

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

# 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, Tapi, 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. Haemoglobin 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. Gopaldaswami 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