THE GAUHATI HIGH COURT AT GUWAHATI

(THE HIGH COURT OF ASSAM, NAGALAND, MIZORAM AND ARUNACHAL PRADESH)

SET-B

Written examination (OMR based objective type multiple choices) in connection with direct recruitment for the posts of LDA and Copyist for the District Courts of Assam.

Total Marks : 120 marks | Duration : 2 hours

Date : 22-05-2022 (Sunday) | Time : 10:00 am to 12:00 noon

Total number of questions is 120. Each question carries 1 mark. There is no negative marking.
[Assamese language Segment (Q. No. 101 to 120) is qualifying in nature]

Directions (Question 1 TO 5) : In each of the following sentences, a word or phrase is written in italics. For each italicized part, four words/phrases are listed below each sentence. Choose the word nearest in meaning to the italicized part.

1 There must be lively discussion of Indian authors if we are to *foster* our knowledge.
a) promote
b) cherish
c) nourish
d) Nurture

2 John Milton wrote 'Paradise Lost' to *vindicate* the ways of God to man.
a) explain
b) support
c) justify
d) criticize

3 Elsie is seventy years old and a *fanatical* gardener.
a) crazy
b) fantastic
c) excessively enthusiastic
d) obsessed

4 The flat has been *refurbished* recently.
a) white-washed
b) painted
c) Renovated
d) Repaired

5 *Forthrightness* in speech may not always be a desirable quality.
a) outspokenness
b) obliqueness
c) Mendacity
d) Equivocation

Directions (Question 6 TO 10) : In each of the following questions, chose the correctly spelt word.

6 a) Gratuitous
b) Gratuitus
c) Gratetious
d) Gratitious

7 a) Moretorium
b) Maratorium
c) Moratorium
d) Moratarium

8 a) Acquaintence
b) Acquantance
c) Acquaintance
d) Acquentence

9 a) Onomaetopoeia
b) Onomoatopoeia
c) Onomatopoeia
d) Onomatapoeia

10 a) Renumaration
b) Remuneration
c) Remunaration
d) Renumeration

Directions (Question 11 TO 15) : Choose the correct option out of the four choices given below

11 Give an example pertinent ..... the case.
a) with
b) on
c) for
d) to

12 The reward was not commensurate ..... the work done by us.
a) for
b) on
c) with
d) under

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13 Your conduct smacks ..... recklessness.
a) of
b) with
c) from
d) in

14 A good judge never gropes ..... the conclusion.
a) to
b) at
c) on
d) for

15 Religious leaders should not delve ..... politics.
a) in
b) with
c) at
d) Into

Directions (Question 16 TO 20) : Fill up the sentences with correct prepositions from below.

16 He died ..... over-eating.
a) of
b) from
c) At
d) to

17 Her dress was made ..... silk.
a) from
b) in
c) of
d) at

18 The teacher was pleased ..... the boy's progress.
a) of
b) with
c) for
d) In

19 We are sorry ..... your misfortune.
a) at
b) of
c) about
d) on

20 He was quickly cured ..... his cold.
a) of
b) from
c) at
d) To

Directions (Question 21 TO 30) : Read the passage below and answer the Questions.

It is an old saying that knowledge is power. Education is an instrument, which imparts knowledge and therefore, indirectly controls power. Therefore, ever since the dawn of our civilisation, persons in power have always tried to supervise or control education. It has been handmaid of the ruling class. During the Christian era, the ecclesiastics controlled the institution of education and diffused among the people the gospel of the Bible and religious teachings. These gospels and teachings were no other than a philosophy for the maintenance of the existing society.

It taught the poor man to be meek and to earn his bread with the sweat of his brow, while the priests and the landlords lived in luxury and fought duels for the slightest offence. During the Renaissance, education passed more from the clutches of the priest into the hands of the prince. In other words, it became more secular. Under the control of the monarch, education began to devise and preach the infallibility of its masters, the monarch or king. It also invented and supported fantastic theories like 'The Divine Right Theory' and that the king can do no wrong etc. With the advent of the Industrial Revolution, education took a different turn and had to please the new masters. It now no longer remained the privilege of the baron class, but was thrown open to the new rich merchant class of the society. The philosophy, which was in vogue during this period was that of 'Laissez-Faire' restricting the function of the state to a mere keeping of laws and order while on the other hand, in practice the law of the jungle prevailed in the form of free competition and the survival of the fittest.

