

This question paper consists of 3 sections

- 1. Reading Comprehension – 15 marks**
- 2. Grammar – 20 Marks**
- 3. Composition writing – 15 marks**

I. Reading Comprehension

1. Read the following passage carefully.

The great leader lets the group take the credit for success rather than cornering it for himself. He does not seek admiration, appreciation or applause from others, for these taint his judgement and give his ego an inflated sense of self-importance. He, therefore, keeps sycophants, flatterers and yes-men away. He also abhors hangers-on. He respects independent men. Dissent and opposition give a true balance to any movement and prevent it from becoming extremist.

However, dissent beyond a certain degree can cause splits in any movement, but these should be of no concern to the movement as they may in fact prove healthy, trimming off extra fat, non-believers and opportunists. And dissent and uncertainty must not be allowed to paralyse a movement for too long.

The leader is the front as well as the back of any movement. When he is at the back, it gives the group a satisfaction that they have a back-up. If they miss out on any things vital they can feel secure that it will be taken care of. To be at the back is often more difficult than being up front, for that is where a lot of dirty work ends up and needs clearing up.

Yet the true test of a leader comes in times of uncertainty, directionlessness and adversity, when the leader must take complete charge and lead from upfront. He must leave the back seat and take his stand boldly. He must assert himself and aggressively if need be. He must quell all discussions, civil wars, personality clashes with a firm hand. He must provide clear direction and purpose in times of draft. He must unite everybody to achieve a common goal. He must be in a position to act independently of all pressures, and overrule and even dismiss any dissenters, if the situation demands it. For this he must have the implicit faith of the rank and file in his leadership, his abilities and judgement. Only then will they follow him, even blindly, for they know that their survival and well being depend on him. In such trying times, the leader brooks no argument, but commands like a king. His work is low, and anyone who wishes to break it may be expelled.

Yet he knows that he leads only for the sake of the led. He owes responsibility to them and to them alone. And it is his duty to lead them away from danger on their path of prosperity and happiness. He leads by example, and he leads by being the first to tackle obstacles,

demonstrating how they can be overcome. He out there alone, but backed by so many, knowing that so many depend in his success. He cannot and must not fail them, for the ultimate responsibility rests with him. The true leader leads not because he is on an ego trip, but because he knows that he knows that he is the best. If anyone challenges his leadership he does not back off, for he firmly believes that may the best man lead. And he knows that no one is indispensable, not even himself.

A good leader must keep his private and public life as far apart as possible and must not allow one to impinge upon the other, or else he will have neither one nor the other. The leader must also do nothing in private, which he is ashamed of in public, or do in public, which he is ashamed of in private. Great leaders, like great thinkers, think much ahead of their times. They always keep one jump ahead of their followers, even as they lead from behind. They anticipate problems, foresee obstacles and conceive solutions long before these are clearly visible. They are truly prophetic and often cross their bridges before that come to them. They have a broad vision and can perceive every problem from all its angles and can see a thing from different perspectives.

Great leaders also have a tremendous sense of direction, clear objectives and goals and the ability to achieve these. They deeply believe in what they seek, are highly motivated and willing to surmount any obstacle that may come their way.

The trust test of leadership comes in times of uncertainty. For it is at such times that people need to be lead the most. Managing uncertainty is the greatest task of a leader. And the greater the degree of uncertainty, the more is the leadership skills called into account.

But the leader must never become more than the cause. For the allegiance is to the cause, and the cause will remain even if the leader is no more. If a leader starts becoming an obstruction to the cause, he must be collectively removed by the followers.

1. Based on your reading of the passage complete the following sentences (1 X 5= 5 marks)
 - a. A great leader keeps his/ her flatterers away because.....
.....
 - b. The function of dissent is
.....
 - c. A leader becomes successful if
(i).....
(ii).....
 - d. It is not necessary that the true leader always moves in the front. He/ She can be effective even from the back seat if.....
.....
.....

