

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

LIMITED DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION TO

SUB-INSPECTOR (MINISTERIAL) UNDER HOME (POLICE) DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM. MARCH -2020

PAPER - V

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Full Marks : 100

Attempt all questions.

SECTION - A (30 Marks)

This Section should be answered only on the Answer Sheet provided.

1. Write an essay on any one of the following topics in about 300 words : (20)
 - Plastic Pollution
 - Water Conservation
 - Police Responsibility towards the Public
2. Expand the idea contained in any one of the following : (10)
 - Great talkers are never great doers
 - Custom reconciles us to everything

SECTION - B (70 Marks)

All questions carry equal mark of 1 each. Attempt all questions.

This Section should be answered only on the OMR Response Sheet provided.

Directions (Questions No. 1 - 10) : Read the following passage and answer the questions given below it:

Economists, ethicists and business experts persuade us that honesty is the best policy, but their evidence is weak. We hoped to find data that would support their theories and thus, perhaps, encourage higher standards of business behaviour. To our surprise, their pet theories failed to stand up. Treachery, we found, can pay. There is no compelling economic reason to tell the truth or keep one's word. Punishment for the treacherous in the real world is neither swift nor sure.

Honesty is, in fact, primarily a moral choice. Business people do tell themselves that, in the long run, they will do well by doing good. But there is little factual or logical basis for this conviction. Without values, without a basis preference of right over wrong, trust based on such delusion would crumble in the face of temptation. Most of us choose virtue because we want to believe in ourselves and because others respect and believe us.

And due to this, we should be happy. We can be proud of a system in which people are honest because they want to be, not because they have to be. Materially, too, trust based on morality provides great advantages. It allows us to join in great and exciting enterprises that we could never undertake if we relied on economic incentives alone.

Economists tell us that trust is enforced in the market place through retaliation and reputation. If you violate a trust, your victim is apt to seek revenge and others are likely to stop doing business with you, at least under favourable terms. A man or woman with a reputation for fair dealing will prosper. Therefore, profit maximisers are honest. This sounds plausible enough until you look for concrete examples. Cases that apparently demonstrate the awful consequences of trust turn out to be few and weak, while evidence that treachery can pay seems compelling.

1. According to the passage, what do economists and ethicists want us to believe?
 - (a) Businessmen should always be honest
 - (b) Businessmen cannot always be honest
 - (c) Businessmen turn dishonest at times
 - (d) Businessmen are honest only at times
2. What did the author find out about the theory that 'honesty is the best policy'?
 - (a) It is correct on many occasions
 - (b) It is correct for all business
 - (c) It is a useless theory
 - (d) It is a theory which seems to be correct only occasionally
3. Why are businessmen, according to the author, honest in their dealings?
 - (a) Businessmen are God-fearing
 - (b) Businessmen choose to be honest
 - (c) Businessmen are honest by nature
 - (d) All businessmen are caught if they are dishonest
4. According to the author, which of the following, is the reason for being honest in business?
 - (a) It gives no immediate benefits
 - (b) It gives no long-term benefits
 - (c) It makes a person self-seeking
 - (d) None of these
5. Why does the author say that one can be proud of the present situation?
 - (a) People are self-respecting
 - (b) People are respect-seekers
 - (c) People are unselfish
 - (d) People are honest without compulsion
6. What is the material advantage which the author sees in being honest?
 - (a) It permits one to undertake activities which may not be economically attractive
 - (b) It permits one to be honest for the sake of honesty alone
 - (c) It permits one to make a lot of profit in various areas
 - (d) It permits one to form various trusts to make profits
7. Why do businessmen, according to economists, remain honest?
 - (a) Dishonest businessmen can make more money
 - (b) Dishonest businessmen make money in the long run
 - (c) Dishonest businessmen cannot stay in business for long
 - (d) Dishonest businessmen are flogged in the market place
8. Which of the following phrases is most nearly the same in meaning as the word 'persuade' as it has been used in the passage?
 - (a) Give an assurance
 - (b) Give an opinion
 - (c) Try to convince
 - (d) Cheat
9. Which of the following is *false* according to the passage?
 - (a) Economists believe that all businessmen are dishonest
 - (b) Generally people are honest so as to earn self-respect
 - (c) Virtuous behaviour earns the respect of others
 - (d) All dishonest men are not caught
10. Which of the following best describes what the author is trying to point out through the last sentence of the passage, 'Cases that....compelling'?
 - (a) The consequence of dishonesty
 - (b) Theories do not seem to be true
 - (c) Economists predict correctly
 - (d) The contradictions in the real world

Directions (Questions No. 11 - 20) : Choose the correct preposition to complete the sentence :

