

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA  
(JOINT RECRUITMENT CELL)

MAIN EXAMINATION FOR POSTS OF EXECUTIVE/LEGISLATIVE/COMMITTEE/PROTOCOL OFFICER AND  
RESEARCH/REFERENCE OFFICER IN LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

29<sup>th</sup> AUGUST, 2010

ENGLISH ESSAY, PRECIS, COMPREHENSION AND GRAMMAR

Time: 3 hours

Marks: 300

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1. Write an essay in about 500 words on any one of the following: (125 marks)
- (a) Indian democracy and the Multi Party System
  - (b) Sports Organisations and the Future of Indian Sports
  - (c) Role of the NGOs in the Development of Civil Society in India
  - (d) Judiciary vs. Legislature and the Common Indian.
2. Make a precis of the following passage in your own words in about 180 to 190 words. Marks will be deducted if it is longer or shorter. State the number of words used by you at the end. Provide a suitable title. (75 marks)

We first imagine and then we create. Imagination is behind everything. When we imagine, all forces work to give shape to our imagination. So, be very careful, because most of the time we live through imagination. Ninety-nine per cent of what we imagine is negative, and when we imagine negative things we create negative things. Therefore, unconsciously, we create with negative imagination. Fear means imagination is there. What is creating fear? The answer is: Negative imagination. We can try doing yoga, meditation, eating healthy, adopting a good lifestyle and be in the company of good people. If we meditate and do yoga regularly, we can get rid of negativism.

When we have hundred per cent clarity there is joy, harmony, bliss and everything is spontaneous. There is no fear; life is beautiful. A life of clarity is a life of spirituality. We live every moment; we are on the move and we have a clear idea of what we are doing. The question is: from where can clarity come? There are many kinds of clarities. We are living with clarities. If we are here, we have some clarity about why we want to do it.

Generally, our mind calculates everything and clarity comes on the basis of these calculations. But mental clarity is not always the best of clarities, because it is based on calculations and calculations are known to go wrong. Mental clarity can be arrived at quickly. We start to work with them but the result can be the opposite of what we want or need.

Sometimes we enter processes with emotional clarity. Most of our relationships are based on emotional clarity and they change very fast. Today, we have this emotion and after one hour the emotion changes. With emotional clarity we are not able to enjoy better possibilities. Clarities can come from our ego, from our impulses, from our vital, from our physical body. So, what kind of clarity do we need? Which is the clarity that can give us the best and highest possibilities? There is the clarity of consciousness; it comes from the highest understanding: It is from our psyche and it comes straight from the soul.

We can improve our capacity to listen to the soul. When mental clarity comes, we are listening to our minds and we are following them. When emotional clarity comes, we are listening to our emotions and we have move with them. When physical clarity comes, we are listening to our physical requirements. The soul can also speak; we have to grow in our capacity to listen to our soul, and then whatever comes from the soul will prove to be abundantly clear. This is the best of all; this is the highest clarity, that is, that of consciousness, the psychic clarity. And if we move with it, life gives us the best and the most harmonious of all possibilities.

It's a job that consists of understanding our life, the whole technology of our life, the system of life, to know and to understand ourselves. It is a constant and unending full time job. We are living mostly outside ourselves. In order to achieve higher consciousness, we must try to live inside ourselves most of the time. (539 words)



3. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow: (5x10=50 marks)

There are situations in which we may not wish to use the most technically accurate language because it could hurt or offend our audience. For example, when breaking the news of a death to a close friend or member of the family, many people avoid blunt words such as died and prefer expressions such as passed away. This use of language is referred to as EUPHEMISM. Euphemistic language is commonly used by people when talking about death, certain kinds of illness (e.g. Cancer), sex and other body functions such as excretion. It even affects the language used to describe certain parts of the body. For example, that part which is mostly accurately referred to as the belly is most more frequently called the stomach (inaccurate) or tummy (euphemistic).

There is another way in which you can unintentionally offend your audience, and that is by exhibiting linguistic 'tics' and using hackneyed phrases, or tired one-fashionable expression as CLICHES.

In the good old days it was all down to the private individual to earn an honest penny and make ends meet, but in this day and age all that's gone by the board. Life's a lottery and when push comes to solve, it's every man for himself.

Everybody uses clichés from time to time. They are formulae that save time and thought. Usually they either add nothing to what we are saying or just give a impression of the line we are taking or the attitude we are presenting?

QUESTIONS:

- (a) What is euphemism?
- (b) In what circumstances is euphemism used?
- (c) What is the other way in which one can offend his audience?
- (d) How is cliché useful?
- (e) Explain the underlined sentences.

4. Use the following idioms/phrases in sentences of your own: (5x2=10 marks)

- (a) Burning question
- (b) Fair sex
- (c) Blue blood
- (d) Born with a silver spoon in one's mouth
- (e) Black sheep

5. Provide one word substitute for any five: (5x2=10 marks)

- (a) Having no beginning no end to its existence
- (b) One who has no belief in the existence of God
- (c) The act of speaking aloud one's thoughts when alone
- (d) Dread of public places
- (e) Breaker of images
- (f) Murder of a new born infant.

6. Do as directed (any five): (5x4=20 marks)

- (a) She was \_\_\_\_\_ out of the house. (drive)
- (b) His brother is \_\_\_\_\_ University Professor. (article)
- (c) He travelled thirty kilometers \_\_\_\_\_ two hours. (preposition)
- (d) Let all the doors be shut. (active voice)
- (e) He made a promise, "I will come, if can". (indirect)
- (f) You and \_\_\_\_\_ are invited to tea this morning. (I, me)

7. Give a synonym of the following (any five): (5x2=10 marks)

- (a) Peak
- (b) Evade
- (c) Supreme
- (d) Tolerant
- (e) Blunt
- (f) Happy
- (g) Sad