style

d) Blaze

10. Defiance

a) Attack

b) Disobedience

c) Protection

d) Shyness

B. Which part of the given sentences has an error? Mark (✓) the correct one. In case there is no error choose option (d)

11. Unless you do not listen to his advise (a)/

i am not going (b)/

to help you (c)/

no error (d)

12. The Captain and his wife (a)/

were invited for the cultural function (b)/

at my home (c)/

no error (d)

13. He is going everyday (a)/

for a morning walk (b)/

with his friends and neighbours (c)

no error (d)

14. Neither the teacher (a)/

or the student (b)/

is keen on joining the dance (c)/

no error (d)

15. One of the most (a)/

widespread bad habit (b)/

is the use of tobacco (c)/

no error (d)

16. She is the best (a)/

and beautiful girl (b)/

of our class (c)/

no error (d)

17. A little quantity of sugar (a)/

is required to meet (b)/

the present demand (c)/

no error (d)

18. Ramesh has agreed (a)/

to marry with the girl (b)/

of his parent's choice (c)/

no error (d)

19. The works of Shakespeare(a)/

are more famous (b)/

than any other English Dramatist (c)/

no error (d)

20. I don't understand (a)/

why he is (b)/

angry at me (c)/

no error (d)

C. In the following items which of the given words is opposite in meaning to the words provided. Mark (✓) the correct one.

21. Proud

a) Humble

c) Gentle

b) Kind

d) Decent

22. Infuriate

a) Long

c) Gratify

b) Lure

d) Calm

23. Exhume

a) Dig out

c) Praise

b) Bury

d) Deny

24. Stern

- a) Violent
- c) Great

- b) Gentle
- d) Crowded

25. Chaos

- a) Order
- c) Patron

- b) Freeze
- d) Sustain

26. Decoy

- a) Lure
- c) Dissuade

- b) Fight
- d) Perish

27. Fecund

- a) Fertile
- c) Ransom

- b) Barren
- d) Rankle

28. Obtuse

- a) Bonehead
- c) Opaque

- b) Sharp
- d) Thick

29. Candid

- a) Unkind
- c) Valid

- b) Blunt
- d) Partisan

30. Pivotal

- a) Critical
- c) Unimportant

- b) Crucial
- d) Clear

D. In the questions given below, there is a sentence of which some parts have been jumbled up. Rearrange the parts which are labeled as P, Q, R & S to produce the correct sentence. Mark (✓) the correct one.

31. When he

- P) did not know
- Q) he was nervous and
- R) heard the hue and cry at midnight
- S) what to do

- a) R Q P S

- b) Q S P R

c) S Q P R

d) P Q R S

32. Compared to

- P) was an occasion of stately pageantry
- Q) the birth of the republic
- R) accompanied by partition riots
- S) the dawn of Independence

a) Q R P S

b) P R Q S

c) S R Q P

d) P Q R S

33. The President

- P) a brief vacation at Shimla
- Q) is returning from
- R) in order to attend a press conference
- S) with his wife and children

a) Q S R P

b) Q P R S

c) S Q P R

d) R S Q P

34. Quite a few

- P) in the previous year
- Q) to large chunks of territory that India said was its
- R) over the MacMohan Line, with China laying claims
- S) border incursions and clashes had taken place

a) S R P Q

b) P S Q R

c) S P R Q

d) S P Q R

35.

- P) and ten kilo meters away
- Q) from Santorin lies
- R) the Crete
- S) one hundred

a) P Q S R

b) S P Q R

c) S P R Q

d) Q S P R

36.

- P) Cricketers fail to zero in on a reason
- Q) well against a specific opposition
- R) for their playing exceptionally
- S) past or present

a) S P Q R

c) S P R Q

b) P S Q R

d) P S R Q

37. Drug abuse

P) dies down soon after

Q) that follows every incident

R) but hue and cry

S) is an increasing vice among party - hopping elites

a) Q P S R

c) S R Q P

b) Q R S P

d) S P Q R

38. Self taught experts

P) expected to go

Q) through which

R) the escapers

S) prepared maps of the country

a) P Q R S

c) S R Q P

b) S Q R P

d) P R Q S

39.