21 What did the ruling class in the Christian era think of the poor man?
a) That he is the beloved of God
b) That he deserves all sympathy of the rich
c) That he should be strong and lord over others
d) That he is meant for serving the rich

22 Who controlled education during the Renaissance?
a) The common people
b) The prince
c) The church and the priests
d) None of the above

23 What does the theory 'Divine Right of King' stipulate?
a) The Kings are God
b) That the right of governing is conferred upon the Kings by God
c) They have the right to be worshipped like Gods by their subjects
d) That the right of kings are divine and therefore sacred

24 What do you mean by the 'sweat of his brow'?
a) Very hard work
c) The wrinkles visible on the forehead

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b) The tiny droplets of sweat on the forehead
d) The sign of innocence

25 **What does the word 'fallibility' mean?**
a) That every man is open to error
b) Sensitivity
c) The virtue of not making a mistake
d) That some divine power is responsible for determining the fate of the man

26 **What does the policy of 'Laissez-Faire' stand for?**
a) Individual freedom in the economic field
b) State control over law and order in society
c) Joint control of the means of production by the state and private enterprise
d) Decontrol over law and order by the ruling class

27 **Who controlled the institution of education during the Christian Era?**
a)
b) The secular leaders of society / The church and the priests
c) The monarchs
d) The common people

28 **Choose the correct synonym out of the four choices given- "Gospel"**
a) Chit chat
b) A teaching or doctrine of a religious teacher
c) Rumour
d) Guidance

29 **Choose the correct synonym out of the four choices given- "Vogue"**
a) Uncertain
b) Out-dated
c) The prevailing fashion or style
d) Journey

30 **Which of the following describes the writer?**
a) Concerned
b) Unconcerned
c) Aggressive
d) Frustrated

31 **Number of hours and minutes from 6:14 AM to 8:02 PM on the same day is-**
a) 2 hours and 12 minutes
b) 12 hours and 16 minutes
c) 13 hours and 48 minutes
d) 14 hours and 16 minutes

32 **How many times from 4 PM to 10 PM, the hands of a clock are at right angles?**
a) 11
b) 6
c) 9
d) 10

33 **Two coins are tossed simultaneously. The probability of getting at the most one head is-**
a) ¼
b) ½
c) ¾
d) 1

34 **Mixed analogy: if the value of COME is 36 then what is the value of PRANK?**
a) 18
b) 60
c) 16
d) 32

35 **Which of the following companies is known as Big Blue?**
a) IBM
b) Dell
c) Intel
d) Apple

36 **In a computer, which unit is responsible for processing data?**
a) RAM
b) Keyboard
c) CPU
d) Hard disk

37 **Junk email is also called-**
a) Spam
b) Spoof
c) Sniffer script
d) Spool

38 **BCD is-**
a) Binary coded decimal
b) Bit coded decimal
c) Binary coded digit
d) Bit coded digit

39 **Which of the following is a part of Central Processing Unit?**
a) Printer
b) Keyboard
c) Mouse
d) Arithmetic and logic unit

40 **Which of the following is not the main part of a computer?**
a) Motherboard
b) Central processing unit
c) Graphics processing unit
d) Printer

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41 The Peninsular Plateau of India extends upto-
a) Mizo Hills
b) Himachal Himalayas
c) Assam Valley
d) Meghalaya Hills

42 "White coal" is-
a) Uranium
b) Hydro-electricity
c) Ice
d) Diamond

43 The maximum percentage of the tribal population in India consists of-
a) Santhals
b) Bhils
c) Mundas
d) Nagas

44 In the Andaman Island live the-
a) Todas
b) Onge
c) Gonda
d) Lepcha

45 Which of the following states in India is the largest tea producing state?
a) West Bengal
b) Kerala
c) Tamil Nadu
d) Assam

