

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
TECHNICAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR ENTOMOLOGIST
UNDER HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM, FEBRUARY-2024

PAPER-I
(GENERAL ENGLISH)

Time Allowed : 3 hours

FM : 100

SECTION - A (34 Marks)

Marks for each question is indicated against it.

This Section should be answered only on the Answer Sheet provided.

1. Write a précis of the following passage: (14)

There is an enemy beneath our feet—an enemy more deadly for his complete impartiality. He recognizes no national boundaries, and no political parties. Everyone in the world is threatened by him. The enemy is the Earth itself. When an earthquake strikes, the world trembles. The power of a quake is greater than anything man himself can produce. But today scientists are directing a great deal of their effort into finding some way of combating earthquakes and, perhaps at some time shortly, mankind will have discovered a means of protecting itself from earthquakes. An earthquake strikes without warning. When it does, its power is immense. If it strikes a modern city, the damage it causes is as great as if it has struck a primitive village. Gas mains burst, explosions are caused and fires are started. Underground railways are wrecked. Buildings collapse, bridges fall, dams burst and gaping crevices appear in busy streets. If the quake strikes at sea, huge tidal waves sweep inland. If it strikes mountain regions, avalanches roar down into the valley. Consider the terrifying statistics from the past 1755: Lisbon, capital of Portugal—the city was destroyed entirely and 450 killed; 1970: Peru—50,000 killed. In 1968, an earthquake struck Alaska, as this is a relatively unpopulated part, only a few people were killed. But this likely was one of the most powerful quakes ever to have hit the world. Geologists estimate that during the tremors, the whole of the state moved over 80 feet farther west into the Pacific Ocean. Imagine the power of something that can move an entire subcontinent! This is the problem that scientists face. They are dealing with forces so immense that man cannot hope to resist them. All that can be done is to try to pinpoint just where the earthquake will strike and work from there. At least some precautionary measures can then be taken to save lives and some property.

2. Draft an application for the post of an accountant in Pioneers (Pvt.) Ltd. Co. Hyderabad in response to their advertisement that appeared in The Times of India dated 1st August, 2023 and prepare a biodata to be enclosed. (10)
3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions: (5×2=10)

When forests were abundant, ecologically sound and self-sufficient, the movement of wildlife inside the Protected Areas/forests in search of food would extend no further than the buffer zone. Over time, however, the alarming rise in human population has put immense pressure on forest wealth, leading gradually to large swathes of the forest, including the buffer zone and corridors, being converted into agriculture fields and industries, and cleared for the construction of urban zones, big dams, railway tracks, roads and highways, mining corridors, electricity transmission lines and other development works that massively reduce forest area and shrink good-quality wildlife habitats.

Resultantly, as wild herbivores made to move or migrate, through natural corridors, from one forest to another in search of food, they found themselves in agricultural fields, which are full of easily accessible feeding material. This has been the gradual effect of encroachment into the homes of wildlife by humans, compounding the human-wild animal conflict to boot. Exposed, such animals also come as easy prey for poachers or become road kill. As per Delhi-based NGO Wildlife Protection Society of India (WPSI), over 1,000 tigers have been killed in the country by poachers over the last two decades. Over 650 instances of road kill have been recorded in the last five years. So, on the one hand, wildlife outside the protected areas is in great peril. On the other, farmers and locals in and around the forest-fringe areas are at a loss due to crop damage and the danger posed to human and livestock lives.

- (a) What compounds the human-animal conflict?
- (b) State two reasons which have led to the decrease of animal population especially tigers, as discussed in the given passage.
- (c) Why are the buffer zones being converted to agricultural fields?
- (d) Farmers of which area are mostly affected by straying of wild herbivores into agricultural fields?
- (e) What is the central idea conveyed in the passage?

SECTION - B (66 Marks)

All questions carry equal mark of 1 each. Attempt all questions.

