Assam Judicial Service Grade III (Mains) 2013

Paper I · English · compulsory paper

100 marks · 3 hours · 8 February 2014 (2013–14 examination)

1(i). Write essays on any one of the following topics: Judicial Activism - Bane or boon. (30 marks)

1(ii). Right to food - A Constitutional Right.

1(iii). Stringent women protection laws and gender equality.

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow the passage (2 × 5 = 10). Both plants and animals of many sorts show remarkable changes in form, structure, growth habits and even mode of reproduction in becoming adapted to different climatic environment, types of food supply or mode of living. This divergence in response to evolution is commonly expressed by altering the form and function of some parts of the organism, the original identification of which is clearly discernible. For example, the creeping foot of the snail is seen in related marine pteropods to be modified into flapping organ useful for swimming, and is changed into prehensile arms that bear suctorial disks in the squids and other cephalopods. The limbs of modes of life for swift running (cursorial) as in the horse and antelope, for swinging in trees (arboreal) as in the monkeys, for digging (fossorial) as in the moles and gophers, for flying (volant) as in the bats, for swimming (aquatic) as in the seals, whales and dolphins and for other adaptations. The structures or organs that show main change in connection with this adaptive divergence are commonly identified readily as homologous, in spite of great alterations. Thus, the finger and wrist bones of a bat and whale, for instance, have virtually nothing in common except that they are definitely equivalent elements of the mammalian limb. (Please write the answer only, the question should not be repeated)

1. Which is the most appropriate title for the passage based on its content? (a) Evolution (b) Our Changing Bodies (c) Adaptive Divergence (d) Changes in organs.

2. The author provides information that would answer which of the following questions — 1. What factors cause changes in organism? 2. What is the theory of evolution? 3. Could structurally different organs be similar in evolution? (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3.

3. The Author organizes the passage by — (a) comparison and contrast (b) general statements followed by examples (c) hypothesis and proof (d) definition of key terms.

4. Which of the following words could best be substituted to “homologous” (underlined) without substantially changing the author's meaning? (a) Divergent (b) Corresponding (c) Altered (d) Tactile.

5. The author’s style can best be described as — (a) objective (b) humorous (c) esoteric (d) patronizing.

3. In each question, pick the one most nearly opposite in meaning to the capitalized word (5 × 1=5)

1. IMPLICATE (a) appease (b) exonerate (c) adore (d) advocate.

2. MELANCHOLY (a) depressed (b) prejudiced (c) reckless (d) cheerful.

3. TERSE (a) lengthy (b) scarce (c) diffuse (d) headless.

4. TRAIT (a) symbol (b) uncharacteristic (c) habit (d) identity.

5. RETRIBUTION (a) compensation (b) forgiveness (c) contempt (d) grudge.

4. Pick the one most nearly similar in meaning to the capitalized word (5 × 1=5)

1. QUOTE (a) sight (b) sigh (c) sue (d) cite.

2. ATTACHMENT (a) affinity (b) influence (c) causation (d) appendage.

3. GULLIBLE (a) credible (b) believable (c) credulous (d) fallible.

4. PATRONAGE (a) donation (b) support (c) espionage (d) beneficiary.

5. ALMS (a) blessings (b) charity (c) prayers (d) worship.

5. In each sentence, write the correct/more appropriate part for the underlined part (10 × 2=20). Write complete sentence with answer underlined.

1. Except for you and I, everyone brought a present to the party.

2. We want the teacher to be him who has the best rapport with the students.

3. Today this is a totally different world than we have seen in the last decade.

4. Although he was the most friendly of all present and different from the others, he hadn't hardly any friends except me.