P) minoan world

Q) the artifacts unearthed

R) so far

S) do give us precious insights into

a) P Q S R

c) Q R S P

b) S P Q R

d) Q S P R

40. Man is

P) a biological being

Q) his physical and material needs

R) confined to

S) not merely

a) R S P Q

c) R P S Q

b) S R Q P

d) S P R Q

E. Select the option which improves the bold/underlined part of the sentence. Mark (✓) the correct one. In case there is no improvement choose option (d).

41. Will you kindly open the knot?

- | | |
|----------|-------------------|
| a) untie | b) break |
| c) loose | d) no improvement |

42. Other countries have eradicated this disease 10 years ago.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a) eradicated | b) had eradicated |
| c) did eradicate | d) no improvement |

43. I will not go to school, if it shall rain tomorrow.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a) it would rain | b) it will rain |
| c) it rains | d) no improvement |

44. This matter admits of no excuse.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| a) admits to | b) admits from |
| c) admits | d) no improvement |

45. We look forward to hear from you.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| a) to hearing | b) have heard |
| c) listen | d) no improvement |

46. If he would have tried, he would have succeeded.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| a) is tried | b) was tried |
| c) had tried | d) no improvement |

47. Why the dinosaurs died out is not known.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) it is not known | b) this reason is not known |
| c) that is not known | d) no improvement |

48. The greatest thing in style is to have a use of metaphor.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| a) knowledge | b) need |
| c) command | d) no improvement |

49. The demonstration **passed off** peacefully.

- a) passed out
- b) passed away
- c) passed on
- d) no improvement

50. Practically, **every part** of the banana tree is used by man.

- a) each part
- b) any part
- c) most part
- d) no improvement

F. Out of the four alternatives given for idioms / phrases, bold/underlined in the following sentences, choose (✓) one which expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase.

51. A fair weather friend always tries **to fish in troubled waters** for his friends and benefactors

- a) to borrow money
- b) to steal belongings of
- c) to get benefit in bad situation
- d) to extend a helping hand

52. His arrogant behavior with others has left him **high and dry**.

- a) to be penniless
- b) to be very sick
- c) to be very famous
- d) isolated

53. All the residents of the colony **painted the town red** on the eve of festival.

- a) to white wash buildings
- b) to renovate buildings
- c) to celebrate noisily in public places
- d) to create nuisances

54. The chairman **pulled a long face** when the house did not accept the suggestions put forth by him

- a) to look disappointed
- b) to get annoyed
- c) to be agitated
- d) to make a quarrel

55. The **fair and square** policy of the Chairman of the committee has made him very popular among the residents of the town.
- a) clever and deceitful
 - b) honest
 - c) ambiguous
 - d) relevant and practical
56. Due to his bad habit of borrowing money from others he will **be in the mire** one day.
- a) to be punished
 - b) to be imprisoned
 - c) to be insulted
 - d) to be in trouble
57. I don't like his habit of **mincing matters**
- a) not to speak plainly
 - b) to brag about
 - c) to be talkative
 - d) to show off
58. The Chairman of the corporation **plays a second fiddle** to the minister
- a) to extend a helping hand
 - b) to play a secondary role
 - c) to be guiding person
 - d) to be facilitator
59. In order to become a successful administrator in the office, an executive has **to keep his ears to the ground**.
- a) to be very polite
 - b) to encourage backbiting
 - c) to keep informed about happenings in surroundings
 - d) to have a strict control overall
60. He had **to go through the motion** of starting with his new project as he was least interested to take up it.
- a) to complete quickly

- b) to do a work without enthusiasm
- c) to do without any interest
- d) to work at a low speed

G. In question numbers 61 to 65, out of four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence. Mark (✓) the correct answer.

