

Solved Paper

S.B.I. ASSOCIATED CLERK
2nd Sitting
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TEST II
GENERAL ENGLISH

41-50. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are printed in **bold** to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

Once upon a time in a village, there lived six blind men. In spite of their blindness, they had managed to educate themselves. Seeking to expand their knowledge, they decided to visit a zoo to try out their skills in recognizing animals by their touch. The first animal they came across, as soon as they entered the zoo, was an elephant.

As the first man approached the elephant, the elephant waved its trunk, and the man felt something brush past him. Managing to hold on to it, he felt it, and found something long and moving. He jumped back in alarm, shouting "Move away! This is a snake!" Meanwhile, the second man had moved closer, and walked right near its legs. As the man touched the thick, cylindrical – shaped legs, he called out "Do not worry. These are just four trees here. There is certainly no snake! The third man was curious hearing the other two, and moved forward. As he walked towards the elephant, he felt his hand touch one of the tusks.

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Feeling the smooth, sharp ivory tusk, the man cried out "Be careful! There is a sharp spear here". The fourth man cautiously walked up behind the elephant, and felt its swinging tail. "It's just a rope! There is nothing to be afraid of!" he said. The fifth man had meanwhile reached out and was touching the huge ears of the animal. "I think all of you have lost your sense of touch!" he said. "This is nothing but a huge fan!" The sixth man did not want to be left out. As he walked towards the elephant, he bumped into its massive body, and he exclaimed, "Hey! This is just a huge mud wall! There is no animal at all!" All six of them were **convinced** that they were right, and began arguing amongst themselves.

Wondering what the commotion was all about, the zoo keeper arrived at the scene, and was surprised to see six blind men surrounding an elephant, each of them shouting at the top of their voice! "Quiet" he shouted out, and when they had calmed down, he asked, "Why are all of you shouting and arguing in this manner?" They replied, "Sir, as you can see, we are all blind. We came here to expand our knowledge. We sensed an animal here, and tried to get an idea of its appearance by feeling it. However, we are not able to arrive at a **consensus** over its appearance, and hence are arguing. Can you please help us and tell us which of us is right?"

The zoo keeper laughed before answering, "My dear men, each of you had touched just one portion of the animal. The animal you see is neither a snake, nor any of the other things you have mentioned. The animal in front of you is an elephant!" As the six men bowed their head, ashamed of the scene they had created, the zoo keeper said, "My dear men, this is a huge animal, and luckily, it is tame. It stood by calmly as each of you touched it. You are extremely lucky that it stayed calm even during your argument, for if it had got

angry, it would have trampled all of you to death!" He continued further, "It is not enough to gather knowledge, but it is also important to learn to share and **pool** your knowledge. Instead of fighting amongst yourselves, if you had tried to put all your observations together, you might have had an idea of the animal as a whole! Also, when you cannot see the entire truth, it is better to go to someone only useless, but also dangerous. If you had come directly to me, I would have helped you identify all the animals without putting you in danger!" The six men apologized to the zoo keeper, and assured him that they had learnt their lesson. From now on, they would seek true knowledge from qualified people, and would also try to work together as a team so that they could learn more.

41. Which part of the elephant resembled a big fan?
 - (A) The wide ears.
 - (B) The mouth.
 - (C) The long slender trunk.
 - (D) The big wrinkled body.
 - (E) The end of the tail.
42. Why did the six blind men visit the zoo?
 - (A) They wanted to touch an elephant.
 - (B) They had heard a lot about animals.
 - (C) They wanted to visit the animals in the zoo.
 - (D) They wished to recognise animals by their touch and feel.
 - (E) They had never been to a zoo before.
43. What was the first thing the blind men came across as they entered the zoo?
 - (A) A large mud wall.
 - (B) The zoo keeper.
 - (C) The trees.
 - (D) The elephant.
 - (E) A snake.

