Assam Judicial Service Grade III (Mains) 2025: Paper I · English — Solution

Gauhati High Court · 24 October 2025 · 9:00 am to 12:00 noon · 3 hours · 100 marks

1. Write an essay on any one of the following: [25 marks]

a) The role of technology in the legal profession

b) Social media's role in democracy

c) Globalisation: impact on local cultures

Model essay · The role of technology in the legal profession

A lawyer's work depends on accurate records, reliable research and effective communication. Technology changes how each is done. It can shorten the time between filing and hearing, help a lawyer locate a relevant judgment, and make a case easier for a client to follow. The value of these tools depends on whether they improve the quality of legal service and give more people a fair opportunity to use it.

Electronic filing makes a practical difference when a person can submit documents without travelling to the registry. Online cause lists, searchable orders and remote hearings can also reduce some of the costs of participating in litigation. These benefits are important for a witness living far from the court or a person who must take time off work to attend a short hearing. Familiarity with digital procedures has therefore become part of a lawyer's responsibility to manage a case. The lawyer should know which copy was filed, when it was accepted and how to obtain an accessible version for the client.

Legal research has changed in similar ways. A searchable database can recover a decision from a short phrase and locate later treatment of it. Document tools can compare drafts, find dates across exhibits and organise a chronology. Automated drafting can also help a lawyer produce a first draft or flag an inconsistency. A suggested quotation or citation still needs to be checked in the original. An advocate must ask whether the judgment remains good law, whether the relevant passage concerns the same issue, and whether an apparently useful extract omits an important qualification.

Technology also alters the evidence that reaches a court. Messages, payment records and video can clarify a sequence that witnesses remember differently. They can also be copied, edited or presented without their context. Careful legal work therefore includes identifying the original, recording how it was obtained and preserving the material needed to test its reliability. A well-indexed record is especially valuable when the opposing party needs to inspect the same material and challenge the inference drawn from it.

The profession must also address confidentiality and exclusion. Client files may contain private medical, business or family information. A lawyer should decide what a service is authorised to receive, restrict access and check whether a system stores or redistributes what is entered. Clients without reliable internet or digital skills need a workable route to submit material, consult a lawyer or attend a hearing. Where a remote hearing would impair participation, the court should be told why and offered a practical way to address it.

Technology is most valuable when it gives lawyers and courts better information in usable form. It helps people reach legal institutions and frees time for analysis and advice. The profession earns those benefits by maintaining careful records, checking its authorities, protecting confidentiality and

designing procedures that people can actually use. Each decision and submission still needs a person who can explain the facts and take responsibility for the reasoning.

Outline · Social media's role in democracy. Discuss how networks widen participation and organise civic action. Examine misinformation, harassment and the influence of platform design. Conclude with accountable moderation, digital literacy and transparent public communication.

Outline · Globalisation and local cultures. Discuss exposure to new markets, art and ideas. Examine pressures on local languages, crafts and livelihoods alongside opportunities to reach wider audiences. Conclude with locally led preservation and adaptation.

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2. Write a précis of the following: [15 marks]

> The great advantage of early rising is the good start it gives us in our day's work. The early riser has done a large amount of hard work before other men have got out of bed. In the early morning the mind is fresh, and there are few sounds or other distractions, so that work done at that time is generally well done. In many cases the early riser also finds time to take some exercise in the fresh morning air, and this exercise supplies him with a fund of energy that will last until the evening. By beginning so early, he knows that he has plenty of time to do thoroughly all the work he can be expected to do, and is not tempted to hurry over any part of it. All his work being finished in good time, he has a long interval of rest in the evening before the timely hour when he goes to bed. He gets to sleep several hours before midnight, at the time when sleep is most refreshing and after a sound night's rest, rises early next morning in good health and spirit for the labours of a new day.
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> It is very plain that such a life as this is far more conducive to health than that of the men who shortens his waking hours by rising late, and so can effort in the course of the day little leisure for necessary rest. Anyone who lies in bed late, must, if he wishes to do a full day's work, go on working to a correspondingly late hour, and deny himself the hour or two of evening exercises that he ought to take for the benefit of his health. But, in spite of all his efforts, he will probably not produce as good results as the early risers because he misses the best working hours of the day.
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> It may be objected to this that some find the perfect quiet of mid night by far the best time for working. This is no doubt true in certain cases. Several great thinkers have found by experience that there intellect is clearest, and they can write best, when they burnt the mid night oil. But, even in such cases the practice of working late at night cannot be commended. Few men, if any, can exert the full power of their intellect at the time when nature prescribes sleep, without ruining their health thereby; and of course the injury done to the health must in the long run have a bad effect on the quality of the work done

Précis body · 111 words

Early Rising and Effective Work

Rising early offers a quiet period for concentrated work while the mind is fresh. It leaves time to exercise, complete duties without haste and rest before an early bedtime. This routine restores energy and prepares the worker for the following day. Late risers miss productive morning hours and must continue working into the evening to complete the same duties, sacrificing leisure and exercise. Some thinkers work especially well in the quiet of midnight. The passage acknowledges this exception but

argues that habitual night work competes with the need for sleep. The resulting harm to health can eventually reduce the quality of work, even if the quiet initially helps the worker concentrate.