61. Parts of a country behind the coast or a river bank

- a) Swamps
- b) Marshes
- c) Hinterland
- d) Isthmuses

62. Able to use the left hand and the right hand equally well

- a) Ambivert
- b) Ambidextrous
- c) Ambivalent
- d) Ambitious

63. Fear of height

- a) Agoraphobia
- b) Hydrophobia
- c) Acrophobia
- d) Pyrophobia

64. Release of a prisoner from jail on certain terms & conditions

- a) Parole
- b) Parley
- c) Pardon
- d) Acquittal

65. To struggle helplessly

- a) Flounder
- b) Founder
- c) Fumble
- d) Finger

H. Read the following passages (Passage I to VII) and answer the questions given below. Mark (✓) the correct one.

I. This rule of always trying to do things as well as one can do them has an important bearing upon the problem of ambition.

No man or woman should be without ambition, which is the inspiration of activity. But if one allows ambition to drive one to attempt things which are beyond one's own personal capacity, then unhappiness will result. If one imagines that one can do everything better than other people, then envy and jealousy, those twin monsters, will come to sadden one's days. But if one concentrates one's attention upon developing one's own special capacities, the thing one is best at, then one does not worry over much if other people are more successful.

66. Which one of the following alternatives brings out the meaning of 'to have a bearing upon' clearly?

- a) To have an effect on
- b) To carry the weight on oneself
- c) To put up with
- d) To decrease friction

67. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- a) There is a close relationship between ambition and activity
- b) Ambition and activity belong to two different areas
- c) Ambition is useless
- d) Activity is responsible for ambition

68. The statement 'if one allows ambition to drive one to attempt things which are beyond one's own personal capacity, then unhappiness will result' means that

- a) one must always try to do less than one's capacity
- b) one must always try to do more than one's capacity
- c) ambition must be consistent with one's capacity
- d) there should be no ambition at all

69. Which one of the following statements best reflects the underlying tone of the passage?

- a) One must do everything as well as one can
- b) One must try to be better than others
- c) One must continuously worry about others
- d) One must try beyond one's capacity to get results

70. Which one of the following statements can be assumed to be true?

- a) It is good to imagine oneself better than others
- b) One should not imagine oneself always to be better than others
- c) All persons have equal capacity
- d) One should have more ambition than others

II. There are several things that put most normal people off birding, or bird - watching. Primary amongst them is the alleged requirement that you have to get up at 4 on a freezing winter morning, and traipse knee-deep in squelchy mud to the nearest swamp, peering through the fog with heavy binoculars around your neck. No, they won't penetrate it and you can safely go back to bed. Most sensible birds will remain tucked in their razais, heads buried in wings, fast asleep till at least noon in such conditions.

Another turn-off is this business with scientific names. Top-notch birders (sometimes trying to impress pretty fledgling birds in their group) will tell you that what you've seen is *Corvus splendens* and not a house crow. You can remain as happy describing it as a big black bird with a grey collar, beady eyes and a nasty beak, which behaves like the fellows who ragged you in school or first-year college.

71. In the passage, bird-watching is also referred as

- a) birdling
- b) birding
- c) birdathon
- d) traipsing

72. A word from the passage that means "walk or move wearily or reluctantly" is

- a) squelch
- b) fledgling
- c) ragged
- d) traipse

73. *Corvus splendens* is also called as

- a) bird
- b) fledgling bird
- c) house crow
- d) rat

74. Many people don't like bird-watching as

- a) they hate birds
- b) they have to get up at 4 am
- c) they have to get up at 4 pm
- d) they like animals more than birds

75. The word 'beady eyes' means

- a) sleepy eyes
- b) watchful eyes
- c) squinted eyes
- d) tired eyes

III. It is possible to give wedding presents, birthday and Christmas presents, without any thought of affection at all, they can be ordered by postcard; but the unbirthday present demands the nicest care. It is therefore the best of all and it is the only kind to which the golden rule of present-giving imperatively applies. The golden rule which insists that you must never give to another person anything that you would not rather keep; nothing that does not cost you a pang to part from. It would be better if this rule governed the choice also of those other three varieties of gifts, but they can be less exacting.

