

| Secretariat
| PSC | Local Fund Audit
| Advocate General's Office

Assistant Grade II Examination-2005

Time: 2½ hours

Descriptive Part only

Max: 100 Marks

Part I

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

1. Which is the generally accepted theory ascribes the end of Indus civilisation?
2. What are the three great phases of development of Buddhism in India?
3. What were the features of Gupta administration?
4. What is the significance of the Second Battle of Tarain in Indian History?
5. What is Permanent Settlement introduced in 1793?
6. What do you know about the rise and fall of Nalanda University?
7. What was the impact of the partition of Bengal on National Movement?
8. What was Khilafat Movement?
9. Do you find any difference in the approaches of Gokhale and Tilak to British rule?
10. What is Gandhi-Irwin truce?
11. What is Bio-diesel?
12. What is meant by the Decibel (dB)?
13. What is El Nino?
14. What is meant by chromosomes?
15. What is vitamin K?
16. What do you know about Haritholsavam?

17. What is Kerala Kalamandalam?
18. What is KERAFED?
19. What is MGP?
20. What was the Mopila rebellion?
21. What is Golden Quadrilateral?
22. What is Project Sagarmala?
23. What is 93rd Constitutional Amendment Bill?
24. What is Valmiki-Ambedkar Awas Yojana?
25. What is Antyodaya Anna Yojana?

(25 × 2 = 50)

Part II (ENGLISH)

1. Pick out the word wrongly spelt:
a. Inflammatory
b. Quadruplicate
c. Transparent
d. Sustenance
2. Pick out the word correctly spelt:
a. Questionaire
b. Hypocrisy
c. Oscillate
d. Systematically
3. Rewrite the following in active voice:
The matter was discussed in great detail with the Trade Union leaders by the Minister.

4. Complete the following sentence with suitable words in the bracket.

The passengers of the bus the accident to the carelessness of the driver. (imputed, implicated, attributed, charged)

5. Give the correct question tag to the following sentences:

He won't miss the bus?

(5 × 1 = 5)

6. Read the following passage and express the given passage in about one third of its length:

Poetry hardly suits the temper of the modern industrial society. Poetry as a form of narrative has lost its ancient vogue and has willy-nilly yielded the place of honour of the novel and short story, Which are today the most popular as well on the best cultivated forms of literature, In Bengal both these forms attained an early maturity in the hands of Tagore and have since made phenomenal progress under his younger contemporaries and successors.

Sanskrit is deemed as a dead language, which is no longer a spoken tongue. Nevert-

heless it is a very vital source language on which all Indian languages, except Urdu, draw for their vocabulary. Also it is a living fount of literary inspiration to Indian writers. Perhaps there has not been single writer of outstanding distinction in the modern period who has not drawn freely on the wealth of both Sanskrit and English literature

The position of English in some respects unique in India. On the one hand it is resented by the ultra-nationalist sentiment and on the other it is still the medium of higher education in most of the Universities especially in science and technology and the one link among the intelligentsia all over India. Apart from its utilitarian value as a language of higher education in science, and as a link language, a fair number of Indian writers, including such eminent thinkers steeped in Indian thought on Vivekananda, Ranade, Gokhale, Aurobindo and Radhakrishnan have voluntarily adopted it as their literary medium. Even the bulk of Mahatma Gandhi's writings are in English.

Some early pioneers in Indian languages were also tempted at the threshold of their career to adopt English for their creative writing, partly because they owed their inspiration to English literature and partly because they hoped thereby to reach a wider audience

(5 marks)

7. Write two paragraphs on any two of the following:
 (a) Eco tourism in Kerala
 (b) Empowerment of women
 (c) Your favourite Novelist
 (2 × 5 =10)

Part III

(REGIONAL LANGUAGE)

1. Write two paragraphs on any two of the following:
 (a) Alarming signals of burgeoning population
 (b) Three-tier Panchayati Raj
 (c) Case for and against coalition government.
 (d) Relevance of planning under liberalisation
 (2 × = 10)

2. Write a short essay on any one of the following (not exceeding 500 words)
 (a) Tsunami wreaked havoc and the strategies to tackle major natural calamities
 (b) Economic crisis in Kerala.
 (c) Indian and World Trade Organisation (WTO)

3. Translate the following passage into Malayalam/ Tamil/Kannada.

Ayurvedic knowledge in this country has existed since vedic times and we have been extremely successful in using various traditional systems of medicine. We have a very rich flora of medicinal plants. The Ayurveda principle of cure are based on the fundamental knowledge of the five major elements, ie, earth water, fire, air and space. The dynamic equilibrium of these has

resulted in not only life saving treatments but the treatment of the chronic ailments without the side effects. The Indian medicinal plant flora has some very important worldwide popular species. It is estimated that by 2050, the global market of herbal based products may be around 5 trillion dollars. The physicians of the 21st century would depend more and more on plant based treatment taking the lead from Ayurveda. 70-80 percent of world population in the developing countries may still continue to depend on the herbal remedies. A holistic system of treatment which is the underlying principle of Ayurveda maintaining the balance between nature, man and environment may provide remedies for many dreadful diseases.

Answers with

Explanations (A.G.E 2005)

1. There are various theories for the downfall of Indus Valley Civilization. The most accepted version is that of ecological destruction. According to many scholars, some kind of depression in the land, which cause floods led to the destruction of Indus Valley.
2. Early conservative Buddhism (500 BC 1 AD) was the first great phase in the development of Buddhism. The Mahayana revitalization (Around 100 BC - AD 400) was the next great phase.

The third great phase in the development of Buddhism is represented by the sects like Zen and Vajrayana.

3. In the Gupta Period, for the first time civil and Criminal law were clearly defined and demarcated. Decentralisation of the Administrative authority began during the Gupta age. The King was known by names Maharaja, Rajadhiraja.
4. The Second battle of Tarain was in the year 1192. In this battle, Muhammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan and captured the kingdom of Delhi. Ghori's victory founded the Muslim rule in India.
5. Permanent settlement was a land revenue system, introduced in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and districts of Benaras and Northern districts of Madras by Lord Cornwallis in 1793, It declared Zamindars as the owners of the land. Hence, they could keep 1/11th of the revenue collected to themselves while, the British got a fixed share of 10/11th the revenue collected.
6. Nalanda University was situated in the south east of

the modern Patna city. Founded in the 5th Century A.D, it was the first residential University of the world. The University flourished during the 5th and 12th century. In 1197-1203 AD Bukhtiyar Khilji destroyed Nalanda and set fire to the establishment.

7. The Swadeshi movement began in India as an anti-partition agitation against the partition of Bengal in 1905. The boycott of British products was followed by the advocacy of Swadeshi and to buy indigenously produced goods as a patriotic duty. Charkha came to typify the popular concern for country's economic self sufficiency.
8. During the first world war, Turkey was allied with Germany and Austria against the British. After the war, the British removed the Sultan of Turkey (Khalifa) from power. The Indian muslims regarded 'Khalifa' as their spiritual leader and hence started the Khilafat movement in India for the restoration of the Khalifa's position.
9. Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Bal Gangadhar Tilak

represented two approaches for the Congress action. Gokhale was a moderate and Tilak was known as an extremist. The moderates believed in constitutional agitations, while extremists gave a call for passive resistance.

