

# THE GAUHATI HIGH COURT AT GUWAHATI

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

SET-A

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) : Choose the correct option out of the four choices given below

- 1 Give an example pertinent ..... the case.  
a) with c) for  
b) on d) to
- 2 The reward was not commensurate ..... the work done by us.  
a) for c) with  
b) on d) under
- 3 Your conduct smacks ..... recklessness.  
a) of c) from  
b) with d) in
- 4 A good judge never gropes ..... the conclusion.  
a) to c) on  
b) at d) for
- 5 Religious leaders should not delve ..... politics.  
a) in c) at  
b) with d) Into

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

- 6 a) Acquaintence c) Acquaintance  
b) Acquantance d) Acquentence
- 7 a) Onomaetopoeia c) Onomatopoeia  
b) Onomoatopoeia d) Onomatapoeia
- 8 a) Renumaration c) Remuneration  
b) Remuneration d) Renumeration
- 9 a) Gratuitous c) Gratetious  
b) Gratuitus d) Gratitious
- 10 a) Moretorium c) Moratorium  
b) Maratorium d) Moratarium

Directions (Question 11 TO 15) : 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.

- 11 There must be lively discussion of Indian authors if we are to *foster* our knowledge.  
a) promote c) nourish  
b) cherish d) Nurture
- 12 John Milton wrote 'Paradise Lost' to *vindicate* the ways of God to man.  
a) explain c) Justify  
b) support d) Criticize
- 13 Elsie is seventy years old and a *fanatical* gardener.  
a) crazy c) excessively enthusiastic  
b) fantastic d) Obsessed

- 14 The flat has been *refurbished* recently.**  
 a) white-washed c) Renovated  
 b) painted d) Repaired
- 15 *Forthrightness* in speech may not always be a desirable quality.**  
 a) outspokenness c) Mendacity  
 b) obliqueness d) Equivocation

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

- 16 He died ..... over-eating.**  
 a) of c) At  
 b) from d) to
- 17 Her dress was made ..... silk.**  
 a) from c) of  
 b) in d) at
- 18 The teacher was pleased ..... the boy's progress.**  
 a) of c) for  
 b) with d) In
- 19 We are sorry ..... your misfortune.**  
 a) at c) about  
 b) of d) on
- 20 He was quickly cured ..... his cold.**  
 a) of c) at  
 b) from 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 does the theory 'Divine Right of King' stipulate?**  
 a) The Kings are God c) They have the right to be worshipped like Gods by their subjects  
 b) That the right of governing is conferred upon the Kings by God d) That the right of kings are divine and therefore sacred
- 22 Who controlled education during the Renaissance?**  
 a) The common people c) The church and the priests  
 b) The prince d) None of the above
- 23 What did the ruling class in the Christian era think of the poor man?**  
 a) That he is the beloved of God c) That he should be strong and lord over others  
 b) That he deserves all sympathy of the rich d) That he is meant for serving the rich
- 24 Who controlled the institution of education during the Christian Era?**  
 a) The secular leaders of society c) The monarchs  
 b) The church and the priests d) The common people

- 25 What does the word 'fallibility' mean?**  
 a) That every man is open to error c) The virtue of not making a mistake  
 b) Sensitivity d) That some divine power is responsible for determining the fate of the man
- 26 What do you mean by the 'sweat of his brow'?**  
 a) Very hard work c) The wrinkles visible on the forehead  
 b) The tiny droplets of sweat on the forehead d) The sign of innocence
- 27 What does the policy of 'Laissez-Faire' stand for?**  
 a) Individual freedom in the economic field c) Joint control of the means of production by the state and private enterprise  
 b) State control over law and order in society d) Decontrol over law and order by the ruling class
- 28 Which of the following describes the writer?**  
 a) Concerned c) Aggressive  
 b) Unconcerned d) Frustrated
- 29 Choose the correct synonym out of the four choices given- "Gospel"**  
 a) Chit chat c) Rumour  
 b) A teaching or doctrine of a religious teacher d) Guidance
- 30 Choose the correct synonym out of the four choices given- "Vogue"**  
 a) Uncertain c) The prevailing fashion or style  
 b) Out-dated d) Journey
- 31 Who among the following was the first woman Chief Justice of a High Court?**  
 a) Geeta Mukherjee c) Sujata Manohar  
 b) Leila Seth d) Indira Banerjee
- 32 Who is the author of the book "Glimpses Of World History"?**  
 a) Abdul Kalam Azad c) S Gopalan  
 b) Jawaharlal Nehru d) S Radhakrishnan
- 33 The largest man-made canal in the world is-**  
 a) Rhine Canal c) Suez Canal  
 b) Panama Canal d) None of these
- 34 Which one of the following is the first National Park established in India?**  
 a) Bandipur c) Kaziranga  
 b) Corbett d) Periyar
- 35 World Computer Literacy Day is celebrated on-**  
 a) 14<sup>th</sup> November c) 2<sup>nd</sup> December  
 b) 3<sup>rd</sup> November d) 5<sup>th</sup> July
- 36 Who said that "man is a social animal"?**  
 a) Socrates c) Kabir  
 b) Aristotle d) Pluto
- 37 Identify the Indian Tennis Player who has turned Hollywood filmmaker?**  
 a) Vijay Amritraj c) Leander Paes  
 b) Mahesh Bhupati d) Ashok Amritraj
- 38 Law Day is observed on-**  
 a) 26<sup>th</sup> January c) 15<sup>th</sup> August  
 b) 26<sup>th</sup> May d) 26<sup>th</sup> November
- 39 The largest living flightless bird is-**  
 a) Emu c) Ostrich  
 b) Kiwi d) Penguin
- 40 Who was the first winner of the prestigious Jnanpith Award?**  
 a) Tarasankar Bandyopadhyay c) G Sankara Kurup  
 b) Kuppali Venkatappagowda d) Umashankar Joshi
- 41 The Peninsular Plateau of India extends upto-**  
 a) Mizo Hillis c) Assam Valley  
 b) Himachal Himalayas d) Meghalaya Hills

