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आईबीपीएस-सीडब्ल्यूई लिपिकीय परीक्षा (1st
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ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Q.51-55. In each of these questions, two sentences (I) and (II) are given. Each sentence has a blank in it. Five words (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) are suggested. Out of these, only one fits at both the places in the context of each sentence. Number of that word is the answer.

Q.51. I. Boats take more time going against the _____ of the river.
II. She keeps herself abreast of _____ events.
(1) flow (2) latest (3) water (4) all (5) current

Q.52. I. While trying to open the door, the _____ broke.
II. It is not difficult to _____ tricky situations.
(1) handle (2) knob (3) bracket (4) overcome (5) win

Q.53. I. This course teaches you not to _____ to temptations.
II. We hope to increase our _____ of rice this year.
(1) succumb (2) produce (3) yield (4) share (5) submit

Q.54. I. When you play your radio at high _____, it disturbs others.
II. We have just received a latest _____ of this encyclopedia.
(1) edition (2) volume (3) channel (4) frequency (5) pitch

Q.55. I. It helps to rinse one's mouth early morning with a _____ of salt and water.
II. You can always refer to this reference material to find the _____ to these problems.
(1) mixture (2) answers (3) liquid (4) fix (5) solution

Q.56-60. In each question below a sentence with four words printed in **bold** type is given. These are numbered as (1), (2), (3) and (4). One of these four words printed in **bold** may be either **wrongly spelt or inappropriate** in the context of the sentence. Find out the word, which is wrongly spelt or inappropriate, if any. The number of that word is your answer. If all the words printed in **bold** are correctly spelt and also appropriate in the context of the sentence, mark (5) i.e. 'All Correct' as your answer.

Q.56. Solving the energy **challenge** requires **behaviour** change and new **technological** approaches.
(1) (2) (3) (4) All correct (5)

Q.57. The first thing that catches your **eye** in this **building** is the **flour** with laser **lights**.
(1) (2) (3) (4) All correct (5)

Q.58. The **services** sector has **contributed significantly** to the economic **grow**.
(1) (2) (3) (4) All correct (5)

Q.59. IT Companies **have** been allotted **landing** in this area to develop and start their **operations**.
(1) (2) (3) (4) All correct (5)

Q.60. Other **then** the regular **incentives**, the **government** is offering land sites at **concessional** rates.
(1) (2) (3) (4) All correct (5)

Q.61-65. Which of the phrases (1), (2), (3) and (4) given below should replace the phrase given in **bold** in the following sentence to make the sentence grammatically meaningful and correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and 'No correction is required', mark (5) as the answer.

Q.61. In **terms with** seating capacity, it is the third largest stadium in India.
(1) On terms with (2) As far as (3) In respective to terms with
(4) In terms of (5) No correction required

Q.62. That actor can double for the star **if needed be**.
(1) if need (2) if need be (3) while it is needed
(4) whenever needed be (5) No correction required

- Q.63.** The 1982 Asian Games **brought about** a major change in India.
(1) brought after (2) bring after (3) best resulted (4) bring around (5) No correction required
- Q.64.** Tourism, surely has suffered **given the huge** social unrest in the country.
(1) giving the huge (2) because to (3) as the huge
(4) taken the huge (5) No correction required
- Q.65.** **Combining** the ongoing crisis in Europe, the data does make a case for a pause in rate hike.
(1) Together (2) Apart with (3) Combined with
(4) Combination of (5) No correction required
- Q.66-80.** Read the following passage to answer the given questions based on it. Some words/phrases are printed in **bold** to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011, notified by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, have the **potential to turn a** growing problem into a developmental opportunity. With almost half-a-year to go before the rules take effect, there is enough time to create the necessary infrastructure for collection, dismantling, and recycling of electronic waste. The focus must be on sincere and efficient implementation. Only decisive action can reduce the pollution and health costs associated with India's hazardous waste recycling industry. If India can achieve a transformation, it will be creating a whole new employment sector that provides good wages and working conditions for tens of thousands. The legacy response of the States to even the basic law on urban waste, the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, has been one of **indifference**; many cities continue to simply burn the garbage or dump it in lakes. With the emphasis now on segregation of waste at source and recovery of materials, it should be **feasible** to implement **both sets of rules** efficiently. A welcome feature of the new e-waste rules is the emphasis on extended producer responsibility. In other words, producers must take responsibility for the disposal of end-of-life products. For this provision to work, they must ensure that consumers who sell scrap get some form of financial incentive.