10. Gandhi-Irwin pact, also known as 'Delhi pact' was signed on 5 March, 1931 between Viceroy Irwin and Gandhi. As a result of this Gandhi suspended Civil disobedience movement, and agreed to participate in the second session of the Round Table conference.
11. Bio-diesel is an alternative to petroleum based diesel fuel and is made from renewable resources such as vegetable oils, animal fats or algae. Unlike petro diesel, it is biodegradable and non-toxic, and it significantly reduces toxic and other emissions when burned as a fuel. It is one of the possible candidates to replace fossil fuels as the world's primary transport energy source.
12. Decibel (dB) is the unit used in acoustics to quantify sound levels. The safe range of audible sound is 0-120 dB.
13. El Nino is the sea surface temperature anomalies greater than 0.5° C across the central tropical Pacific Ocean. El Nino means 'Christ child' in Spanish, which was given by fishermen working off the coast of Peru and Ecuador, who noticed the phenomenon, which often occurs around Christmas. El nino occurs at irregular intervals



Nalanda University burnt down by the Muslim general Bakhtiyar Khilji in the year 1194 C.E.

of 2-7 years and usually lasts one or two years.

14. Chromosome is a, long, continuous piece of DNA, which contains genes. In 1919, Thomas Hunt Morgan proved that chromosomes are the carriers of genes. The Chromosome number differs in different creature, and the chromosome number of man is 16.
15. Vitamin-K is an essential vitamin needed to the body. Vitamin-K is mostly required for blood coagulation. Normally it is produced by bacteria in the intestines.
16. Haritholsavam is another name given to the 'Greening the State Programme'. It was commenced from 9th August, 2002. The objective of Haritholsavam is to plant various species of seedlings along the sides of National and State Highways with the active participation of National Service Scheme Volunteers and NGOs.
17. Kalamandalam is the first institution setup in Kerala to start training in classical performing arts. It was founded by the great poet

Vallathol Narayana Menon in 1930, along the banks of the Bharathapuzha in Cheruthuruthy, in Thrissur district. Today, Kalamandalam is a Deemed University.

18. KERA-FED is the short name of Kerala Kerakarshaka Sahakarana Federation Ltd. KERA-FED was formed as an apex body of the co-operative societies involving the coconut farmers of Kerala. 'KERA' brand of coconut oil is produced by KERA-FED.
19. MGP is the modernisation of Government programme. It was initiated in Kerala to modernise the government administrative setup and imbibe efficiency to the system.
20. Mopilla Rebellion was the peasant discontent erupted in the Malabar region in August 1921. Mopilla tenants of the region rebelled against the lack of any security of tenure, renewal fees, high rents and other oppressive landlord exactions. More than 2,400 Mopillas had lost their lives.
21. The Golden Quadrilateral is a National Highways Development Project connecting important cities of the country, importantly New

Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. The project will be completed on build operate and transfer (BOT) basis. The estimated cost is Rs 250.55 billion.

22. Sagarmala is an ambitious 1,00,000 crore project announced by the Indian Prime Minister on 2004. The project will encompass all the facets of the maritime sector, including ports, shipping, ship building, inland water ways as well as maritime education. The objectives are to be achieved in a time-frame of 8-10 years.
23. The 93rd constitutional amendment was carried out in 2002. Through this, right to education was included in the list of Fundamental Rights as Article-21A. As a result of this amendment, the state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of 6 to 14..
24. Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana seeks to ameliorate the conditions for urban slum dwellers living below the poverty line who do not possess adequate shelters. The programme was launched on 2nd December, 2001.
25. Antyodaya Anna Yojana was launched on 25th December 2001. Through this scheme 2 crore poorest families in the country will get food grains at highly subsidised rates.

Part - II General English

1. (d) sustenance
2. (c) Questionnaire, Hypocrisy, systematically.
3. The minister discussed the matter in great detail with the Trade Union leaders.
4. imputed.
5. Will he?



Kerala Kalamandalam & the founder, Vallathol Narayana Menon (inset)

| Secretariat
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Assistant Grade II

Examination-1986

Time: 2½ hours

Descriptive Part only

Max: 100 Marks

Part I

(GENERAL KNOWLEDGE)

Answers can be written in English or in any other regional language.

I. Write short notes on any two of the following:

1. The constitution, functions and duties of the Public Service Commission
2. Operation Flood II Programme
3. The administrative machinery of the state as contemplated in the Constitution

(10 marks)

II. Choose the correct answer out of the alternatives suggested under each:

- A. I. The crocodile farm is located at
- (a) Kochi
 - (b) Chennai
 - (c) Mumbai
 - (d) None of these
2. In which part of India do tea and coffee plantations overlap?
- (a) South India
 - (b) East India
 - (c) South-East India
 - (d) South-West India

3. Which of the following rivers flow westward?
- (a) Krishna
 - (b) Cauvery
 - (c) Mahanadi
 - (d) Narmada

4. Madhya Pradesh is surrounded by how many states?
- (a) Five
 - (b) Seven
 - (c) Nine
 - (d) Ten

- B. 1. Which newspaper was started first?
- (a) Hindu
 - (b) Economic Times
 - (c) Indian Express
 - (d) The Statesman

2. 'Mohiniattam' is a dance from.
- (a) Tamil Nadu
 - (b) Kerala
 - (c) Orissa
 - (d) Andhra Pradesh

3. States earn more revenue directly through which of the following taxes?
- (a) Sales tax
 - (b) Customs duties
 - (c) Excise duties
 - (d) Income tax.

4. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes together constitute what

percentage of India's population

- (a) 9%
- (b) 15%
- (c) 22%
- (d) 25%

- C. 1. Who wrote "Vande Mataram"?

- (a) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- (b) Rabindranath Tagore
- (c) Sarojini Naidu
- (d) Aurobindo Gosh

2. "Warrior from the South" is a book about

- (a) Kamaraj
- (b) Tippu Sultan
- (c) C. Rajagopalachari
- (d) V.V. Giri

3. "Nineteen Eighty-Four;" was written by

- (a) John Keats
- (b) George Orwell
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Mulk Raj Anand

4. The weight of blood in a normal person is how much percent of his body weight?

- (a) 5
- (b) app.6.5
- (c) app.8
- (d) app. 9

- D. 1. The largest sugar-cane producing state in India is

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
(b) Bihar
(c) Uttar Pradesh
(d) Andhra Pradesh
2. Which of the following rivers is called "destructive river"?
- (a) Narmada
(b) Kosi
(c) Gandak
(d) Tapti
3. In the 1984 Olympic Games, P.T. Usha took part in
- (a) 400 metre hurdles
(b) 100 metre hurdles
(c) 400 metre relay race
(d) 1,500 metre relay race
4. The Ninth Five Year Plan provides an aggregate investment
- (a) Rs 8,80,000 crores
(b) Rs.1,68,141 crores
(c) Rs.3,48,148 crores
(d) None of the above
- E. 1. When a bus suddenly stops a passenger standing on the deck tends to fall
- (a) backwards
(b) forwards
(c) sideways
(d) remains where he is
2. The speed of sound is maximum in
- (a) water
(b) air
(c) steel
(d) vacuum
3. What is the material which is safest to wear while cooking?
- (a) Nylon
(b) Terylene
(c) Silk
(d) Cotton
4. In an auditorium, better sound is effected if its walls are capable of

- (a) reflecting the sound to the audience
(b) refracting the sound to the stage
(c) absorbing the sound
(d) None of these

III. Name the following:

- (1) Chief of the Army Staff
(2) Chief Justice of Kerala
(3) Chief Election Commissioner of India
(4) The first Student Chief Minister
(5) Founder of Ramakrishna Mission

(5 Marks)

IV. Write an essay on anyone of the following:

- (1) The present economic problems of Kerala, their reasons and remedies.
(2) The physical and geographical conditions of Kerala and the divisions of the State for administrative purposes.