11. It is dangerous to intrude _____ the enemy's camp.
(a) in (b) upon
(c) on (d) into
12. Give an example pertinent _____ the case.
(a) to (b) for
(c) with (d) in
13. Under this heavy load the bridge will give _____.
(a) in (b) out
(c) way (d) away
14. Our tragic experience in the recent past provides an index _____ the state of lawlessness in this region.
(a) of (b) at
(c) in (d) into
15. Religious leaders should not delve _____ politics.
(a) in (b) with
(c) on (d) into
16. A good judge never jumps _____ the conclusion.
(a) to (b) at
(c) for (d) on
17. I am tired _____ working for five hours continuously.
(a) with (b) at
(c) of (d) for
18. The insects are a great nuisance _____ us.
(a) to (b) on
(c) with (d) for
19. The President conferred the title of Bharat Ratna _____ him.
(a) to (b) on
(c) in (d) for
20. Example is beneficial _____ health.
(a) towards (b) for
(c) to (d) with

Directions (Questions No. 21 - 25) : Identify the parts of speech of the italicised words :

21. The *up* train is late.
(a) Noun (b) Pronoun
(c) Adverb (d) Adjective
22. He died a *glorious* death.
(a) Noun (b) Pronoun
(c) Adjective (d) Adverb

23. He kept the *fast* for a week.
(a) Noun (b) Pronoun
(c) Adjective (d) Adverb
24. I was sitting by *myself*.
(a) Adjective (b) Noun
(c) Pronoun (d) Adverb
25. I do not know *who* is there.
(a) Noun (b) Pronoun
(c) Adverb (d) Adjective

Directions (Questions No. 26 - 30) : Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs :

26. I'm afraid the fine spell _____ to an end.
(a) has come (b) came
(c) is coming (d) comes
27. I _____ this novel by lunch as it is not long.
(a) will have been reading (b) will read
(c) will have read (d) will be reading
28. Since we _____ the correct route, we did not worry at all.
(a) have known (b) knew
(c) were knowing (d) will know
29. This pineapple _____ sour.
(a) are tasting (b) taste
(c) tastes (d) have been tasting
30. The bus _____ when we reached the station.
(a) had left (b) has left
(c) was left (d) will leave

Directions (Questions No. 31 - 35) : Select one from the alternatives given which best expresses the same sentence in Direct/Indirect speech :

31. The boy pleaded that he had not stolen the book.
(a) The boy said, "I didn't steal the book."
(b) The boy said, "I hadn't stolen the book"
(c) The boy said, "I haven't stolen the book"
(d) The boy said, "I don't steal the book"
32. She said, "I am going to the office. Where are you going?"
(a) She said that she is going to the office and asked where I was going
(b) She said that she was going to the office and wanted to know where I was going
(c) She said that she was going to the office and wanted to know where I am going
(d) She said that I was going to the office and wanted to know where he was going

33. The gang leader shouted, "Keep together and run, the police are after us".
- (a) The gang leader shouted to his followers to keep together and run because the police were after them.
 - (b) The gang leader shouted to his followers to keep together and run as the police are after them.
 - (c) The gang leader shouted to his followers keep together and run because the police were after them.
 - (d) The gang leader shouted to his followers to keep together and run because the police are after them.
34. Sarah exclaimed with sorrow that she had failed.
- (a) Sarah said, "Alas! I failed".
 - (b) Sarah said, "Alas! I had failed".
 - (c) Sarah said, "Alas! I have failed".
 - (d) Sarah said, "Alas! I had been failed".
35. The judge said to his men, "Put the man in prison".
- (a) The judge requested his men to put the man in prison.
 - (b) The judge implored his men to put the man in prison.
 - (c) The judge inform his men to put the man in prison.
 - (d) The judge commanded his men to put the man in prison.

Directions (Questions No. 36 - 39) : Synthesise the sentences :

36. I will get ready. Do not go till then.
- (a) I will get ready until you go.
 - (b) Do not go unless I get ready.
 - (c) Do not go until I am ready.
 - (d) Do not go till I get ready.
37. He is old. He cannot walk.
- (a) He is so old so he cannot walk.
 - (b) He is so old that he cannot walk.
 - (c) He is so old to walk.
 - (d) He is so old he cannot walk.
38. What have you done? Tell me.
- (a) Tell me what you have done.
 - (b) Tell me what have you done.
 - (c) Tell me so that I'll know what you have done.
 - (d) Tell me so as to know what you have done.
39. You are strong. I am equally strong.
- (a) We are equally strong.
 - (b) I am as strong as you.
 - (c) You are equally strong as me.
 - (d) You are equally and I am also strong.