The e-waste rules, which derive from those pertaining to hazardous waste, are scheduled to come into force on May 1, 2012. Sound as they are, the task of scientifically disposing a few hundred thousand tonnes of trash electronics annually depends heavily on a system of oversight by State Pollution Control Boards (PCBs). Unfortunately, most PCBs remain unaccountable and often lack the resources for active enforcement. It must be pointed out that, although agencies handling e-waste must obtain environmental **clearances** and be authorised and registered by the PCBs even under the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008, there has been little practical impact. Over 95 per cent of electronic waste is collected and recycled by the informal sector. The way forward is for the PCBs to be made accountable for enforcement of the e-waste rules, and the levy of penalties under environmental laws. Clearly, the first order priority is to create a system that will absorb the 80,000-strong workforce in the informal sector into the proposed scheme for scientific recycling. Facilities must be created to upgrade the skills of these workers through training and their occupational health must be ensured.

Recycling of e-waste is one of the biggest challenges today. In such a time, when globalization and information technology are growing at a pace **which could only be imagined few years back**, e-waste and its hazards have become more prominent over a period of time and should be given immediate attention.

- Q.66.** What according to the passage is important now for e-waste management ?
(1) Making rules (2) Reviewing rules (3) Implementing rules
(4) Notifying rules (5) Amending rules
- Q.67.** Which of the following can be one of the by-products of effective e-waste management ?
(1) India can guide other countries in doing so (2) It will promote international understanding
(3) It will promote national integration (4) It will create a new employment sector
(5) It will further empower judiciary
- Q.68.** Which of the following rules has **not** been indicated in the passage ?
(1) e-waste Rules 2011 (2) Pollution Check Rules
(3) Hazardous Wastes Rules, 2008 (4) Municipal Solid Wastes Rules
(5) All these have been indicated

- Q.69.** “both sets of rules” is being referred to which of the following ?
 (1) Solid wastes and Hazardous wastes (2) e-waste and Hazardous waste
 (3) Solid waste and e-waste (4) e-waste and e-production
 (5) Solid waste and recycling waste
- Q.70.** e-waste rules have been derived from those pertaining to ———
 (1) Hazardous waste (2) PC waste (3) Computer-waste
 (4) Municipal solid waste (5) National waste
- Q.71.** Which of the following will help implement “both sets of rules” ?
 (1) Employment opportunities (2) International collaboration (3) Financial Incentive
 (4) Segregation of waste at source (5) Health costs
- Q.72.** e-waste Rules came/come into force from ———
 (1) 2008 (2) 2009 (3) 2010 (4) 2011 (5) 2012
- Q.73.** Which of the following best explains the meaning of the phrase - “which could only be imagined few years back”, as used in the passage ?
 (1) It was doomed (2) It took us few years (3) It took us back by few years
 (4) Imagination is better than IT (5) None of these
- Q.74.** Which of the following is **true** in the context of the passage ?
 (1) No city dumps its waste in lakes
 (2) Some cities burn garbage
 (3) PCBs have adequate resources for active enforcement
 (4) e-waste was a much bigger challenge in the past
 (5) None of these
- Q.75.** Which of the following is **not true** in the context of the passage ?
 (1) Some form of financial incentive is recommended for the producers
 (2) Some financial incentive is recommended for the consumers
 (3) e-waste will be a few hundred thousand tonnes
 (4) The agencies handling e-waste have to obtain environmental clearances
 (5) Those involved in e-waste management would need to upgrade their skills
- Q.76-78.** Choose the word which is **most nearly the same** in meaning of the word printed in **bold**, as used in the passage.
- Q.76.** **clearance** : (1) cleaning (2) permission (3) sale (4) remedy (5) clarity
- Q.77.** **turn** : (1) throw (2) chance (3) send (4) transform (5) rotate
- Q.78.** **potential** : (1) intelligence (2) aptitude (3) possibility (4) portion (5) will
- Q.79-80.** Choose the word which is **most opposite** in meaning of the word printed in **bold**, as used in the passage.
- Q.79.** **feasible** : (1) unattended (2) physical (3) practical (4) unviable (5) wasteful
- Q.80.** **indifference** : (1) interest (2) difference (3) ignorance (4) rule-bound (5) insignificance
- Q.81-90.** Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical mistake/error in it. The error if any, will be in one part of the sentence. Mark the number of the part with error as your answer. If there is ‘No error’, mark (5).
- Q.81.** If you have made a mistake / while filling up the form / you should be informed /
 (1) (2) (3)
 the Income Tax department immediately. (4) No error (5)
- Q.82.** Reading newspapers will / help you / in understand banking / and business concepts. No error (5)
 (1) (2) (3) (4)
- Q.83.** Government departments should / share information with / one another so that /
 (1) (2) (3)
 they records are up-to-date. (4) No error (5)