(15 Marks)

Part II

(REGIONAL LANGUAGE)

V. Make a precis of the following in about a third of its length in your regional language.

An often quoted expression is that "Knowledge is power", but so also are fanaticism, despotism, and ambition. Knowledge by itself, unless wisely directed, may merely make bad men more dangerous. Knowledge must be allied to goodness and wisdom, and embodied in an upright character, else it is naught. Pestalozzi even held intellectual training by itself

to be pernicious; insisting that the roots of knowledge must strike and feed in the soil of a religious rightly-governed will. The acquisition of knowledge may, it is true, protect a man against the meaner felonies of life, but not in any degree against its selfish vices, unless fortified by sound principles and habits. Hence do we find in daily life so many instances of men who are well-informed in intellect, but utterly deformed in character; filled with the learning of the schools, yet possessing little practical wisdom, and offering examples rather for warning than imitation.

It is possible that at this day we may even exaggerate the importance of literary culture. We are apt to imagine that because we possess many libraries, institutes, and museums, we are making great progress. But such facilities may as often be a hinderance as a help to individual self-culture of the highest kind. The possession of library, or the free use of it, no more constitutes learning, than the possession of wealth constitutes generosity. Though we undoubtedly possess great facilities, it is nevertheless true, as of old, that wisdom and understanding can only become the possession of individual men by travelling the old road of observation, attention; perseverance, and industry. The possession of the mere materials of knowledge is something very different from wisdom and understanding, which are

reached through a higher kind of discipline than that of reading..

The multitude of books which modern readers wade through may produce distinction as much as culture. Reading is often but a mere passive reception of other men's thoughts; there being little or no active effort of the mind or building up the character. Thus many think that they are cultivating their minds, when they are only killing time; of which perhaps the best that can be said is that it merely keeps them from doing worse things.

It is also to be borne in mind that the experience gathered from books; though often valuable, is but of the nature of learning; whereas the experience gained from actual life is of the nature of wisdom; and a small store of the latter is worth vastly more than any stock of the former. Lord Bolingbroke truly said that "Whatever study tends neither directly nor indirectly to make us better men and citizen, is at best but a specious and ingenious sort of idleness, and the knowledge we acquire by it, only a creditable kind of ignorance - nothing more.

Useful though good reading may be, it is yet only one mode of cultivating the mind; and is much less influential than practical, experience and good example in the formation of character. There were wise, valiant and true hearted men bred in England, long before the existence of a reading public. The Magna

Carta was secured by men who signed the deed with their marks. Thus the foundations of English liberty were laid by men who, though illiterate, were nevertheless of the very highest stamp of character.

And it must be admitted that the chief object of culture is not merely to fill the mind with other men's thoughts, but to enlarge our intelligence, and render us more efficient workers in the sphere of life to which we may be called.

It is not how much a man may know that is of so much importance, as the end and purpose for which he knows it. The object of knowledge should be to mature wisdom and improve character, to render us better, happier and more useful; more benevolent, more energetic, and more efficient in the pursuit of every high purpose in life. We must ourselves be and do, and not rest satisfied merely with reading and mediating over what other men have been and done. Our best light must be made life, and our best thought, action. The humblest and least literate must train his sense of duty, and accustom himself to an orderly and diligent life. Though talents are the gift of nature, the highest virtue may be acquired by men of the humblest abilities, though careful self discipline. At least we ought to be able to say, as Richter did, "I have made as much out of myself as could be made of the stuff, and no man should require more"

(871 words)

(15 Marks)

VI Write short notes on anyone of the following:

- (1) The Supreme Court of India
- (2) The Union Public Service Commission

(10 Marks)

VII. Write a letter to the Government drawing attention to the urgent needs of your locality and requesting early action.

(5 Marks)

Part III (GENERAL ENGLISH)

VIII. Correct mistakes if any, in the following sentences:

- (1) He as well as his brother were present in the examination.
- (2) The sum and substance of the Minister's speech are as follows.
- (3) He works so hard that he never fails.
- (4) It is pity that the son of a millionaire should indulge in stealing.'
- (5) Not less than fifty persons lost their lives in the accident.

(10 marks)

IX. Pick out the word or phrase which is nearest in meaning to the key word:

- (1) Ovation
 - (a) applause
 - (b) event
 - (c) act of kindness
 - (d) peak
- (2) Spurious
 - (a) illegal
 - (b) odd
 - (c) profoundly humiliating
 - (d) counterfeit.

- (3) Effulgence
 (a) boastfulness
 (b) radiance
 (c) effusiveness
 (d) enthusiasm
- (4) Fusillade
 (a) gala event
 (b) volley of shots
 (c) confusion
 (d) unpleasant contrast
- (5) Cajole
 (a) to joke
 (b) ignore
 (c) coax
 (d) be clever
- X Use the following expressions in a sentence to bring out their meanings:
- (1) To eat humble pie
 (2) To put one on one's mettle
 (3) Sitting on the fence.
 (4) To pay off old scores
 (5) To stand in one's own light.
- XI. Choose the correct word from among the alternatives given, to fill up the blanks in the following sentences
- (1) You should be thankful to me for this of kindness.
 (act, action)
- (2) His remarks were expunged from the records as they were
 (exceptionable, exceptional)
- (3) You are a grown up person, yet your habits are
 (childlike, childish)
- (4) My superior officer is very
 (complacent; complaisant)
- (5) It is that the employees do not pay attention to what the director says.
 (regrettable, regretful)

Answers with Explanations (A.G.E 1986)

- I. For answers to questions 1, 2 and 3, see the concerned sections of the Rank File.
- II.
- A I. (b) Chennai. There is a crocodile farm at Neyyar Dam, in Kerala.
2. (a) South India. There are coffee and tea plantations in Kerala and Karnataka. Karnataka is the leading producer of coffee in India. Kerala is the second largest producer of tea in India after Assam, the Tea Garden of India.
3. (d) Narmada, Tapti, Sabarmati are the main rivers of India which flow westwards and drain in the Arabian Sea. SSP (Sardar Sarovar Project) is being built in Narmada which is in Gujarat. NBA (Narmada Bachavo Andolan) of Medha Patkar is campaigning against the construction of SSP.
4. (b) Seven; they are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh. Assam is also surrounded by seven states;
- B. 1. (a) The Hindu (1878). The oldest existing English newspaper is The Times of India established in 1838. The Tribune (Chandigarh) was started in 1881. The Statesman (New Delhi) was started in 1931. Presently Dainik Jagaran

is the largest circulating daily in India. It is followed by the Dainik Bhaskar according to ABC (Audit Bureau of Circulation) report. The Gujarati daily Bombay Samachar is the oldest existing news paper in Asia. It was established in 1822. The first newspaper published in India was the Bengal Gazette published from Calcutta in 1780 by James A. Hickey.

