Telangana Civil Judge (Mains) 2020

Paper-III (English Translation, Essay Writing and Grammar) · compulsory paper

Date: 4th April, 2021

Time: 3 Hours, from 10:00 am to 1:00 pm · Maximum Marks: 100

Instructions to the candidates

1. English translation is for 30 marks consisting of two questions of 15 marks each. Essay writing is for 40 marks consisting of two questions of 20 marks each. English Grammar is for 30 marks consisting of 5 questions.

2. Translation has to be made from English language to either Hindi or Telugu language only.

3. Essay writing must be written in English only.

4. If the answers are not legible, such answers will not be evaluated.

5. Write your hall ticket number only in the space provided in the first page of the main answer booklet. Do not write either your name or hall ticket number or any mark, anywhere in the main answer booklet/additional answer sheets.

6. Any attempt by the candidate to disclose his/her identity in any manner in the answer sheets will disqualify him/her.

7. No candidate will be permitted to leave the examination room/hall before 11:00 am.

I. English Translation — 30 marks — Two questions (15) marks each.

1. Child marriage denies girls their rights, often forcing them to drop out of school, exposing them to violence (sexual, physical, and emotional) and driving them into experiences that their young minds and bodies are not ready for, like motherhood. Of course, boys are married too, but child marriage is an issue that disproportionately affects girls.

In the world's poorest countries, millions of children are engaged in hazardous and exploitative child labour that is considered detrimental to their health and development. An estimated 263 million children and youth around the world are currently out of school, including an estimated 130 million girls, with the highest proportion aged between 15 and 17. Every child has the right to an education, and learning is crucial for development. It's also one of the most powerful tools in breaking the cycle of poverty and ensuring children are empowered to reach their full potential. Many girls face a unique set of barriers that prevent them from achieving an education, including long distances to school, lack of safe washrooms, local gender norms, and early pregnancy.

Today, it is estimated that tens of thousands of children - some as young as 8 years old - are involved in at least 15 armed conflicts around the world. These children are forced to endure the horrors of warfare - a reality which not only robs them of their childhoods but also has detrimental effects on their mental and emotional development. Every child has the right to be protected from war.

Many people lack safe drinking water and safe sanitation such as toilets at home. Without these basics, the lives of millions of children are at risk. For children under 5, water- and sanitation-related diseases is one of the leading causes of death. In fact, every day, over 800 children die from preventable diseases caused by poor water, and a lack of sanitation and hygiene.

2. The ideologies, practices, and traditions related throughout ages are now being looked into by people and the crimes, inhumanity, and brutality related to it are being slowly revealed to the world. These are awarded with the status of superstitions and considered to be a huge social menace in India. Superstitions have become a part of every individual's life if not a criminal act, even the belief of using a particular pen for success in exams or wearing a ring that is considered to be lucky is also a superstition.

Superstitions are not country, religion, culture, community, region, caste, or class-specific, it is widespread and found in every corner of the world. Although all superstitions are not harmful or fatal, the superstitions that violate the fundamental rights of humans and animals cannot be ignored. Years of ignorance have placed India in such a position that change of mentality and introduction of new laws are considered to be the last resort. Experts and behavioural scientists believe that at times of uncertainty, apprehension or emergency, with no more ways around, humans chose to incline towards supernatural beliefs and practices. When all ways are closed and resources worn out, emotions too could lead people towards superstitious practices. With people getting accustomed to the internet and social media, the spread of advertisements on magic healers are often seen doing rounds. This is where emotions are used to commit fraud and cheat people. People often think it is the easy way out to achieve what they want.

Human sacrifices, cheating, exploitation, fraud and abuses are still glorified in several parts of India. Time and again India has felt the requirement for anti-superstitious laws. The pre-existing laws, for instance, the Indian Penal Code is not well equipped to take account of all crimes committed as a matter of superstitious practices. Even though the constitution gives us the right to believe in things and practices which do not have any scientific backing, it is high time that new legislations are required to oppose inhumanity, brutality, fraud and human sacrifices made in the name of religion.

II. English Essay Writing not less than 1000 words — 40 marks. Two questions (20) marks each.

1. Right to information vis-a-vis Right to Privacy.

2. Right to equality – Reasonable classification in Constitution of India.

III. English Grammar – 30 marks. 4 questions (Marks given against each question).

1. Match the words in column A with the meanings given in column B: (5 marks)

Column A	Column B
1. credit	a) internal.
2. reason	b) a source of honour.
3. interior	c) blurred
4. glee	d) delight
5. fuzzy	e) a justification

2. Fill in the blanks using "a", "an", "the", or "no article". (5 marks)

Once there was _____ mouse. _____ mouse was always anxious because it was very afraid of _____ cat. A magician took pity on _____ mouse and turned it into _____ cat. Now, _____ mouse was afraid of _____ dogs. Then _____ magician said, "Be _____ mouse again because you are no better than _____ mouse at heart.

3. Fill in the blanks using suitable prepositions. (10 marks)

a. We live _____ a house _____ the railway station.

b. I went _____ the shop _____ the street.

c. My friend told me _____ the man who could talk _____ animals.

d. In the evenings my father sits _____ his favourite chair and my mother sits _____ the sofa.

e. I love to spend time _____ home, listening _____ music.

4. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. (10 marks)

You have heard of the word "energy" all your life. You need to eat vegetables to grow strong and have "energy". You need to go to bed early so you will have "energy" in the morning to go to work.. Energy is the ability to do work. Energy is everywhere in nature-sunlight, wind, water, plants, and animals. We use energy everyday. The two kinds of energy are kinetic and potential. Kinetic energy is the energy of motion. Potential energy is stored energy. A good example of kinetic and potential energy is a frog leaping. A frog sitting on a lily pad is an example of potential energy. The frog leaping is an example of kinetic energy. The different forms of energy are light, chemical, mechanical, heat, electric, atomic and sound. All these forms of energy can be broken down either into kinetic or potential. The law of conservation of energy states that energy can neither be created nor destroyed. Energy is always changing from one kind to another. The total energy of an object never changes.

1. Why are vegetables important to us?

2. What is energy?

3. Where is energy available?

4. What are the two kinds of energy?

5. What are the different forms of energy?

6. What can the forms of energy be changed into?

7. What does the law of energy conservation state?

8. Give the meaning of the phrase ‘broken down into’.

9. Give another phrase instead of ‘need to’

10. What kind of energy does a leaping frog use?