

IBPS IT OFFICER PRACTICE SET

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Directions (101-110): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given in bold in the passage to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Several suggestions have been advanced to remove obstacles in the way of fast agriculture growth. One such suggested policy measure is to accord industry status to agriculture on the **premise** that it would lead to eradication of rural poverty through the full utilization of the vast potential of agriculture to generate additional production, jobs, income. To what extent would such a step serve the desired aim and what would be its implication? Industry differs significantly in some very important aspects. These references are with regard to processes and techniques of production and nature, marketing pattern and pricing of products. All farm products are good media for bacteria and are, therefore, perishable. The life of industrial products, on the other hand, is relatively much longer as they are less perishable. Most farm crops come to maturity during a relatively short and specific period and are consumed throughout the year. Industrial production, on the other hand, is consumed throughout the year and is hence less seasonal. This and other special features of agriculture subject it to the problems of storage and transportation. In agriculture, supply of commodities is less controllable than in the industrial sector. Industry attempt to **gauge** demand continuously and match the supply accordingly in agriculture, the position is just the reverse.

The relationship between price and output is strikingly different in the two sectors, industrial output is directly related to price in agriculture, this is inversely related to production also, industrial price are generally more stable than agriculture prices.

Some apprehension have also been expressed that agriculture has not been treated at par with industry in terms of prices. The main objective of the agriculture price policy in India is to provide an inducement to the producer for adopting improved technology and for maximum production and income. The minimum support/ procurement prices for major agriculture commodities numbering about 20 are fixed each year on the basis of recommendation of the commission for agriculture costs and price they are meant to enable the farmer to pursue his activities with the assurance that the price of his produce would not be allowed to fall below the minimum.

The aim of the price policy in the industrial sector is not to support but control prices. The industrial prices of certain selected product, particularly basic consumer goods and important industrial and agriculture input, are controlled and regulated on the recommendation of an expert body like the bureau of industrial costs and prices or inter ministerial committees or group the case of certain public enterprises ,the factors taken into account in recommending the prices include the cost of more efficient firms accounting for a high percentage of total output, the optimum norms if consumption of raw material and energy as well as capacity utilization and a **fair** rate of consumption of raw material and energy as well as capacity utilization and a fair rate of return on net worth

generally ranging between 10 to 14% depending on risks, priorities, growth prospects, etc.

101. Which of the following is **true** according to the passage?

- (1) The agricultural sector involves more non-skilled workers.
- (2) Agriculture is a priority sector.
- (3) There is no definite market policy adopted by agricultural sector.
- (4) The industrial sector is more organized than the agricultural sector.
- (5) Industrial products are linked to the demand position.

102. According to the passage, which of the following is the main purpose to give an Industry status to agriculture?

- (1) To improve condition of rural poor.
- (2) To produce more food.
- (3) To create more jobs for the rural population.
- (4) To make the rural population economically sound
- [5] All of these.

103. According to the passage, which of the following is the most important hurdle in giving industry status to agriculture?

- (1) Less durability of agriculture product.
- (2) Difficult mode of transportation.
- (3) High production cost
- (4) Involvement of comparatively large number of labourers
- (5) None of these.

104. Which of the following, according to the passage, was the main factor of industrial price policy set up by the Government?

- (1) Supporting the industry to attain an optimum price for products.
- (2) Consumption of more raw material and higher return.
- (3) Controlling of new industrial units.
- (4) Providing a favoured status to industry.
- (5) Higher output input ratio.

105. Which of the following words has the same meaning as the word '**gauge**' according to the passage?

- (1) Obtain
- (2) Quality
- (3) Assess
- (4) Match
- (5) support

106. What step, according to the passage, is taken up by the Government to improve the situation of the agriculture sector?

- (1) Providing better facilities to farmer.
- (2) Providing electricity at a lower rate to the farmers.
- (3) By giving an industry status to agriculture.
- (4) Increasing the number of government controlled procurement centres.
- (5) Providing minimum support to a large number of agriculture products.