2. (b) Kerala. Bharathanatyam is the dance form of Tamil Nadu. Odissi is the dance form of Orissa. Kuchipudi is the dance form of Andhra Pradesh.
3. (a) Sales Tax. The biggest tax contributor to the Centre is excise duty.
4. (c) 24.4%. (2001 census)
- C. 1. (a) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee. Vande Mataram is our national song and it is taken from his book 'Anand Math'. It was first sung at the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress. Our national anthem "Janagana mana" was written by Tagore. It was first sung at the Kolkatta session of the Indian National Congress on December 27, 1911. Sarojini Naidu, the Nightingale of India, was the author of 'Golden Threshold', 'The song of India' and 'Broken Wing'. Aurobindo Ghosh, who began as an extremist and ended a spiritualist, is the author of 'Life Divine' and 'Savithri'.
2. (c) C. Rajagopalachari.

3. (c) George Orwell. He was also the author of 'Animal Farm'. John Keats was the English romantic poet who wrote poems like 'Isabela', 'The Eve of St. Agnes', 'Ode to a Grecian Urn' etc. Mulk Raj Anand wrote 'The Coolie', 'The Two Leaves and a Bud', 'The Village', 'The Untouchable', 'Confessions of a Lover', 'The Bride's Book of Beauty', 'The Sword and Sickle' etc. Nehru is the author of 'The Discovery of India', 'Glimpses of World History', 'Letters from a Father to his Daughter'.
4. (a) 8%. An average healthy person has about 5 litres of blood in the body. Hemoglobin in RBC (Red Blood Corpuscles) gives blood red colour. RBCs are produced in bone marrow and in the spleen and liver about 100-120 days. WBCs (White Blood Corpuscles) are the soldiers of the body's defence system. WBCs are far less in number than RBCs.
- D.1.(c) Uttar Pradesh. Since Uttar Pradesh leads in production of sugarcane, it is known as the Sugar Bowl of India. Madhya Pradesh leads in the production of jowar, Andhra Pradesh leads in the production of tobacco. Bihar is primarily the mineral state of India.
- 2 (b) Kosi. It is the tributary of Ganga. Tapti and Narmada are the main rivers of India which flow westwards and drain into the Arabian Sea.
- Gandak is another tributary of Ganga.
3. (a) 400 metre hurdles. She is the first Indian woman (and fifth Indian) to reach the finals of an Olympic event by winning her 400m hurdles semi-final (1984 Los Angeles Olympics). She missed the bronze by 1/100 second. She created new Asian record in all events. She participated in the 10th Asian Games in Seoul. She is known as the Golden Girl of India.
4. (a) 8,80,000 crores. Ninth Plan (1997-2002) aims for 7% targeted growth rate.
- E
1. (b) Forwards.
- 2 (c) In steel the speed is 5000 m/sec but in glass it is between 5000-6000m/sec. In air it is 331 m/sec and in water it is only 1500 m/sec. Sound does not travel through a vacuum.
3. (d) Cotton. All other materials easily catch fire and flare up quickly.
4. (c) Absorbing the sound. In other cases there will be echoing that affects the clarity of sound.
- III.
- I. Lt General Deepak Kapoor took over as the Chief of Army Staff on September 30, 2007.
2. H. Lakshmi Narayan Duttu is the new Chief Justice of Kerala High Court (2007)
3. N. Gopalaswami is the Chief Election Commissioner.
4. Prabhulla Kumar (2007)
5. Swami Vivekananda.
- IV & V, VI & VII. See the descriptive section of the rank file.
- VIII.
- I. He as well as his brother was present in the examination.
2. The sum and substance of the Minister's speech is as follows.
3. No error in the sentence.
4. It is a pity that the son of a millionaire indulges in stealing.
5. No fewer than fifty persons lost their lives in the accident.
- IX.
1. (a) applause
2. (d) counterfeit
3. (b) radiance
4. (b) volley of shots
5. (c) coax
- X
1. When he realised his mistake, he had to eat humble pie and apologised.
2. The teacher was put on her mettle when the boy was rude.
3. Unable to decide who was wrong, Mukesh sat on the fence until the matter was resolved.
4. When Sumesh asked for a loan, Ramesh was able to pay off old scores by refusing.
5. The ageing actor stood in his own light as he talked about himself all evening.
- XI.
1. act.
2. exceptionable
3. childish
4. complacent
5. regrettable

Secretariat
PSC Local Fund Audit
Advocate General's Office

Assistant Grade II Examination-1989

Time: 2½ hours

Descriptive Part only

Max: 100 Marks

Part I

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Answers will be written in English or in any other regional language.

I. Write short notes on any two of the following :

- I. The National Emblem of India
2. The secular nature of India as set down for in the Constitution.
3. Helpage India.

(10 marks)

II. Choose the correct answer out of the alternatives suggested against each: (20 marks)

- A
1. Kulu Valley is in
 - (a) Kashmir
 - (b) Punjab
 - (c) Himachal Pradesh
 - (d) None of these
 2. The Corbett National Park is located in
 - (a) West Bengal
 - (b) Gujarat
 - (c) Bihar
 - (d) None of these
 3. Which among the following cities is situated on a river bank?
 - (a) Hyderabad
 - (b) Dhanbad
 - (c) Darjeeling
 - (d) Amritsar

4. The highest tea producing state in India is
 - (a) Tamil Nadu
 - (b) Assam
 - (c) Kerala
 - (d) Bengal
- B.
1. Yakshagana is a well-known dance form of
 - (a) Kerala
 - (b) Andhra Pradesh
 - (c) Karnataka
 - (d) None of these
 2. "The Tribune" is published from
 - (a) Mumbai
 - (b) Chandigarh
 - (c) Kolkatta
 - (d) Patna
 3. The National Defence Academy is located at
 - (a) Dehra Dun
 - (b) Kirkee .
 - (c) New Delhi
 - (d) Khadakvasala
 4. The massacre of Jallianwala Bagh was in
 - (a) 1929
 - (b) 1922
 - (c) 1919
 - (d) 1911
- C
1. Lathur is in
 - (a) Maharashtra
 - (b) Uttar Pradesh
 - (c) Gujarat
 - (d) Bihar

2. The present Chairman of CHOGM is
 - (a) Benazir Bhutto
 - (b) Dr. Mahadir
 - (c) Dr. Kenneth Kaunda
 - (d) None of these
 3. The flag of the U.N. shows
 - (a) The rising sun between two small stars
 - (b) The world map between two olive branches
 - (c) 50 stripes and 13 stars
 - (d) A large star, four small stars and a wheel
 4. The currency of China is
 - (a) Yen
 - (b) Yuan
 - (c) Taka
 - (d) Lira
- D.
1. Who wrote "Hypocrisy is your religion; pretention your life; dust the end"?
 2. The author of "Prison Diary" is
 - (a) Gandhiji
 - (b). Shakespeare
 - (c) Milton
 - (d.) None of these
 3. "Kaviyude Kalpadukal" is the autobiography of
 - (a) Joseph Mundesseri
 - (b) Vayalar Rama Varma
 - (c) P. Kunhiraman Nair
 - (d) G. Sankara Kurup

4. The author of "Paranki Padayali" is
 (a) Edappalli Raghavan Pillai
 (b) Sardar K.M. Panikar
 (c) C.Madhavan Pillai
 (d) K.C. Kesava Pillai
- E. 1. A man stepping out of a fast moving train falls to the ground due to -
 (a) the gravitational pull of the earth
 (b) the speed of the train and the slow movement of the man
 (c) the resting of his feet on the ground and the continuing movement of the upper part of his body
 (d) None of these
2. Rainbow is caused due to
 (a) refraction.
 (b) interference of light
 (c) total internal reflection
 (d) refraction and dispersion
3. Fire from electric short-circuit is not extinguished by water, as
 (a) there is possibility of electric shock
 (b) fire burns more furiously
 (c) water gets heated
 (d) fire is not put out
4. Food is cooked quickly in a pressure cooker because
 (a) the cooker gets more heat
 (b) the cooker is tightly closed
 (c) the cooker is made of good quality metal
 (d) the pressure of steam increases
- III. Name the following: (5marks)
1. The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India

2. The Chief Electoral Officer for Kerala
3. The Nobel Prize winner of 1997 for Literature
4. The winner of Jawaharlal Nehru Award, for International Understanding, 1996
5. The Secretary-General of the Commonwealth.
- IV. Write an essay on any one of the following:
- I. "Planning should be from the grassroot level." How far is this principle reflected in the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna? .
2. Men will wrangle for religion, fight for it, die for it- anything but live for it.