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44. Why is it that each of the six blind men had different impressions of the elephant?
- (A) Each of them touched only a portion of the elephant.
(B) Each of six blind men approached different animals.
(C) The blind men were touching the surroundings instead of the elephant.
(D) They had never touched an elephant before.
- (A) Only (A) (B) Only (A) and (C)
(C) Only (C) (D) Only (B) and (D)
(E) Only (B)
45. Why were the six men arguing and shouting amongst themselves?
- (A) Each of them wanted his voice to be heard over and above the others.
(B) Each of them thought he was right about the animals.
(C) There was lot of noise in the zoo and they couldn't hear each other.
(D) They were having an interesting debate.
(E) None of these.
46. What advice did the zoo keeper give to the six blind men?
- (A) That the elephant was tame and obedient.
(B) That they were very lucky to have had the opportunity to visit the zoo.
(C) That it was important to share knowledge and work together as a team.
(D) That they were not qualified to be knowledgeable individuals.
(E) That the elephant is made up of different parts.
47. Which statement best describes the zoo keeper's behaviour towards the six blind men?
- (A) The zoo keeper insulted the six men.
(B) The zoo keeper presented himself to be as ignorant as they were.
(C) The zoo keeper helped them and assisted them further.
(D) The zoo keeper was indifferent towards the six blind men.
(E) The zoo keeper prohibited the six blind men from entering the zoo.
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- 48-50. Choose the word which is not nearly the **same** in meaning as the word printed in **bold** as used in the passage.
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48. **Convinced**
(A) Certain (B) Doubtful
(C) Pressured (D) Committed
(E) Daring
49. **Pool**
(A) Expand (B) Gather
(C) Devote (D) Apply
(E) Combine
50. **Consensus**
(A) Harmony (B) Agreement
(C) Information (D) Order
(E) Inference
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- 51-55. In each of the following sentences, as **idiomatic expression** or a **proverb** is **highlighted**. Select the alternative which best describe its used in the sentence.
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51. **In all likelihood** the missing boy has run away to the forest.
(A) with good intentions.
(B) there's no chance.
(C) without doubt.
(D) in most probability.
(E) None of these.
52. The parents were completely **in the dark**

- concerning their daughter's plans.
 (A) Ignorant about.
 (B) ashamed of.
 (C) pretending to be unaware.
 (D) unhappy about.
 (E) None of these.
53. I am **in touch with** the police, and they will be here in ten minutes.
 (A) in communication with.
 (B) in close proximity with.
 (C) in good terms with.
 (D) familiar with.
 (E) None of these.
54. I **stumbled upon** some interesting old letters in my Grandfather's desk.
 (A) deliberately went through.
 (B) surveyed. (C) tripped over.
 (D) discovered by chance.
 (E) None of these.
55. The secretary **made and entry** of the arrangement.
 (A) initiated discussion.
 (B) made a record. (C) brought notice.
 (D) showed approval.
 (E) None of these.
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- 56-60. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (E) i.e. 'No Error'. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any).
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56. In times of, / the Bhagavad Gita gives light
 (A) (B)
 / and guide to the mind tortured by doubt
 (C)
 / and torn by conflict of duties. No error
 (D) (E)
57. If was not easy for late Raja Ram Mohan
 (A)
 Roy / to root out the custom of sati /
 (B)
 because a majority of / the educated class
 (C) (D)
 does not support him. No Error
 (E)
58. Deplete of the Ozone layer / and the
 (A)
 greenhouse effect / are two long-term
 (B) (C)
 effects / or air pollution. No Error
 (D) (E)
59. Most of the people which / have been
 (A) (B)
 victims / of extreme violence / are too
 (C)
 frightened to report it to the police.
 (D)
 No Error.
 (E)
60. The doctor helps / to reducing human
 (A) (B)
 suffering / by curing diseases / and
 (C)
 improving health. No Error
 (D) (E)
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- 61-65. Each sentence below has a blank, each blank indicates that something has been omitted. Choose the word / groups of words that best fit/s the meaning of the sentence as a whole.
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61. When I was training for the marathon, I _____ run over 100 kilometers a week.
 (A) have to (B) would
 (C) will (D) destined
 (E) use to