46 The main purpose of including Directive Principles Of State Policy in the Indian Constitution is-
a) To establish a welfare state
b) To provide best opportunities of development
c) To check the arbitrary actions of the government
d) To establish a secular state

47 The idea of Fundamental Duties is derived from-
a) American Constitution
b) British Constitution
c) Russian Constitution
d) None of the above

48 What is the maximum age prescribed for election as President of India?
a) 58 years
b) 62 years
c) 65 years
d) No such limits

49 Which of the following is not appointed by the President of India?
a) Judges of the High Court
b) Judges of the Supreme Court
c) Vice President of India
d) None of these

50 The first law officer of the Government of India is the-
a) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
b) Law Minister
c) Attorney General of India
d) None of the above

51 Mahabharata was originally known as-
a) Brihatkatha
b) Kathasaritsagara
c) Jayasamhita
d) Rajatarangini

52 Which of the following states/Union Territory lies partly to the north of Himalayas?
a) Jammu & Kashmir
b) Arunachal Pradesh
c) Sikkim
d) Himachal Pradesh

53 Which of the following is a block mountain?
a) Alps
b) Vosges
c) Rockies
d) Andes

54 The plant which gets fertilized just once in a lifetime is-
a) Banana
b) Jackfruit
c) Custard apple
d) Pineapple

55 Mitakshara relates to-
a) Grammar
b) Dictionary
c) Law
d) Medicine

56 The Kohinoor diamond came from the ..... mines.
a) Kolar
b) Golconda
c) Panna
d) Ahmed Nagar

57 Which of the following award winning films had no dialogues?
a) Pushpak
b) Daasi
c) Salaam Bombay
d) Chetak

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58 Savana grasslands are found in-
a) North America
b) Africa
c) Australia
d) East Asia

59 Heat from the Sun is received by the earth through-
a) Conduction
b) Convection
c) Radiation
d) None of the above

60 Megasthenes visited India during the reign of-
a) Chandragupta II
b) Chandragupta Maurya
c) Asoka
d) Harsha

61 Which was the main contribution of the Gupta period to arts in India?
a) Masterpieces of sculpture and painting
b) The Ellora and Ajanta cave
c) New styles of architecture
d) None of the above

62 The Rig-Vedic Aryans were generally under a-
a) Democratic government
b) Rule of the Elders
c) Monarchical government
d) Tribal republic

63 Upanishads are books on-
a) Religious rituals
b) Yoga
c) Philosophy
d) Social law

64 The first permanent home of the Aryans in India was-
a) Baluchistan
b) Sindh
c) Uttar Pradesh
d) Punjab

65 Kautilya's Arthasastra deals with-
a) Economic relations
b) Principles and practice of statecraft
c) Foreign policy
d) Duties of the King

66 The first Muslim invader in India was-
a) Chengez Khan
b) Muhammad Ghori
c) Mahmud of Ghazni
d) Muhammad-bin-Qasim

67 Akbar made the Buland Darwaza to commemorate-
a) The birth of his son Salim
b) His victory over Mewar
c) His conquest over Gujarat
d) None of these

68 Ambika Kunwari who built the Sivasagar tank was the queen of-
a) Rudra Singha
b) Siva Singha
c) Gadadhar Singha
d) Lachit Barphukan

69 Who was considered to be the greatest of all Ahom Kings?
a) Siva Singha
b) Rudra Singha
c) Pramatta Singh
d) Sukaphaa

70 Treaty of Yandabo was made in the year-
a) 1862
b) 1826
c) 1902
d) 1947

71 Which of the following Kings of Assam took part in Mahabharata war?
a) Bhagadatta
b) Sukaphaa
c) Rudra Singha
d) None of these

72 Which one of the following literary works Srimanta Sankardev wrote first?
a) Karatala-Kamala
b) Gunamala
c) Bhakti Ratnakar
d) Parijat Haran Nata

73 Which of the following books was not written by Lakshminath Bezbaruah?
a) Miri Jiyori
b) Burhi Aair Sadhu
c) Mor Jivan Sowaran
d) Mahapurush Sri Sri Sankardev aru Sri Sri Madha