(15 marks)

Part II
(REGIONAL LANGUAGE)
Answer will be written in Malayalam or in any other regional language.

- V. Write a precis of the following in about a third of its length:
 Gotami was her family name, but because she tired easily, she was called Kisa Gotami or Frail Gotami. She was born at Savatthi in a poverty-stricken house. When she grew up, she married, going to the house of her husband's family to live. There, because she was the daughter of a poverty-stricken house, they treated her with contempt. After a time she gave birth to a son. Then, they accorded her respect.
 But, when that boy of hers was old enough to play and run hither and about, he died. Sorrow sprang up within her. Thought she: Since the birth of my son, I, who was once

denied honour and respect in this very house, have received respect. These folk may even seek to cast my son away. Taking her son on her hip, she went about from one house door to another, saying, "Give me medicine for my son!"

Wherever people encountered her, they said, "Where did you ever meet with medicine for the dead?' So saying they clapped their hands and laughed in derision. She had not the slightest idea of what they meant.

Now, a certain wise man saw her and thought: This woman must have been driven out of her mind by the sorrow of her son. But, medicine for her, one else is likely who knows:- The Professor of the Ten Forces, alone is likely to know. Said he, "Woman, as for the medicine for your son - there is no one else who knows ; - The Professor of the Ten Forces, the foremost individual in the world of men and the worlds of the Gods, resides at a neighbouring monastery. So go to him and ask." ,

The man speaks the truth, thought she. Taking her son on her hip, when the Tathagata sat down in the seat of the Buddha, 'she took her stand in the outer circle of the congregation and said: "O Exalted One, give me medicine for my son!"

The teacher, seeing that she was ripe for conversion, said: "You did well, Gotami, in coming hither for medicine. Go, enter the city, make the rounds of the entire city, beginning at the beginning,

and in whatever house no one has ever died, from that house, fetch tiny grains of mustard seed." "Very well, reverend Sir," said she. Delighted in heart, she entered within the city and at the very first house said "The Professor of the Ten Forces bids me fetch tiny grains of mustard seed for medicine for my son. Give me tiny grain of mustard seed."

"Alas! Gotami," said they, and brought and gave to her. "This particular seed I cannot take. In this house, someone has died!"

"What say you, Gotami! Here it is impossible to count the dead!"

"Well then, enough! I'll not take it. The Professor of the Ten Forces did tell me not to take mustard seed from a house where anyone has ever died."

In this same way she went to the second house and to the third. Thought she: In the entire city, this must be the way! This the Buddha, full compassion for the welfare of mankind, must have seen! Overcome with emotion, she went outside the city, carried her son to the burning ground and holding him in her hands said: "Dear little son, I thought, that you alone had been overtaken by this thing, which men call death. But you are not the only one death has overtaken. This is a law common to all mankind." So saying, she cast her son away in the burning ground. Then she uttered:

"No village law, no law of market town,
No law of a single house is this -

Of all the world and all the worlds of Gods

This only is the law, that all things are impermanent," Now, when she had so said, she went to the teacher. Said the teacher to her: "Gotami, did you get the tiny grains of mustard seed?"

"Done reverend Sir, is the business of the mustard seed! Only give me a refuge!" Then the teacher recited to her the following:

"That man who delights in children and cattle,

That man whose heart adheres there to,

Death takes that man and goes his way,

As sweeps away a mighty flood a sleeping village.

Though one should live a hundred years,

Not seeing the Region of the Deathless, Better were it for one to live a single day,

The Region of the Deathless Seeing."

(15 marks)

VI. Write short notes on anyone of the following:-

(1) The discretionary powers of the Governor of a state under the Indian Constitution.

(2) The special recruitment programme of the Kerala Public Service Commission.

(10 marks)

VII. Draft a letter to the editor of a newspaper pointing out the inconsistencies and anomalies in the revised assessment of building tax by the Corporation.

OR

Draft a circular to the subscribers of a monthly magazine, reminding the readers of the due for renewal.

(5 marks)

Part III (GENERAL ENGLISH)

This part will be answered in English only.

VIII Correct mistakes, if any, in the following sentences:

- (1) I or you are not happy over the present situation in the country.
- (2) The Finance Minister has left for Delhi last week.
- (3) If I were present at Bombay, I would have met my friend there.
- (4) After the last general elections, Shri E.K. Nayanar was elected as the Chief Minister.
- (5) Standing near the road, an autorickshaw struck him down.
- (6) The teacher tested the boy if he could solve the problem.
- (7) One must do his duty.
- (8) What is the time in your watch?
- (9) They are all coming to see their parents for Onam, isn't it ?
- (10) We have a finer plan than yours.

(10 marks)

IX. Use the following pairs of words in sentences to bring out the differences in their meanings :-

- (a) Descent and Dissent
- (b) Might and Mite
- (c) Difference and Deference
- (d) Bail and Bale
- (e) Stationary and Stationery

(10 marks)

X. Pick out the word or phrase nearest in meaning to the key word:

1. Succour
(a) to cherish
(b) serve
(c) help
(d) nurture
2. Viable
(a) workable
(b) questionable
(c) credible
(d) vital
3. Impediment
(a) question
(b) requirement
(c) blunder
(d) hindrance
4. Ransack
(a) walk with a pack
(b) raze
(c) search thoroughly
(d) run wild
5. Parry
(a) to reject
(b) pierce
(c) ward off
(d) cut away bit by bit

XI. Rewrite as directed:

- (a) At my request, he put his signature on the paper.
(Substitute the underlined nouns with verbs.)
(1 mark)
- (b) Hard as she worked, she did not succeed.
(Use "notwithstanding".)
(1 mark)
- (c) I tried every method. (Into negative.) (1 mark)
- (d) He asked me when I intended to leave Delhi. I told him that as the next day would be spent in meeting old friends, I could only hope to leave by the day after, at the earliest.
(Into direct speech)

Answers with Explanations (A.G.E 1989)

1. For answers to these questions. see the descriptive part of this Rank File

II A

1. (c) Kulu Valley is in Himachal Pradesh. It is a well known tourist centre (at Nainital).
2. (d) The Corbett National Park is in Uttar Pradesh. The park is named after the well-known hunter Jim Corbett who wrote the book 'The Man eaters of Kumaon', after his innumerable encounters with tigers which terrorised the local population.
3. (a) Hyderabad. It is situated on the banks of the Musi river.
4. (b) Assam. (Since Assam is the leading producer of tea, it is called the Tea Garden of India. India is the leading producer of tea in the world. China is in the second position.)

