

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF COMPUTER OPERATOR UNDER ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, MAY, 2019

GENERAL ENGLISH

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Full Marks : 100

Attempt all questions.

SECTION - A **(20 Marks)**

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

1. Write an essay on any one of the following topics in not more than 300 words: **(20)**
- Electronic Media versus Print Media
 - The state of education today in Mizoram
 - The role of the Young Mizo Association in the Mizo society

SECTION - B **(80 Marks)**

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 1 - 10) : Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions:

Millions of men and women, thousands of leaders, a succession of social, religious and political movements-it is impossible to draw up a full list of the makers of India even on a limited 1000-year basis. All that can be attempted here is to present a few representative names, some of them inspirational still. All of them remind us of the course we have traversed, and how we have come to where we are. Let us make a start with the best-ever Indian.

Implied in Toynbee's assessment was the deduction that Gandhi was not just an Indian phenomenon. No doubt, India derived a magical benefit from his leadership. By fitting the freedom struggle into the framework of a philosophy of justice and fairness, he achieved for India a stature that was denied to other countries, including China that won independence around the same time. That the stature was quickly lost by the governments that came to power on the labours of Gandhi is a different matter. The decline of India did not amount to any repudiation of Gandhi. Indeed it was seen as a consequence of the betrayal of Gandhi by his supposed followers.

The true measure of his impact on history is that it is not dependent on the successful completion of his mission in India. The others who soldiered on with him in the epic war of Independence- Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel included- will be remembered for what they did in India and for India; they were essentially Indian personalities. So, for that matter, was Jinnah whose life's work boiled down to the creation of a state on what rapidly proved to be a dubious premise.

Gandhi soared above them all because he dealt essentially with ideas and theories relevant to all mankind. Like Buddhism, Gandhism lost ground in the land out of which it evolved. But, like Buddhism, it has been embraced by distant people who see in its tenets the promise of a meaningful life. It was as though Gandhi's involvement with India was merely incidental to his larger involvement with what he persistently called Truth. Raja Rao put it pithily when he wrote: "For Gandhi, India was only a symbol of a universal principle. All countries were, for Gandhi, India." When we look at him in this perspective, we realise that it was his universality, the transcendent quality of his life and thought, that made Gandhi.

He will be greater than not just Stalin or Hitler-two characters who are rather too one-dimensional to be contrasted with the vastness that was Gandhi. Gandhi personifies the greatness of the time-honoured proposition that Love is superior to Hatred, that Good is better than Evil. Great personages of history who based their 'greatness' on Hatred and Evil, on Conquests and Oppression, have all gone under. The Byzantines and the Ottomans, the Mongols and the Mughals, the British and the Spanish once strode the Earth as if they owned it. Today only Britain and Spain survive, and that too as second-class entities confined to Europe. Alexander, the first king in history to be called "The Great", died a lonely death as a disillusioned and defeated man at the incredible age of 33. Nothing of his greatness remains today even in his native Macedonia which is now but an appendage to the horrible tragedy of Yugoslavia.

Greatness built on murder and acquisition passes. Greatness rising out of compassion and service abides. The Buddha abides. Christ abides. The great unknown thinkers of the Upanishads abide. Gandhi carried that tradition through to our times. He might have been let down by the 'Gandhians' who, armed with political power, have turned India into a mess. That too is parallel to the way quarrelling Buddhists, exploitative Christians and, lately, intolerant Hindus have been letting down their preceptors. But their smallness does not detract from the true greatness of the sages who opened the path of enlightenment for them and for the world. They abide because they gave without taking. They were not men of arms. They were men of ideas, Parithranaya sadhunam, they appear from age to age. They appear to teach us that the world can be conquered, not with force but with ideas. It was the lesson of this millennium too – taught by the Man of the Millennium.

1. The decline of India in present times has been due to -
 - (a) poverty, corruption and over-population.
 - (b) the betrayal of Gandhi by his supposed followers.
 - (c) the different social, religious and political movements.
 - (d) the quarrelling Buddhists, the exploitative Christians and the intolerant Hindus.
2. Toynbee called Gandhi _____ .
 - (a) an Indian phenomenon.
 - (b) the best ever Indian
 - (c) one dimensional personality
 - (d) not just an Indian phenomenon
3. Those men of history who based their "greatness" on hatred and evil _____ .
 - (a) were men of great ideas
 - (b) have all been forgotten
 - (c) were all confined to Europe
 - (d) were all Men of the Millenium
4. Gandhi does not personify the proposition that -
 - (a) love is superior to hatred
 - (b) greatness is based on conquest
 - (c) good is better than evil
 - (d) compassion and service abides
5. The thinkers of Upanishads, the Buddha and Christ abides because -
 - (a) they were not men of arms
 - (b) they were men of ideas
 - (c) they were filled with compassion
 - (d) they gave without taking