- 42 "White coal" is-**  
a) Uranium c) Ice  
b) Hydro-electricity d) Diamond
- 43 The maximum percentage of the tribal population in India consists of-**  
a) Santhals c) Mundas  
b) Bhils d) Nagas
- 44 In the Andaman Island live the-**  
a) Todas c) Gonda  
b) Onge d) Lepcha
- 45 Which of the following states in India is the largest tea producing state?**  
a) West Bengal c) Tamil Nadu  
b) Kerala d) Assam
- 46 The main purpose of including Directive Principles Of State Policy in the Indian Constitution is-**  
a) To establish a welfare state c) To check the arbitrary actions of the government  
b) To provide best opportunities of development d) To establish a secular state
- 47 The idea of Fundamental Duties is derived from-**  
a) American Constitution c) Russian Constitution  
b) British Constitution d) None of the above
- 48 What is the maximum age prescribed for election as President of India?**  
a) 58 years c) 65 years  
b) 62 years d) No such limits
- 49 Which of the following is not appointed by the President of India?**  
a) Judges of the High Court c) Vice President of India  
b) Judges of the Supreme Court d) None of these
- 50 The first law officer of the Government of India is the-**  
a) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court c) Attorney General of India  
b) Law Minister d) None of the above
- 51 Mahabharata was originally known as-**  
a) Brihatkatha c) Jayasamhita  
b) Kathasaritsagara d) Rajatarangini
- 52 Which of the following states/Union Territory lies partly to the north of Himalayas?**  
a) Jammu & Kashmir c) Sikkim  
b) Arunachal Pradesh d) Himachal Pradesh
- 53 Which of the following is a block mountain?**  
a) Alps c) Rockies  
b) Vosges d) Andes
- 54 The plant which gets fertilized just once in a lifetime is-**  
a) Banana c) Custard apple  
b) Jackfruit d) Pineapple
- 55 Mitakshara relates to-**  
a) Grammar c) Law  
b) Dictionary d) Medicine
- 56 The Kohinoor diamond came from the ..... mines.**  
a) Kolar c) Panna  
b) Golconda d) Ahmed Nagar
- 57 Which of the following award winning films had no dialogues?**  
a) Pushpak c) Salaam Bombay  
b) Daasi d) Chetak
- 58 Savana grasslands are found in-**  
a) North America c) Australia  
b) Africa d) East Asia

- 59 Heat from the Sun is received by the earth through-**
- a) Conduction c) Radiation  
b) Convection d) None of the above
- 60 Megasthenes visited India during the reign of-**
- a) Chandragupta II c) Asoka  
b) Chandragupta Maurya d) Harsha
- 61 Which was the main contribution of the Gupta period to arts in India?**
- a) Masterpieces of sculpture and painting c) New styles of architecture  
b) The Ellora and Ajanta cave d) None of the above
- 62 The Rig-Vedic Aryans were generally under a-**
- a) Democratic government c) Monarchical government  
b) Rule of the Elders d) Tribal republic
- 63 Upanishads are books on-**
- a) Religious rituals c) Philosophy  
b) Yoga d) Social law
- 64 The first permanent home of the Aryans in India was-**
- a) Baluchistan c) Uttar Pradesh  
b) Sindh d) Punjab
- 65 Kautilya's Arthashastra deals with-**
- a) Economic relations c) Foreign policy  
b) Principles and practice of statecraft d) Duties of the King
- 66 The first Muslim invader in India was-**
- a) Chengez Khan c) Mahmud of Ghazni  
b) Muhammad Ghori d) Muhammad-bin-Qasim
- 67 Akbar made the Buland Darwaza to commemorate-**
- a) The birth of his son Salim c) His conquest over Gujarat  
b) His victory over Mewar d) None of these
- 68 Ambika Kunwari who built the Sivasagar tank was the queen of-**
- a) Rudra Singha c) Gadadhar Singha  
b) Siva Singha d) Lachit Barphukan
- 69 Who was considered to be the greatest of all Ahom Kings?**
- a) Siva Singha c) Pramatta Singh  
b) Rudra Singha d) Sukaphaa
- 70 Treaty of Yandabo was made in the year-**
- a) 1862 c) 1902  
b) 1826 d) 1947
- 71 Which of the following Kings of Assam took part in Mahabharata war?**
- a) Bhagadatta c) Rudra Singha  
b) Sukaphaa d) None of these
- 72 Which one of the following literary works Srimanta Sankardev wrote first?**
- a) Karatala-Kamala c) Bhakti Ratnakar  
b) Gunamala d) Parijat Haran Nata
- 73 Which of the following books was not written by Lakshminath Bezbaruah?**
- a) Miri Jiyori c) Mor Jivan Sowaran  
b) Burhi Aair Sadhu d) Mahapurush Sri Sri Sankardev aru Sri Sri Madhavdev
- 74 When was the first Assam Sahitya Sabha held?**
- a) 26<sup>th</sup> December 1917 c) 26<sup>th</sup> June 1917  
b) 26<sup>th</sup> 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

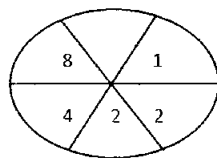
**84 The end of a knife is made pointed to have-**

- 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?**

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

- 91 Number of hours and minutes from 6:14 AM to 8:02 PM on the same day is-
- a) 2 hours and 12 minutes c) 13 hours and 48 minutes  
b) 12 hours and 16 minutes d) 14 hours and 16 minutes
- 92 How many times from 4 PM to 10 PM, the hands of a clock are at right angles?
- a) 11 c) 9  
b) 6 d) 10
- 93 Two coins are tossed simultaneously. The probability of getting at the most one head is-
- a)  $\frac{1}{4}$  c)  $\frac{3}{4}$   
b)  $\frac{1}{2}$  d) 1
- 94 Mixed analogy: if the value of COME is 36 then what is the value of PRANK?
- a) 18 c) 16  
b) 60 d) 32
- 95 Which of the following companies is known as Big Blue?
- a) IBM c) Intel  
b) Dell d) Apple
- 96 In a computer, which unit is responsible for processing data?
- a) RAM c) CPU  
b) Keyboard d) Hard disk
- 97 Junk email is also called-
- a) Spam c) Sniffer script  
b) Spoof d) Spool
- 98 BCD is-
- a) Binary coded decimal c) Binary coded digit  
b) Bit coded decimal d) Bit coded digit
- 99 Which of the following is a part of Central Processing Unit?
- a) Printer c) Mouse  
b) Keyboard d) Arithmetic and logic unit
- 100 Which of the following is not the main part of a computer?
- a) Motherboard c) Graphics processing unit  
b) Central processing unit d) Printer

Directions (Question Nos. 101 to 104): নিম্নলিখিত শব্দসমূহৰ প্ৰকৃত অৰ্থ বাচি উলিয়াওক-

101 হাট

- a) শৰীৰৰ অংগ c) খোজ কাৰি যোৱা  
b) বজাৰ d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

102 মুচি

- a) জোতা চিলাই কৰা লোক c) কঁঠালৰ কলি  
b) ঘৰি পৰিষ্কাৰ কৰা d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

103 কঁথা

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

104 পীড়া

- a) কাঠৰ বহা চাপৰ আসন c) কটা জন্তৰ ঠেংৰ গুৰি ভাগ  
b) কষ্ট d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

105 সমোচ্চাৰিত শব্দৰ -

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

Directions (Question Nos. 106 to 110): তলত দিয়া শব্দৰ শুদ্ধ ৰূপ কোনটো-

106

- a) পিড়িত c) পিৰিত

b) পীড়িত

d) পীৰিত

107

a) প্ৰশংসা

c) প্ৰশংসা

b) প্ৰসংশা

d) প্ৰসংশা

108

a) উচ্চাৰণ

c) উচ্চাৰণ

b) উচ্চাৰন

d) উচ্চাৰন

109

a) আশীৰ্বাদ

c) আশীৰ্বাদ

b) আশীৰ্বাদ

d) আচিৰ্বাদ

110

a) চিনাকী

c) চিনাকি

b) চীনাকী

d) সিনাকি

111 তলৰ কোনটো বিশেষ্যৰ বিশেষণ ?

