

MOCK BASED ON PATTERN ASKED IN FIRST DAY OF IBPS CLERK MAINS 2016
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Directions (Q. 81-85): In each of the following sentences there are two blank spaces. Below each sentence there are five pairs of words denoted by numbers 1), 2), 3), 4) and 5). Find out which pair of words can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence in the same sequence to make it meaningfully complete.

81. It is ____ that in the present system there is neither justice nor _____ to law.
 (1) Disgusting, practice (2) Shameful, respect
 (3) unethical, subject
 (4) unfortunate, adherence
 (5) strange, concept
82. The war will have far-reaching____for the ____region.
 (1) Implications, distant
 (2) Consequences, entire (3) Spell, diverse
 (4) Objective, across
 (5) destruction, disturbed
83. The police has not demonstrated any measure of _____ in _____ with street protests.
 (1) Sympathy, tackle (2) Mercy, fighting
 (3) Case, confronting (4) Atrocity, curbing
 (5) Restraint, dealing
84. Proper _____ needs to be taken to protect the green cover _____rocks and hillocks.
 (1) presentation, amidst (2) planning, covering
 (3) attention, across (4) action, around
 (5) consideration, across
85. In the last few years the _____ of administration has taken a_____
 (1) quality, nosedive (2) stature, u-turn
 (3) infrastructure, backseat (4) area, vastness
 (5) shape, twist

Directions (Q. 86-95): Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow based on the information given in the passage.

IN GORILLA society, power belongs to silverback males. These splendid creatures have numerous status markers besides their back hair: they are bigger than the rest of their band, strike space-filling postures, produce deeper sounds, thump their chests lustily and, in general, exude an air of physical fitness. Things are not that different in the corporate world. The typical chief executive is more than six feet tall, has a deep voice, a good posture, a touch of grey in his thick, lustrous hair and, for his age, a fit body. Bosses spread themselves out behind their large desks. They stand tall when talking to subordinates. Their conversation is laden with prestige pauses and declarative statements. The big difference between gorillas and humans is, of course, that human society changes rapidly. The past few decades have seen a striking change in the

distribution of power—between men and women, the West and the emerging world and geeks and non-geeks. Women run some of America's largest firms, such as General Motors (Mary Barra) and IBM (Virginia Rometty). More than half of the world's biggest 2,500 public companies have their headquarters outside the West. Geeks barely out of short trousers run some of the world's most dynamic businesses. Peter Thiel, one of Silicon Valley's leading investors, has introduced a blanket rule: never invest in a CEO who wears a suit. Yet it is remarkable, in this supposed age of diversity, how many bosses still conform to the stereotype. First, they are tall: in research for his 2005 book, "Blink", Malcolm Gladwell found that 30% of CEOs of *Fortune* 500 companies are 6 feet 2 inches or taller, compared with 3.9% of the American population. People who "sound right" also have a marked advantage in the race for the top. Quantified Communications, a Texas-based company, asked people to evaluate speeches delivered by 120 executives. They found that voice quality accounted for 23% of listeners' evaluations and the content of the speech only accounted for 11%. Academics from the business schools of the University of California, San Diego and Duke University listened to 792 male CEOs giving presentations to investors and found that those with the deepest voices earned \$187,000 a year more than the average.

Physical fitness seems to matter too: a study published this month, by Peter Limbach of the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology and Florian Sonnenburg of the University of Cologne, found that companies in America's S&P 1500 index whose CEOs had finished a marathon were worth 5% more on average than those whose bosses had not. Good posture makes people act like leaders as well as look like them: Amy Cuddy of Harvard Business School notes that the very act of standing tall, with your feet planted solidly and somewhat apart, your chest out and your shoulders back, boosts the supply of testosterone to the blood and lowers the supply of cortisol, a steroid associated with stress. (Unfortunately, this also increases the chance that you will make a risky bet.) Besides relying on all these supposedly positive indicators of fitness to lead, those who choose bosses also rely on some negative stereotypes. Overweight people—women especially—are judged incapable of controlling themselves, let alone others. Those who "uptalk"—habitually ending their statements on a high note as if asking a question—rule themselves out on the grounds that they sound tentative and juvenile.

86. What can be the suitable title of the passage?

- (1) The look of a leader

- (2) Age of diversity
- (3) Gorilla and humans
- (4) Physical fitness matters
- (5) CEOs Vs Gorilla

87. What the author wants to convey by saying "age of diversity"?

- (1) There is diversity between man and woman
- (2) There is diversity between young generation and old generation
- (3) There is no gender bias at global level
- (4) All of the above
- (5) None of these

88. According to the passage what physical qualities are required to become CEO of a company?

- (1) Height, weight
- (2) Sound
- (3) Height, sound
- (4) Posture
- (5) Both 3 and 4

89. What is TRUE according to passage?

- I. Good postures makes people happy
- II. Physical fitness matters to become CEO
- III. Women are incapable of controlling their weight
- (1) I & II
- (2) II & III
- (3) III only
- (4) II only
- (5) All are true

90. Which of the following statement is false in the context of the passage?

- (1) The typical chief executive is mostly similar to Gorillas.
- (2) It is found that voice quality account for 23% of listeners.
- (3) Height, quality of sounds, posture are negative indicators.
- (4) Both (1) and (2)
- (5) Both (2) and (3)

