# Assam Judicial Service Grade III (Mains) 2012

## Paper I · English · compulsory paper

100 marks · 3 hours · 22 December 2012

**Written expression**

**1(a). Write an essay on: "Compulsions of Coalition Government".**

**1(b). "Menace of White Collar Crimes".**

**2(a). Read the following passage and write a précis (Maximum 95 Words). Effective speaking depends on effective listening. It takes energy to concentrate on hearing and concentrate on understanding what has been heard. Incompetent listeners fail in a number of ways. First, they may drift. Their attention drifts from what the speaker is saying. Second, they may counter. They find counter arguments to whatever a speaker may be saying. Third, they compete. Then, they filter. They exclude from their understanding those parts of the message which do not readily fit with their own frame of reference. Finally they react. They let personal feelings about speaker or subject override the significance of the message which is being sent. What can a listener do to be more effective? The first key to effective listening is the art of concentration. If a listener positively wishes to concentrate on receiving a message his chances of success are high. It may need determination. Some speakers are difficult to follow, either because of voice problems, or because of the form in which they send a message. There is then particular need for the determination of a listener to concentrate on what is being said. Concentration is helped by alertness. Mental alertness is helped by physical alertness. It is not simply physical fitness, but also positioning of the body, the limbs and the head. Some people also find it helpful to their concentration if they hold the head slightly to one side. One useful way for achieving this is intensive note-taking, by trying to capture the critical headings and sub-headings the speaker is referring to. Note-taking has been recommended as an aid to the listener. It also helps the speaker. It gives him confidence when he sees that listeners are sufficiently interested to take notes; the patterns of eye-contact when the note-taker looks up can be very positive; and the speaker's timing is aided — he can see when a note-taker is writing hard and can then make effective use of pauses. Posture too is important. Consider the impact made by a less competent listener who pushes his chair backwards and slouches. An upright posture helps a listener's concentration. At the same time it is seen by the speaker to be a positive feature amongst his listeners. Effective listening skills have an impact on both the listener and the speaker.**

**2(b). Give a Title to the Précis and briefly justify the title.**

**2(c). Indicate the number of words used by you in writing the précis.**

**3. Write a letter to the Editor of a local newspaper expressing your resentment on the pollution problems faced by you.**

**4(a). Explain any 2 following terms in not more than 10 lines each. Judicial activism.**

**4(b). Criminal liar.**

**4(c). Tsunami.**

**4(d). Grow more trees.**

**Vocabulary and grammar**

**5.1. Choose nearest meaning — Skew: (a) distort (b) penalize (c) challenge (d) slide.**

**5.2. Juggernaut: (a) desperate situation (b) curious performer (c) frustrating problem (d) irresistible force.**

**5.3. Alacrity: (a) deep suspicion (b) fear (c) sympathetic understanding (d) willingness.**

**5.4. Propinquity: (a) ancient history (b) ornament (c) proximity (d) dishonesty.**

**5.5. Virtuous: (a) substantial (b) self-righteous (c) good (d) supernatural.**

**5.6. Gourmet: (a) a hungry person (b) someone suffering indigestion (c) baker (d) an expert in appreciating food.**

**5.7. Rescind: (a) send again (b) take back (c) rewrite (d) rescue.**

**5.8. Obdurate: (a) unforgettable (b) unyielding (c) obedient (d) obvious.**

**5.9. Venal: (a) steady (b) clean (c) robust (d) mild.**

**5.10. Profane: (a) energy (b) pious (c) world (d) spurious.**

**6.1. Appropriate the following pair of words which complete the sentence to make logical sense. The report did not allude to all this .... because no new information was .... (a) neglect / desired (b) presumably / available (c) arguably / sought (d) obviously / altered.**

**6.2. This .... the rise of religious intolerance .... by selfish people and short sighted politicians. (a) spreads / banned (b) stops / criticized (c) highlights / fanned (d) covers up / publicized.**

**6.3. It is extremely painful that the media is giving .... to wild allegations by people totally .... with the incident. (a) credence / unconnected (b) attention / taken (c) encouragement / fed up with (d) money / poverty struck.**

**6.4. The landmark parliamentary election saw such a .... turn out of voters that polling centers were asked to stay .... an extra one hour. (a) poor / closed (b) high / open (c) fair / away (d) mob / on.**

**6.5. In her .... Usha adopted the .... course of action. (a) agony / furry (b) bewilderment / appropriate (c) hurry / diversified (d) ignorance / wrong.**

**7.1. Select the word that is spelt correctly: (a) acquintence (b) acquaintence (c) acquaintance (d) acquintance.**

**7.2. (a) neglegense (b) neglegence (c) negligence (d) negligence.**

**7.3. (a) grievance (b) greivance (c) grievance (d) grievence.**

**7.4. (a) hierarchical (b) hierarchical (c) hierarchical (d) heirerchical.**

**7.5. (a) garanter (b) garantor (c) guaranter (d) guarantor.**

**8.1. Choose the word most nearly opposite in meaning. Assuage: (a) Advance (b) Bless (c) Aggravate (d) Placate (e) Cleanse.**

**8.2. Cavil: (a) Serious complaint (b) Frequent occurrence (c) Light burden (d) Small price (e) Dishonest behaviour.**

**8.3. Thoroughly: (a) Superficially (b) Carefully (c) Casually (d) Freely (e) Barely.**

**8.4. Consonant: (a) Dissonant (b) Clear (c) Simple (d) Vague (e) Insuperable.**

**8.5. Affection: (a) Love (b) Jealously (c) Hatred (d) Dissatisfaction (e) Expulsion.**

**8.6. Subsequent: (a) Preceding (b) Following (c) Current (d) Future (e) Olden.**

**8.7. Often: (a) Never (b) Seldom (c) Always (d) Frequent (e) Exceptional.**

**8.8. Coherent: (a) Chaotic (b) Perspicacious (c) Relevant (d) Radiant (e) Effulgent.**

**8.9. Obsequious: (a) Bold (b) Assiduous (c) Precarious (d) Restorative (e) Harbinger.**

**8.10. Fastidious: (a) Absurd (b) Sloppy (c) Indifferent (d) Facetious (e) Chary.**

**9.1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions. Raju must hold discussion .... you .... that matter shortly. (a) about, for (b) with, for (c) about, in (d) with, about.**

**9.2. Please place the book .... the desk. (a) upon (b) on (c) in (d) over.**

**9.3. .... four weeks, he did not venture .... the safety of his house even once. (a) within, for (b) for, beyond (c) for, over (d) over, for.**

**9.4. .... cover of darkness, the enemy crept .... the hill. (a) in, over (b) in, along (c) under, up (d) through, up.**

**9.5. Rapid progress .... science has amazed every one. (a) in (b) of (c) about (d) with.**

**9.6. There was no agreement .... the great powers .... a treaty to ban nuclear weapons. (a) with, on (b) among, on (c) between, about (d) in, on.**

**9.7. Children are the delight .... the house. (a) for (b) of (c) to (d) with.**

**9.8. She was confined .... bed due to chickenpox. (a) on (b) to (c) in (d) into.**

**9.9. I slept after lunch .... armed chair. (a) over (b) into (c) in (d) on.**

**9.10. I could not refrain .... shedding tears. (a) by (b) to (c) from (d) with.**