

IES/ISS EXAM, 2017

ZLX-G-ENG

GENERAL ENGLISH

Time Allowed : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

Question Paper Specific Instructions

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions :

There are SIX questions and all are to be attempted.

The number of marks carried by a question / part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in ENGLISH only.

Candidates are required to write clear, legible and concise answers and to adhere to word limits, wherever indicated. Failure to adhere to word limits may be penalized.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Q1. Write an essay on any one of the following topics in not less than 800 words :

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- (a) Books vs e-Books
- (b) Sports bodies should be governed by Sportspersons
- (c) Rights of Persons with Disabilities in India
- (d) Uses and Abuses of Sting operations in India
- (e) Family and Globalization

Q2. Make a précis of the following passage in about one-third of the original length, using your own words :

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(Note : The précis must be written only on the special sheets provided for this purpose, writing one word in each block.)

Two principal forms of the constitution are known to history — one is called unitary and the other is federal. The two essential characteristics of a unitary constitution are : (1) the supremacy of the central polity, and (2) the absence of subsidiary sovereign polities. On the contrary, a federal constitution is marked : (1) by the existence of a central polity and subsidiary polities side by side, and (2) by each being sovereign in the field assigned to it. In other words, federation means the establishment of a dual polity. The draft constitution is a federal constitution inasmuch as it establishes what may be a dual polity. This dual polity under the proposed constitution will consist of the Union at the centre and the States at the periphery, each endowed with sovereign powers to be exercised in the field assigned to them respectively by the constitution. This dual polity resembles the American Constitution. The American polity is also a dual polity, one of it is known as the Federal government and the other government of the States which correspond respectively to the Union government and the State governments of the draft constitution. Under the American Constitution the Federal government is not a mere league of the States nor are the States administrative units or agencies of the Federal government. In the same way, the Indian Constitution proposed in the draft constitution is not a league of States nor are the States administrative units or agencies of the Union government. Here, however, the similarities between the Indian and American Constitutions come to an end. The differences that distinguish them are more fundamental and glaring than the similarities between the two.

The points of difference between the American federation and the Indian federation are mainly two. In the USA, this dual polity is followed by a dual citizenship. In the USA there is a citizenship of the USA. But there is also a citizenship of the State. No doubt the rigours of this double citizenship are much assuaged by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States which prohibits the States from taking away the rights, privileges and immunities of the citizen of the United States. At the same time, as pointed out by William Anderson, in certain political matters, including the right to vote and to hold public office, the States may and do discriminate in

favour of their own citizens. This favouritism goes even further in many cases. Thus to obtain employment in the service of a State or Local government one is in most places required to be a local resident or citizen. Similarly, in the licensing of persons for the practice of such public professions as law and medicine, residence or citizenship in the State is frequently required and in business where regulation must necessarily be strict, as in the sale of liquor, and of stocks and bonds, similar requirements have been upheld.

Each State has also certain rights in its own domain that it holds for the special advantage of its own citizens. Thus wild game and fish in a sense belong to the State. It is customary for the States to charge higher hunting and fishing license fees to non-residents than to its own citizens. The States also charge non-residents higher tuition in the State colleges and universities, and permit only residents to be admitted to their hospitals and asylums except in emergencies.

In short, there are a number of rights that a State can grant to its own citizens or residents that it may and does legally deny to non-residents, or grant to non-residents only on more difficult terms than those imposed on residents. These advantages, given to the citizen in his own State, constitute the special rights of State citizenship. Taken all together, they amount to a considerable difference in rights between citizens and non-citizens of the State. The transient and the temporary sojourner is everywhere under some special handicaps.

The proposed Indian Constitution is a dual polity with a single citizenship. There is only one citizenship for the whole of India. It is Indian citizenship. There is no State citizenship. Every Indian has the same rights of citizenship, no matter in what State he resides.

The dual polity of the proposed Indian Constitution differs from the dual polity of the USA in another respect. In the USA, the Constitutions of the Federal and the State governments are loosely connected. In describing the relationship between the Federal and the State governments, Bryce has said, "The central or national governments may be compared to a large building and a set of smaller buildings standing on the same ground, yet distinct from each other."

(781 words)

Q3. Write a paragraph in about 200 words on any one of the following expressions/statements :

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- (a) 'Make hay while the sun shines.'
- (b) One swallow does not make a summer.
- (c) Discretion is the better part of valour.
- (d) As you sow, so shall you reap.
- (e) 'If winter comes, can spring be far behind.'

Q4. Use the following words in sentences so as to bring out their meaning clearly. Do not change the form of the word. No credit will be given for a vague or ambiguous sentence.

2×5=10

- (a) Prefatory
- (b) Ostentatious
- (c) Nemesis
- (d) Expatriate
- (e) Lascivious

Q5. Use the following idioms and phrasal verbs in sentences so as to bring out their meaning clearly.

2×5=10

- (a) make away with
- (b) play fast and loose
- (c) set off the hook
- (d) eating humble pie
- (e) square pegs in round holes

Q6. Correct the following sentences without changing their meaning. Do not make unnecessary changes in the original sentence : 1×10=10

- (a) Shocked of finding an unknown person, the army officer briskly caught hold of him.
- (b) High population growing rate is one of the major reasons of poverty in India.
- (c) He decided to reveal the corruption in his department to the media.
- (d) I would have waited for you at the station if I knew that you would come.
- (e) Although my car is expensive, I had a lot of trouble with it.
- (f) He would have lent me some money if he was knowing that I had lost everything.
- (g) No sooner the news reached him than he fainted.
- (h) According to the Census Bureau, India will have a more problem.
- (i) Mr. Misra said that he is doing fine now.
- (j) Non-teaching staffs of the college are agitating for their demands.
- (k) The President of France has left India yesterday.
- (l) Rahul stays with his parents in the Railway quarter.
- (m) He went on committing crime after crime and in spite of my best efforts I could not prevent him from doing so.
- (n) To transport goods by the sea is cheaper than land.
- (o) It is a penal offence bribing a public servant.