3. Substitute the following phrases with a single word: [10 marks]

a) A person who likes to read or collects books

b) A government which is based on a particular religion

c) The killing of a human being

d) A thing that is kept as a reminder of a person, place or event

e) A person who hates mankind

f) The practice of writing dictionaries

g) The fear of being without one's mobile phone

h) The school or college one attends

i) Someone who is wrongly blamed for wrongs committed by others

j) One who is able to use both hands equally well

a) Bibliophile. b) Theocracy. c) Homicide. d) Memento. e) Misanthrope. f) Lexicography. g) Nomophobia. h) Alma mater. i) Scapegoat. j) Ambidextrous.

Alma mater is an established two-word expression usually applied to a school or university one formerly attended. "Ambidextrous" describes the person in item (j).

4. Amplify any one of the following: [10 marks]

a) Rolling stones gather no moss

b) A stitch in time saves nine

a) Rolling stones gather no moss. A person who continually changes jobs, interests or places may acquire wide experience but have difficulty building deep skills or lasting relationships. Consider a learner who changes subjects each week. Each new beginning brings enthusiasm, yet steady study is what allows difficult ideas to build on each other. The proverb values staying long enough to benefit from repeated effort. It can also be read positively when the "moss" represents inertia and movement keeps a person adaptable. The practical point is to distinguish a well-considered move from an impulse that interrupts worthwhile progress.

b) A stitch in time saves nine. Repairing a loose seam when it first opens prevents the tear from spreading. The same principle applies to an error in a name or date on an important document. An early correction is simple while the record and the parties' recollections are fresh. A late correction may require another application, delay a hearing or create confusion about what was intended. Prompt attention saves effort because small defects often affect other parts of the work as time passes. The proverb recommends timely action when the problem is manageable.

5. Fill in the blanks with the right articles where required: [5 marks]

a) Brijesh is _____ MBBS but Rajiv is BDS.

b) She is _____ sole heir to the property.

c) It is _____ unique scene.

d) Sri Lanka is _____ island.

e) _____ next morning they went to the river.

a) an. b) the. c) a. d) an. e) The.

The initial letter M is pronounced with a leading vowel sound. “Unique” begins with a consonant sound.

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6. Frame meaningful sentences using the following words: [5 marks]

a) Laudatory

b) Abundance

c) Restive

d) Malignant

e) Buoyant

a) The committee issued a laudatory report on the volunteers’ work. b) The orchard produced an abundance of mangoes. c) The audience grew restive as the delay lengthened. d) The doctor ordered further tests after identifying a malignant growth. e) The swimmer rested on a buoyant board.

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7. Rewrite the following in passive voice [5 marks]

a) His father gave Jim a spanking.

b) Ruben wrote a letter to Pinky.

c) Police fired at the dacoits.

d) Zubeen was urging the crowd to sing.

e) The advocate was persuading the Judge.

a) Jim was given a spanking by his father. b) A letter was written to Pinky by Ruben. c) The dacoits were fired at by the police. d) The crowd was being urged to sing by Zubeen. e) The Judge was being persuaded by the advocate.

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8. Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions [5 marks]

a) There is nothing new _____ the Sun.

b) Leela was hiding _____ the door.

c) Ravi was driving _____ the speed limit.

d) Fogg travelled _____ the wall in eighty days.

e) You have to go _____ the tunnel to reach Manali.

a) under. b) behind. c) above. d) around. e) through.

Item (c) also admits "below" or "at" when the intended meaning changes. Item (d) prints "wall." "Around" can be used with the printed noun. The familiar title refers to travelling around the world.

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9. Use any five of the following idioms / phrases to make a sentence illustrating their meaning: [10 marks]

a) Hit the sack

b) Kick the bucket

c) Bite the bullet

d) Under the weather

e) To get off on the wrong foot

f) Hit it off

g) Own flesh and blood

h) Piece of cake

i) Break the ice

j) Beat around the bush

a) After the long bus journey, I decided to hit the sack before dinner. b) In the old comedy, the relatives quarrel over the inheritance before the rich uncle has even kicked the bucket. c) She bit the bullet and told her team that the deadline could not be met. d) I stayed home because I was feeling under the weather. e) We got off on the wrong foot when I mistook the coordinator for a visitor. f) The two cyclists hit it off as soon as they began comparing routes. g) She forgave him sooner than she expected because he was her own flesh and blood. h) After the practice sessions, the final drill was a piece of cake. i) The chair asked everyone to introduce a colleague to break the ice. j) He beat around the bush for ten minutes before telling us what had happened.

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10. Combine each of the following sets of simple sentences into one complex sentence: [5 marks]

a) That is a man. He gave me a dog. It went mad.

b) Honesty is the best policy. Have you ever heard it?

c) I wrote the letter. It contained the truth. He praised me for it.

d) He took the medicine. He then felt better. It cured his headache.

~~e) No more funds are available. The work has been stopped.~~

a) That is the man who gave me the dog that went mad. b) Have you ever heard that honesty is the best policy? c) He praised me because the letter that I wrote contained the truth. d) After he took the medicine that cured his headache, he felt better. e) The work has been stopped because no more funds are available.

The scan shows a line through item (e). Its conversion is included as practice.

11. Fill up the blanks with collective nouns: [5 marks]

a) A _____ of Sharks

b) A _____ of Ants

c) A _____ of Bees

d) A _____ of Apples

e) A _____ of Singers

a) A shiver of sharks. b) A colony of ants. c) A swarm of bees. d) A basket of apples. e) A choir of singers.

Other collective nouns can fit a more specific context. For example, “a hive of bees” describes a settled colony, and “a bushel of apples” describes a quantity.