Assam Judicial Service Grade III (Mains) 2011

Paper I · English · compulsory paper

100 marks · 3 hours · 2011

Reading comprehension

1. The atmosphere is a mixture of several gases. There are about ten chemical elements which remain permanently in gaseous form in the atmosphere under all natural conditions. Of these permanent gases, oxygen makes up about 21 percent and nitrogen about 78 percent. Several other gases, such as argon, carbon dioxide, hydrogen, neon, krypton and xenon, comprise the remaining 1 percent of the volume of dry air. The amount of water vapor, and its variations in amount and distribution, are of extraordinary importance in weather changes. Atmospheric gases hold in suspension great quantities of dust, pollen, smoke, and other impurities which are always present in considerable, but variable amounts. The atmosphere has no definite upper limits but gradually thins until it becomes imperceptible. Until recently it was assumed that the air above the first few miles gradually grew thinner and colder at a constant rate. It was also assumed that upper air had little influence on weather changes. Recent studies of the upper atmosphere, currently being conducted by earth satellites and missile probings, have shown these assumptions to be incorrect. The atmosphere has three well-defined strata. The layer of the air next to the earth, which extends upward for about 10 miles, is known as the troposphere. On the whole, it makes up about 75 percent of all the weight of the atmosphere. It is the warmest part of the atmosphere because most of the solar radiation is absorbed by the earth's surface, which warms the air immediately surrounding it. A steady decrease of temperature with increasing elevation is a most striking characteristic. The upper layers are colder because of their greater distance from the earth's surface and rapid radiation of heat into space. The temperatures within the troposphere decrease about 3.5 degrees per 1000-foot increase in altitude. Within the troposphere, winds and air currents distribute heat and moisture. Strong winds, called jet streams, are located at the upper levels of the atmosphere. These jet streams are both complex and widespread in occurrence. They normally show a wave shaped pattern and move from west to east at velocities of 150 mph, but velocities as high as 400 mph have been noted. The influences of changing locations and strengths of jet streams upon weather conditions and patterns are no doubt considerable. Current intensive research may eventually reveal their true significance. Above the troposphere to a height of about 50 miles is a zone called the stratosphere. The stratosphere is separated from the troposphere by a zone of uniform temperatures called the tropopause. Within the lower portions of the stratosphere is a layer of ozone gases which filters out most of the ultraviolet rays from the sun. The ozone layer varies with air pressure. If this zone were not there, the full blast of the sun's ultraviolet light would burn our skins, blind our eyes, and eventually result in our destruction. Within the stratosphere, the temperature and atmospheric composition are relatively uniform. The layer upward of about 50 miles is the most fascinating but the least known of these three strata. It is called the ionosphere because it consists of

electrically charged particles called ions, thrown from the sun. The northern lights (aurora borealis) originate within this highly charged portion of the atmosphere. Its effect upon weather conditions, if any, is as yet unknown.

1.1. Which of the following titles best summarizes the content of the passage? (A) New Methods for Calculating the Composition of the Atmosphere (B) New Evidence Concerning the Stratification of the Atmosphere (C) The Atmosphere: Its Nature and Importance to Our Weather (D) The Underlying Causes of Atmospheric Turbulence (E) Stratosphere, Troposphere, Ionosphere: Three Similar Zones.

1.2. The passage supplies information that would answer which of the following question? I. How do the troposphere and the stratosphere differ? II. How does the ionosphere affect the weather? III. How do earth satellites study the atmosphere? (A) I only (B) II only (C) I and II only (D) I and III only (E) I, II and III.

1.3. According to the passage, life as we know it exists on earth because the atmosphere (A) contains a layer of ozone gases (B) contains electrically charged particles (C) is warmest at the bottom (D) carries the ultraviolet rays of the sun (E) provides the changes in weather.

1.4. It can be inferred from the passage that a jet plane will usually have its best average rate of speed on its run from (A) New York to San Francisco (B) Los Angeles to New York (C) Boston to Miami (D) Bermuda to New York (E) London to Washington, D.C.

1.5. It can be inferred from the passage that at the top of Jungfrau, which is 12,000 feet above the town of Interlaken in Switzerland, the temperature is usually (A) below freezing (B) about 42 degrees colder than on the ground (C) warmer than in Interlaken (D) affected by the ionosphere (E) about 75 degrees colder than in Interlaken.