a) ভাল ল'ৰা

c) লাহে লাহে যোৱা

b) বৰ ভাল ল'ৰা

d) বেগাই আঁহা

112 তলৰ কোনটো বিশেষণীয় বিশেষণ ?

a) সুন্দৰ ঘৰ

c) সেউজীয়া পঠাৰ

b) খৰকৈ লিখা

d) অতি গুণী ল'ৰা

113 তলৰ কোনটো ক্ৰিয়া বিশেষণ ?

a) টিকটিকীয়া ৰঙা ফুল

c) খৰকৈ যোৱা

b) সৎ ব্যক্তি

d) সৰবৰহী মহিলা

114 'প্ৰাচীন' ৰ বিপৰীত শব্দ কি ?

a) অৰ্বচীন

c) অন্ধকাৰ

b) পুৰণি

d) অপকাৰ

115 'আবাহন' ৰ বিপৰীত শব্দ কি ?

a) নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ

c) বিসৰ্জন

b) জাগৰণ

d) সমৰ্পণ

116 তলৰ কোনটো 'সূৰ্য্য' ৰ সমার্থক শব্দ ?

a) বায়ু

c) তৰু

b) ভাস্কৰ

d) বন্ধু

117 'বস্তু' আৰু 'আকাশ' ৰ কাৰণে অনৈকাধী শব্দটো হ'ল -

a) অনন্ত

c) অৰ্থ

b) কাল

d) অস্থৰ

118 কাঁহৰ বাচন গঢ়োঁতা -

a) কমাৰ

c) কুমাৰ

b) কহাঁৰ

d) সোণাৰী

119 ফুল নুফুলাকে গুটি হোৱা গছক কি কয় ?

a) এৰাগছ

c) বলম্পতি

b) অমৃয়া

d) এটাও নহয়

120 'পদুম কুঁৱৰী' নামৰ কিতাপখন কোনে লিখিছিল ?

a) হেমেন বৰগোহাই

c) লক্ষ্মীনাথ বেজবৰুৱা

b) আনন্দ চন্দ্ৰ আগৰৱালা

d) জ্যোতি প্ৰসাদ আগৰৱালা

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- a) promote c) nourish  
b) cherish d) Nurture

2 John Milton wrote 'Paradise Lost' to *vindicate* the ways of God to man.

- a) explain c) justify  
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3 Elsie is seventy years old and a *fanatical* gardener.

- a) crazy c) excessively enthusiastic  
b) fantastic d) obsessed

4 The flat has been *refurbished* recently.

- a) white-washed c) Renovated  
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12 The reward was not commensurate ..... the work done by us.

- a) for c) with  
b) on d) under

- 13 Your conduct smacks ..... recklessness.**  
 a) of c) from  
 b) with d) in
- 14 A good judge never gropes ..... the conclusion.**  
 a) to c) on  
 b) at d) for
- 15 Religious leaders should not delve ..... politics.**  
 a) in c) at  
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**Directions (Question 16 TO 20) : Fill up the sentences with correct prepositions from below.**

- 16 He died ..... over-eating.**  
 a) of c) At  
 b) from d) to
- 17 Her dress was made ..... silk.**  
 a) from c) of  
 b) in d) at
- 18 The teacher was pleased ..... the boy's progress.**  
 a) of c) for  
 b) with d) In
- 19 We are sorry ..... your misfortune.**  
 a) at c) about  
 b) of d) on
- 20 He was quickly cured ..... his cold.**  
 a) of c) at  
 b) from 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 c) That he should be strong and lord over others  
 b) That he deserves all sympathy of the rich d) That he is meant for serving the rich
- 22 Who controlled education during the Renaissance?**  
 a) The common people c) The church and the priests  
 b) The prince d) None of the above
- 23 What does the theory 'Divine Right of King' stipulate?**  
 a) The Kings are God c) They have the right to be worshipped like Gods by their subjects  
 b) That the right of governing is conferred upon the Kings by God 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

- 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      c) The virtue of not making a mistake  
 b) Sensitivity      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      c) Joint control of the means of production by the state and private enterprise  
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- 27 Who controlled the institution of education during the Christian Era?**  
 a) The secular leaders of society      c) The monarchs  
 b) The church and the priests      d) The common people
- 28 Choose the correct synonym out of the four choices given- "Gospel"**  
 a) Chit chat      c) Rumour  
 b) A teaching or doctrine of a religious teacher      d) Guidance
- 29 Choose the correct synonym out of the four choices given- "Vogue"**  
 a) Uncertain      c) The prevailing fashion or style  
 b) Out-dated      d) Journey
- 30 Which of the following describes the writer?**  
 a) Concerned      c) Aggressive  
 b) Unconcerned      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      c) 13 hours and 48 minutes  
 b) 12 hours and 16 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      c) 9  
 b) 6      d) 10
- 33 Two coins are tossed simultaneously. The probability of getting at the most one head is-**  
 a)  $\frac{1}{4}$       c)  $\frac{3}{4}$   
 b)  $\frac{1}{2}$       d) 1
- 34 Mixed analogy: if the value of COME is 36 then what is the value of PRANK?**  
 a) 18      c) 16  
 b) 60      d) 32
- 35 Which of the following companies is known as Big Blue?**  
 a) IBM      c) Intel  
 b) Dell      d) Apple
- 36 In a computer, which unit is responsible for processing data?**  
 a) RAM      c) CPU  
 b) Keyboard      d) Hard disk
- 37 Junk email is also called-**  
 a) Spam      c) Sniffer script  
 b) Spoof      d) Spool
- 38 BCD is-**  
 a) Binary coded decimal      c) Binary coded digit  
 b) Bit coded decimal      d) Bit coded digit
- 39 Which of the following is a part of Central Processing Unit?**  
 a) Printer      c) Mouse  
 b) Keyboard      d) Arithmetic and logic unit
- 40 Which of the following is not the main part of a computer?**  
 a) Motherboard      c) Graphics processing unit  
 b) Central processing unit      d) Printer

