

# MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

## GENERAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF UPPER DIVISION CLERK (U.D.C.) UNDER DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OFFICE, SERCHHIP DISTRICT, GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM, NOVEMBER, 2019.

### PAPER - I

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Full Marks : 125

*Attempt all questions.*

### SECTION - A

*(50 Marks)*

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

1. Write an essay in about 500 words on the topic 'Social media is inherently a selfish medium'. (25)
2. Write a précis on the following passage. (25)

We talk so much about democracy, without going into ancient records. Parliamentary democracy, roughly speaking, is something of the growth of the last 150 or 200 years. We might remember that, say in England and in other countries too, this parliamentary democracy and the system of giving the franchise to the people was very strictly limited. Till quite recently, some 20 to 30 years ago relatively small number of people had the vote. Even now in quite advanced countries, half the population consisting of women do not have the vote. Therefore, democracy in those countries is presumably thought of in terms of 'male democracy' not female.

When we talk about democracy in the nineteenth century it was a democracy which was limited very strictly to certain classes and gradually after great struggles it widened out; the franchise went wider and wider. Then again after a good deal of trouble, the actual representatives, who were chosen, also spread out from certain limited classes to other. It is a relatively slow process. Therefore, it is only in the last, I believe, thirty years or so, that adult franchise has come into being in a number of countries. That clearly is long enough, I suppose, and yet it is not long enough really to tell us what the ultimate effects of this are likely to be in solving problems etc. because the ultimate test, of course, is how far a system of government solves the problems which the country had and the people have to face. Any broadly theoretical approach to this question, good as it may be, does not take you very far if the best of these fails to solve the problems that the country has to face. Of course, the problems are solved not merely by good machines, the structure of government, but by many other things, by the quality of human beings, by their training, by their education, by their character and any number of other things. All that the machine can do is to make it easier to these qualities to develop and remove any element of suppression and actually encourage them to grow.

Now, we talk about democracy again. Democracy has been spoken of chiefly, in the past, as political democracy, roughly represented by every person having a vote. This is a substantial idea but it becomes obvious that a vote by itself does not represent very much to a person who is down and out, to a person, let us say, who is starving or hungry or has no other resources. He is much more interested in getting food to eat than a vote a part from some few individuals who might be. Therefore, political democracy, by itself, is not enough except that it may be used to obtain a gradually increasing measure of economic democracy, equality and the spread of good things of life to other and removal of gross inequalities. That process has, no doubt, continued for some time in countries where there is political democracy and brought about a lessening of these differences, and because of the growth in other ways it lessened internal tensions, though not completely. (440 words)

**SECTION - B**  
**(75Marks)**

*All questions carry equal marks of 1 each. Attempt all questions.  
This Section should be answered only on the OMR Response Sheet provided.*

**Directions (Questions No. 1 - 8) : Identify the parts of speech of the underlined words.**

1. They wandered about in sheepskins and goatskins.  
(a) pronoun (b) adjective  
(c) adverb (d) noun
2. All spoke in his favour.  
(a) adjective (b) pronoun  
(c) preposition (d) verb
3. Are there any witnesses present?  
(a) conjunction (b) adjective  
(c) preposition (d) adverb
4. As he was poor I helped him.  
(a) adjective (b) adverb  
(c) verb (d) conjunction
5. With his name the mothers still their babies.  
(a) preposition (b) verb  
(c) adverb (d) noun
6. He came before the appointed time.  
(a) preposition (b) pronoun  
(c) adjective (d) adverb
7. Let us even the ground.  
(a) adjective (b) adverb  
(c) preposition (d) verb
8. In one over he took three wickets.  
(a) adverb (b) noun  
(c) verb (d) preposition

**Directions (Questions No. 9 - 16) : Pick out the correct clause of the words underlined in the given sentences.**

9. She is the girl who secured first position.  
(a) noun clause (b) adverb clause  
(c) adjective clause (d) co-ordinate clause
10. I get up before the sun rises.  
(a) noun clause (b) adverb clause  
(c) adjective clause (d) co-ordinate clause