1.6. The passage states that the troposphere is the warmest part of the atmosphere because it (A) is closest to the sun (B) contains electrically charged particles (C) radiates heat into space (D) has winds and air current that distribute the heat (E) is warmed by the earth's heat.

1.7. According to the passage, the atmosphere consists of all the following EXCEPT (A) 21 percent oxygen (B) a definite amount of water vapor (C) ten permanent elements (D) less than 1 percent xenon (E) considerable waste products.

2. Read the passage and then determine the best answer choice for each question. Base your choice on what this passage states directly or implies, not on any information you may have gained elsewhere. One phase of the business cycle is the expansion phase. This phase is a twofold one, including recovery and prosperity. During the recovery period there is ever-growing expansion of existing facilities, and new facilities for production are created. More businesses are created and older ones expanded. Improvements of various kinds are made. There is an ever-increasing optimism about the future of economic growth. Much capital is invested in machinery or "heavy" industry. More labor is employed. More raw materials are required. As one part of the economy develops, other parts are affected. For example, a great expansion in automobiles results in an expansion of the steel, glass, and rubber industries. Roads are required;

thus the cement and machinery industries are stimulated. Demand for labor and materials results in greater prosperity for workers and suppliers of raw materials, including farmers. This increases purchasing power and the volume of goods bought and sold. Thus prosperity is diffused among the various segments of the population. This prosperity period may continue to rise and rise without an apparent end. However, a time comes when this phase reaches a peak and stops spiralling upwards. This is the end of the expansion phase.

2.1. Which of the following statements is the best example of the optimism mentioned in line 5 of the passage as being part of the expansion phase? (A) Public funds are designated for the construction of new highways designed to stimulate tourism (B) Industrial firms allocate monies for the purchase of machine tools (C) The prices of agricultural commodities are increased at the producer level (D) Full employment is achieved at all levels of the economy (E) As technology advances, innovative businesses replace antiquated firms.

2.2. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes that (A) when consumers lose their confidence in the market, a recession follows (B) cyclical ends to business expansion are normal (C) luxury goods such as jewellery are unaffected by industrial expansion (D) with sound economic policies, prosperity can become a fixed pattern (E) the creation of new products is essential for prosperity.

2.3. Which of the following statements would be most likely to begin the paragraph immediately following the passage? (A) Union demands may also have an effect on business cycles (B) Some industries are, by their very nature, cyclical, having regular phases of expansion and recession (C) Inflation is a factor that must be taken into consideration in any discussion of the expansion phase (D) The farmer's role during the expansion phase is of vital importance (E) The other phase of the business cycle is called the recession phase.