B

1. (c) Karnataka. (Mohiniyattam and Kathakali are the well-known dance forms of Kerala; likewise Kuchupudi is associated with Andhra Pradesh, Odyssi with Orissa and Bharatnatyam with Tamil Nadu.)
2. (b) Chandigarh. (The important newspapers publishing from Mumbai are the Times of India, the Indian Express and the Free Press Journal. Anand Bazar Patrika, the

Telegraph, the Amrit Bazar Patrika are published from Calcutta. The newspapers published in Patna are the Indian Express and Viswamitra.

3. (d) Khadakvasla, near Pune. Indian Military Academy and Rashtriya Indian Military college are in Dehra Dun. National Defence College is in New Delhi. College of Military Engineering is at Kirkee.
4. (c) 1919, April 13. Montague Chelmsford Reforms (The Government of India Act, 1919) was also passed in 1919. The Purna Swaraj resolution was passed in 1929 at the Lahore Session of Congress. Chauri Chaura (U.P.) incident took place in 1922. Shifting of British India's capital from Calcutta to Delhi and the repealing of the partition of Bengal were in 1911. These events took place during the time of Viceroy Hardinge.

C

1. Maharashtra. Lathur was completely destroyed by the terrible earthquake that ravaged in Maharashtra in September 1993.
2. (d) None of these. The present Chairman of . CHOGM is Yoweri Museveni (Uganda)
3. (b) The world map between two olive branches. The colour of the flag is light blue and the emblem is white at the centre of the flag.

4. (b) Yuan. (Yen is the currency of Japan. Taka is the currency of Bangladesh. Lira is the currency of Italy.)

D 1.

2. (d) 'Prison Diary' was written by Jayaprakash Narayan. He was the socialist Indian freedom fighter and Sarvodaya leader. He is popularly known as J.P. and Loknayak. It was he who advocated partyless democracy for India. His other books are 'Why Socialism?', 'Towards Struggle', 'From Socialism to Sarvodaya' etc.

3. (c) P. Kunhiraman Nair. 'Aishya' and 'Padippathija Pattukal' are written by Vayalar Rama Varma. 'Kavyapeedika' is the book written by Joseph Mundesseari. Well known books of G. Sankara Kurup are 'Odakkuzhal', 'Innu Njan Nale Nee'.

4. (b) Sardar K.M.Panikar. He was the first president of Kerala Sahitya Academy. He is also the author of 'Kerala Simham'.

E

1. (c) The resting of his feet on the ground and the continued movement of the upper part of his body.
2. (b) Interference of light.
3. (a) If you put water on an electric wire you will get a bad electric shock. But if you remember to turn off the current first, you

can easily put out the fire with water.

4. (a) The cooker gets more heat. In a pressure cooker due to pressure built up inside, the boiling point of the water increases. So the food inside it gets more heat and cooks quickly.

III.

- Vijayendra N Kaul (2007)
- Nalini Netto (2007)
- Dario Fo, Italian playwright. (This question has been edited. The original question was about the 1989 winner of Nobel Prize for Literature). Nobel Prize 2006 - Orhan Pamuk (Turkey)

4. Mahathir Bin Mohammed, Prime Minister of Malaysia.

5. Don Mckinnon (2007, Newzealand)

IV 1 & 2 Refer the descriptive section of the Rank File.

V. Refer the translation section of the Rank File.

VI. 1 & 2 Refer the Rank File.

VII. See the descriptive part of the Rank File.

VIII

- You or I am not happy over the present situation in the country.
- The Finance Minister left for Delhi last week.

- If I had been present at Bombay, I would have met my friend there.

- After the general elections, Shri E.K Nayanar was elected Chief Minister.

- While he was standing near the road, an auto- rickshaw struck him down. .

- The teacher tested the boy to see if he could solve the problem.

-

-

-

- One must do one's duty.

- What is time by your watch?

- They are all coming to see their parents for Onam, aren't they?

- Our plan is finer than yours.

- IX (a) Since it was a deep decent, she needed my help. His strong dissent to corruption in high places made him resign from the ministry.

- (b) In olden times might was right. Even a mite can serve a noble cause.

- (c) The difference between the present government and the earlier one is very evident now.

The young should always show deference to the aged.

- (d) The court refused to give him bail.

He could'nt lift the bale of cotton since it was very heavy.

- (e) No stationery shop was near our house.

Wait until the train is stationary before alighting.

- X. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (c)

XI

- (a) When 1 requested, he signed the paper.

- (b) Not withstanding her hard work, she could not succeed.

- (c) I spared no method

- (d) "When do you intend to go to Delhi?" he asked me. "As I will be spending tomorrow meeting friends," I replied, "I can only hope to leave by the day after at the earliest."

| Secretariat
| PSC | Local Fund Audit
| Advocate General's Office

Assistant Grade II

Examination-1995

Time: 2½ hours

Descriptive Part only

Max: 100 Marks

1. The famous wall street is in
2. Who directed the film 'Parinayam'?
3. Who was the first Education Minister of India?
4. Who is the Chief Minister of Maharashtra?
5. Who is the permanent Indian Representative to the U.N. ?
6. Who is the Prime Minister of Japan ?
7. Who are the winners of the Wimbledon Mixed Doubles 2003 ?
8. Who appoints the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission?
9. What is the full form of SAPTA ?
10. The President presented an award to Indira Goswami Devi in 2001. What was the award?
11. Give the full form of VAT
12. What is the Technopark ?
13. What is India's stand on nuclear proliferation?

Questions (14-18): Carry 2 marks each.

14. What is the homosphere?
15. Where was the first ever World Summit for Social

Development held and what does it aim at?

16. Who was the latest winner of the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding? What is his/her contribution?
17. What is a Computer? Which are the main components of a Computer System, in terms of hardware?
18. "Education is a unique investment in the present and future". What does this imply?

Questions (19 & 20): Each question carries one mark

19. Rewrite as directed
 - (a) Rash driving causes many accidents. (Change into passive voice)
 - (b) Let's go for a walk. (Add a suitable question tag)
 - (c) It is so dark that I cannot see anything. (Rewrite using "too")
 - (d) John said, "What is your name?" (Rewrite in indirect speech)
20. Correct the following sentences:
 - (a) Sun rises in the east.
 - (b) Write the exercise with ink.
 - (c) He is working since 1980.

(d) I laid in bed till eight in the morning.

21. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

- (a) Where has this car come
- (b) You will miss the bus you hurry
- (c) He come if you called him

(3 Marks)

22. (a) Give one word for the following:

1. One who writes plays
 2. A place where monks live
- (b) Choose the words which mean CHIEF and MOTIONLESS from among those given in brackets: (Principle, Principal, Stationary, Stationery)
- (c) Pick out the words wrongly spelt Grammer, Pronunciation, Fourty, Ninety

(3 Marks)

23. Write a paragraph of about 120 words on one of the following topics.

(8 Marks)

- (a) Travelling and its advantages
- (b) The choice of books
- (c) Trees

24. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

(8 Marks)

Grown-up students should devote the whole of their vacation to village service. To this end, instead of taking their walks along beaten paths, they should walk to the villages and study the conditions of the village folk and befriend them. This habit will bring them in contact with the villagers, who, when the students actually go to stay in their midst, will, by reason of the previous occasional contact, receive them as friends rather than as strangers. During the long vacation, the students will stay in the villages and offer to conduct classes and to teach the rules of sanitation to the villagers. They will also teach them the use of every spare minute. In order that this may be done, students and teachers will have to revise their ideas of the uses of vacation. Often do thoughtless teachers prescribe lessons to be done during the vacation in just the period when students' minds should be free from routine work and be left free for self-help and original development.