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62. My colleague is one of the kindest people _____
(A) that I know (B) I know
(C) Who I know (D) Which I know
(E) I had known
63. The lawyer's _____ led to the resolution of the problem.
(A) behaviour (B) fees
(C) advice (D) impact
(E) approval
64. The government claims that _____ in the telecommunications industry will mean lower prices for customers.
(A) budget (B) finance
(C) installments (D) decrease
(E) competition
65. Sarah was walking along the street _____ she tripped over.
(A) when (B) as
(C) while (D) then
(E) however
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- 66-70. In each question below, four words printed in **bold** type are given. These are numbered (A), (B), (C) and (D). One of these words is printed in **bold** may either be **wrongly spelt or inappropriate** in the context of the sentence. Find out the word that is inappropriate or wrongly spelt, if any. The number of that word is your answer. If all the words printed in **bold** are correctly spelt and appropriate in the context of the sentence then mark (E) i.e. 'All Correct' as your answer.
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66. All the **competitors completed** the race, with just one **exception**. All Correct
67. Poor **posture** can lead to **muscular problems** in later life. All Correct
68. The **pump shut off** as a result of a **mechanical failure**. All Correct
69. The **Principal** gave a very **pompous speech** about 'The **portals** of learning'. All Correct
70. **Copeing** with her mother's long **illness** was a heavy load to bear. All Correct
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- 71-75. Rearrange the following six sentence/group of sentence (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below.
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- (A) To his surprise, a little honeybee came before his throne and said, "Of all the gifts you could give me, only one will. I'd like the power to inflict great pain whenever I choose to."
- (B) I hereby give you a sharp sting. Bu, I am sure you will use this weapon carefully only in times of anger and strife.
- (C) "What an awful wish!" said great Zeus, "But I will grant it".
- (D) And to this day, the little honeybees dies after it stings.
- (E) One day, Zeus, the King of Mount Olympus, was giving out gifts to beasts, bird and insects.
- (F) "You will get to use it only once, for using it will cost you your life."
71. Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence after the arrangement?
(A) D (B) F (C) B
(D) E (E) C
72. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after the arrangement?
(A) A (B) D (C) F
(D) B (E) E
73. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after the arrangement?

- (A) E (B) B (C) D
(D) C (E) F
74. Which of the following should be the **SIXTH (LAST)** sentence after the arrangement?
- (A) A (B) D (C) F
(D) E (E) C
75. Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** sentence after the arrangement?
- (A) E (B) D (C) B
(D) C (E) F
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- 76-80. In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed in below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blanks appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.
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76. built up frustrations without physically acting them out.
77. (A) composed (B) determined
(C) thought (D) felt
(E) regarded
78. (A) duplicated (B) present
(C) established (D) applicable
(E) depictive
79. (A) thinking (B) holding
(C) achieving (D) realise
(E) capturing
80. (A) solitude (B) healing
(C) gateway (D) passage
(E) escape
80. (A) adjust (B) confirm
(C) capture (D) release
(E) demonstrate

Day dreaming is often overlooked as a proper dream and (76) instead as wandering thoughts. However, the meanings to your nightly dream symbols are also (77) to your day dreams. The content is your day dreams are helpful understanding your true feelings and will help you in (78) your goals. Day dreaming is the spontaneous imaging or recalling or various images or experiences in the past or the future. When you daydream, you are accessing your right brain, which is the creative and feminine side of your personality. Worrying about something creates visual images in your brain of the worst outcome that you are imaging and is a form of daydreaming. By repeating these negative images in your mind, you are more likely to make them happen. So the next time you start worrying, try to think of a positive outcome. Positive daydreaming is very healthy and acts as a temporary (79) from the demands of reality. It is also a good way to (80)