When was the first Assam Sahitya Sabha held?
c) 26th June 1917

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74 When was the first Assam Sahitya Sabha held?
a) 26th December 1917
c) 26th June 1917

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b) 26th December 1927
d) None of these

75 Who was the first Assamese Chief Justice of the Gauhati High Court?
a) Justice Mahendra Pathak
b) Justice Holiram Deka
c) Justice Khagendra Nath Saikia
d) Justice Dambarudhar Pathak

76 On whose initiative the Kaziranga became a reserved forest?
a) Gopinath Bordoloi
b) Mary Curzon
c) Sarat Ch. Sinha
d) None of these

77 Which of the following districts of Assam was once famous for ivory carving?
a) Darrang
b) Bongaigaon
c) Nagaon
d) Barpeta

78 Which place in Assam is called Manchester city?
a) Rangia
b) Sivasagar
c) Sualkuchi
d) Hajo

79 Which of the following National Parks in Assam is famous for wild horse?
a) Nameri National Park
b) Rajib Gandhi National Park (Orang)
c) Manas National Park
d) Dibru-Saikhowa National Park

80 The first martyr of Assam in the Indian freedom struggle in 1942 was-
a) Kushal Konwar
b) Kanaklata
c) Moniram Dewan
d) Bhogeswari Phukanani

81 Agrostology is the-
a) Study of climate in relation to agriculture
b) Study of grasses
c) Scientific management of agriculture
d) Science of soil management

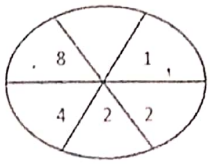
82 What is 'tribology' concerned with?
a) Tribal culture and settlement
b) Origin and growth of life
c) Studying, interacting surfaces in relative motion
d) Social tensions due to scientific development

83 Which of the following deals with sensory perception of animals?
a) Phrenology
b) Phenology
c) Bionics
d) Bionomics

84 The end of a knife is made pointed to have-
a) Less pressure
b) More pressure
c) No question of pressure
d) A good show

85 The Big Bang theory of the universe-
a) Is a steady-state theory
b) Supports heliocentric theory
c) Is an evolutionary theory
d) Supports geocentric theory

86 Insert the missing number-



a) 32
b) 16
c) 4
d) 10

87 Find the missing numbers: 7, 10, 9, 12, 11, ..., ...
a) 14, 14
b) 14, 15
c) 13, 15
d) 14, 13

88 20 years ago my age was 1/3 of what it is now. What is my present age?
a) 66 years
b) 36 years
c) 33 years
d) 30 years

89 The lowest number of 4 digits which is a perfect square is-
a) 1000
b) 1024
c) 1089
d) 1156

90 The average of 60 results is 40 and the average of another 40 results is 60. What is the average of all results?

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a) 20
b) 45
c) 48
d) 50

91 Who among the following was the first woman Chief Justice of a High Court?
a) Geeta Mukherjee
b) Leila Seth
c) Sujata Manohar
d) Indira Banerjee

92 Who is the author of the book "Glimpses Of World History"?
a) Abdul Kalam Azad
b) Jawaharlal Nehru
c) S Gopalan
d) S Radhakrishnan

93 The largest man-made canal in the world is-
a) Rhine Canal
b) Panama Canal
c) Suez Canal
d) None of these

94 Which one of the following is the first National Park established in India?
a) Bandipur
b) Corbett
c) Kaziranga
d) Periyar

95 World Computer Literacy Day is celebrated on-
a) 14th November
b) 3rd November
c) 2nd December
d) 5th July

96 Who said that "man is a social animal"?
a) Socrates
b) Aristotle
c) Kabir
d) Pluto

97 Identify the Indian Tennis Player who has turned Hollywood filmmaker?
a) Vijay Amritraj
b) Mahesh Bhupati
c) Leander Paes
d) Ashok Amritraj

98 Law Day is observed on-
a) 26th January
b) 26th May
c) 15th August
d) 26th November

99 The largest living flightless bird is-
a) Emu
b) Kiwi
c) Ostrich
d) Penguin

100 Who was the first winner of the prestigious Jnanpith Award?
a) Tarasankar Bandyopadhyay
b) Kuppali Venkatappagowda
c) G Sankara Kurup
d) Umashankar Joshi