76. The author says that wedding, birthday and Christmas presents

- a) are always indicators of the giver's affection
- b) may not always be given with any thought of affection
- c) are given only to flatter the recipient
- d) are given only to fulfil an obligation

77. 'They can be ordered by postcard' means that

- a) the present may only be a postcard
- b) the present would be an expensive one
- c) the choice does not involve much care
- d) the present would not be worth giving

78. The 'unbirthday' present is the best of all because

- a) it cannot be ordered by postcard
- b) it means giving expensive presents
- c) its choice needs the utmost care
- d) other occasions are better than birthdays for giving presents

79. A 'golden rule' is a rule which

- a) brings profit
- b) is very important
- c) is very difficult
- d) is very easy

80. 'The writer is of the view that one should give a present that

- a) one would like to possess oneself
- b) one would like to get rid of
- c) cannot be ordered by mail
- d) is highly expensive and attractive

IV. People project their mental processes into their handwriting. They subconsciously shape and organize their letters, words and lines in ways that directly reflect their personalities. This explains why not two handwritings are or even can be alike; the medium is just too personal. Everyday observation confirms the link between handwriting and personality, at least in an elementary way. Precise people construct their words with care, slowly and exactly; dynamic people dash them off. Flamboyant people boldly cover half a page with a few words and a signature, whose size fittingly reflects their expansive sense of self. Most of us have made such observations. But it takes a practiced eye to discern the scores of variations and interpret the subtle interplay of forces at work in any given handwriting. In fact in Europe, handwriting analysis known as graphology, now enjoys scientific acceptance and common use.

81. If you are a showy and colourful person, your handwriting is likely to be

- a) neat and slow
- b) dashing and careless
- c) bold and large
- d) legible but small

82. Graphology is

- a) the study of graphs
- b) the analysis of handwriting
- c) a special branch of phonetics
- d) a graphical description of handwriting

83. Handwriting analysis is

- a) not useful to us

- b) an elementary study
 - c) an imprecise science
 - d) a means of studying personality
84. According to the author, people are
- a) not conscious of what they write
 - b) aggressive in the nature of their writing
 - c) not conscious of the way they write
 - d) not used to personal writing
85. The fact that handwriting is related to personality
- a) has been noticed by most people
 - b) is appreciated by dynamic people
 - c) is restricted to persons who write carefully
 - d) is known only to graphologists

V. The simplest method of welding two pieces of metal together is known as pressure welding. The ends of metal are heated to a white heat-for iron, the welding temperature should be about 1300°C – in a flame. At this temperature the metal becomes plastic. The ends are then pressed or hammered together and the joint is smoothed off. Care must be taken to ensure that the surfaces are thoroughly cleaned first, for dirt will weaken the weld. Moreover, the heating of iron or steel to a high temperature causes oxidation, and a film of oxide is formed on the heated surfaces.

For this reason, a flux is applied to the heated metal. At welding heat, the flux melts, and the oxide particles are dissolved in it together with any other impurities which may be present. The metal surfaces are pressed together, and the flux is squeezed out from the centre of the weld. A number of different types of weld may be used, but for fairly thick bars of metals, a vee-shaped weld should normally be employed. It is rather stronger than the ordinary butt weld.