91. According to the passage, what is blanket rule?

- (1) Selected CEOs wear expensive cloths
- (2) Prestigious CEOs give presentation worldwide.
- (3) CEOs wearing suit should not be chosen.
- (4) Both (2) and (3)
- (5) None of these

Direction (92-93). Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

92. Uptalk

- (1) Aptly
- (2) Loud
- (3) Talk up
- (4) High
- (5) Held

93. Stereotype

- (1) Pattern
- (2) Same
- (3) Difference
- (4) Example
- (5) Similar

Direction (93-94). Choose the word which is most nearly the OPPOSITE in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

94. Relying

- (1) Count
- (2) Depend
- (3) Ignore
- (4) Reckon
- (5) Lean

95. Spread

- (1) Increase
- (2) Profusion
- (3) Halt
- (4) Terms
- (5) Scope

Directions (96-105) :- In the following passage, some of the words have been left out, each of which is indicated by number. Find the suitable word from the options given against each number and fill up the blanks with appropriate words to make the paragraph meaningfully complete.

Marketing also (96) an environment in the marketplace for healthy completion. Marketing efforts get the (97) out on pricing of products and services, (98) not only reaches the intended consumers, but also (99) other companies competing for the consumers' (100). As opposed to companies that have a monopoly on products and services that can charge almost any (101), marketing helps keep pricing competitive for a business to try to win over (102) before its competition does. Without competition, well (103) companies would continue to (104) while lesser known companies or new companies would (105) little chance of ever becoming successful.

96.

- | | | |
|-------------|----------|-------------|
| (1)Fosters | (2)Grow | (3)Develops |
| (4) Creates | (5)Serve | |

97.

- | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|
| (1) Blow | (2)Take | (3)Word |
| (4)Show | (5)Fix | |

98.

- | | | |
|---------|----------|--------|
| (1)That | (2)Which | (3)Who |
| (4)Whom | (5)Where | |

99.

- | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|
| (1)Approve | (2)Credits | (3)Acclaim |
| (4)Reaches | (5)praises | |

100.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|
| (1)Buisness | (2)Company | (3)Details |
| (4) Community | (5)Club | |

101.

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| (1)Rate | (2)Amount | (3)Scale |
| (4)Money | (5)Price | |

102.

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| (1)Customers | (2)Retailers | (3)Consumers |
| (4)Clients | (5)Wholesalers | |

103.

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|-----------|
| (1)Known | (2)Established | (3)Rating |
| (4)Perform | (5) Settled | |

104.

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------|---------|
| (1)Buy | (2)Purchase | (3)Sell |
| (4)Invest | (5)Bargain | |

105.

- (1) Visit (2) Play (3) See
(4) Live (5) Stand

Direction (106-110): Rearrange the following five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them:

- (1) "What is waste of my tax money", I thought, walking past the people having free Californian Chardonnay.
(2) "Speak to her", he said, "She's into books".
(3) The friend who had brought me there noticed my noticing her.
(4) In late 2003, I was still paying taxes in America, so it horrified me that the US Consulate was hosting a "Gallo drinking appreciation event".
(5) Behind them, a pianist was playing old film tunes, and a slim short woman was dancing around him.

106. Which of the following would be the Fourth sentence?

- (1) B (2) A (3) E
(4) C (5) D

107. Which of the following would be the First sentence?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C
(4) D (5) E

108. Which of the following would be the Fifth (Last) sentence?

- (1) B (2) A (3) E
(4) C (5) D

109. Which of the following would be the Second sentence?

- (1) E (2) A (3) B
(4) C (5) D

110. Which of the following would be the Third sentence?

- (1) B (2) C (3) E
(4) C (5) A

Directions (Q. No. 113-117) Which of the phrases (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) given below each statement should replace the phrase printed in bold in the sentence to make it grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is given and No correction required, mark (5) as the answer.

111. Increased productivity necessary reflects greater efforts made by the employees.

- (1) Increase productivity necessarily
(2) Increased productivity is necessary
(3) Increased productivity necessarily
(4) Increased production necessary
(5) no improvement

112. The small child does whatever his father was done.

- (1) was done (2) did
(3) had done (4) have done
(5) no improvement

113. The moment they saw me, they were delight.

- (1) was delight (2) were delighted
(3) are delighted (4) being delighted
(5) no improvement

114. If he has to spend five hours in the queue, it was really a wastage.

- (1) was real a wastage (2) is real a wastage

(5) no improvement

115. You can always dependent on them.

- (1) depend on them
(2) be dependent with them
(3) depend them (4) depend to them
(5) no improvement

Directions (Q.116-120): Read each sentence to find out whether there is any 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 5). (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any).

116. 1) The rate on which we are /2) accumulating information is not /3) commensurate with the rate at /4) which our awareness is growing. /5) No error.

117. 1) If one wants pearls /2) one has to dive deep /3) beneath the sea or be content /4) with pebbles on the shore. /5) No error.

118. 1) This is the way /2) to dissolving of /3) all differences between /4) individuals, communities and faiths. /5) No error.

119. 1) We need to /2) attune ourselves /3) to receiving or hearing /4) the truth. /5) No error.

120. 1) We need to get /2) sensitized to the way /3) we affect /4) other fellow humans. /5) No error.