- (a) Write in one sentence the central idea of the passage.
- (b) What is the method suggested for developing devotion to village work?
- (c) What should the students do during the vacation?
- (d) What does the writer think about vacations?

25. Translate the following passage into Malayalam / Tamil/Kannada:

(12 Marks)

In Europe there are four seasons, Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter but in India there are only three, the cold, the hot and the rainy seasons. The people of India depend upon a successful rainy season for their food, drink, clothing, etc.

The rain clouds are carried to India by strong winds which blow over the Indian Ocean during certain months and are known as the "Monsoons". There are two monsoons. One of these blows from the north-east from October to April and brings rain to the eastern part of the peninsula, the other blows from the south-west and gives rain not only to the western, but also to the central and northern parts of the country, right up to the Himalayas, from June to October. "Monsoons", which originally meant these periodical winds, have come to denote the rains which they bring and a good monsoon stands for a good or bad rainy season.

26. Write a paragraph of about 120 words in Malayalam or Tamil or Kannada on any one of the following topics:

(8 Marks)

- (a) Your ambition in life
(b) The value of sports
(c) The importance of English study

Answers with

Explanations (A.G.E 1995)

1. New York
2. Hariharan.
3. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
4. Vilasrao Deshmukh
5. Nirupam Sen (2007)
6. Shinzo Abe (2007)
7. Leander Paes of India and Martina Navaratiлова of America. Jamie Murray and Jelena Jankovic (2007)
8. The President of India.
9. South Asian Preferential Trade Agreement. SAFTA is South Asian Free Trade Area.
10. Jnanpith : recipient of Jnanpith award 2004 - Kashmir poet Rehman Rahi.
11. VAT- Value Added Tax. MODVAT is Modified Value Added Tax.



Rehman Rahi

Rehman Rahi is an Indian Kashmiri poet, translator and critic. He was awarded the Sahitya Akademi Award in 1961 for his poetry collection Nawroz-i-Saba, the Padma Shri in 2000, and India's highest literary award the Jnanpith Award (for the year 2004) in 2007. He is the first Kashmiri writer to be awarded the Jnanpith, India's highest literary award.

12. Technopark is an institution which provides basic facilities under one roof for the growth of electronic and computer industries on an exclusive campus. India's first Technopark has been set up at Thiruvananthapuram.
13. India believes in the peaceful use of nuclear power. It is against the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the world. But India refuses to sign NPT (Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty) and CTBT (Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty), because their provisions are discriminatory. While they want to check the proliferation among nonnuclear powers, they are silent about the nuclear capabilities of nuclear power countries.
14. The atmospheric region upto 90 km from the earth where the composition of various gases is uniform.
15. Copenhagen in March 1995. Promoting social development across the world by providing social protection to individuals, assisting social integration and maintaining social peace, poverty eradication and employment creation.
16. Hosni Mubarak, Egyptian President is the winner of the award for 1995. The award is given for outstanding contribution to the promotion of international understanding and world peace.
2005 recipient - Wangari Maathai.
2006 recipient - Luladasilva, Brazil President.

17. A Computer is a fast and accurate electronic symbol processing machine that call accept, store, and process data and can produce useful information as output. The main parts of hardware are Input Device, Central Processing Unit (CPU) and Output Device.
18. The money, energy and time one devotes for education at present will repay with rich dividends now and in future. It will make the child not only a better individual but also a valuable social asset.
19. (a) Many accidents are caused by rash driving.
(b) Shall we ?
(c) It is too dark to see anything.
(d) John asked me what my name was.
20. (a) The sun rises in the east (Since the sun is a unique planet it needs a definite article).
(b) Write the exercise in ink (write with a pen in ink on paper).
(c) He has been working since 1980. (To link the present with the past, present perfect or present perfect continuous tense is used. Since the person is still working the latter should be used.)
(d) I lay in bed till eight in the morning. The past tense of lie is lay; lie -lay -lain.
21. (a) from (b) unless (c) would
22. (a) 1. Playwright
2. Monastery
(b) Principal, Stationary
(c) Grammar, Forty.

- 23, 26. Refer essay portion of the Rank File.
24. (a) The need of students using their vacation for village service.
(b) Students should walk to the villages and study the conditions of the village folk and befriend them.
(c) The students should stay in the villages and offer to conduct classes and to teach the rules of sanitation to the villagers.
(d) The vacation is not the time for routine learning. It is a time for self help and original development.
25. തുറോ 1ന നാലു ഗുരുവിനോടൊന്നു ത് വസട്ട ട, ഗ്രീഷ്മം, ഹേമട്ട ട, ശിശിരം. എക റന ഇട്ട ധൃതി ലാകശ്ശമണ്ണ ളകാലം, മഴററാലം, വേനനററാലം എക വ മാത്രമേയു ള. ഇവിടുെ ജനഗു ഭക്ഷണം, ജലം, വസ്ത്രം എക വ യ്ററായി നസ്സമഴററാലെ ആശ്രയിററുകു ള.
- ചില മാസഗു ളിന ഇട്ട ധൃ മഹാ സമുദ്ര ലെഗ ശീതേറിയ കാ മഴമേഘഗു ളെ ഇട്ട ധൃതിലെ റററുകു ള. ഇവയെ മൽ സുൽ എകു പറയു ള. കാലവ ഷം റ ധൃതര റലു ി. ഒ റമേ ത് ഒ റബ മുതന ഏപ്രിന മാസം വരെ വടററ് കിഴററായി വീശുക വയാണ്. ഇത് അഘ്റ ദ്വീപിലെ കിഴററ ഭാഗ ത് മഴ ലഭ്യമാ ളു ള. റ റമേ ത് തെററ പടിഞ്ഞാറ കാ ത്, ജുൽ മുതന ഒ റബഘ്റ വരെ, പടിഞ്ഞാറ മാത്രമസ്സ മധ്യഭാഗത റിലും വടററ പ്രദേശഗു ളിന അഗ് ത് ഹിമാലയം വരെയും നസ്സ മഴ നന കു ക്കു ള. മൽ സുൽ എക റന മഴ നനകു ക്ക കാലവഘ്റ ററാ ത് എക റണഘ്റ ടം. നസ്സ മൽ സുൽ എക റന നസ്സമഴ ലഭിററുക അസ്സെ റന ലഭിററാ മഴ ററാലം എകു പറയാം.

Solved Previous Descriptive Question Paper 5

| Secretariat
| PSC | Local Fund Audit
| Advocate General's Office

Assistant Grade II Examination-2000

Time: 2½ hours

Descriptive Part only

Max: 100 Marks

Questions 1 to 13. Answer in one word or at the most one sentence. Each question carries 1 mark.

1. What do you mean by Amnesty ?
2. What is Basic Education ?
3. Which country won the World Cup Cricket Tournament in 1999 ?
4. What is Adam's Bridge and where is it situated ?
5. What is Dry Ice ?
6. Who wrote these words "Whom the gods love die young" ?.
7. Write the full form of COFEPOSA.
8. What is a Commutator ?
9. Who is the present Scientific Adviser to Defence Minister of India ?
10. When was the first Sputnik launched by U.S.S.R. ?
11. Who invented Microphone ?
12. What is the Unit for measuring the wavelength of light?
13. Which day is observed as World Thrift Day every year?
(13 x 1 = 13 marks)

Questions 14 to 18. Answer in two or three sentences. Each question carries 2 marks.