- 41 The Peninsular Plateau of India extends upto-**  
a) Mizo Hills c) Assam Valley  
b) Himachal Himalayas d) Meghalaya Hills
- 42 "White coal" is-**  
a) Uranium c) Ice  
b) Hydro-electricity d) Diamond
- 43 The maximum percentage of the tribal population in India consists of-**  
a) Santhals c) Mundas  
b) Bhils d) Nagas
- 44 In the Andaman Island live the-**  
a) Todas c) Gonda  
b) Onge d) Lepcha
- 45 Which of the following states in India is the largest tea producing state?**  
a) West Bengal c) Tamil Nadu  
b) Kerala d) Assam
- 46 The main purpose of including Directive Principles Of State Policy in the Indian Constitution is-**  
a) To establish a welfare state c) To check the arbitrary actions of the government  
b) To provide best opportunities of development d) To establish a secular state
- 47 The idea of Fundamental Duties is derived from-**  
a) American Constitution c) Russian Constitution  
b) British Constitution d) None of the above
- 48 What is the maximum age prescribed for election as President of India?**  
a) 58 years c) 65 years  
b) 62 years d) No such limits
- 49 Which of the following is not appointed by the President of India?**  
a) Judges of the High Court c) Vice President of India  
b) Judges of the Supreme Court d) None of these
- 50 The first law officer of the Government of India is the-**  
a) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court c) Attorney General of India  
b) Law Minister d) None of the above
- 51 Mahabharata was originally known as-**  
a) Brihatkatha c) Jayasamhita  
b) Kathasaritsagara d) Rajatarangini
- 52 Which of the following states/Union Territory lies partly to the north of Himalayas?**  
a) Jammu & Kashmir c) Sikkim  
b) Arunachal Pradesh d) Himachal Pradesh
- 53 Which of the following is a block mountain?**  
a) Alps c) Rockies  
b) Vosges d) Andes
- 54 The plant which gets fertilized just once in a lifetime is-**  
a) Banana c) Custard apple  
b) Jackfruit d) Pineapple
- 55 Mitakshara relates to-**  
a) Grammar c) Law  
b) Dictionary d) Medicine
- 56 The Kohinoor diamond came from the ..... mines.**  
a) Kolar c) Panna  
b) Golconda d) Ahmed Nagar
- 57 Which of the following award winning films had no dialogues?**  
a) Pushpak c) Salaam Bombay  
b) Daasi d) Chetak



- b) 26<sup>th</sup> December 1927 d) None of these

**75 Who was the first Assamese Chief Justice of the Gauhati High Court?**

- a) Justice Mahendra Pathak c) Justice Khagendra Nath Saikia  
b) Justice Holiram Deka d) Justice Dambarudhar Pathak

**76 On whose initiative the Kaziranga became a reserved forest?**

- a) Gopinath Bordoloi c) Sarat Ch. Sinha  
b) Mary Curzon d) None of these

**77 Which of the following districts of Assam was once famous for ivory carving?**

- a) Darrang c) Nagaon  
b) Bongaigaon d) Barpeta

**78 Which place in Assam is called Manchester city?**

- a) Rangia c) Sualkuchi  
b) Sivasagar d) Hajo

**79 Which of the following National Parks in Assam is famous for wild horse?**

- a) Nameri National Park c) Manas National Park  
b) Rajib Gandhi National Park (Orang) d) Dibru-Saikhowa National Park

**80 The first martyr of Assam in the Indian freedom struggle in 1942 was-**

- a) Kushal Konwar c) Moniram Dewan  
b) Kanaklata d) Bhogeswari Phukanani

**81 Agrostology is the-**

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

**82 What is 'tribology' concerned with?**

- a) Tribal culture and settlement c) Studying, interacting surfaces in relative motion  
b) Origin and growth of life d) Social tensions due to scientific development

**83 Which of the following deals with sensory perception of animals?**

- a) Phrenology c) Bionics  
b) Phenology d) Bionomics

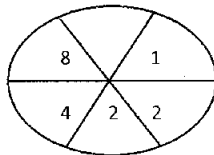
**84 The end of a knife is made pointed to have-**

- a) Less pressure c) No question of pressure  
b) More pressure d) A good show

**85 The Big Bang theory of the universe-**

- a) Is a steady-state theory c) Is an evolutionary theory  
b) Supports heliocentric theory d) Supports geocentric theory

**86 Insert the missing number-**



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

**87 Find the missing numbers: 7, 10, 9, 12, 11, ....., .....**

- a) 14, 14 c) 13, 15  
b) 14, 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 c) 33 years  
b) 36 years d) 30 years

**89 The lowest number of 4 digits which is a perfect square is-**

- a) 1000 c) 1089  
b) 1024 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?**

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

**91 Who among the following was the first woman Chief Justice of a High Court?**

- a) Geeta Mukherjee c) Sujata Manohar  
b) Leila Seth d) Indira Banerjee

**92 Who is the author of the book "Glimpses Of World History"?**

- a) Abdul Kalam Azad c) S Gopalan  
b) Jawaharlal Nehru d) S Radhakrishnan

**93 The largest man-made canal in the world is-**

- a) Rhine Canal c) Suez Canal  
b) Panama Canal d) None of these

**94 Which one of the following is the first National Park established in India?**

- a) Bandipur c) Kaziranga  
b) Corbett d) Periyar

**95 World Computer Literacy Day is celebrated on-**

- a) 14<sup>th</sup> November c) 2<sup>nd</sup> December  
b) 3<sup>rd</sup> November d) 5<sup>th</sup> July

**96 Who said that "man is a social animal"?**

- a) Socrates c) Kabir  
b) Aristotle d) Pluto

**97 Identify the Indian Tennis Player who has turned Hollywood filmmaker?**

- a) Vijay Amritraj c) Leander Paes  
b) Mahesh Bhupati d) Ashok Amritraj

**98 Law Day is observed on-**

- a) 26<sup>th</sup> January c) 15<sup>th</sup> August  
b) 26<sup>th</sup> May d) 26<sup>th</sup> November

**99 The largest living flightless bird is-**

- a) Emu c) Ostrich  
b) Kiwi d) Penguin

**100 Who was the first winner of the prestigious Jnanpith Award?**

- a) Tarasankar Bandyopadhyay c) G Sankara Kurup  
b) Kuppali Venkatappagowda d) Umashankar Joshi

**101 তলৰ কোনটো বিশেষ্যৰ বিশেষণ ?**

- a) ভাল ল'ৰা c) লাহে লাহে যোৱা  
b) বৰ ভাল ল'ৰা d) বেগাই আঁহা

**102 তলৰ কোনটো বিশেষণীয় বিশেষণ ?**

- a) সুন্দৰ ঘৰ c) সেউজীয়া পঠাৰ  
b) খৰকৈ লিখা d) অতি গুণী ল'ৰা

**103 তলৰ কোনটো ক্ৰিয়া বিশেষণ ?**

- a) টিকটিকীয়া ৰঙা ফুল c) খৰকৈ যোৱা  
b) সৎ ব্যক্তি d) সৰবৰহী মহিলা

**104 'প্ৰাচীন'ৰ বিপৰীত শব্দ কি ?**

- a) অৰ্বাচীন c) অন্ধকাৰ  
b) পুৰণি d) অপকাৰ

**105 'আবাহন'ৰ বিপৰীত শব্দ কি ?**

- a) নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ c) বিসৰ্জন  
b) জাগৰণ d) সমৰ্পণ

**106 তলৰ কোনটো 'সূৰ্য্য'ৰ সমার্থক শব্দ ?**

- a) বায়ু c) তৰু  
b) ভাস্কৰ d) বন্ধু

107 'বস্তু' আৰু 'আকাশ'ৰ কাৰণে অনৈকাৰ্থী শব্দটো হ'ল -

- a) অনন্ত c) অৰ্থ  
b) কাল d) অস্থৰ

108 কহাঁৰ বাচন গঢ়োঁতা -

- a) কমাৰ c) কুমাৰ  
b) কহাঁৰ d) সোণাৰী

109 ফুল নুফুলাকৈ গুটি হোৱা গছক কি কয় ?