6. According to Raja Rao, Gandhi represented -
(a) universality (b) greatness
(c) compassion (d) vastness
7. The world can be conquered with -
(a) love (b) ideas
(c) compassion (d) service
8. According to the writer, who is the Man of the Millenium?
(a) Nehru (b) Stalin
(c) Gandhi (d) Hitler
9. The nearest meaning to 'preceptor' is -
(a) leader (b) teacher
(c) ruler (d) superior
10. The antonym of detract is -
(a) diminish (b) enhance
(c) bend (d) decline

Directions (Questions 11 - 18) : Fill in the blanks with the correct word or phrases:

11. The murderer _____ .
(a) was hung (b) was hanging
(c) was hanged (d) was hang
12. The traveller _____ down under a tree.
(a) lay (b) lie
(c) laid (d) lied
13. I _____ here since 2010.
(a) am riding (b) have been residing
(c) was residing (d) will be residing
14. He _____ the test.
(a) has passed (b) is passing
(c) is pass (d) have passed
15. He said that he _____ .
(a) is coming (b) will come
(c) comes (d) would come
16. The ship _____ .
(a) was drowned (b) sank
(c) drowned (d) is sank
17. Before I reached the office, _____ .
(a) all came (b) all have come
(c) all had come (d) all will come
18. The teacher _____ us a test.
(a) take (b) give
(c) took (d) gave

Directions (Questions 19 - 27) : Identify the parts of speech of the underlined words:

19. The dog is sitting near the gate.
(a) Adverb (b) Preposition
(c) Adjective (d) Noun
20. All down trains are coming late today.
(a) Adjective (b) Adverb
(c) Verb (d) Noun
21. Freedom is our basic right.
(a) Adjective (b) Adverb
(c) Verb (d) Noun
22. Learn to face dangers manfully.
(a) Verb (b) Adjective
(c) Adverb (d) Conjunction
23. Call him back.
(a) Verb (b) Adjective
(c) Adverb (d) Noun
24. You have done a grave wrong.
(a) Verb (b) Adjective
(c) Adverb (d) Noun
25. Read the above passage again.
(a) Noun (b) Adverb
(c) Adjective (d) Preposition
26. We worked while others slept.
(a) Noun (b) Conjunction
(c) Verb (d) Adverb
27. The chances are even.
(a) Adjective (b) Noun
(c) Adverb (d) Verb

Directions (Questions 28 - 36) : Analyze the given sentences and pick out the correct option:

28. No man could have done better.
(a) Assertive (b) Interrogative
(c) Negative (d) Affirmative
29. Where there is smoke there is fire.
(a) Positive (b) Affirmative
(c) Exclamatory (d) Assertive
30. I shall never forget those happy days.
(a) Affirmative (b) Positive
(c) Assertive (d) Negative
31. Why waste time in this fruitless occupation?
(a) Interrogative (b) Negative
(c) Affirmative (d) Assertive

32. We did not find the road very bad.
(a) Negative (b) Affirmative
(c) Assertive (d) Exclamatory
33. This is not the kind of dress to wear in school.
(a) Affirmative (b) Positive
(c) Interrogative (d) Assertive
34. I am very tired.
(a) Affirmative (b) Assertive
(c) Negative (d) Interrogative
35. What would I not give to see you happy!
(a) Affirmative (b) Exclamatory
(c) Assertive (d) Interrogative
36. Everybody believes in his honesty.
(a) Assertive (b) Affirmative
(c) Positive (d) Negative

Directions (Questions 37 - 45) : Analyze the following sentences and identify the clause:

37. Even if it rains I shall come.
(a) Noun clause (b) Adjective clause
(c) Adverb clause
38. Ask if dinner is ready.
(a) Noun clause (b) Adjective clause
(c) Adverb clause
39. I think I know your face.
(a) Noun clause (b) Adjective clause
(c) Adverb clause
40. He speaks better than he writes.
(a) Noun clause (b) Adjective clause
(c) Adverb clause
41. It is a long lane that has no turning.
(a) Noun clause (b) Adjective clause
(c) Adverb clause
42. If I like it, I shall buy it.
(a) Noun clause (b) Adjective clause
(c) Adverb clause
43. They guessed what he meant.
(a) Noun clause (b) Adjective clause
(c) Adverb clause
44. The plan you propose is a very good one.
(a) Noun clause (b) Adjective clause
(c) Adverb clause