14. What are the aims of the Olympics Movement ?
15. What are Trade Winds ?
16. What is meant by Milky Way ?
17. What is Y2K problem ?
18. What are the functions of Reserve Bank of India ?
(5 x 2 = 10 marks)
19. Rewrite as directed :
 - (a) He had many disciples. The greatest of them was Aristotle (Combine into a simple sentence).
 - (b) The wind is very strong; it will blow the roof off (Rewrite using "enough to").
 - (c) "Hello! where are you going?", Meera asked John (Rewrite in Reported Speech).
 - (d) Nobody has ever spoken to me like that before (Change into the Passive Voice).
(4 marks)
20. Correct the following sentences :
 - (a) The reason for his failure was because he did not work hard.
 - (b) This settlement was founded an year ago.
 - (c) We have had a very enjoyable holiday last summer.
 - (d) No sooner had the cricket match started, when it began to rain. (4 marks)

21. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

- (a) I can't help you you tell me the truth.
- (b) The police accused him murder.
- (c) of those people have you met before ?
(3 marks)

22. (a) Give one word for the following :-

- (i) One who travels in a spacecraft
 - (ii) Period of 1000 years.
(1 mark)
- (b) Choose the words which mean change and calm from among those given below :
- altar, alter, quiet, quite (1 mark)
- (c) Pick out the wrongly spelt words:
vacuum, casualty, beginning, vegetarian
(1 mark)

23. Write a paragraph of about 120 words on one of the following topics :

- (a) "Strike while the iron is hot"
- (b) International terrorism
- (c) Town life and Country life (8 marks)

24. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below :

It is very easy to acquire bad habits, such as eating too many sweets, or too much food, or drinking too much fluid of any kind, or smoking. The more we do a thing, the more we tend to like doing it, and if we do not continue to do it, we feel unhappy. This is called the force of habit, and the force of habit should be fought against.

Things which may be very good when only done from time to time, tend to become very harmful when done too often and too much. This applies even to such good things as work or rest. Some people form a bad habit of working too much, and others idling too much. The wise man always remembers this is true about himself and checks any bad habit.

One of the most widely spread bad habits is the use of tobacco. Tobacco is now smoked or chewed by men, often by women, and even by children, almost all over the world. I very much doubt whether there is any good in the habit, even when tobacco is not used to excess ; and it is extremely difficult to get rid of the habit when once it has been formed.

- What is meant by the force of habit ?
- Who is the wise man ?
- Why is the use of tobacco one of the commonest bad habits in the world ?
- Why does the author think that even moderate

use of tobacco is a very harmful habit ?

(8 marks)

25. Translate the following passage into Malayalam/ Tamil/ Kannada :

In this world of human affairs there is no worse nuisance than a boy at the age of fourteen. He is neither ornamental nor useful. It is impossible to shower affection on him as on a little boy. If he talks with a childish lisp, he is called a baby; and if he answers in a grown up way, he is called impertinent. In fact any talk at all from him is resented. Then he is at the unattractive growing age. He grows out of his clothes with indecent haste; his voice grows hoarse and his face grows suddenly angular and unsightly. It is easy to excuse the shortcomings of early childhood, but it is hard to tolerate even unavoidable lapses in a boy of fourteen. The lad himself becomes painfully conscious of his lot. When he talks with elderly people he is either unduly forward, or else so unduly shy that he appears ashamed of his very existence. Yet it is at this very age in his heart of hearts a young lad most craves for recognition and love.

(12 marks)

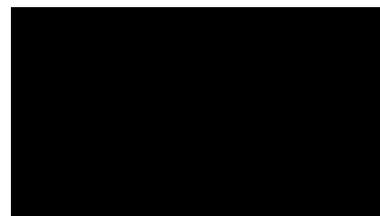
26. Write a paragraph of about 120 words in Malayalam or Tamil or Kannada on any one of the following topics:

- Computerisation
- Corruption in public life
- Education of women

(8 marks)

Answers with Explanations (AGE 2000)

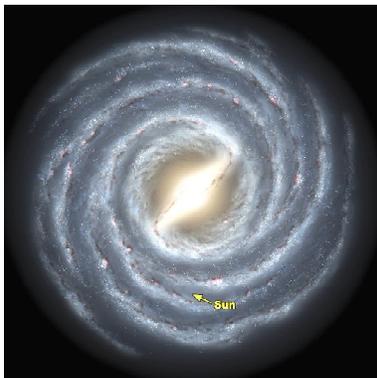
- Amnesty means 'general pardon'. It is forgiveness by a government for crimes against it. Amnesty restores wrongdoers to the legal status they had before committing the crimes.
- Basic Education is Education in 3R's. i.e., Reading, Writing and Arithmetic. Now-a-days computer awareness is being considered as the 4th R
- Australia. Australia (2007)
- Adam's Bridge is a group of sand islands (a line of rocks and sand) and it lies between India and Sri Lanka.
- Solid Carbondioxide is called dry ice.
- Lord Byron
- Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention Of Smuggling (Activities) Act.
- Commutator is a device used to change or reverse the direction in which an electric current is flowing. in dynamo, it is used to convert the alternating current into direct current.



Commutator

- M Natarajan (2007)
- October 4, 1957
- Alexander Graham Bell
- Angstrom (A0)
- October 30.

14. The aim of the Olympic Movement is to encourage world peace and friendship and to promote healthy sporting competition among the youth of the world.
15. Trade wind is a strong wind that blows towards the equator from the north east or south east. In the days of sailing ships, sailors depended greatly on trade winds. The paths of these winds were so regular, especially over the oceans, that early navigators named them trade winds, which meant course or track winds.
16. Milky Way is the galaxy that includes the Sun, the earth and the rest of the solar system. The Milky Way Galaxy contains billions of stars. The diameter of the Milky Way is about 1,00,000 light years.



Milky Way

17. Y2K is Year 2 Kilo. That means year 2000 problem. This is a date problem that affects the computer in the millennium. Y-Year, K-Kilo (thousand), 2 K means two thousand. Y2K is the inability of the computer to store four digit dates (year).

18. The Reserve Bank of India is the authority for issuing of currency in India other than one rupee notes and coins. The bank act as a banker to the central government, state governments, etc. It formulates and administer monetary policy. It also performs a variety of developmental and promotional functions and handles the borrowing programme of the Government of India.

- 19.
- (a) Aristotle was the greatest of his disciples.
 - (b) The wind is strong enough to blow the roof off.
 - (c) Meera greeted John and asked where he was going.
 - (d) I have never been spoken to like that before.

- 20.
- (a) The reason for his failure was that he did not work hard.
 - (b) This settlement was founded a year ago.
 - (c) We had a very enjoyable holiday last summer.
 - (d) No sooner had the cricket match started than it began to rain.

21. (a) Unless (b) of
(c) How many
22. (a) (i) Astronaut /Cosmonaut (ii) Millennium
(b) alter, quiet
(c) Casualty, Vegetarian

- 23, 26 Refer essay portion of the Rank File.

- 24.
- (a) When you do a thing, the more you tend to like doing it, and if you do not

continue to do it, you feel unhappy. This is called the force of habit.

- (b) A wise man is one who remembers about the effects of bad habit and checks it.
- (c) Because tobacco is now smoked or chewed by men, woman and children almost all over the world.
- (d) The author thinks so because it is extremely difficult to get rid of the habit when once it has been formed.