

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR GROUP 'B' NON-GAZETTED COMBINED UDC EXAMINATION UNDER VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM.

(MAY-2025)

QUESTION BOOKLET

PAPER-I

Question
Booklet Series

D

(General Knowledge, General English, Precis writing, Essay writing, English Comprehension)

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 200

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, you should check that this question booklet does not have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a complete question booklet of the same series.
2. Write and encode clearly the question booklet series A, B, C or D as the case may be in the appropriate place in the OMR Answer Sheet.
3. **Particulars/Details to be filled up in the OMR Answer Sheet should be filled up completely and correctly, OMR Answer Sheet of candidates failing to do so will NOT be evaluated.**
4. This Question Booklet contains *Part - 'A' & 'B'*. *Part - 'A' should be answered only on the OMR Response Sheet and Part - 'B' should be answered only on the Answer Sheet provided.*
5. After the examination has concluded, you should hand over the OMR and the Answer Sheet to the Invigilator only. You are permitted to take away with you the Question Booklet.
6. Separate sheets for rough work will be provided in the Examination Hall.
7. There are no negative marks for incorrect answer.

PART-A
(150 Marks)

All questions carry equal mark of 2 each. Attempt all questions.

*This Section should be answered only on the **OMR Response Sheet** provided.*

1. Which industry is related to the second green revolution?
 (a) Horticulture (b) Food processing
 (c) Fisheries (d) None of the above
2. Which among the following is a domestic payment system?
 (a) VISA (b) MasterCard
 (c) RuPay (d) American Express
3. What is meant by the 'Take off stage' in an economy?
 (a) Stage of growth (b) Stage of stagnation
 (c) Stage of collapse (d) Stage of decline
4. What is a moderate degree of controlled inflation called?
 (a) Reflation (b) Stagflation
 (c) Hyper-inflation (d) Disinflation
5. The easily noticed smell of the LPG gas is because of which among the following?
 (a) Butane (b) Propane
 (c) Methane (d) Ethanethiol
6. Typhoid fever is caused by _____
 (a) Virus (b) Bacteria
 (c) Fungus (d) Allergy
7. There is no vaccine for which of the following hepatitis viruses?
 (a) Hepatitis A (b) Hepatitis B
 (c) Hepatitis C (d) Hepatitis D
8. Which one of the following is a carbohydrate?
 (a) Urea (b) Glucose
 (c) Insulin (d) Glycine
9. Which of the following gets activated upon illumination and generates an electrical signal?
 (a) Optic nerve (b) Ciliary muscles
 (c) Vitreous humour (d) Light-sensitive cell
10. Blood pressure is measured by _____
 (a) Hydrometer (b) Thermometer
 (c) Sphygmomanometer (d) Barometer
11. Radioactive materials should be kept in a container made of:
 (a) Iron (b) Aluminum
 (c) Steel (d) Lead
12. AI stands for-
 (a) Automatic Inverter (b) Artificial Intelligence
 (c) Auxiliary Interface (d) Automotive Industry
13. People born between 1997 and 2012 are popularly called-
 (a) Gen X (b) Gen Y
 (c) Gen Z (d) None of the above