45. They can stay where they are.

- (a) Noun clause (b) Adjective clause
(c) Adverb clause

Directions (Questions 46 - 54) : Choose the most suitable alternative to make the sentence meaningful:

46. Let us _____ the pros and cons of the plan.

- (a) wait (b) waste
(c) weigh (d) win

47. The doctor did not _____ the patient to eat bread.

- (a) allow (b) give
(c) warn (d) permit

48. The son _____ the murder of his father.

- (a) revenged (b) reneged
(c) ravaged (d) avenged

49. He is a _____ drunkard and gambler.

- (a) famous (b) notorious
(c) popular (d) notable

50. Murder and theft are _____ .

- (a) sins (b) crimes
(c) errors (d) offense

51. Describe any happy _____ of your life.

- (a) incident (b) accident
(c) incidence (d) chance

52. He _____ his fault openly.

- (a) spoke (b) claimed
(c) confessed (d) refused

53. He has _____ school many times.

- (a) admitted (b) entered
(c) altered (d) changed

54. He _____ yesterday.

- (a) arrives (b) was arrived
(c) arrived (d) has arrived

Directions (Questions 55 - 52) : Choose the correct meaning:

55. Science of the elements.

- (a) Physics (b) Biology
(c) Chemistry (d) Geography

56. Easily breakable.

- (a) brittle (b) transparent
(c) flexible (d) opaque

57. Writing that cannot be read.

- (a) invisible (b) illegible
(c) inaudible (d) incredible

58. A place where dead bodies are burnt.
(a) dockyard (b) boudoir
(c) crematory (d) cemetery
59. A travelling vendor of small wares.
(a) porter (b) hawker
(c) draper (d) pedlar
60. Having or seeming to have unlimited knowledge.
(a) omnificient (b) omnipresent
(c) omnipotent (d) omniscient
61. A person who believes in fate.
(a) atheist (b) optimist
(c) fatalist (d) palmist
62. One who hates mankind.
(a) philanthropist (b) misanthropist
(c) misogynist (d) philogynist

Directions (Questions 63 - 71) : Choose the best alternative to fill in the blanks with the correct idioms/phrases

63. We were asked to talk about the _____ of industrial development.
(a) ups and downs (b) odds and ends
(c) pros and cons (d) ins and outs
64. He is _____ a gentleman.
(a) over head and ears (b) every inch
(c) as good as (d) neither head nor tail
65. Late in life he _____ at farming.
(a) was head and shoulders (b) keeps a good table
(c) was all eyes (d) tried his hand
66. Her uncle has taken her _____ .
(a) under his wing (b) beside the mark
(c) up to the eyes (d) to be led by the nose
67. She left the house almost empty, leaving only _____ .
(a) odds and ends (b) a piece of cake
(c) a hard nut to crack (d) bag and baggage
68. The hostess really _____ to see that everyone was comfortable.
(a) put herself in (b) put herself across
(c) put herself out (d) put herself about
69. He was shouting and screaming as if he was _____ .
(a) off his head (b) out of his mind
(c) out of his head (d) out of order
70. It was a very difficult job, nevertheless, he decided to put his _____ .
(a) shoulder to the wheel (b) arm to the wheel
(c) chest to the wheel (d) his feet in it

71. He is very poor and yet he _____ at the idea of working for a living.
(a) turns on his nose (b) turns up his nose
(c) turns down his nose (d) turns off his nose

Directions (Questions 72 - 80) : Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idioms/phrases.

72. like an eager beaver
(a) enthusiastic (b) proud
(c) considerate (d) reasonable
73. keeping up appearances
(a) to keep out of debt (b) do some remarkable thing
(c) an outward show of prosperity (d) making every possible effort
74. oily tongue
(a) flattery (b) hungry person
(c) strong critic (d) rich food
75. heart and soul
(a) honestly (b) wearily
(c) very casually (d) very seriously and sincerely
76. to chew the cud
(a) to be very annoyed (b) to think deeply
(c) to eat humble food (d) to start doing something new
77. to steal a march
(a) to start early (b) to command an army
(c) to outshine (d) to overtake
78. heads will roll
(a) transfers will take place (b) people will die
(c) dismissals will occur (d) heads of departments will have to repent
79. right-hand man
(a) an honest person (b) most efficient assistant
(c) one who cannot use his left hand (d) a foolish person
80. to have the gift of the gab.
(a) a talent for speaking (b) to do exactly the right thing
(c) to be cheerful (d) to get lots of gifts

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