5. Since we are living in Bombay for five years, we are reluctant to move to another city.

6. As a child, my parents took me to Jammu to visit my grandmother.

7. Anyone interested in the use of computer can learn much if you have access to a state-of-the-art microcomputer.

8. Start the motor, and then you should remove the blocks.

9. He does not smoke, nor he drinks.

10. She wished that her career could be as glamorous as the other women but not willing to work as they had.

6. Substitute the following by one word (5 × 1=5)

1. General pardon.

2. Lawlessness and disorder caused by absence of control.

3. A broad street having trees on each side.

4. Something (to be) made correct in a printed book.

5. Existing at or from one's birth.

7. Select the word that has same relationship as the original pair of words (5 × 1=5)

1. Moon : Satellite :: Earth : ? (a) Asteroid (b) Solar system (c) Planet (d) Sun.

2. Scribble : Write :: Stammer : ? (a) Speak (b) Walk (c) Dance (d) Play.

3. Oceans : Deserts :: Waves : ? (a) Sea (b) Dust (c) Sand Dunes (d) Ripples.

4. Cub : Lion :: Colt : ? (a) Stallion (b) Leopard (c) Doe (d) Stag.

5. Giant : Dwarf :: Genius : ? (a) Idiot (b) Gentle (c) Wicked (d) Tiny.

8. Fill in the blanks with most appropriate option (5 × 1=5)

1. The person who is looking for sympathy talks _____: (a) glibly (b) didactically (c) ominously (d) plaintively.

2. The speaker did not properly use the time as he went on _____ on one point alone. (a) devoting (b) deliberating (c) diluting (d) distributing.

3. Usha was badly _____ by the news which she got in the letter. (a) electrified (b) petrified (c) deranged (d) shaken.

4. In spite of her other _____, Kasthuri still managed to find time for her hobbies. (a) occupations (b) preoccupations (c) predilections (d) business.

5. Success comes to those who are vigilant not to permit _____ from the chosen path. (a) distraction (b) deviation (c) alienation (d) diversion.

9. Write a précis (should be about 1/3rd of the original passage). (15 marks) Hussain Ali owned 20 acres of land in a village in the Montgomery District which was cultivated by him and his two grown-up sons — Hamid and Gulsher. Hussain Ali's land adjoined that of Bakhsh — a tall, paunchy and swaggering young man with a dark complexion. One day there was a little dispute about the turn of water between Bakhsh and the sons of Hussain Ali. The former lost temper and rashly abused Hamid and Gulsher. The two brothers pocketed the insult and returned home from the field. Bakhsh boasted many a time how he had insulted them. Few days after the incident Hamid and Gulsher went to irrigate their fields as it was their turn of water. They found Bakhsh at the outlet but when they wanted to divert water to their fields they were prevented by Bakhsh. Sharp and heated words passed between the parties. Hamid and Gulsher feeling that they could no longer brook the insult, jointly attacked Bakhsh with the Kassies which they had in their hands. They inflicted injuries on his head and other parts of the body. Bakhsh reeled and fell on the ground. He bled profusely from his wounds and in a few minutes lay dead. Nobody had witnessed the fight. The brothers felt nervous and confused. The dead body of Bakhsh lay before them in a pool of blood. They looked at each other but could not make up their minds what to do. Eventually they started for their home to tell their father about the unfortunate occurrence. Their perplexed faces indicated that all was not well. On inquiry they narrated to their father the whole incident from beginning to end. Meanwhile, Bakhsh did not return home, his relations began to feel anxious. His food was ready, but there was no Bakhsh. His maternal uncle and younger brother went to the field only to discover the ghastly tragedy. A report was

lodged at the police station the same night. That night Hussain Ali had hardly a wink of sleep. The picture of his sons being hunted by the police, of their being arrested and hand-cuffed, the clank of chains, the shouting of guards, of their being put into prison, the torment of a long-drawn and agonizing trial, of his sons being condemned as murderers and rotting in narrow cells, of their being led to their doom, his house in utter gloom and desolation, all these floated before his eyes. He was lost in deep thoughts. Suddenly, as if under the influence of some impulse, he got down from his cot and began to pace the compound. His mind was like an erupting volcano; the deep rumbling thoughts shook his frame. He had taken a grim resolve. His mind had become calm like the sea after the storm. The man of dreams had become a man of action. The Sub-Inspector of Police arrived the following morning and investigation of the case started. Hussain Ali abruptly left his home and went towards the place where the investigation was proceeding. He passed through the crowd and to the great astonishment of all, he made the following statement: "Bakhsh had previously insulted me over a turn of water. I kept quiet but felt humiliated and wanted to avenge myself. Last night I went to water my fields. I found Bakhsh alone. I attacked him with my kassi and inflicted several injuries on his head and other parts of his body, which resulted in his death. I am the murderer of Bakhsh and no other person is liable for it." The Sub-Inspector took down his statement and produced Hussain Ali before a Magistrate who recorded his confession. The Court believing the confession held Hussain Ali guilty and sentenced him to death. The last words to his sons were, "Thrive my boys. Do not fight again. I find comfort in the thought that I leave my house Abad." Thus, Hussain Ali laid down his life for the sake of his sons. He mounted the gallows without any murmur or reproach.