2. Sum up the outstanding qualities of a great leader in four points
(1X4=4 marks)

A true leader

- (a).....
(b).....
(c).....
(d).....

3. Read the passage carefully and find suitable words which mean the same as:
(1 X 6=6marks)

- (a) Puffed up; enlarged like a balloon (in Para-1).....
(b) Showing approval a enjoyment (in para-1).....
(c) People who say nice things which
is not Sincere (in Para-1).....
(d) Disagreement (in para-2).....
(e) Suppress; put down (in Para-4).....
(f) not replaceable (in para-6).....

II. Grammar

1 In the following passage there is an error in each line, Write down the error along with the correction as shown in the example

(1X6=6marks)

Example	Errors	Correction
So many people died from cholera	fröm	of
Govt. Hospitals has been instructed to	(a).....
keep special wards ready for the patient .	(b).....
The nurses have been advised for offer	(c).....
first aid immediately when the arrival	(d).....
of the patients. When I reached their they	(e).....
mistook me to be the new patient :In fact	(f).....
I had visited the hospital as a		
journalist and not as a patient.		

2. Rewrite the following sentences as directed (1X5=5marks)

- (a). You want to use school library after school hours. (Ask for permission)
.....
.....
(b). You wish to offer to dust the drawing room. (Make an offer)
.....
.....
(c). You want to know the way to the city hospital (Request someone to tell you)
.....
.....
(d). You were able to drive scooty during your childhood.(Tell that you were able to do)
.....
.....

- (e) You want to suggest not to park vehicles in front of the school gate
(Write as an imperative sentence)

.....
.....

3. Report the following conversation. (1X5=5 Marks)

At the Railways Enquiry Counter

The passenger asked the enquiry clerk: When will the train for Ranchi Leave?

- a. The passenger asked.....
Clerk: At 3p.m. It is three hours late today
b. The Clerk replied
Passenger: Is there any other train to reach that destination today?
c. The Passenger enquired
Clerk: No not today. There is one tomorrow at 4.00 a.m.
d. The clerk :.....
Passenger: Can you book a seat for me in that by the same train?
e. The passenger.....

4. Combine the following sentences with the words(connectors) given below in the box (1X4= 4marks)

Whereas, though, when, that, if

- (a). I think you'll feel comfortable. Open your top shirt buttons.
.....
(b).. Tashi likes South Indian dishes. His sister loves Chinese food.
.....
(c). I was getting ready to go to see a new English movie. One of my Cousins arrived at that time only.
.....
(d). She reached school late. She had started earlier.
.....

III. Composition writing

Write a paragraph of 100 words on
"Morning Walk"

(5Marks)
Marking scheme
Content -3
Fluency-1
Accuracy-1

Write a short composition on
"Environmental Pollution"

(10 Marks)
Marking Scheme
Content -3
Fluency-1
Accuracy-1

FM: 50 MARKS

TIME: 1 HOUR

1. With which of the following diseases, the Project Sankalp is related to?
 - a. Malaria
 - b. HIV/ AIDS
 - c. Cancer
 - d. Tuberculosis
2. What is the literacy rate of Sikkim?
 - a. 63.615 per cent
 - b. 82.2 per cent
 - c. 69.95 per cent
 - d. 65.07 per cent
3. AAY is a scheme launched by the Government of India for the poorest of the poor. What is its full form?
 - a. Antyodaya Awas Yojana
 - b. Antyodaya Anna Yojana
 - c. Annapurna Awas Yojana
 - d. None of these
4. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act or Right to Education Act (RTE), to make education a fundamental right of every child. when did the act came into force
 - a. 1 April 2010.
 - b. 1 April 2009
 - c. 1 April .2012
 - d. 1 April 2011
5. What kind of animal is a bat?
 - a. Reptile
 - b. Mammal
 - c. Bird
 - d. Amphibian

