

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

TECHNICAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR JUNIOR GRADE OF MIZORAM ENGINEERING SERVICE, P&E CADRE (ELECTRICAL WING) UNDER POWER & ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT AND ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (CONTRACT) UNDER PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM, JULY-2023

GENERAL ENGLISH

Time Allowed : 3 hours

FM : 100

*Marks for each question is indicated against it.
Attempt all questions*

1. Write an essay on *any one* of the given topics: (1×20=20)
 - Importance of skill development courses
 - Accountability and transparency for better administration
 - Reforestation and its desired impact
2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions: (5×4=20)

The use of technology in education has closely mirrored the development of the personal computer. Since their introduction in the late seventies, personal computers have developed in speed, power and ease of use. Falling prices have made it possible for more and more students, particularly those in post-secondary education, to purchase their own computers. Today, the use of laptops is ubiquitous on most college campuses. Improved access to the Internet has put a wealth of resources just a click away and has revolutionized the way instruction is delivered. More and more courses are available on-line and the use of the Internet for teacher-student communication has become a fact of everyday life.

Many early innovations in educational technology grew out of a desire to help students with various physical and learning disabilities overcome barriers to success in school. For example, touch screens and alternate keyboards were introduced to improve physical access to the computer; communication devices provided a way for students physically unable to speak to communicate; text readers provided auditory reinforcement for the visually impaired or struggling readers. Among the many innovative tools, programs that converted printed text into audible speech have been among the most popular. Although originally designed for students who were visually impaired or had learning difficulties, educators soon realized that text-to-speech software could benefit students with a broad spectrum of learning needs, including English Language Learners.

It is not surprising, given its early history, that educators using text-to-speech software with children with special needs were among the first to recognize the benefits of such programs for English Language Learners. Many began to notice how much programs such as Kurzweil 3000 were also helping their English Language Learners become more proficient in English. Improvements in the quality of synthesized speech have continued to make these programs even more effective for this population.

- (a) What technological advancement has helped in changing teaching-learning process?
- (b) What motivated the early innovators to develop technologies in education?
- (c) How has improvements in educational technology catered the needs of students with disabilities?
- (d) In what ways did computers helped the learning process of the English language?
- (e) What is the main idea conveyed in the passage?

3. Write a précis of the following passage : (20)

High levels of crime pose a serious threat to our emergent democracy. Violent crime often leads to a tragic loss of life and injury, and the loss of possessions and livelihood due to crime is incalculable. Crime results in the deprivation of the rights and dignity of citizens, and poses a threat to peaceful resolution of differences and rightful participation of all in the democratic process. Crime casts fear into the hearts of everyone from all walks of life and prevents citizens from taking their rightful place in the development and growth of a country. It inhibits citizens from communicating with one another freely, from engaging in economic activity and prevents entrepreneurs and investors from taking advantage of the opportunities which our country offers. The rights and freedoms which the constitution entrenches are threatened every time a citizen becomes a victim of crime. For these reasons, the Government regards the prevention of crime as a national priority. This applies not only to the Cabinet, and the departments concerned with security and justice, but also to all other national departments which are able to make a contribution to a reduction in crime levels.

Some of the causes of crime are deep rooted and related to the history and socioeconomic realities of a society. For this reason, a comprehensive strategy must go beyond providing only effective policing. It must also provide for mobilization and participation of civil society in assisting to address crime. To effectively reduce crime, it is necessary to transform and reorganize government and facilitate real community participation. We need to weave a new social fabric, robust enough to withstand the stresses of rapid change in a new-born society. To expect this to happen too quickly is to sabotage proper planning and solid construction of a new criminal justice machinery.

4. Change the given sentence as directed: (10×1=10)

India and China settled their differences on the border issue.

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|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) Present perfect continuous tense | (b) Present continuous tense |
| (c) Present perfect tense | (d) Future perfect continuous tense |
| (e) Future continuous tense | (f) Future perfect tense |
| (g) Past perfect tense | (h) Past continuous tense |
| (i) Past perfect continuous tense | (j) Into Passive Voice |

5. Make sentences with the given homophones to show their differences: (10×2=20)

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|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) There / Their | (b) You're / Your |
| (c) Compliment / Complement | (d) Its / It's |
| (e) Principle / Principal | (f) Affect / Effect |
| (g) Aisle / Isle | (h) Plane / Plain |
| (i) Seam / Seem | (j) Creek / Creak |

6. Choose the correct *one-word substitution* and use it in a sentence: (10×1=10)

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|--|---------------------------|
| (a) One who knows many language | (polyglot / polycot) |
| (b) One who pretends to be what he is not | (vindictive / hypocrite) |
| (c) Free from infection | (commune / immune) |
| (d) A ceremony at which a man becomes a priest | (ordination / coronation) |
| (e) One who is completely satisfied | (confident / complacent) |
| (f) Unwilling to face a situation | (diffident / dividend) |
| (g) An embarrassing mistake | (faux pas / foie gras) |
| (h) A person leaving his native country to settle in another | (immigrant / emigrant) |
| (i) Equal in rank | (veer / peer) |
| (j) One who lacks courage or confidence | (timid / bold) |