14. What was the name of the place from which the Mizo believe they originated?
(a) Kabaw Valley (b) Chhinlung
(c) Khampat (d) Shan Hills
15. In which century did the Mizo ancestors migrate to the Chin Hills?
(a) 12th century (b) 14th century
(c) 16th century (d) 18th century
16. The first Mizo group to migrate to India was known as-
(a) Lushai (b) New Kuki
(c) Kukis (d) Chins
17. The Mizo people are linguistically classified under which group?
(a) Indo-Aryan (b) Dravidian
(c) Tibeto-Burman (d) Austroasiatic
18. The term "Mizo" officially replaced "Lushai" in which year?
(a) 1947 (b) 1952
(c) 1961 (d) 1972
19. Which festival is celebrated in Mizoram after the clearing of forests for jhum cultivation?
(a) Pawl Kut (b) Chapchar Kut
(c) Khuado Kut (d) Anthurium Festival
20. During which months is Pawl Kut, the Harvest Festival of Mizoram, usually celebrated?
(a) March or April (b) June or July
(c) December or January (d) August or September
21. Which country is the host of the 9th Asian Winter Games?
(a) China (b) India
(c) Indonesia (d) Malaysia
22. Which European Union country became the largest to legalize recreational use of cannabis in 2024?
(a) Greece (b) Belgium
(c) Germany (d) Ireland
23. Which country has been admitted as a "partner country" of the BRICS bloc in January 2025?
(a) Iran (b) Vietnam
(c) Turkey (d) Nigeria
24. The State of Climate 2024 report was published by which organization?
(a) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
(b) World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
(c) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
(d) Greenpeace International
25. What is the rank of India in the Henley Passport Index 2025?
(a) 81st (b) 83rd
(c) 85th (d) 94th
26. Who among the following has won the Men's Singles title in the recently held Australian Open 2025?
(a) Jannik Sinner (b) Alexander Zverev
(c) Novak Djokovic (d) Carlos Alcaraz
27. Which state's tableau won the first prize in the States/UTs category at the Republic Day Parade 2025?
(a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Maharashtra
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Rajasthan

28. Who is the author of *Vande Mataram*?
(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Rabindranath Tagore
(c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee (d) Sarat Chandra Chatterjee
29. Who is regarded as the 'father of modern India'?
(a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (b) Swami Dayananda Saraswati
(c) Sri Aurobindo (d) Bhagat Singh
30. Who was the last Viceroy of India?
(a) Richard Wellesley (b) Warren Hastings
(c) Lord Mountbatten (d) Lord Northbrook
31. The Moplah Rebellion in 1921 in Malabar was Muslim Peasants Rebellion against:
(a) Muslim Land Holders (b) British Government Authority
(c) The Non-tribal Outsiders (d) Hindu Land Holders
32. When was the first Republic Day celebrated?
(a) 15th August 1930 (b) 26th January 1930
(c) 26th January 1950 (d) 26th January 1947
33. The "Two-Nation Theory" was propounded in which session of the Muslim League?
(a) Lahore Session, 1940 (b) Bombay Session, 1915
(c) Delhi Session, 1918 (d) Calcutta Session, 1917
34. *Jagoi* is the dance form of which state?
(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Assam
(c) Odisha (d) Manipur
35. What is the number of Schedules in the Constitution of India?
(a) 8 (b) 10
(c) 11 (d) 12
36. What is the minimum stay essential before a person can apply for Indian Citizenship?
(a) 2 years (b) 5 years
(c) 7 years (d) 10 years
37. As per the Constitution of India, a new All India service can be instituted only on the initiative of which among the following?
(a) Lok Sabha (b) Rajya Sabha
(c) 2/3rd of the States of India (d) Interstate Council
38. Normally, under the Election Commission's norms, how far can a polling station be from your house?
(a) 1 km (b) 2 km
(c) 3 km (d) 4 km
39. Who among the following elects the President of India?
(a) Lok Sabha
(b) Rajya Sabha
(c) Elected representatives of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and State Legislative Assemblies
(d) People directly
40. Which article of the Indian Constitution gives power to the Parliament to amend the Constitution?
(a) Article 352 (b) Article 356
(c) Article 360 (d) Article 368
41. Which is the highest populated state in India?
(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Bihar
(c) Maharashtra (d) West Bengal

42. Which of the following rivers has the largest basin in India?
(a) Godavari (b) Brahmaputra
(c) Ganga (d) Indus
43. Which one of the following is the wettest place in India?
(a) Udhagamandalam (b) Mawsynram
(c) Cherrapunji (d) Tamil Nadu
44. The monsoon season in India is affected by which of the following?
(a) CFC releases (b) Cyclones in the Bay of Bengal
(c) El Nino effect (d) Rains in the Himalayan region
45. Jim Corbett National Park is located in which of the following states of India?
(a) Uttarakhand (b) Bihar
(c) Jammu & Kashmir (d) Madhya Pradesh
46. The energy stored as heat in the earth is known as which of the following?
(a) Hydro-energy (b) Fossil energy
(c) Bio-energy (d) Geo-thermal energy
47. Why are the western slopes of the Western Ghats covered with dense forests in comparison to the eastern slopes?
(a) More light (b) Less light
(c) Less rainfall (d) More rainfall
48. What is the important function of taxation in India?
(a) Reduce black money
(b) Generate funds for Government expenditure
(c) Reduce inflation
(d) None of the above
49. Which among the following sectors' work can be outsourced?
(a) Primary sector (b) Secondary sector
(c) Tertiary sector (d) Public sector
50. What is the main purpose of buffer stock in India?
(a) To reduce food price fluctuations
(b) To save food grains from environmental threats
(c) To provide farmers a place to store food grains
(d) None of the above