- a) এৰাগছ c) বনস্পতি  
b) অসূয়া d) এটাও নহয়

110 'পদুম কুঁৱৰী' নামৰ কিতাপখন কোনে লিখিছিল ?

- a) হেমেন বৰগোহাই c) লক্ষ্মীনাথ বেজবৰুৱা  
b) আনন্দ চন্দ্ৰ আগৰৱালা d) জ্যোতি প্ৰসাদ আগৰৱালা

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

111 হাট

- a) শৰীৰৰ অংগ c) খোজ কাৰি যোৱা  
b) বজাৰ d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

112 মুচি

- a) জোতা চিলাই কৰা লোক c) কঁঠালৰ কলি  
b) ঘাই পৰিষ্কাৰ কৰা d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

113 কঁথা

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

114 পীড়া

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

115 সমোচ্চাৰিত শব্দৰ -

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

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

116

- a) পিডীত c) পিৰীত  
b) পীড়িত d) পীৰিত

117

- a) প্ৰশংমা c) প্ৰশংষা  
b) প্ৰসংশা d) প্ৰসংষা

118

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

119

- a) আৰ্শীৰ্বাদ c) আৰ্শিবাদ  
b) আৰ্শীবাদ d) আৰ্চিবাদ

120

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

-----XXXXXX-----



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) : Fill up the sentences with correct prepositions from below.**

- 1 He died ..... over-eating.  
a) of c) at  
b) from d) to
- 2 Her dress was made ..... silk.  
a) from c) of  
b) in d) at
- 3 The teacher was pleased ..... the boy's progress.  
a) of c) for  
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- 4 We are sorry ..... your misfortune.  
a) at c) about  
b) of d) on
- 5 He was quickly cured ..... his cold.  
a) of c) at  
b) from d) To

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

- 6 a) Acquaintence c) Acquaintance  
b) Acquantance d) Acquentence
- 7 a) Onomaetopoeia c) Onomatopoeia  
b) Onomoatopoeia d) Onomatapoeia
- 8 a) Renumaration c) Remuneration  
b) Remuneration d) Renumeration
- 9 a) Gratuitous c) Gratetious  
b) Gratuitus d) Gratitious
- 10 a) Moretorium c) Moratorium  
b) Maratorium d) Moratarium

**Directions (Question 11 TO 15) : 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.**

- 11 There must be lively discussion of Indian authors if we are to *foster* our knowledge.  
a) promote c) nourish  
b) cherish d) Nurture
- 12 John Milton wrote 'Paradise Lost' to *vindicate* the ways of God to man.  
a) explain c) justify  
b) support d) Criticize
- 13 Elsie is seventy years old and a *fanatical* gardener.  
a) crazy c) excessively enthusiastic  
b) fantastic d) Obsessed

- 14 The flat has been *refurbished* recently.
- |                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| a) white-washed | c) Renovated |
| b) painted      | d) Repaired  |
- 15 *Forthrightness* in speech may not always be a desirable quality.
- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a) outspokenness | c) Mendacity    |
| b) obliqueness   | d) Equivocation |

**Directions (Question 16 TO 20) : Choose the correct option out of the four choices given below**

- 16 Give an example pertinent ..... the case.
- |         |        |
|---------|--------|
| a) with | c) for |
| b) on   | d) to  |
- 17 The reward was not commensurate ..... the work done by us.
- |        |          |
|--------|----------|
| a) for | c) with  |
| b) on  | d) under |
- 18 Your conduct smacks ..... recklessness.
- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| a) of   | c) from |
| b) with | d) in   |
- 19 A good judge never gropes ..... the conclusion.
- |       |        |
|-------|--------|
| a) to | c) on  |
| b) at | d) for |
- 20 Religious leaders should not delve ..... politics.
- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| a) in   | c) at   |
| b) with | d) Into |

**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 does the policy of 'Laissez-Faire' stand for?
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a) Individual freedom in the economic field    | c) Joint control of the means of production by the state and private enterprise |
| b) State control over law and order in society | d) Decontrol over law and order by the ruling class                             |
- 22 Choose the correct synonym out of the four choices given- "Vogue"
- |              |                                    |
|--------------|------------------------------------|
| a) Uncertain | c) The prevailing fashion or style |
| b) Out-dated | d) Journey                         |
- 23 Which of the following describes the writer?
- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| a) Concerned   | c) Aggressive |
| b) Unconcerned | d) Frustrated |
- 24 What did the ruling class in the Christian era think of the poor man?
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a) That he is the beloved of God             | c) That he should be strong and lord over others |
| b) That he deserves all sympathy of the rich | d) That he is meant for serving the rich         |
- 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 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
- 27 Who controlled education during the Renaissance?**  
a) The common people  
b) The prince  
c) The church and the priests  
d) None of the above
- 28 Who controlled the institution of education during the Christian Era?**  
a) The secular leaders of society  
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c) The monarchs  
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- 29 What do you mean by the 'sweat of his brow'?**  
a) Very hard work  
b) The tiny droplets of sweat on the forehead  
c) The wrinkles visible on the forehead  
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- 30 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
- 31 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
- 32 Who is the author of the book "Glimpses Of World History"?**  
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a) Socrates  
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a) Emu  
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a) Tarasankar Bandyopadhyay  
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d) Umashankar Joshi
- 41 The Peninsular Plateau of India extends upto-**  
a) Mizo Hills  
b) Assam Valley

- b) Himachal Himalayas d) Meghalaya Hills
- 42 "White coal" is-**  
 a) Uranium c) Ice  
 b) Hydro-electricity d) Diamond
- 43 The maximum percentage of the tribal population in India consists of-**  
 a) Santhals c) Mundas  
 b) Bhils d) Nagas
- 44 In the Andaman Island live the-**  
 a) Todas c) Gonda  
 b) Onge d) Lepcha
- 45 Which of the following states in India is the largest tea producing state?**  
 a) West Bengal c) Tamil Nadu  
 b) Kerala d) Assam
- 46 The main purpose of including Directive Principles Of State Policy in the Indian Constitution is-**  
 a) To establish a welfare state c) To check the arbitrary actions of the government  
 b) To provide best opportunities of development d) To establish a secular state
- 47 The idea of Fundamental Duties is derived from-**  
 a) American Constitution c) Russian Constitution  
 b) British Constitution d) None of the above
- 48 What is the maximum age prescribed for election as President of India?**  
 a) 58 years c) 65 years  
 b) 62 years d) No such limits
- 49 Which of the following is not appointed by the President of India?**  
 a) Judges of the High Court c) Vice President of India  
 b) Judges of the Supreme Court d) None of these
- 50 Megasthenes visited India during the reign of-**  
 a) Chandragupta II c) Asoka  
 b) Chandragupta Maurya d) Harsha
- 51 Which was the main contribution of the Gupta period to arts in India?**  
 a) Masterpieces of sculpture and painting c) New styles of architecture  
 b) The Ellora and Ajanta cave d) None of the above
- 52 The Rig-Vedic Aryans were generally under a-**  
 a) Democratic government c) Monarchical government  
 b) Rule of the Elders d) Tribal republic
- 53 Upanishads are books on-**  
 a) Religious rituals c) Philosophy  
 b) Yoga d) Social law
- 54 The first permanent home of the Aryans in India was-**  
 a) Baluchistan c) Uttar Pradesh  
 b) Sindh d) Punjab
- 55 Kautilya's Arthashastra deals with-**  
 a) Economic relations c) Foreign policy  
 b) Principles and practice of statecraft d) Duties of the King
- 56 The first Muslim invader in India was-**  
 a) Chengez Khan c) Mahmud of Ghazni  
 b) Muhammad Ghori d) Muhammad-bin-Qasim
- 57 Akbar made the Buland Darwaza to commemorate-**  
 a) The birth of his son Salim c) His conquest over Gujarat  
 b) His victory over Mewar d) None of these

