

ARUNACHAL PRADESH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Subject:- General English

Time: 3(Three) Hours

Full Marks:100

- Note : (i) Read the instruction carefully and follow them.
(ii) Attempt all the question
(iii) All the figure in right hand side margin indicate marks.

I. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :

An upsurge of new research suggests that animals have a much higher level of brainpower than previously thought. If animals do have intelligence, how do scientists measure it? Before defining animals' intelligence, scientists defined what is not intelligence. Instinct is not intelligence. It is a skill programmed into an animal's brain by its genetic heritage. Rote conditioning is also not intelligence. Tricks can be learned by repetition, but no real thinking is involved. Cuing, in which animals learn to do or not to do certain things by following outside signals, does not demonstrate intelligence. Scientists believe that insight, the ability to use tools, and communication using human language are all effective measures of the mental ability of animals.

When judging animal intelligence, scientists look for insight, which they define as a flash of sudden understanding. When a young gorilla could not reach fruit from a tree, she noticed crates scattered about the lawn near the tree. She piled the crates into a pyramid, then climbed on them to reach her reward. The gorilla's insight allowed her to solve a new problem without trial and error.

The ability to use tools is also an important sign of intelligence. Crows use sticks to pry peanuts out of cracks. The crow exhibits intelligence by showing it has learned what a stick can do. Likewise, otters use rocks to crack open crab shells in order to get at the meat. In a series of complex moves, chimpanzees have been known to use sticks and stalks in order to get at a favorite snack—termites. To make and use a termite tool, a chimp first selects just the right stalk or twig. He trims and shapes the stick, then finds the entrance to a termite mound. While inserting the stick carefully into the entrance, the chimpanzee turns it skillfully to fit the inner tunnels. The chimp attracts the insects by shaking the twig. Then it pulls the tool out without scraping off any termites. Finally, he uses his lips to skim the termites into his mouth.

Many animals have learned to communicate using human language. Some primates have learned hundreds of words in sign language. One chimp can recognize and correctly use more than 250 abstract symbols on a keyboard. These symbols represent human words. An amazing parrot can distinguish five objects of two different types. He can understand the difference between the number, color, and kind of object. The ability to classify is a basic thinking skill. He seems to use language to express his needs and emotions. When ill and taken to the animal hospital for his first overnight stay, this parrot turned to go. "Come here!" he cried to a scientist who works with him. "I love you. I'm sorry. Wanna go back?"

The research on animal intelligence raises important questions. If animals are smarter than once thought, would that change the way humans interact with them? Would humans stop hunting them for sport or survival? Would animals still be used for food, clothing, or medical experimentation? Finding the answer to these tough questions makes a difficult puzzle even for a large-brained, problem-solving species like our own.

I.1 Answer the following questions

(5x3 =15)

1. Give a short summary of the paragraph (not more than 50 words)
2. What are the signs of animal intelligence?
3. Discuss the intelligence of Chimpanzees.
4. How a young Gorilla reacts when she does not reach fruit from a tree?
5. Explain how a crow shows its intelligence.

I.2 Answer the following questions using the most appropriate option.

(1x5 = 5)

1. Crows use sticks to pry peanuts out of cracks. Which of the following is the kind of intelligence or conditioning the situation describes?
 - a. rote learning
 - b. tools
 - c. communication
 - d. instinct
2. The underlined word upsurge, as it is used in the first paragraph of the passage, most nearly means
 - a. an increasingly large amount.
 - b. a decreasing amount.
 - c. a well-known amount.
 - d. an immeasurable amount.
3. The concluding paragraph of this passage infers which of the following?
 - a. There is no definitive line between those animals with intelligence and those without.
 - b. Animals are being given opportunities to display their intelligence.
 - c. Research showing higher animal intelligence may fuel debate on ethics and cruelty.
 - d. Animals are capable of untrained thought well beyond mere instinct.
4. According to the passage, which of the following is true about animals communicating through the use of human language?
 - a. Parrots can imitate or repeat a sound.
 - b. Dolphins click and whistle.
 - c. Crows screech warnings to other crows.
 - d. Chimpanzees and gorillas have been trained to use sign language or geometric shapes that stand for words.

5. In paragraph 3, what conclusion can be reached about the chimpanzee's ability to use a tool?
- It illustrates high intelligence because he is able to get his food and eat it.
 - It illustrates instinct because he faced a difficult task and accomplished it.
 - It illustrates high intelligence because he stored knowledge away and called it up at the right time.
 - It illustrates high intelligence because termites are protein-packed.

II. Write a letter to the editor of the leading newspaper in your area on the problem of landslides in your area. (10)

or

Write a letter to the MLA of your constituency to inform about the deteriorating condition of a bridge in your town and requesting him to take necessary steps to renovate it.

III. Write an essay on one of the following (20)

- Good Governance
- Digitalisation in India
- Spirituality and Scientific temper
- Role of Media in Democracy

IV. Write a paragraph in about 100 words for any one of the following (10)

- With great power comes great responsibility
- Be the change you wish to see in the world
- Necessity is the mother of invention

V. Do as directed (10)

- Do not be a borrower. Do not be a lender. (Compound sentence)
- Have you completed your work? (Change the voice)
- He asked me "Why are you always late for the office?" (Change the narration)
- I last met him in 1989. (Use since)
- The meeting is too urgent to be postponed.(Remove too)

VI. Use the following to make your own sentence(Any five)

(10)

- (a) tighten your belt
- (b) by hook or crook
- (c) Be in someone's good book
- (d) The nitty gritty
- (e) In leaps and bounds
- (f) look forward to
- (g) a sheet anchor

VII. Correct the following sentences(Any five)

(10)

- (a) There is no space in the room.
- (b) I prefer milk than coffee.
- (c) He is waiting for you since this morning.
- (d) She don't know nothing about the matter.
- (e) You cannot avail of this offer.
- (f) They had hardly reached the hill top that it began to rain.
- (g) Habung admitted his brother into a medical college.

VIII. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions

(10)

1. Next week I am going Tawang three weeks.
2. She manages livehis small salary.
3. We went the new storeFriday.
4. They pushed the boulder the edge the cliff.(over,of)
5. We went a baseball game the stadium.