6. What is the population density of Sikkim?
 - a. 86/sq. Km
 - b. 220/sq. Km
 - c. 320/sq. Km
 - d. 420/sq. Km
7. Who laid the foundation stone of Namgyal Institute of Tibetology
 - a. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b. 14th Dalai Lama
 - c. Sir Tashi Namgyal
 - d. Paljor Namgyal
8. The number of major languages, recognized in the Indian Union as official language, are
 - a. 15
 - b. 22
 - c. 12
 - d. 9
9. Tiger Woods is associated with which of the following sports?
 - a. Table tennis
 - b. Tennis
 - c. Golf
 - d. Boxing
10. In India the period of the monsoon season starts and ends in the months of?
 - a. March to September
 - b. May to December
 - c. June to September
 - d. None of these
11. When was the Ecclesiastical committee in sikkim formed?
 - a. 1988
 - b. 1998
 - c. 2008
 - d. 2018
12. The depletion in the Ozone layer is caused by
 - a) nitrous oxide.
 - b) carbon dioxide.
 - c) chlorofluorocarbons.
 - d) of the above

13. Sachin tendulkar played his last one day international match against which country?
- Australia
 - Sri lanka
 - Pakistan
 - England
14. What is the national tree of India?
- Sandalwood
 - Peepal
 - Mango
 - Banyan
15. The Sun is a _____.
- Star
 - Planet
 - Asteroid
 - Meteor
16. Indira Gandhi was assassinated in
- 1974
 - 1984
 - 1994
 - 2004
17. When is World Water Day Celebrated annually?
- 22 March
 - 5 March
 - 13 March
 - 20 March
18. How many players are there on each side in the game of Basketball?
- 4
 - 5
 - 6
 - 7
19. The legislature of Sikkim is
- Unicameral
 - Bicameral
 - Polycameral
 - None of the above

20. There are _____ members of SAARC.
- 5
 - 6
 - 7
 - 8
21. Which chemical compound occurs naturally in tea and coffee and is a popular additive to soft drinks?
- Cellulose
 - Nicotine
 - Maltose
 - Caffeine
22. Fire temple is the place of worship of which of the following religion?
- Taoism
 - Judaism
 - Zoroastrianism (Parsi Religion)
 - Shintoism
23. The largest lake in India is
- Luni Lake
 - Sambhar Lake
 - Wular Lake
 - None of the above
24. Which of these is a rabi crop?
- Paddy
 - Wheat
 - Sugarcane
 - Soyabean
25. Monks of Monastery are entitled to the title “ta-tshang”?
- Tashiding monastery
 - Dubdi Monastery
 - Pemayangtse monastery
 - All of the above.
26. Which river separates south and East District?
- Rangit
 - Teesta
 - Dik chu
 - Ratey chu

27. "The height of the leader's residence" is associated with
- Rung-nyak
 - Rabdentse
 - Thalung
 - Yuksom
28. Which festival symbolizes the birth, Enlightenment & achieving nirvana by Lord Buddha?
- Pang Lhabsol
 - Loosung
 - Saga Dawa
 - Drukpa Tsechi.
29. First King of Sikkim was :
- Tensung Namgyal
 - Palden Thondup Namgyal
 - Puntsok Namgyal
 - Tashi Namgyal
30. In which of the following bank accounts , the amounts are deposited and are withdrawn as per the requirement of the customers?
- Fixed deposit accounts
 - Current accounts
 - Savings bank accounts
 - Recurring deposit accounts
31. How many times has Brazil won the World Cup Football Championship?
- Four times
 - Six
 - Five times
 - Once
32. From which date the model code of conduct is enforced in elections?
- From the date of notification
 - From the last date of filling the nomination
 - From the last date of withdrawal of candidatures
 - From the date of announcement of election schedule by the Election Commission
33. With Which of these cards would you associate the phrase Aam Aadmi ka Adhikaar?
- PAN Card
 - Voter ID Card
 - AADHAR Card
 - Ration Card