- 58 Ambika Kunwari who built the Sivasagar tank was the queen of-**  
a) Rudra Singha c) Gadadhar Singha  
b) Siva Singha d) Lachit Barphukan
- 59 Who was considered to be the greatest of all Ahom Kings?**  
a) Siva Singha c) Pramatta Singh  
b) Rudra Singha d) Sukaphaa
- 60 The first law officer of the Government of India is the-**  
a) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court c) Attorney General of India  
b) Law Minister d) None of the above
- 61 Mahabharata was originally known as-**  
a) Brihatkatha c) Jayasamhita  
b) Kathasaritsagara d) Rajatarangini
- 62 Which of the following states/Union Territory lies partly to the north of Himalayas?**  
a) Jammu & Kashmir c) Sikkim  
b) Arunachal Pradesh d) Himachal Pradesh
- 63 Which of the following is a block mountain?**  
a) Alps c) Rockies  
b) Vosges d) Andes
- 64 The plant which gets fertilized just once in a lifetime is-**  
a) Banana c) Custard apple  
b) Jackfruit d) Pineapple
- 65 Mitakshara relates to-**  
a) Grammar c) Law  
b) Dictionary d) Medicine
- 66 The Kohinoor diamond came from the ..... mines.**  
a) Kolar c) Panna  
b) Golconda d) Ahmed Nagar
- 67 Which of the following award winning films had no dialogues?**  
a) Pushpak c) Salaam Bombay  
b) Daasi d) Chetak
- 68 Savana grasslands are found in-**  
a) North America c) Australia  
b) Africa d) East Asia
- 69 Heat from the Sun is received by the earth through-**  
a) Conduction c) Radiation  
b) Convection d) None of the above
- 70 Treaty of Yandabo was made in the year-**  
a) 1862 c) 1902  
b) 1826 d) 1947
- 71 Which of the following Kings of Assam took part in Mahabharata war?**  
a) Bhagadatta c) Rudra Singha  
b) Sukaphaa d) None of these
- 72 Which one of the following literary works Srimanta Sankardev wrote first?**  
a) Karatala-Kamala c) Bhakti Ratnakar  
b) Gunamala d) Parijat Haran Nata
- 73 Which of the following books was not written by Lakshminath Bezbaruah?**  
a) Miri Jiyori c) Mor Jivan Sowaran  
b) Burhi Aair Sadhu d) Mahapurush Sri Sri Sankardev aru Sri Sri Madhavdev
- 74 When was the first Assam Sahitya Sabha held?**  
a) 26<sup>th</sup> December 1917 c) 26<sup>th</sup> June 1917  
b) 26<sup>th</sup> December 1927 d) None of these

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

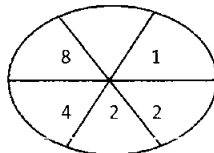
**82 What is 'tribology' concerned with?**  
 a) Tribal culture and settlement c) Studying, interacting surfaces in relative motion  
 b) Origin and growth of life d) Social tensions due to scientific development

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

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

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

**86 Insert the missing number-**



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

**87 Find the missing numbers: 7, 10, 9, 12, 11, ....., .....**  
 a) 14, 14 c) 13, 15  
 b) 14, 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 c) 33 years  
 b) 36 years d) 30 years

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

- a) 20 c) 48  
b) 45 d) 50
- 91 Number of hours and minutes from 6:14 AM to 8:02 PM on the same day is-**  
a) 2 hours and 12 minutes c) 13 hours and 48 minutes  
b) 12 hours and 16 minutes d) 14 hours and 16 minutes
- 92 How many times from 4 PM to 10 PM, the hands of a clock are at right angles?**  
a) 11 c) 9  
b) 6 d) 10
- 93 Two coins are tossed simultaneously. The probability of getting at the most one head is-**  
a)  $\frac{1}{4}$  c)  $\frac{3}{4}$   
b)  $\frac{1}{2}$  d) 1
- 94 Mixed analogy: if the value of COME is 36 then what is the value of PRANK?**  
a) 18 c) 16  
b) 60 d) 32
- 95 Which of the following companies is known as Big Blue?**  
a) IBM c) Intel  
b) Dell d) Apple
- 96 In a computer, which unit is responsible for processing data?**  
a) RAM c) CPU  
b) Keyboard d) Hard disk
- 97 Junk email is also called-**  
a) Spam c) Sniffer script  
b) Spoof d) Spool
- 98 BCD is-**  
a) Binary coded decimal c) Binary coded digit  
b) Bit coded decimal d) Bit coded digit
- 99 Which of the following is a part of Central Processing Unit?**  
a) Printer c) Mouse  
b) Keyboard d) Arithmetic and logic unit
- 100 Which of the following is not the main part of a computer?**  
a) Motherboard c) Graphics processing unit  
b) Central processing unit d) Printer

**101 তলৰ কোনটো বিশেষ্যৰ বিশেষণ ?**

- a) ভাল ল'ৰা c) লাহে লাহে যোৱা  
b) বৰ ভাল ল'ৰা d) বেগাই আঁহা

**102 তলৰ কোনটো বিশেষণীয় বিশেষণ ?**

- a) সুন্দৰ ঘৰ c) সেউজীয়া পঠাৰ  
b) খৰকৈ লিখা d) অতি গুণী ল'ৰা

**103 তলৰ কোনটো ক্ৰিয়া বিশেষণ ?**

- a) টিকটিকীয়া ৰঙা ফুল c) খৰকৈ যোৱা  
b) সৎ ব্যক্তি d) সৰবৰহী মহিলা

**104 ' প্ৰাচীন ' ৰ বিপৰীত শব্দ কি ?**

- a) অৰ্বচীন c) অন্ধকাৰ  
b) পুৰণি d) অপকাৰ

**105 ' আবাহন ' ৰ বিপৰীত শব্দ কি ?**

- a) নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ c) বিসৰ্জন  
b) জাগৰণ d) সমৰ্পণ

**106 তলৰ কোনটো ' সূৰ্য্য ' ৰ সমার্থক শব্দ ?**

- a) বায়ু c) তৰু  
b) ভাস্কৰ d) বন্ধু

107 'বন্ধু' আৰু 'আকাশ' ৰ কাৰণে অনেকাৰ্থী শব্দটো হ'ল -

- a) অনন্ত c) অৰ্থ  
b) কাল d) অস্থৰ

108 কাঁহৰ বাচন গঢ়োঁতা -

- a) কমাৰ c) কুমাৰ  
b) কহাঁৰ d) সোণাৰী

109 ফুল নুফুলাকৈ গুটি হোৱা গছক কি কয় ?