Direction (Question Nos. 51-60): Choose the correct parts of speech.

51. The cat pounced upon the mouse. "upon" is:
(a) Noun (b) Adjective
(c) Preposition (d) Pronoun
52. She lowered her head in defeat. "in" is:
(a) Adjective (b) Adverb
(c) Conjunction (d) Preposition
53. She sang a melodious song. "melodious" is:
(a) Adjective (b) Adverb
(c) Noun (d) Pronoun

54. Thanga can sing but he cannot dance. "but" is:
 (a) Preposition (b) Verb
 (c) Conjunction (d) Adverb
55. Rovi takes the child by the hand. "by" is :
 (a) Noun (b) Preposition
 (c) Conjunction (d) Verb
56. The huge tree stood beside the small rock. "beside" is :
 (a) Adjective (b) Verb
 (c) Adverb (d) Preposition
57. Muana is a very obedient student. "very" is:
 (a) Adjective (b) Adverb
 (c) Verb (d) Pronoun
58. Rama quickly exited the room. "quickly" is:
 (a) Adverb (b) Adjective
 (c) Verb (d) Interjection
59. He may go for an interview tomorrow. "may" is:
 (a) Pronoun (b) Conjunction
 (c) Verb (d) Adverb
60. The decision was unanimously agreed by everyone. "everyone" is:
 (a) Adjective (b) Pronoun
 (c) Noun (d) Verb

Direction (Question Nos. 61-70): Choose/identify the correct tense of the verbs in the following sentences.

61. *The girl did not plead her case.* Identify the tense.
 (a) Negative form of present perfect tense (b) Negative form of past indefinite tense
 (c) Negative form of past perfect tense (d) Interrogative form of future indefinite tense
62. In the past perfect continuous tense, *Sanga drinks a cup of tea* changes to:
 (a) Sanga had drunk a cup of tea (b) Sanga has drunk a cup of tea
 (c) Sanga had been drinking a cup of tea (d) Sanga has been drinking a cup of tea
63. The child _____ a book every night.
 (a) Reads (b) Is reading
 (c) Has read (d) Read
64. My daughter _____ in the river.
 (a) Is swimming (b) Has swam
 (c) Had swam (d) Swim
65. She _____ taken a lesson on singing.
 (a) Has (b) Have
 (c) Have been (d) Had been
66. The giant whale _____ the ship.
 (a) Have sunk (b) Has sunk
 (c) Sink (d) Have sank
67. These boys _____ not be punished by the teacher.
 (a) Will (b) Does
 (c) Was (d) Have

68. He _____ his friend at the zoo.
 (a) Met (b) Will met
 (c) Have met (d) Is met
69. The workers _____ working hard this year.
 (a) Have been (b) Have
 (c) Was (d) Had
70. *He runs towards his mother when she arrives.* Identify the tense.
 (a) Present indefinite tense (b) Future Indefinite tense
 (c) Past indefinite tense (d) Present perfect tense

Direction (Question Nos. 71-75): Choose the correct answer from the given choices.