Essay

3. Write an essay on "Public Interest Litigation".

Vocabulary

4.1. Choose the nearest synonym — ABJURE: (A) discuss (B) renounce (C) run off secretly (D) perjure (E) project.

4.2. COERCE: (A) recover (B) begin (C) force (D) license (E) ignore.

4.3. DENIGRATE: (A) refuse (B) blacken (C) terrify (D) admit (E) review.

4.4. FLORID: (A) ruddy (B) rusty (C) ruined (D) patient (E) poetic.

4.5. GARRULOUS: (A) arid (B) hasty (C) sociable (D) quaint (E) talkative.

4.6. INCULCATE: (A) exculpate (B) educate (C) exonerate (D) prepare (E) embarrass.

4.7. MUGGY: (A) attacking (B) fascinating (C) humid (D) characteristic (E) gelid.

4.8. PLAGIARISM: (A) theft of funds (B) theft of ideas (C) belief in God (D) arson (E) ethical theory.

4.9. REGAL: (A) oppressive (B) royal (C) major (D) basis (E) entertaining.

4.10. TEMPORAL: (A) priestly (B) scholarly (C) secular (D) sleepy (E) sporadic.

5.1. Choose the nearest antonym — ALACRITY: (A) slowness (B) plenty (C) filth (D) courtesy (E) despair.

5.2. DEBILITATE: (A) bedevil (B) repress (C) strengthen (D) animate (E) deaden.

5.3. EPHEMERAL: (A) sensuous (B) passing (C) popular (D) distasteful (E) eternal.

5.4. EXCULPATE: (A) blame (B) prevail (C) acquire (D) ravish (E) accumulate.

5.5. GUSTO: (A) noise (B) panic (C) atmosphere (D) storm (E) distaste.

5.6. ILLUSIVE: (A) not deceptive (B) not certain (C) not obvious (D) not coherent (E) not brilliant.

5.7. JUDICIOUS: (A) punitive (B) unwise (C) criminal (D) licit (E) temporary.

5.8. LETHARGIC: (A) convalescent (B) beautiful (C) enervating (D) invigorating (E) interrogating.

5.9. OBLIGATORY: (A) demanding (B) optional (C) facile (D) friendly (E) divorced.

5.10. PERPETUAL: (A) momentary (B) standard (C) serious (D) industrial (E) interpretive.

6.1. Substitute the following with a single word: Incapable of being read.

6.2. Incapable of committing error.

6.3. One who knows or sees everything.

6.4. Sure to happen.

6.5. To sail round.

6.6. All of one mind.

6.7. The habit of walking about in sleep.

6.8. A paper written by hand.

6.9. One unable to pay one's debt.

6.10. Incapable of being corrected.

7.1. Write sentences with the following: bag and baggage.

7.2. head and shoulders.

7.3. on all fours.

7.4. nook and corner.

7.5. through thick and thin.

7.6. dark horse.

7.7. fresh blood.

7.8. tooth and nail.

7.9. wild goose chase.

7.10. fag end.

7.11. black sheep.

7.12. right and left.

Grammar and précis

8.1. Correct the following sentences: My circumstance is not favourable.

8.2. Everybody were in their best cloth.

8.3. Either Ram or Shyam have forgotten to pay their fine.

8.4. You will be turned out of the class if you won't stop talking.

8.5. I would rather die than suffering such disgrace.

8.6. He dares not come to my house.

8.7. I solved all the questions before the time was over.

8.8. My father has been ill since the last three weeks.

8.9. You should not boast your merit.

8.10. He not only spoke loudly but clearly also.

8.11. Unless you do not work hard you will fail.

8.12. She knows cooking.

8.13. Ram as well as his friends were rewarded.

8.14. No less than twenty people were killed in the accident.

8.15. No sooner I reached home than it rained.

8.16. This is more preferable than that.

8.17. Give me hundred rupees.

8.18. I, you and he should attend the meeting.

8.19. You, he and I broke the rules of this game.

8.20. availed the opportunity.

9. Write a precis (should be about 1/3 of the original passage). It is the height of selfishness for men, who fully appreciate in their own case the great advantage of a good education, to deny these advantages to women. There is no valid argument by which the exclusion of the female sex from the privilege of education can be defended. It is argued that women have their domestic duties to perform, and that, if they were educated, they would bury themselves in their books and have little time for attending to the management of their households. Of course it is possible for women, as it is for men, to neglect necessary work in order to spare more time for reading sensational novels. But women are no more liable to this temptation than men, and most women would be able to do their household work all the better for being able to refresh their minds in the

intervals of leisure with a little reading. Nay, education would even help them in the performance of the narrowest sphere of womanly duty. For education involves knowledge of the means by which health may be preserved and improved, and enables a mother to consult such modern books as will tell her how to rear up her children into healthy men and women and skilfully nurse them and her husband when disease attacks her household. Without education she will be not unlikely to listen with fatal results to the advice of superstitious quacks, who pretend to work wonders by charms and magic. But according to a higher conception of woman's sphere, woman ought to be something more than a household drudge. She ought to be able not merely to nurse her husband in sickness, but also to be his companion in health. For this part of her wifely duty education is necessary, for there cannot well be congenial companionship between an educated man and an uneducated wife, who can converse with her husband on no higher subjects than cookery and servants' wages. Also one of a mother's highest duties is the education of her children at the time when their mind is most amenable to instruction. A child's whole future life, to a large extent, depends on the teaching it receives in early childhood, and it is needless to say, that this first foundation of education cannot be well laid by an ignorant mother. On all these grounds female education is a vital necessity.