11. She asked me where I was going.  
(a) noun clause (b) adverb clause  
(c) adjective clause (d) co-ordinate clause
12. How he thinks is a mystery to me.  
(a) noun clause (b) adverb clause  
(c) adjective clause (d) co-ordinate clause
13. He is so poor that he cannot buy a pen.  
(a) noun clause (b) adverb clause  
(c) adjective clause (d) co-ordinate clause
14. That is the girl whom I love.  
(a) noun clause (b) adverb clause  
(c) adjective clause (d) co-ordinate clause
15. He cried as though he was ruined.  
(a) noun clause (b) adverb clause  
(c) adjective clause (d) co-ordinate clause
16. I will go if he comes.  
(a) noun clause (b) adverb clause  
(c) adjective clause (d) co-ordinate clause

**Directions (Questions No. 17 - 24) : Analyse the given sentences and choose the correct option.**

17. Take whatever you like.  
(a) simple sentence (b) complex sentence  
(c) compound sentence (d) none of these
18. Honesty is the best policy.  
(a) simple sentence (b) complex sentence  
(c) compound sentence (d) none of these
19. God made the country and man made the town.  
(a) simple sentence (b) complex sentence  
(c) compound sentence (d) none of these
20. Write as fast as you can.  
(a) simple sentence (b) complex sentence  
(c) compound sentence (d) none of these
21. I am certain that she has gone mad.  
(a) simple sentence (b) complex sentence  
(c) compound sentence (d) none of these
22. He acted according to my advice.  
(a) simple sentence (b) complex sentence  
(c) compound sentence (d) none of these
23. We waited for the train, but the train was late  
(a) simple sentence (b) complex sentence  
(c) compound sentence (d) none of these

24. I am very tired for I have been walking all the morning.
- (a) simple sentence (b) complex sentence  
(c) compound sentence (d) none of these

**Directions (Questions No. 25 - 32) : Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word from the given alternatives.**

25. I bought \_\_\_\_\_ mangoes.
- (a) any (b) plenty  
(c) much (d) some
26. Uneasy lies \_\_\_\_\_ head that wears a crown.
- (a) the (b) that  
(c) a (d) this
27. Delhi is \_\_\_\_\_ from Alwar than Jaipur.
- (a) far (b) farther  
(c) further (d) farthest
28. John was promoted as officer at a \_\_\_\_\_ date.
- (a) late (b) latter  
(c) later (d) last
29. My father is the \_\_\_\_\_ member our family.
- (a) older (b) oldest  
(c) elder (d) eldest
30. \_\_\_\_\_ people have car.
- (a) few (b) a few  
(c) some (d) many
31. Women of India are as beautiful as \_\_\_\_\_ of Europe.
- (a) that (b) those  
(c) this (d) these
32. The quality of this detergent is comparatively \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) good (b) better  
(c) the better (d) best

**Directions (Questions No. 33 - 40) : Fill in the blanks with the correct phrases.**

33. If the business continues to lose money, I'm afraid we'll have to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) close down (b) close up  
(c) close in (d) close for
34. I invited her to \_\_\_\_\_ any time she was passing, and have a cup of tea.
- (a) drop out (b) drop to  
(c) drop in (d) drop for
35. Many hands \_\_\_\_\_ light work.
- (a) make up (b) make for  
(c) make in (d) get through

36. My uncle \_\_\_\_\_ oils and tea.  
(a) deals in (b) deals for  
(c) deals at (d) deals on
37. Saint Durwasa \_\_\_\_\_ a curse on Shakuntala.  
(a) called off (b) called for  
(c) called down (d) called in
38. When should I \_\_\_\_\_ you next?  
(a) call in (b) call for  
(c) call off (d) call on
39. How did you \_\_\_\_\_ this book?  
(a) come by (b) come in  
(c) come to (d) come on
40. The job has \_\_\_\_\_ completely.  
(a) done me off (b) done me up  
(c) done me to (d) done me for

**Directions (Questions No. 41 - 48) : Choose the word or phrase which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the underlined word or phrase.**