71. The teacher _____ obedience from the students.
 (a) Hopes (b) Expects
 (c) Excepts (d) Accept
72. He _____ his stray dog with open arms.
 (a) Hug (b) Cheer
 (c) Welcomes (d) Aspires
73. The girl _____ the man's proposal.
 (a) Refutes (b) Denied
 (c) Rejects (d) Refused
74. She _____ the little orphan as her own.
 (a) Care (b) Mothers
 (c) Smother (d) Kindles
75. The pollution _____ the weak lungs of the child.
 (a) Affected (b) Effected
 (c) Reflected (d) Deflected

PART - B

(Conventional Type) (50 Marks)

*This Section should be answered only on the Answer Sheet provided.
 Marks for each question is indicated against it.*

1. Write an essay on **any one** of the following: (1×20=20)
 - Pollution due to urbanization
 - Cafe Culture in Mizoram
 - Social media and the Mizo Youth
2. Write a precis of the following passage providing a suitable title. (15)

Education serves as the foundation for personal and societal growth, empowering individuals with knowledge, critical thinking skills, and opportunities for a better future. On a personal level, education enhances cognitive abilities, fosters creativity, and builds self-confidence, enabling individuals to make informed decisions and solve problems effectively. It opens doors to better career prospects, higher earning potential, and improved quality of life, breaking cycles of poverty and inequality. Beyond economic benefits, education cultivates social awareness, teaching values such as empathy, tolerance, and cooperation, which are essential for building harmonious communities. It also promotes health literacy, leading to healthier lifestyle choices and improved well-being for individuals and their families.

At a societal level, education drives progress and stability by fostering innovation, reducing crime rates, and strengthening democratic values. An educated populace is more likely to contribute to technological advancements, economic development, and sustainable practices, ensuring long-term prosperity. Education also plays a crucial role in bridging social divides, as it provides marginalized groups—including women and minorities—with the tools to advocate for their rights and participate fully in society. Furthermore, educated societies tend to be more politically engaged, with citizens who understand the importance of justice, equality, and civic responsibility. By nurturing informed and responsible individuals, education becomes a powerful force for positive change, creating a more just, peaceful, and prosperous world for future generations.

3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below:

Deforestation, the large-scale removal of forests, has devastating consequences for the environment, wildlife, and human societies. Forests play a critical role in maintaining ecological balance, and their destruction leads to a cascade of negative effects that extend far beyond the cleared land. One of the most immediate impacts is the loss of biodiversity. Forests are home to more than 80% of terrestrial species, and when trees are cut down, countless plants, animals, and insects lose their habitats. This disruption pushes many species toward extinction, weakening ecosystems that rely on intricate food webs and natural interactions. The Amazon rainforest, for example, hosts millions of species, and its ongoing deforestation threatens unique wildlife that cannot survive elsewhere. Another severe consequence of deforestation is its contribution to climate change. Trees act as carbon sinks, absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and storing it in their biomass. When forests are burned or cut down, this stored carbon is released back into the air, accelerating global warming. Additionally, fewer trees mean less carbon absorption, further exacerbating the greenhouse effect. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimates that deforestation accounts for nearly 10% of global carbon emissions, making it a major driver of climate change. The loss of forests also disrupts weather patterns, leading to more extreme conditions such as prolonged droughts and irregular rainfall, which affect agriculture and water supplies worldwide. Finally, deforestation disrupts water cycles, leading to long-term environmental damage. Trees play a crucial role in regulating water flow by absorbing rainfall and releasing it slowly into rivers and groundwater systems. When forests are removed, water cycles are disrupted, causing either severe floods or prolonged droughts. The loss of forest cover in watersheds reduces the availability of clean drinking water and affects hydroelectric power generation. The consequences of deforestation are far-reaching, affecting climate stability, biodiversity, human health, and economic prosperity. Without urgent action to protect and restore forests, the damage will become irreversible, leading to a more unstable and impoverished planet. Reforestation efforts, sustainable land management, and stronger environmental policies are essential to mitigate these effects and preserve forests for future generations.

(i) Answer the following questions:

(5×2=10)

- (a) What are the effects of deforestation on biodiversity?
- (b) How does deforestation affect climate change?
- (c) What is the effect of deforestation on weather patterns?
- (d) Why are water cycles disrupted due to deforestation?
- (e) What are essential to mitigate the effects of deforestation?

(ii) Find appropriate synonyms of the given words in the above passage:

(5×1=5)

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| (a) extermination | (b) result |
| (c) inconsistent | (d) sustained |
| (e) poor | |

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