34. The first lady Prime Minister of a country was
- Srimavo Bhadaranaika (Sri Lanka)
 - Maria Estate Pew (Argentina)
 - Junko Taibei (Japan)
 - Indira Gandhi (India)
35. What does the 'E' stand for in 'EVM' , an instrument used in elections?
- Electronic
 - Election
 - Exit Poll
 - Evaluation.
36. Wright Brothers are regarded inventors of the
- Balloon
 - Bicycle
 - Aeroplane
 - None of the above
37. Right to Education to all children between the age of 6 to 14 years is :
- A Statutory Right
 - A Fundamental Right
 - Included in the Directive Principles of State Policy
 - None of these.
38. The 'Dronacharya Award' is given to...?
- Sports men
 - Coaches
 - Umpires
 - Sports editor.
39. What is the duration of football match?
- Two 15 minute period with a reset at half time
 - Two 25 minute period with a reset at half time
 - Two 35 minute period with a reset at half time
 - Two 45 minute period with a reset at half time
40. Abbreviation SRIT in Sikkim stands for
- Sikkim Regional Institute of technology
 - Sikkim Resource Institution of technology
 - Sikkim Research institute of Tibetology.
 - Sikkim regional institute for Tourism

41. The official language of the Government of India is
- English
 - Malayalam
 - Hindi
 - Sanskrit
42. Tashiding Monastery was built in the reign of
- Tensung Namgyal
 - Namgyal Phuntsog
 - Chagdor Namgyal
 - Tenzing Namgyal
43. Study of earthquakes is known as
- Ecology
 - Seismology
 - Numismatics
 - None of the above
44. Guru Padmasambava is the founder of
- Kargyupa Sect
 - Gelukpa Sect
 - Nyingmapa Sect
 - Sakyapa Sect.
45. Malfunctioning of which of the following organs causes jaundice?
- Stomach
 - Pancreas
 - Liver
 - Kidney
46. Which living bird lays the world's largest egg?
- Vulture
 - Owl
 - Ostrich
 - Eagle.
47. The oldest Monastery of Sikkim is
- Sangha Choeling
 - Pemayangtse
 - Dubdi
 - Tashiding

48. How many claws does a house cat have?

- a. 18
- b. 20
- c. 16
- d. 14

49. What is the Sikkim's highest Civilian Award?

- a. Sikkim Shrama Vir.
- b. Sikkim Ratna.
- c. Sikkim Shrama Shree/Devi.
- d. Sikkim Shrama Vishista Award

50. The smallest state(area wise) of India is

- a. Rajasthan
- b. Sikkim
- c. Himachal Pradesh
- d. Goa

FM: 300 MARKS

TIME: 3 HOURS

Candidate has to attempt any 10 (ten) question out of the total in A and B sections.

Question no 4 and no 8 is compulsory.

Each question carries 30 marks.

Candidate can draw and explain the answer wherever necessary

Question Paper

Section A

- 1) Write briefly the Causes and effects of an Earthquake.
- 2) What is GIS? Explain its Geological Application Fields, with special emphasis on Natural resources & Exploration and Production.
- 3) Describe the orientation and geometry of folds
- 4) Write briefly on a) Causes of landslide b) Brittle-Ductile Properties of the Lithosphere c) Island Arc
- 5) Write briefly the origin and tectonic evolution of the Himalayas.
- 6) Explain the importance of geological investigation of a Dam Site Project

Section B

- 7) Write briefly Structural Classification of Silicate Minerals
- 8) Write briefly a) Carbonatite b) Deposits of coal and Petroleum in India c) Explain with neat labeled diagram on map of India the different Sedimentary basins of India
- 9) Define Metamorphosim and grades of metamorphism
- 10) Write briefly on different type of sedimentary rock.
- 11) Explain briefly technique of mineral beneficiation
- 12) What are meteorites? Explain different type of meteorites?