41. My brother is very sensitive about hurting animals.  
(a) callous (b) indifferent  
(c) senseless (d) unconcerned
42. He did it purposely.  
(a) half-heartedly (b) unintentionally  
(c) timidly (d) hesitatingly
43. The coach was too lax about the training of the team.  
(a) strict (b) stern  
(c) firm (d) steadfast
44. He has penchant for writing satirical poems.  
(a) idle (b) complacent  
(c) repulsion (d) com
45. He was on pins and needles while his wife was undergoing an operation.  
(a) relaxed (b) undisturbed  
(c) at rest (d) unexcited
46. He yielded to temptation.  
(a) succumbed (b) skirted  
(c) resisted (d) rescinded
47. The dishevelled appearance of two men on the street made everyone take notice of them.  
(a) composed (b) tidy  
(c) complacent (d) confident
48. After a week-long strike, the workers took to the path of collision when the chairman intervened.  
(a) retaliation (b) atonement  
(c) reconciliation (d) expiation

**Directions (Questions No. 49 - 56) : Fill in the blanks with the appropriate prepositions.**

49. The shopkeeper does not have the toys I was looking \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) by (b) about  
(c) for (d) to
50. Divide twelve mangoes \_\_\_\_\_ three boys.  
(a) to (b) for  
(c) between (d) among
51. It was the first time he had eaten a square meal \_\_\_\_\_ he had left the village.  
(a) since (b) for  
(c) before (d) although
52. There was nothing he could do \_\_\_\_\_ wait.  
(a) and (b) except  
(c) otherwise (d) than
53. If you live in a corrupt society, you cannot easily rise \_\_\_\_\_ the prevailing norm.  
(a) upon (b) over  
(c) above (d) beyond
54. Books are often compared \_\_\_\_\_ a granary.  
(a) with (b) at  
(c) to (d) by
55. His mother was 45 when she \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) had died (b) died  
(c) was dying (d) has died
56. They are very grateful \_\_\_\_\_ your kindness.  
(a) for (b) to  
(c) with (d) towards

**Directions (Questions No. 57 - 64) : Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the following idioms/phrases.**

57. Through thick and thin  
(a) big and small (b) large object  
(c) under all conditions (d) difficult
58. An axe to grind  
(a) difficult job (b) hard labour  
(c) private ends to serve (d) punishment
59. A hard nut to crack  
(a) difficult things require extra effort (b) a difficult problem solved effortlessly  
(c) a difficult problem to solve (d) costly things need careful handling
60. To run riot  
(a) befool others (b) be violent in action  
(c) criticise others (d) behave in an undisciplined way

61. Merry as a cricket  
(a) to enjoy a game of cricket (b) to be carefree  
(c) to dance and sing (d) to be good at sport
62. On the spur of the moment  
(a) without any wind of deliberation (b) in accordance with the prevailing style  
(c) on the side of something undesirable (d) open to blame
63. Beside the mark  
(a) out of assumptions (b) beyond the imagination  
(c) beyond the reach (d) irrelevantly
64. To flog a dead horse  
(a) to try to achieve an impossible thing  
(b) to beat a horse that is dead  
(c) to try to recover  
(d) to retrieve interest in a subject which is out of date

**Directions (Questions No. 65 - 75) : Choose the correct alternative which is closest in meaning to the given phrase/sentence.**

65. One who loses the protection of law.  
(a) outlaw (b) criminal  
(c) outcast (d) juvenile
66. A fear of washing or bathing  
(a) ambulophobia (b) ablutophobia  
(c) batophobia (d) hydromania
67. Dancing mania or dancing frenzy  
(a) balletomania (b) melomania  
(c) choreomania (d) polkomania
68. An ordinary occurrence  
(a) incident (b) accident  
(c) programme (d) event
69. Study of formation of new words  
(a) calligraphy (b) orthography  
(c) onetonymy (d) neology
70. The intelligent and educated class  
(a) literate (b) intelligentsia  
(c) aristocrat (d) educated
71. One who fights for the sake of money  
(a) materialistic (b) imposter  
(c) mercenary (d) usurer
72. A disease spread by contact.  
(a) infectious (b) contagious  
(c) endemic (d) viral

73. Inability to read.

- (a) alexsia
- (b) amnesia
- (c) illiterate
- (d) ignorance

74. List of headings of business to be transacted at a meeting

- (a) agenda
- (b) minutes
- (c) proceedings
- (d) excerpts

75. One filled with excessive and mistaken enthusiasm in a cause

- (a) fanatic
- (b) martyr
- (c) patriot
- (d) pedant

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