- a) এৰাগছ c) বনস্পতি  
b) অসূয়া d) এটাও নহয়

110 'পদুম কুঁৱৰী' নামৰ কিতাপখন কোনে লিখিছিল ?

- a) হেমেন বৰগোহাই c) লক্ষ্মীনাথ বেজবৰুৱা  
b) আনন্দ চন্দ্ৰ আগৰৱালা d) জ্যোতি প্ৰসাদ আগৰৱালা

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

111 হাট

- a) শৰীৰৰ অংগ c) খোজ কাৰি যোৱা  
b) বজাৰ d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

112 মুচি

- a) জোতা চিলাই কৰা লোক c) কঁঠালৰ কলি  
b) ঘাই পৰিষ্কাৰ কৰা d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

113 কঁথা

- a) জাৰ কালি গাত লোৱা এবিধ কাপোৰ c) মাত  
b) মাটিৰ জোথ d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

114 পীড়া

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

115 সমোচ্চাৰিত শব্দৰ -

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

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

116

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

117

- a) প্ৰশংমা c) প্ৰশংষা  
b) প্ৰসংশা d) প্ৰসংষা

118

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

119

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

120

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



**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) : Choose the correct option out of the four choices given below**

- 1 Give an example pertinent ..... the case.**  
a) with c) for  
b) on d) to
- 2 The reward was not commensurate ..... the work done by us.**  
a) for c) with  
b) on d) under
- 3 Your conduct smacks ..... recklessness.**  
a) of c) from  
b) with d) in
- 4 A good judge never gropes ..... the conclusion.**  
a) to c) on  
b) at d) for
- 5 Religious leaders should not delve ..... politics.**  
a) in c) at  
b) with d) Into

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

- 6** a) Gratuitous c) Gratetious  
b) Gratuitus d) Gratitious
- 7** a) Moretorium c) Moratorium  
b) Maratorium d) Moratarium
- 8** a) Acquaintence c) Acquaintance  
b) Acquantance d) Acquentence
- 9** a) Onomaetopoeia c) Onomatopoeia  
b) Onomoatopoeia d) Onomatapoeia
- 10** a) Renumaration c) Remuneration  
b) Remuneration d) Renumeration

**Directions (Question 11 TO 15) : Fill up the sentences with correct prepositions from below.**  
**He died ..... over-eating.**

- 11** a) of c) at  
b) from d) to
- 12 Her dress was made ..... silk.**  
a) from c) of  
b) in d) at
- 13 The teacher was pleased ..... the boy's progress.**  
a) of c) for  
b) with d) In
- 14 We are sorry ..... your misfortune.**

- a) at  
b) of
- c) about  
d) on

15 He was quickly cured ..... his cold.

- a) of  
b) from
- c) at  
d) To

**Directions (Question 16 TO 20) :** 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.

16

There must be lively discussion of Indian authors if we are to *foster* our knowledge.

- a) promote  
b) cherish
- c) nourish  
d) Nurture

17 John Milton wrote 'Paradise Lost' to *vindicate* the ways of God to man.

- a) explain  
b) support
- c) justify  
d) Criticize

18 Elsie is seventy years old and a *fanatical* gardener.

- a) crazy  
b) fantastic
- c) excessively enthusiastic  
d) Obsessed

19 The flat has been *refurbished* recently.

- a) white-washed  
b) painted
- c) Renovated  
d) Repaired

20 *Forthrightness* in speech may not always be a desirable quality.

- a) outspokenness  
b) obliqueness
- c) Mendacity  
d) Equivocation

**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 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

22 What do you mean by the 'sweat of his brow'?

- a) Very hard work  
b) The tiny droplets of sweat on the forehead
- c) The wrinkles visible on the forehead  
d) The sign of innocence

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 Choose the correct synonym out of the four choices given- "Gospel"

- a) Chit chat  
c) Rumour

- b) A teaching or doctrine of a religious teacher      d) Guidance
- 25 Who controlled education during the Renaissance?**  
a) The common people      c) The church and the priests  
b) The prince      d) None of the above
- 26 What did the ruling class in the Christian era think of the poor man?**  
a) That he is the beloved of God      c) That he should be strong and lord over others  
b) That he deserves all sympathy of the rich      d) That he is meant for serving the rich
- 27 What does the word 'fallibility' mean?**  
a) That every man is open to error      c) The virtue of not making a mistake  
b) Sensitivity      d) That some divine power is responsible for determining the fate of the man
- 28 Who controlled the institution of education during the Christian Era?**  
a) The secular leaders of society      c) The monarchs  
b) The church and the priests      d) The common people
- 29 Choose the correct synonym out of the four choices given- "Vogue"**  
a) Uncertain      c) The prevailing fashion or style  
b) Out-dated      d) Journey
- 30 Which of the following describes the writer?**  
a) Concerned      c) Aggressive  
b) Unconcerned      d) Frustrated
- 31 Who among the following was the first woman Chief Justice of a High Court?**  
a) Geeta Mukherjee      c) Sujata Manohar  
b) Leila Seth      d) Indira Banerjee
- 32 Who is the author of the book "Glimpses Of World History"?**  
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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
- 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 Arthashastra 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

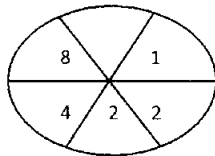
**68 Ambika Kunwari who built the Sivasagar tank was the queen of-**

- 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 Insert the missing number-**