107. The author's writing style is

- (1) Argumentative
- (2) constructive

- (3) Narrative (4) Analytic
(5) Verbose
108. Which of the following has the same meaning as the word 'fair' as used in the passage?
(1) Bright (2) Equal (3) Considerable
(4) Just (5) Extraordinary
109. Which of the following has the same meaning as the word 'premise' as used in the passage?
(1) Basis (2) Assumption (3) Argument
(4) Position (5) Condition
110. What, according to the passage, is the main reason for the absence of a fixed pricing policy of agriculture products?
(1) Non availability of structured marketing policy
(2) Lack of competition among producers.
(3) Agricultural output is not related to demand.
(4) Industrial output is not directly related to price.
(5) None of these.

Directions (111-115): Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

- (A) Development of drought resistance could benefit large numbers of farmers.
(B) Hence the human race has no choice but to adapt to these impacts.
(C) India has to be concerned about climatic changes.
(D) This impact can run into decades and centuries.
(E) Environment Day is thus an important occasion to assess the past and our future.
(F) Since there is a possibility of adverse impact on agriculture which could deter growth.

111. Which is the **FIFTH** sentence of the passage after rearrangement?
(1) F (2) D (3) E (4) A (5) C
112. Which is the **THIRD** sentence of the passage after rearrangement?
(1) A (2) D (3) B (4) C (5) E
113. Which is the **SECOND** sentence of the passage after rearrangement?
(1) B (2) D (3) F (4) C (5) E
114. Which is the **LAST (SIXTH)** sentence of the passage after rearrangement?
(1) C (2) B (3) F (4) D (5) E
115. Which is the **FIRST** sentence of the passage after rearrangement?
(1) A (2) D (3) C (4) B (5) E

Directions (116 - 120) : Pick out the most effective word from the given words to fill in the blanks so that the sentences become meaningfully complete.

116. The _____ conclusion is that people will have to live with rising price.
(1) ultimate (2) inescapable
(3) final (4) hopeless (5) initial
117. Everybody should _____ from any action which might create ill will among people.
(1) absent (2) desist (3) abstain
(4) avoid (5) command
118. That must be the _____ of economic policy in the years ahead.
(1) watchword (2) guide (3) key
(4) indicator (5) events
119. They worked hard for the test, _____, they failed.
(1) however (2) since (3) because

- (4) and (5) hence
120. The _____ with which he is able to wield the paint brush is really remarkable.
(1) ease (2) practice (3) majesty
(4) sweep (5) practise

Directions: (121 - 125) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of the part is your answer. If there is no error, your answer is (5) i.e. No error.

121. When Ravi went out (1)/he left the radio on (2)/ so that his parents shall think (3)/that he was still in the house (4)/ No error.(5)
122. The father told his son (1)/that he was a lazy boy (2)/and that he has done (3)/his work very badly. (4) / No error (5)
123. He confidently asked the crowd (1)/if they thought that (2)/ he was right (3) / and the crowd shouted that they do. (4)/No error (5)
124. If I would have realized (1)/ what a bad driver you were (2)/ I would not have (3)/ come with you. (4)No error. (5)
125. When the police started (1)/ to follow his (2) / speeding car (3)/ he brake the signal and drove away, (4)/ No error (5)

Directions (126-130): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3), (4), which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (5).

126. On one occasion he persuaded me to accompany him on a shooting expedition he **was planning**.
(1) has planned (2) had planned
(3) planned (4) has been planning
(4) No improvement
127. **We have no less than a thousand students in our College.**
(1) We have not less than a thousand students in our College
(2) W have no less than thousand and students in our College
(3) We have no fewer than a thousand students in our College.
(4) We has no fewer than thousand and students in our college.
(5) No improvement
128. When she regained consciousness she was **stretched in the ditch out**, soaked to the skin.
(1) out in the ditch stretched
(2) on the ditch outstretched
(3) outstretched in the ditch
(4) in the ditch out (4) No improvement
129. Can you tell me **why did you not speak** the truth?
(1) why did not you speak
(2) that why did you not speak
(3) why you did not speak
(4) why did you not spoke
(4) No improvement
130. **Many a man** would welcome the opportunity.
(1) Many man (2) A many man
(3) Many a men (4) Many men
(5) No improvement

Directions: (131 - 140): In the following passages, some of the words have been left out. First, read the passage over

and try to understand what these are about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of alternatives given.