*This Section should be answered only on the **OMR Response Sheet** provided.*

Directions (Questions No. 1 - 10): Identify the parts of speech of the underlined words:

1. He had to dress quickly for the awards ceremony.
(a) Verb (b) Noun
(c) Adjective (d) Adverb
2. Does your company have a dress code?
(a) Verb (b) Noun
(c) Adjective (d) Adverb
3. She decided to wear a suit instead of a dress to the interview.
(a) Verb (b) Noun
(c) Adjective (d) Adverb
4. Doug prefers a casual work environment.
(a) Verb (b) Noun
(c) Adjective (d) Adverb
5. Damon always visits the meat shop.
(a) Article (b) Noun
(c) Adjective (d) Conjunction
6. The entire department worked overtime to finish the project.
(a) Verb (b) Noun
(c) Preposition (d) Pronoun

7. Jane was allowed to enter the class although she was late.
(a) Verb (b) Conjunction
(c) Adjective (d) Adverb
8. Few students can master Web design in a short course.
(a) Verb (b) Noun
(c) Adjective (d) Adverb
9. The pizza was cold but very delicious.
(a) Conjunction (b) Noun
(c) Adverb (d) Preposition
10. My mother treats my sister better than us.
(a) Pronoun (b) Adverb
(c) Adjective (d) Verb

Directions (Questions No. 11 - 20) : Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions:

11. We could not put up _____ John's indecent manners.
(a) from (b) by
(c) with (d) at
12. The entire class seems to be _____ their class leader.
(a) against (b) Along
(c) upon (d) about
13. The army will work _____ a collaborative environment.
(a) on (b) at
(c) upon (d) in
14. All the students need to concentrate _____ their studies.
(a) for (b) against
(c) on (d) in
15. The researchers examined the scientific basis _____ dental practice.
(a) in (b) of
(c) upon (d) to
16. Mom and I haven't been to the theatre _____ a long time.
(a) since (b) for
(c) from (d) at
17. Ram has been absent _____ Friday.
(a) from (b) for
(c) since (d) on
18. People tend to call their pets _____ different names.
(a) with (b) for
(c) on (d) by
19. You better put a jacket _____ your shirt because it is really cold today.
(a) on (b) in
(c) over (d) at

20. The athletes need to swim _____ the lake during their training.
- (a) over (b) across
(c) for (d) with

Directions (Questions No. 21 - 30) : Write the correct form of the verb in the brackets:

21. My sister _____ (buy) him a dog for his birthday last week.
(a) is buying (b) was bought
(c) will buy (d) bought
22. Marceau and Yanis _____ (go) to the cinema last Monday.
(a) goes (b) went
(c) are gone (d) are going
23. Brunella _____ (sit) behind the door when we were looking for her.
(a) was sitting (b) is sitting
(c) was sat (d) is sit
24. Annelore _____ (break) her umbrella yesterday.
(a) Breaks (b) Was breaking
(c) Broke (d) Is breaking
25. They said they were tired and _____ (go) upstairs to sleep.
(a) Will go to (b) Went
(c) Was going to (d) Was gone
26. Johanne _____ (just lose) her keys on the pavement.
(a) Is just losing (b) Was just lose
(c) Has just lost (d) Just losing
27. Cécile _____ (ride) a horse when she went to the circus.
(a) Rode (b) Was ride
(c) Is riding (d) Will ride
28. The Scottish people _____ (build) their detached house near the beach years ago.
(a) Was build (b) Is building
(c) Was built (d) Built
29. Jean _____ (see) many boats over the sea, when she was on holiday.
(a) Was see (b) Has been seeing
(c) Saw (d) seeing
30. I _____ (read) Romeo and Juliet when I was 10 years old.
(a) Read (b) Has been reading
(c) Will read (d) Was read

Directions (Questions No. 31 - 46) : Choose the correct one-word substitution:

31. One who knows many language
- (a) polygamy (b) polycot
(c) polypot (d) polygot

32. One who pretends to be what he is not
(a) susceptible (b) hypocrite
(c) supportive (d) vindictive
33. Free from infection
(a) Immune (b) Commune
(c) allergy (d) commute
34. A ceremony at which a man becomes a priest
(a) coordination (b) coronation
(c) ordination (d) reception
35. One who is completely satisfied
(a) confident (b) complacent
(c) sufficient (d) complicit
36. Unwilling to face a situation
(a) diffident (b) dividend
(c) different (d) diffusion
37. An embarrassing mistake
(a) foie gras (b) faux fur
(c) faux pas (d) faux star
38. A person leaving his native country to settle in another
(a) immigrant (b) asylum seeker
(c) refugee (d) emigrant
39. Equal in rank
(a) veer (b) peer
(c) leer (d) seer
40. One who lacks courage or confidence
(a) timid (b) coward
(c) timorous (d) poltroon
41. Scientific study of bodily diseases
(a) Oncology (b) Pathology
(c) Psephology (d) Ornithology
42. One who is violently against established beliefs and traditions
(a) Iconoclast (b) Martinet
(c) Somnambulist (d) Intrepid
43. One who is beyond reform
(a) Quixotic (b) Notorious
(c) Incurable (d) Credulous
44. One who loves to speak
(a) Misogamist (b) Loquacious
(c) Andromania (d) Philosopher

45. To walk aimlessly
(a) Amble (b) Tremble
(c) Gamble (d) Tumble
46. Someone or something out of time
(a) Anatomic (b) Anachronism
(c) Anapaest (d) Anodes

Directions (Questions No. 47 - 56) : Identify the correct tense of the sentence:

47. She reads a book every night.
(a) Simple Past (b) Simple Future
(c) Simple Present
48. The cat chased the mouse.
(a) Simple Past (b) Simple Future
(c) Simple Present
49. I visit my grandmother every weekend.
(a) Simple Perfect (b) Simple Past
(c) Simple Present
50. The children are swimming in the pool.
(a) Past Continuous (b) Future Continuous
(c) Present Continuous
51. We will visit Paris next year.
(a) Simple Past (b) Simple Future
(c) Simple Present
52. Sarah graduated from university two years ago.
(a) Simple Past (b) Simple Future
(c) Simple Present
53. The dog has dug a hole in the garden.
(a) Present Perfect (b) Past Perfect
(c) Future Perfect
54. Have you seen the latest movie?
(a) Past Perfect (b) Future Perfect
(c) Present Perfect
55. The bus has just left the station.
(a) Past Perfect (b) Present Perfect
(c) Future Perfect
56. I will have seen my cousin tomorrow.
(a) Present Perfect (b) Future Perfect
(c) Past Perfect

Directions (Questions No. 57 - 66) :Transformation of Sentences:

57. Michael doesn't always visit me.
(a) Affirmative Sentence (b) Interrogative Sentence
(c) Negative Sentence (d) Assertive Sentence
58. Who doesn't wish to be happy?
(a) Affirmative Sentence (b) Interrogative Sentence
(c) Negative Sentence (d) Assertive Sentence
59. They did not play football yesterday.
(a) Exclamatory Sentence (b) Imperative Sentence
(c) Negative Sentence (d) Assertive Sentence
60. Hurrah! We have won the game.
(a) Exclamatory Sentence (b) Interrogative Sentence
(c) Negative Sentence (d) Assertive Sentence
61. Let us go out for a walk.
(a) Exclamatory Sentence (b) Interrogative Sentence
(c) Imperative Sentence (d) Assertive Sentence
62. Do you mind waiting here?
(a) Declarative (b) Imperative
(c) Interrogative (d) Exclamatory
63. Please leave your swords outside.
(a) Declarative (b) Imperative
(c) Interrogative (d) Exclamatory
64. My family will not tolerate this.
(a) Declarative (b) Imperative
(c) Interrogative (d) Exclamatory
65. Where have you been all this while?
(a) Declarative (b) Imperative
(c) Interrogative (d) Exclamatory
66. I am your friend not your enemy.
(a) Declarative (b) Imperative
(c) Interrogative (d) Exclamatory

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