

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

TECHNICAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF INSPECTOR OF LEGAL METROLOGY UNDER FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES & CONSUMER AFFAIRS, GOVT. OF MIZORAM NOVEMBER, 2023

GENERAL ENGLISH PAPER-I

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Full Marks : 100

Marks for each question is indicated against it.

Attempt all questions.

1. Write an essay on ***any one*** of the following topics: (25)
 - Importance of Legal Metrology in safeguarding the consumers.
 - Crisis faced in Mizoram – moral or economic
 - The destiny of a nation is shaped in its classrooms
2. Write a précis of the following passage: (15)

Communication is essentially a social affair. Man has evolved a host of different systems of communication, which render his social life possible – social life not in the sense of living in packs for hunting or for making war, but in a sense unknown to animals. Most prominent among all these systems of communication is, of course, human speech and language. Human language is not to be equated with the sign systems of animals, for man is not restricted to calling his young, or suggesting mating, or shouting cries of danger; he can with his remarkable faculties of speech give utterance to almost any thought. Like animals, we too have our inborn instinctive cries of alarm, pain, etc., we say, 'Oh!', 'Ah!' We have smiles, groans, tears; we blush, shiver, yawn and frown. A hen can set her chicken scurrying up to her, by clucking- communication established by a release mechanism – but human language is vastly more than a complicated system of clucking.

The development of language reflects back upon thoughts; for with language thoughts may become organised, new thoughts evolved. Self- awareness and the sense of social responsibility have arisen as a result of organised thoughts. Systems of ethics and law have been built up. Man has become self-conscious, responsible, a social creature.

Speech and writing are by no means our only system of communication. Social intercourse is greatly strengthened by habits of gesture- little movements of the hands and face. With nods, smiles, frowns, handshakes, kisses, first shakes and other gestures we can convey most subtle understanding. Also, we have economic systems for trafficking not in ideas but in material goods and services; the tokens of communication are coins, bonds, letters of credit and so on. We have conventions of dress, rules of the road, social formalities and good manners; we have rules of membership and function in business, institutions and families. But life in the modern world is coming to depend more and more upon 'technical' means of communication, telephone and telegraph; radio and printing. Without such technical aids the modern city- state could not exist one week, for it is only by means of them that trade and business can proceed; that goods and services can be distributed where needed; that railways can run on a schedule; that law and order are maintained; that education is possible. Communications have enabled the social unit grow from the village to the town, to the modern city-state, until today we organised systems of mutual dependence grown to cover whole hemispheres. Communication engineers have altered the size and shape of the world.

3. As a concerned citizen, write a letter to the Director, Legal Metrology, Government of Mizoram, informing him/her of the unfair practices used by the merchants in and around your locality; and requesting the services of authorized Inspectors to take actions so that consumers could enjoy fair dealings. (provide necessary details) (15)
4. Make sentences with the **any seven** of the following idioms and phrases (7×2=14)
- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) to harp on the same string | (b) like a fish out of water |
| (c) through fire and water | (d) play ducks and drake |
| (e) cry for the moon | (f) a piece of cake |
| (g) under the weather | (h) all and sundry |
| (i) to live by one's wits | (j) helter skelter |
5. Expand the idea contained in **any three** of the following : (3×5=15)
- (a) Honesty is the best policy
 - (b) A ship in harbour is safe, but that is not what a ship is for
 - (c) He who hesitates is lost
 - (d) Rome was not built in a day
 - (e) Familiarity breeds contempt

Directions (Questions No. 6-8): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given :

Pollution is the fouling of the environment – land, water and air – by waste, smoke, chemicals and other harmful substances, The most serious pollution occurs where there are large cities and many factories. Every industrial country faces the problem of waste. As factories produce new goods for people to buy, old ones are thrown out with the household rubbish. Burning this refuse pollutes the air, dumping it in rivers and seas pollutes the water, and rubbish tips are unpleasant and take up much needed space. Getting rid of plastics is particularly difficult. Wood and paper decay after some time through the action of bacteria. But plastics never decay. The more we throw away, the more litter is produced.

All the oxygen in the water is used up. The world's oceans have been used as 'dustbins', with millions of tonnes of rubbish being dumped into the sea every year, harming marine life. If too much untreated sewage is poured into the seas, lakes and rivers from sewers, the water can no longer dilute it. All the oxygen in the water is used up, and the fish die. The bacteria which normally break down the sewage into harmless substances also die, only harmful bacteria which do not need air remain, and these cause disease.

Smoke from factory chimneys and exhaust gases from motor vehicle pollutes the air. Chemicals in the air combine with moisture to make acids which eat away stone and brick, and so damage buildings. Carbon monoxide gas and substances called hydrocarbons given out by the engines of cars, lorries and buses can damage people's health. Ridding our world of pollution is an unimaginably big task.

6. Answer the following question: (5×2=10)
- (a) What is meant by environment?
 - (b) What is the problem related with rubbish of plastics?
 - (c) Why do fish die?
 - (d) What agents damage buildings?
 - (e) What is 'dustbin' according to the author?

7. Choose the correct answer :

(5×1=5)

- (a) Problem of waste is faced in
(i) large cities
(ii) industrial countries
(iii) land,water,air
- (b) Space is taken up by
(i) rubbish place
(ii) refuse
(iii) polluted rivers and seas
- (c) Litter is produced by
(i) wood and paper
(ii) plastics
(iii) waste
- (d) Water cannot dilute
(i) marine life
(ii) rubbish
(iii) sewage
- (e) Disease is caused by
(i) harmful bacteria
(ii) carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon
(iii) smoke

8. Provide a suitable title to the passage,

(1)

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