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

**71 Find the missing numbers: 7, 10, 9, 12, 11, ..., ...**

- a) 14, 14  
b) 14, 15
- c) 13, 15  
d) 14, 13

**72 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

**73 The lowest number of 4 digits which is a perfect square is-**

- a) 1000  
b) 1024
- c) 1089  
d) 1156

- 74 The average of 60 results is 40 and the average of another 40 results is 60. What is the average of all results?
- a) 20 c) 48  
b) 45 d) 50
- 75 Number of hours and minutes from 6:14 AM to 8:02 PM on the same day is-
- a) 2 hours and 12 minutes c) 13 hours and 48 minutes  
b) 12 hours and 16 minutes d) 14 hours and 16 minutes
- 76 How many times from 4 PM to 10 PM, the hands of a clock are at right angles?
- a) 11 c) 9  
b) 6 d) 10
- 77 Two coins are tossed simultaneously. The probability of getting at the most one head is-
- a)  $\frac{1}{4}$  c)  $\frac{3}{4}$   
b)  $\frac{1}{2}$  d) 1
- 78 Mixed analogy: if the value of COME is 36 then what is the value of PRANK?
- a) 18 c) 16  
b) 60 d) 32
- 79 Which of the following companies is known as Big Blue?
- a) IBM c) Intel  
b) Dell d) Apple
- 80 In a computer, which unit is responsible for processing data?
- a) RAM c) CPU  
b) Keyboard d) Hard disk
- 81 Junk email is also called-
- a) Spam c) Sniffer script  
b) Spoof d) Spool
- 82 BCD is-
- a) Binary coded decimal c) Binary coded digit  
b) Bit coded decimal d) Bit coded digit
- 83 Which of the following is a part of Central Processing Unit?
- a) Printer c) Mouse  
b) Keyboard d) Arithmetic and logic unit
- 84 Which of the following is not the main part of a computer?
- a) Motherboard c) Graphics processing unit  
b) Central processing unit d) Printer
- 85 The Big Bang theory of the universe-
- a) Is a steady-state theory c) Is an evolutionary theory  
b) Supports heliocentric theory d) Supports geocentric theory
- 86 Treaty of Yandabo was made in the year-
- a) 1862 c) 1902  
b) 1826 d) 1947
- 87 Which of the following Kings of Assam took part in Mahabharata war?
- a) Bhagadatta c) Rudra Singha  
b) Sukaphaa d) None of these
- 88 Which one of the following literary works Srimanta Sankardev wrote first?
- a) Karatala-Kamala c) Bhakti Ratnakar  
b) Gunamala d) Parijat Haran Nata
- 89 Which of the following books was not written by Lakshminath Bezbaruah?
- a) Miri Jiyori c) Mor Jivan Sowaran  
b) Burhi Aair Sadhu d) Mahapurush Sri Sri Sankardev aru Sri Sri Madhavdev
- 90 When was the first Assam Sahitya Sabha held?
- a) 26<sup>th</sup> December 1917 c) 26<sup>th</sup> June 1917

- b) 26<sup>th</sup> December 1927 d) None of these
- 91 Who was the first Assamese Chief Justice of the Gauhati High Court?**  
a) Justice Mahendra Pathak c) Justice Khagendra Nath Saikia  
b) Justice Holiram Deka d) Justice Dambarudhar Pathak
- 92 On whose initiative the Kaziranga became a reserved forest?**  
a) Gopinath Bordoloi c) Sarat Ch. Sinha  
b) Mary Curzon d) None of these
- 93 Which of the following districts of Assam was once famous for ivory carving?**  
a) Darrang c) Nagaon  
b) Bongaigaon d) Barpeta
- 94 Which place in Assam is called Manchester city?**  
a) Rangia c) Sualkuchi  
b) Sivasagar d) Hajo
- 95 Which of the following National Parks in Assam is famous for wild horse?**  
a) Nameri National Park c) Manas National Park  
b) Rajib Gandhi National Park (Orang) d) Dibru-Saikhowa National Park
- 96 The first martyr of Assam in the Indian freedom struggle in 1942 was-**  
a) Kushal Konwar c) Moniram Dewan  
b) Kanaklata d) Bhogeswari Phukanani
- 97 Agrostology is the-**  
a) Study of climate in relation to agriculture c) Scientific management of agriculture  
b) Study of grasses d) Science of soil management
- 98 What is 'tribology' concerned with?**  
a) Tribal culture and settlement c) Studying, interacting surfaces in relative motion  
b) Origin and growth of life d) Social tensions due to scientific development
- 99 Which of the following deals with sensory perception of animals?**  
a) Phrenology c) Bionics  
b) Phenology d) Bionomics
- 100 The end of a knife is made pointed to have-**  
a) Less pressure c) No question of pressure  
b) More pressure d) A good show

**Directions (Question Nos. 101 to 104): নিম্নলিখিত শব্দসমূহৰ প্ৰকৃত অৰ্থ বাচি উলিয়াওক-**

**101 হাট**

- a) শৰীৰৰ অংগ c) খোজ কাৰি যোৱা  
b) বজাৰ d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

**102 মুচি**

- a) জোতা চিলাই কৰা লোক c) কঁঠালৰ কলি  
b) ঘৰি পৰিষ্কাৰ কৰা d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

**103 কঁথা**

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

**104 পীড়া**

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

**105 সমোচ্চাৰিত শব্দৰ -**

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

**106 তলৰ কোনটো 'সূৰ্য্য' ৰ সমাৰ্থক শব্দ ?**

- a) বায়ু c) ভৰু

b) ভাস্কৰ

d) বন্ধু

107 'বস্ত্ৰ' আৰু 'আকাশ'ৰ কাৰণে অনৈকাৰ্থী শব্দটো হ'ল -

a) অনন্ত

c) অৰ্থ

b) কাল

d) অম্বৰ

108 কাঁহৰ বাচন গঢ়োঁতা -

a) কমাৰ

c) কুমাৰ

b) কহাঁৰ

d) সোণাৰী

109 ফুল বুফুলাকৈ গুটি হোৱা গছক কি কয় ?

a) এৰাগছ

c) বনস্পতি

b) অসূয়া

d) এটাও নহয়

110 'পদুম কুঁৱৰী' নামৰ কিতাপখন কোনে লিখিছিল ?

a) হেমেন বৰগোহাই

c) লক্ষ্মীনাথ বেজবৰুৱা

b) আনন্দ চন্দ্ৰ আগৰৱালা

d) জ্যোতি প্ৰসাদ আগৰৱালা

111 তলৰ কোনটো বিশেষ্যৰ বিশেষণ ?

a) ভাল ল'ৰা

c) লাহে লাহে যোৱা

b) বৰ ভাল ল'ৰা

d) বেগাই আঁহা

112 তলৰ কোনটো বিশেষণীয় বিশেষণ ?

a) সুন্দৰ ঘৰ

c) মেউজীয়া পঠাৰ

b) খৰকৈ লিখা

d) অতি গুণী ল'ৰা

113 তলৰ কোনটো ক্ৰিয়া বিশেষণ ?

a) টিকটিকীয়া ষড়া ফুল

c) খৰকৈ যোৱা

b) সৎ ব্যক্তি

d) সৰবৰহী মহিলা

114 'প্ৰাচীন'ৰ বিপৰীত শব্দ কি ?

a) অৰ্বাচীন

c) অন্ধকাৰ

b) পুৰণি

d) অপকাৰ

115 'আবাহন'ৰ বিপৰীত শব্দ কি ?

a) নিমন্ত্ৰণ

c) বিসৰ্জন

b) জাগৰণ

d) সমৰ্পণ

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

116

a) পিড়িত

c) পিৰীত

b) পীড়িত

d) পীৰিত

117

a) প্ৰশংসা

c) প্ৰশংষা

b) প্ৰসংশা

d) প্ৰসংশা

118

a) উচ্চাৰণ

c) উচ্চাৰণ

b) উচ্চাৰন

d) উচ্চাৰন

119

a) আশীৰ্বাদ

c) আশিৰ্বাদ

b) আশীবাদ

d) আৰিৰ্বাদ

120

a) চিনাকী

c) চিনাকি

b) চীনাকী

d) সিনাকি