7073/12/72

N712 (Mader)

Recruitment Exam for the Post of Office Superintendent

(December 2023)

General Instructions

Read all instructions carefully Attempt all questions English Paper Duration: 3 Hours

Post: Office Superintended Maximum Marks: 80

Part I: Reading Comprehension (2x10 = 20 Marks)

After reading the passage, answer as instructed below.

If your view of the world comes from watching the news and reading newspapers, you could be forgiven for lying awake at night worrying about the future. Apparently, rising violence and population rates mean humans are both killing each other in ever larger numbers and being born at rates the world's resources can't sustain. To make matters worse, all the wealth is concentrated on a handful of people in the world's richest countries. People in low-income countries live in poverty while the West gets richer. Depressing, isn't it?

But do the statistics support our negative world view or is the world actually improving?

Let's take global population first. It's around 7 billion now, in line with figures predicted by the UN in 1958. By the year 2100, the same experts predict it will be around 11 billion. But did you know that 11 billion is probably as high as that number will get? The rate of increase will slow down in the second half of this century thanks to falling birth rates today.

Falling birth rates? Yes, that's right.

In the last two centuries, improvements in technology and health meant fewer children died young, fuelling rapid population growth. These large families produced even more children who survived into adulthood and had their own children. But with the wider availability of contraception in the 1960s, the global average number of babies per woman has declined from six babies per woman to as low as two.

The biggest factor in child mortality is poverty. And while it's still true that only 20 per cent of the world takes about 74 per cent of the world's income, 60 per cent of the world now falls into a middle-income group, with 11.6 per cent – the smallest amount of people in history – still living in conditions of extreme poverty. If the majority of the world's people have money, international aid could realistically achieve the UN target of eradicating poverty by 2030. As poverty goes down, life expectancy goes up, birth rates go down because parents can expect their existing children to survive, and the global population stabilises.

As for news stories that make us think the world is an increasingly violent place, there is cause for some optimism too. Between the end of World War II and 1990, there were 30

wars that killed more than 100,000 people. Today there are still civil wars, but countries are mostly co-existing more peacefully than in the past. However, terrorism has shot up in the last few years and, since World War II, wars have killed many more civilians than soldiers. Even for civilians, though, the statistics are not all bad. Although deaths are nine times more likely to be a result of violent crime than political conflict, the global murder rate fell slightly, from 8 per 100,000 people in 2000 to about 5.3 in 2015.

Of course, none of this means the world is perfect, and whether you personally are affected by war and poverty is often down to the lottery of where you're born. Also, we still face huge problems of our own making, particularly environmental ones like global warming, and wealth and natural resources need to be distributed more fairly. But not all the news is bad news, whatever the TV and newspapers might say.

1) Match t	he numbers v	vith the facts th	ney represent (2x6=12 mar	ks)
i) 11.6%	ii)74%	iii)20%	iv)5.3	v)60%	vi)11 billion
a) the expe	cted peak glob	al population			
b) the size	of the richest g	group of people			
c) the amou	unt of the rich	est group's incor	ne		***
d) the amo	unt of people	who are neither 1	rich nor poor		
e) the amou	unt of people v	with the least mo	oney		
f) the numl	ber of murders	per 100,000 pec	ople in 2015		
i) Which fac a)Improvem	0				
ii) One of th	ne UN's targets	for 2030 is to			

a)end poverty.

b)increase life expectancy.

c)make population levels stable.

iii) People are more likely to be killed
a)by soldiers.
b)by politicians.
c)by criminals.
iv)There is reason to be optimistic because
a)you might win the lottery.
b)there are some positives despite what the newspapers report.
c)we're making progress with environmental problems.
Part II: Grammar (2x10= 20 Marks)
Choose the right word from the options given below each sentences.
1) Rohan is so magnanimous that everyone is always to help him in his project.
(A) eager(B) enthusiastic(C) reluctant(D) ignorant
2) I settled Canada last year.
(A) at (B) in (C) off (D) on
3) Her nature will help her realise the object of her desire.
(A) obdurate(B) obstinate(C) persevering(D) fascinating
4) I do not know what my father choose that particular school.
(A) happened (B) controlled

(C) made (D) asked
5) a country's current account is in deficit, it would imply that its imports of goods and services are higher than its income from exports and remittances from non-residents.
(A) As (B) Given (C) Unless (D) If
6) His arguments in the court were so that he shattered the evidence built by the opposition lawyer.
(A) diagnostic(B) voluminous(C) penetrative(D) worldly
7) Since my father was an from India, he brought his Indian culture and traditions to the United States with him.
(A) emigrant(B) immigrant(C) native(D) citizen
8) It is time you home
(A) go (B) went (C) come (D) reach
9) None of the food was wasted (A) wasn't (B) was it (C) weren't (D) were it

10) He found the jewellery box empty. All the ornaments, jewels, etc were _____

- (A) protected
- (B) seized
- (C) sold

The same

(D) stolen

Part IV: Writing (2x10= 20 Marks)

- i) Assuming that you are the Settlement Officer of a major Tibetan settlement in India. Write a letter to the District Commissioner requesting him to arrange steady supply of water for irrigation in the agricultural fields.
- ii) Write an essay on the title, Significance of Tibetan Democracy.

Part V: Translation (20 Marks)

Translate the following excerpted speech by H.H. the Dalai Lama in Tibetan to English

कूर 'तचूबा'या सीचातपुर मूचा'वा बच्चा मूट मूट हूँ हूँ ट. तचूं चयट लग कुर गूट हूं चे प्राप्त प्रमाण कुर गूट हुं कुर पर्यूचा वा बच्चा मुच्चा कुर गूल हुं कुर पर्यूचा वा बच्चा मुच्चा कुर गूल हुं कुर प्रमाण पर्यूचा कुर प्रमाण प

कुचं.सु.स्या प्रचा विट.सू.शू.ह्यात्तर ये.त्यूया किट स्रैया ट्या,ला शट्या,ला शट सू.खुवी लूट ये.श्रेया स्थानी ता कि.ये.खुवी शावापूरी विवास विद्या स्थान सूची बाजा प्रचान स्थान स्थान