86. The simplest way of welding two pieces of metal together is
- a) heating the metal
 - b) holding it in a flame
 - c) coating the metal with plastic
 - d) hammering heated pieces
87. Unless the surfaces are cleaned first,
- a) the metal will not take white heat

- b) the resulting weld will be weak
- c) the joint will be rough
- d) the metal will be less plastic

88. When iron is heated to about 1300 degree centigrade,

- a) flames turn from white to blue
- b) chemical reaction starts
- c) oxide film is found on its surfaces
- d) it turns into steel

89. The flux is used to

- a) make the metal plastic
- b) cool the heated metal
- c) cover up any dirt
- d) dissolve oxide and other impurities

90. For fairly thick bars of metals

- a) a vee-shaped weld should be used
- b) an ordinary butt weld should be used
- c) a number of different types of weld may be used
- d) a pressure weld may be used

VI. To avoid the various foolish opinions to which mankind is prone, no superhuman brain is required. A few simple rules will keep you, not from all errors, but from silly errors.

If the matter is one that can be settled by observation, make the observation yourself. Aristotle could have avoided the mistake of thinking that women have fewer teeth than men, by the simple device of asking Mrs Aristotle to keep her mouth open while he counted. Thinking that you know, when in fact you do not, is a bad mistake to which we are all prone. I believe myself that hedgehogs eat black beetles, because I have been told that they do; but if I were writing a book on the habits of hedgehogs, I should not commit myself until I had seen on enjoying this diet.

Aristotle, however, was less cautious. Ancient and medieval writers knew all about unicorns and salamanders; not one of them thought it necessary to avoid dogmatic statements about them because he had never seen one of them.

91. The writer believes that

- a) most people could avoid making foolish mistakes if they were clever

- b) through observation we could avoid making many mistakes
 - c) Aristotle made many mistakes because he was not observant
 - d) all errors are caused by our own error in thinking
92. With reference to the passage, which one of the following is the correct statement?
- a) Aristotle was able to avoid the mistake of thinking that women have fewer teeth than men
 - b) Aristotle thought women have fewer teeth than men
 - c) Aristotle proved that women have fewer teeth by counting his wife's teeth
 - d) Aristotle may have thought that women have fewer teeth because he never had wife
93. The writer says that if he was writing a book on hedgehogs,
- a) he would maintain that they eat black beetles because he had been told so
 - b) he would first observe their eating habits
 - c) he would think it unnecessary to verify that they are black beetles
 - d) he would make the statement that they ate black beetles and later verify it
94. The writer is of the opinion that
- a) unicorns and salamanders were observed by ancient and medieval writers but were unknown to modern writers
 - b) ancient and medieval writers wrote authoritatively about unicorns and salamanders though they had never seen them
 - c) unicorns and salamanders do not exist
 - d) only those who had observed the habits of unicorns and salamanders wrote about them
95. A 'dogmatic statement' in the context means a statement which is
- a) convincing
 - b) proved
 - c) unquestionable
 - d) doubtful

VII. Humming birds are small, colourful birds with iridescent feathers. Their name comes from the fact that they flap their wings so fast (about 80 times per second) that they make a humming noise. Humming birds can fly right, left, up, down, backwards, and even upside down. They are also able to hover by flapping their wings in a figure-8 pattern. They have a specialized long and tapered bill that is used to obtain nectar from the center of long, tubular flowers. The humming bird's feet are used for perching only and are not used for hopping or walking.

Humming birds primarily eat flower nectar, tree sap, insects and pollen. The humming bird's fast breathing rate, fast heartbeat and high body temperature require that they eat often. They also require an enormous amount of food each day. Humming birds have a long tongue which they use to lick their food at a rate of up to 13 licks per second.

96. Humming birds get their name due to
- a) their small size
 - b) their long beak
 - c) the humming noise made by them
 - d) their eating habits
97. The word 'iridescent' in the passage means
- a) dark
 - b) colourful
 - c) moist
 - d) glittering
98. 'Bill' in the passage refers to the humming bird's
- a) beak
 - b) feathers
 - c) eyes
 - d) feet
99. Humming birds eat
- a) nectar
 - b) tree sap
 - c) insects
 - d) All of these
100. The word "flap" in the passage means
- a) walk
 - b) crawl
 - c) flutter
 - d) creep

ROUGH WORK