- Q.84.** The bank will decide / unless Ashok is / eligible for a loan /
(1) (2) (3)
based on his monthly salary. No error
(4) (5)
- Q.85.** The power supplying in / many states has been / badly affected because /
(1) (2) (3)
of the shortage of coal. No error
(4) (5)
- Q.86.** The government has many / new schemes for people / who want to start /
(1) (2) (3)
businesses in rural areas. No error
(4) (5)
- Q.87.** The rate of interest / offered by banks to / customers who had savings bank accounts /
(1) (2) (3)
was decided by RBI early. No error
(4) (5)
- Q.88.** To provide more such facility / to its workers, the company / is planning to build /
(1) (2) (3)
schools and parks in the township. No error
(4) (5)
- Q.89.** Every year this IT company / conducts training programmes / for employees so that /
(1) (2) (3)
they learn new skills. No error
(4) (5)
- Q.90.** According to newspaper reports / there is more internet users / in small towns /
(1) (2) (3)
than in metros. No error
(4) (5)
- Q.91-100.** In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

Today countries all over the world are experiencing many natural disasters like floods and earthquakes.

In 2011, the United Nations conducted a (91) on the natural disasters that occurred (92) 1975 to 2007. Their report said that the (93) of natural disasters has increased tremendously (94) we do not respect the environment and (95) unsafe cities. Some countries like Japan are also (96) in the areas where earthquakes often take place. (97) countries cope with these natural disasters efficiently (98) making technological developments. So Japan invests in (99) buildings which earthquakes will not destroy (100).

We cannot avoid challenges but must face up to them.

- Q.91.** (1) war (2) discovery (3) study (4) experiment (5) test
- Q.92.** (1) earlier (2) before (3) sooner (4) from (5) throughout
- Q.93.** (1) loss (2) time (3) reports (4) examples (5) number
- Q.94.** (1) therefore (2) because (3) that (4) accordingly (5) simply
- Q.95.** (1) live (2) travel (3) build (4) constructs (5) crowded
- Q.96.** (1) located (2) situate (3) position (4) put (5) nearby
- Q.97.** (1) When (2) These (3) How (4) Neighbouring (5) Any
- Q.98.** (1) for (2) is (3) in spite (4) try (5) by
- Q.99.** (1) designing (2) drawing (3) buying (4) damaging (5) falling
- Q.100.** (1) finally (2) noisily (3) naturally (4) luckily (5) easily