Directions (Questions No. 40 - 44) : Analyse the sentences and choose the correct alternatives of the words:

40. He sold his horse *below its value*.
- (a) Adverb Phrase
 - (b) Noun Phrase
 - (c) Adjective Phrase
 - (d) None of these
41. Giving to the poor is *lending to the Lord*.
- (a) Adverb Phrase
 - (b) Noun Phrase
 - (c) Adjective Phrase
 - (d) None of these

42. Very few districts in India are as hot as this
(a) Positive Sentence (b) Assertive Sentence
(c) Comparative Sentence (d) Affirmative Sentence
43. We believe that he is innocent.
(a) Simple Sentence (b) Compound Sentence
(c) Complex Sentence (d) None of these
44. You should not waste time in the fruitless occupation.
(a) Affirmative Sentence (b) Positive Sentence
(c) Superlative Sentence (d) Assertive Sentence

Directions (Questions No. 45 - 60) : Choose the correct alternatives for the following Idioms and Phrases:

45. My father did not know that his brother would *tread on his heels*.
(a) stab him in the back (b) follow closely after
(c) oppose him immediately (d) support him blindly
46. When I saw him in the morning, he looked like *a duck in a thunderstorm*.
(a) entrapped (b) indomitable
(c) distressed (d) timid
47. One of the trustees of a big charity is suspected of *feathering his own nest*.
(a) making money unfairly (b) being too generous
(c) neglecting his job (d) being lazy in doing his work
48. I am just *a small fry* in the office.
(a) peon (b) a small person
(c) humorous (d) person or thing of little importance
49. In the organised society of today no individual or nation can *plough a lonely furrow*.
(a) remain non-aligned (b) remain unaffected
(c) survive in isolation (d) do without the help of others
50. He *threw cold water over* the project that the secretary had prepared.
(a) rejected (b) discouraged
(c) cleared (d) encouraged
51. The poor women do manual labour even when they are *in the family way*.
(a) injured (b) unwell
(c) in a domestic manner (d) pregnant
52. He used very ugly words against his kind uncle ; he *threw down the gauntlet before him*.
(a) threw the challenge
(b) abused and insulted him
(c) put several conditions for negotiation
(d) behaved as if he was a very great and important person
53. We should *give a wide berth* to bad characters.
(a) publicly condemn (b) not sympathise with
(c) keep away from (d) give publicity to

54. To chew the end

- (a) to cut the end
- (b) to think deeply
- (c) to be annoyed
- (d) start something new

55. Be in the mire

- (a) be under debt
- (b) be in love
- (c) be uneasy
- (d) be in difficulties

56. To bell the cat

- (a) to tie bell to a cat's back
- (b) to take lead in danger
- (c) to make noise
- (d) to be alert of the enemy

57. Leaps and bound

- (a) rapidly
- (b) systematically
- (c) irregularly
- (d) gradually

58. Between the devil and the deep sea

- (a) to choose correctly
- (b) to be in a temper
- (c) to be in a dilemma
- (d) to live dangerously

59. Cloak and dagger

- (a) wear long coat
- (b) like a spy
- (c) very dangerous
- (d) enemies

60. To scream blue murder

- (a) make a great deal of noise and object vehemently
- (b) accuse wrongly
- (c) scream angrily
- (d) witness a murder

Directions (Questions No. 61 - 65) : Choose the exact meaning of the following from the alternatives given below :

61. Hypothetical

- (a) based on supposition
- (b) to do with superstition
- (c) double faced
- (d) methodical

62. Fiasco

- (a) strength
- (b) success
- (c) failure
- (d) faith

63. Obscene

- (a) unhealthy
- (b) indecent
- (c) dirty
- (d) mean

64. Unheaval

- (a) outcome
- (b) slow change
- (c) upward turn
- (d) radical change

65. Incredulous

- (a) unreliable
- (b) skeptical
- (c) unimaginative
- (d) superstitious

Directions (Questions No. 66 - 70) : Select the most appropriate option to fill each blank from the given alternatives :

66. _____ though the work was, the taste of success made it feel effortless.
(a) Tardy (b) Tedious
(c) Tartly (d) Treacherous
67. Truth, beauty and goodness were traditionally _____ with an ideal of perfection.
(a) assigned (b) assisted
(c) assorted (d) associated
68. More electronic games _____ the children from the fun of playing outdoors.
(a) isolation (b) isolates
(c) isolate (d) isolated
69. His humorous speech _____ the young minds.
(a) delighted (b) delight
(c) delightful (d) delighting
70. The world has undergone _____ changes over the past decade.
(a) mysterious (b) **enormous**
(c) overwhelming (d) excess

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