The neglect of one half of mankind costs the world a great deal both in economic and social --131---A family ----132---an educated mother is, in most cases, a poorer family than one in which everyone is educated and can ----133--- living. A family of the former kind may ----134--- in other ways too, because the mother is ---135---to help the children in their education and training for ---136---An educated and enlightened mother can---137--- all the difference to the ----138---fortunes. This must be----139--- true of nations with or without enlightened---140---

131. (1) values (2) areas (3) aspects
(4) terms (5) cost

132. (1) with (2) without (3) of
(4) including (5) from

133. (1) create (2) manage (3) earn
(4) wangle (5) effect

134. (1) prosper (2) fail (3) destroy
(4) suffer (5) chord

135. (1) unable (2) able (3) pleased
(4) qualified (5) pass

136. (1) business (2) career (3) studies
(4) life (5) ceremony

137. (1) cause (2) mean (3) make
(4) create (5) song

138. (1) individual (2) personal (3) domestic
(4) family (5) freedom

139. (1) hardly (2) probably (3) equally
(4) remotely (5) softly

140. (1) men (2) citizens (3) leaders
(4) women (5) man

Directions (141-150): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given in bold in the passage to help you locate them while answering some of the questions

What are the good parts of our civilization ? First and **foremost** there are order and safety. If today I have a quarrel with another man, I do not get beaten merely because I am physically weaker and he can kick me down. I go to law, and the law will decide as fairly as it can between the two of us. Thus in **disputes** between man and man right has taken the place of **might**. Moreover, the law protects me from robbery and violence. Nobody may come and break into my house, steal my goods or run off with my children. Of course, there are burglars, but they are very rare, and the law punishes them whenever it catches them.

It is difficult for us to realize how much this safety means. Without safety these higher activities of mankind which make up civilization could not go on. The inventor could not invent, the scientist find out or the artist make beautiful things. Hence, order and safety, although they are not themselves civilization are things without which civilization would be impossible. They are as necessary to our civilization as the air we breathe is to us; and we have grown so used to them that we do not notice them any more than we notice the air.

Another great achievement of our civilization is that today civilized men are largely free from the fear of pain. They still fall ill, but illness is no longer the **terrible** thing it used to be.... Not only do men and women enjoy better health; they live longer than they ever did before, and they have a much better chance of growing up. Thirdly, our civilization is more secure than any that have gone before

it. This is because it is much more widely spread... Previous civilizations were specialized and limited, they were like oases in a desert.

141. In olden days the rule of life was :

- (1) Right (2) Might
(3) Spiritualism
(4) Money (5) None of these

142. What according to the author, is the second merit of the present civilization?

- (1) Development of means of transport and communication
(2) Space research (3) Freedom from drudgery
(4) Freedom from the fear of pain
(5) Mental enlightenment of the people

143. What according to the author has the freedom from the fear of pain led to ?

- (1) Better health (2) Devotion to duty
(3) Abundant leisure (4) Increased cultural pursuits
(5) None of these

144. 'They were like oases in a desert' what does it mean ?

- (1) Previous civilizations were more attractive than the present civilization
(2) Previous civilizations were confined to a very limited area while barbarians were far larger in number
(3) Previous civilizations were shortlived
(4) Previous civilizations were attractive from outside only
(5) Previous civilizations were nature based

145. The present civilization :

- (1) Begins from 15th century
(2) Begins from 16th century
(3) Begins from 17th century
(4) Begins from 18th century
(5) Has no fixed date for its inception

146. The most appropriate title to the above passage may be:

- (1) The merits of the Previous Civilizations
(2) The Defects of the Present Civilizations
(3) Merits and Demerits of the Present Civilizations
(4) The Limitations of the Previous Civilizations
(5) The Wonder That is the Modern Civilization

147. Choose the word which is **MOST SIMILAR** in meaning to the word printed in **bold** as used in the passage. Disputes:

- (1) Disruptions (2) Divisions (3) Diversions
(4) Quarrels (5) Divergences

148. Choose the word which is **MOST SIMILAR** in meaning to the word printed in **bold** as used in the passage.

Might:

- (1) Force (2) Weakness (3) Cowardice
(4) Bravery (5) Power

149. Choose the word which is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the word printed in **bold** as used in the passage

Foremost:

- (1) Hind most (2) Unimportant (3) Disposed
(4) Mature (5) Premature

150. Choose the word which is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the word printed in **bold** as used in the passage.

Terrible:

- (1) Soothing (2) Frightening (3) Scaring
(4) Delectable (5) Horrible