101 তলৰ কোনটো বিশেষ্যৰ বিশেষণ ?
a) ডাল লৰা
b) বৰ ডাল লৰা
c) লাহে লাহে যোৱা
d) বেগাই আঁহা

102 তলৰ কোনটো বিশেষণীয় বিশেষণ ?
a) সুন্দৰ ঘৰ
b) ঘৰকৈ লিখা
c) চেউজীয়া পঠাৰ
d) অতি গুণী লৰা

103 তলৰ কোনটো ক্ৰিয়া বিশেষণ ?
a) টিকটিকীয়া বঙা ফুল
b) সৎ ব্যক্তি
c) ঘৰকৈ যোৱা
d) সৰবৰহী মহিলা

104 ' প্ৰাচীন ' ৰ বিপৰীত শব্দ কি ?
a) অৰ্বাচীন
b) পুৰণি
c) অন্ধকাৰ
d) অপকাৰ

105 ' আবাহন ' ৰ বিপৰীত শব্দ কি ?
a) নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ
b) আগৱঢ়ণ
c) বিসৰ্জন
d) সমৰ্পণ

106 তলৰ কোনটো ' সূর্য্য ' ৰ সমাৰ্থক শব্দ ?
a) বায়ু
b) ভাস্কৰ
c) তৰু
d) বন্ধু

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107 'অম্ল' আৰু 'আকাশ' ৰ কাৰণে অলেকাৰ্থী শব্দটো হ'ল -
a) অনন্ত
b) কাল
c) অৰ্থ
d) অম্বৰ

108 কাঁহৰ বাচন গঢ়োতা -
a) কমাৰ
b) কহাঁৰ
c) কুমাৰ
d) সোণাৰী

109 ফুল মুফুলাকৈ গুটি হোৱা গছক কি কয় ?
a) এৰাগছ
b) অমৃষা
c) বনস্পতি
d) এটাও নহয়

110 'শমুম কুঁৱৰী' নামৰ কিতাপখন কোনে লিখিছিল ?
a) হেমেন বৰগোহাঁই
b) আনন্দ চন্দ্ৰ আগৰৱালা
c) লক্ষ্মীনাথ বেজবৰুৱা
d) জ্যোতি প্ৰসাদ আগৰৱালা

Directions (Question Nos. 111 to 114): নিম্নলিখিত শব্দসমূহৰ প্ৰকৃত অৰ্থ বাচি উলিয়াওক-

111 হাট
a) শৰীৰৰ অংগ
b) বজাৰ
c) খোজ কাঢ়ি যোৱা
d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

112 মুচি
a) জোতা চিলাই কৰা লোক
b) ঘৰ পৰিষ্কাৰ কৰা
c) কঠালৰ কলি
d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

113 কঁথা
a) জাৰ কালি গাত লোৱা এবিধ কাপোৰ
b) মাটিৰ জোখ
c) মাত
d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

114 পীড়া
a) কাঠৰ বহা চাপৰ আসন
b) কষ্ট
c) কটা জন্তুৰ ঠেংৰ গুৰি ভাগ
d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

115 সমোচ্চাৰিত শব্দ -
a) বানান একে
b) অৰ্থ একে
c) উচ্চাৰণ একে
d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

Directions (Question Nos. 116 to 120): তলত দিয়া শব্দৰ শুদ্ধ ৰূপ কোনটো-

116
a) পিড়ীত
b) পীড়িত
c) পিৰীত
d) পীৰিত

117
a) প্ৰশংসা
b) প্ৰসংশা
c) প্ৰশংষা
d) প্ৰসংষা

118
a) উচ্চাৰণ
b) উচ্চাৰন
c) উচ্ছাৰণ
d) উচ্ছাৰন

119
a) আশীৰ্বাদ
b) আশীবাদ
c) আশিৰ্বাদ
d) আচিৰ্বাদ

120
a) চিনাকী
b) চীনাকী
c) চিনাকি
d) সিনাকি

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