



SAFALTA CLASS<sup>TM</sup>

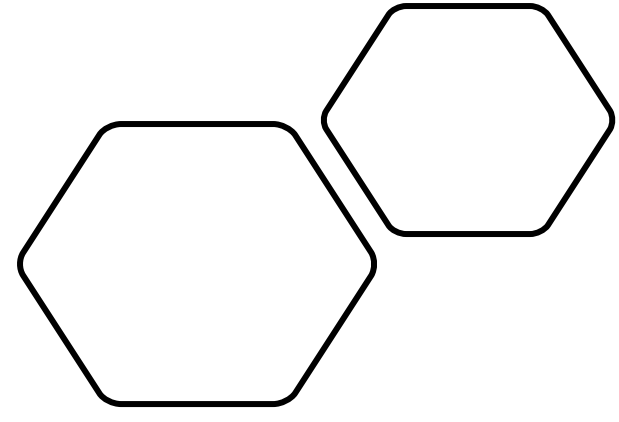
An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

# COMPREHENSION

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR

**BANK PO/CLERK**

**27<sup>th</sup> Aug 2020 | 08:00 PM – 09:00 PM**



# Comprehension

**By: Santosh Sir**



# CLOZE TEST-4

Man in his (1) of nature and universe has made the world (2), polluted. The air we breathe is polluted, the water we drink is (3). There is (4) felling of trees, clearing of jungles, (5) natural barriers like the mountains and drying up the oceans by way of (6). This (7) of nature by man is a grave mistake for which mankind has to pay the price. Rapid industrialisation means (8) the industrial effluents into the rivers and seas. The river water has turned murky. Marine life has been (9).

The toxic chemicals have made the air that we breathe polluted. Pesticides and insecticides sprayed on plants and the chemicals and fertilizers used for (10) plant yield have poisoned our food. Hence what we eat today has high toxic (11). Nature's plentifulness is a heritage not to be (12) with impunity. It must be conserved for future generations or its (13) will extinguish all.

- |                    |                 |                      |                |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. 1) pursuit      | 2) view         | 3) conquest          | 4) victim      | 5) want         |
| 2. 1) foul         | 2) diluted      | 3) poor              | 4) precarious  | 5) critical     |
| 3. 1) disturbed    | 2) pure         | 3) counterproductive | 4) suffocated  | 5) contaminated |
| 4. 1) dubious      | 2) wanton       | 3) careful           | 4) planned     | 5) useless      |
| 5. 1) attacking    | 2) projecting   | 3) cutting           | 4) blasting    | 5) sizing       |
| 6. 1) reclamation  | 2) inhabitation | 3) stabilisation     | 4) destruction | 5) damage       |
| 7. 1) provocation  | 2) adventure    | 3) vandalism         | 4) abundance   | 5) evasion      |
| 8. 1) relocating   | 2) divulging    | 3) menacing          | 4) diverting   | 5) culminating  |
| 9. 1) evaporated   | 2) endangered   | 3) devalued          | 4) eliminated  | 5) forfeiting   |
| 10. 1) managing    | 2) developing   | 3) maintaining       | 4) doubling    | 5) minimizing   |
| 11. 1) damage      | 2) variable     | 3) content           | 4) yield       | 5) refuge       |
| 12. 1) squandered  | 2) preserved    | 3) doubled           | 4) engulfed    | 5) coerced      |
| 13. 1) equilibrium | 2) existence    | 3) failure           | 4) proportion  | 5) bankruptcy   |

dark

without fear

vandalism

sabotage

destruction

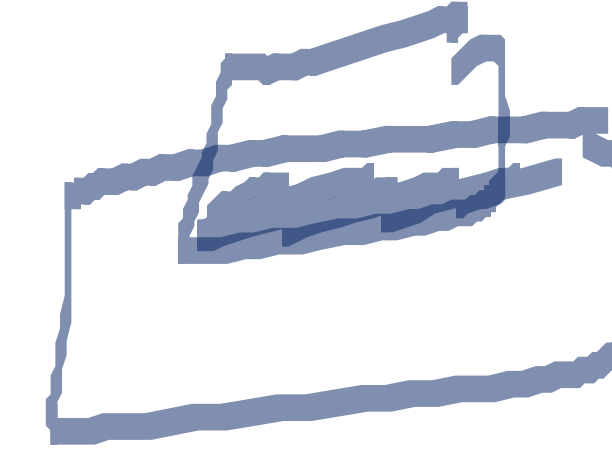
toxic content

emptiness

व्यर्थता

spend wastefully

E A F B C D



- (A) The sailor was told it was placed there as a warning signal to sailors to warn them of the danger.
- (B) He returned to the spot a few years later as captain of his own ship.
- (C) The ship was at sea for many days and finally anchored near the coastline.
- (D) The night was stormy and without a warning signal his ship was wrecked on that very rock.
- (E) One of the sailors on board saw a bell tied to a dangerous submerged rock.
- (F) As a joke the sailor decided to steal the bell and hide it despite being informed of this.

1. Which the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?  
(1) A    (2) B    (3) C    (4) D    (5) E
2. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement ?  
(1) A    (2) B    (3) C    (4) D    (5) E
3. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?  
(1) A    (2) B    (3) C    (4) D    (5) E
4. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?  
(1) A    (2) B    (3) C    (4) D    (5) E
5. Which of the following should be the SIXTH (LAST) sentence after rearrangement ?  
(1) A    (2) B    (3) C    (4) D    (5) E.

B D f c e A

- ~~X~~ (A) The insurance policy has to be deposited with NABARD.
- (B) I intend to purchase a tractor and certain other agricultural equipment.
- ~~X~~ (C) I shall therefore feel obliged if you send your representative to inspect the equipment.
- ~~X~~ (D) I shall be applying for a loan of Rs. Six lakhs from NABARD for that purpose.
- ~~X~~ (E) On completion, your representative may kindly inform me of the annual insurance premium.
- ~~X~~ (F) The rules state that the equipment have to be insured against accidents and fire.

CE

1. Which of the following will be the SIXTH (LAST) sentence after rearrangement?  
(1) A    (2) B    (3) C    (4) D    (5) E
2. Which of the following will be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?  
(1) A    (2) B    (3) C    (4) D    (5) E
3. Which of the following will be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?  
(1) A    (2) B    (3) C    (4) D    (5) E
4. Which of the following will be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?  
(1) A    (2) B    (3) C    (4) D    (5) E
5. Which of the following will be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?  
(1) A    (2) B    (3) C    (4) D    (5)



. 14. Children should be (a)/ taught to write by (b)/ a fountain pen. (c)/ No error (d)

with         

15. Pakistan invaded on (a)/ India (b)/ in 1965. (c)/ No error (d)

attack

16. His employers were (a)/ compelled to (b)/ dispense <sup>with</sup> his services. (c)/ No error (d) ✓

17. On Diwali he (a)/ will order ~~for~~ (b)/ a new pair of shoes. (c)/ No error (d)

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. It all started twenty-five years ago. I was teaching Economics at a university in Bangladesh. The country was in the middle of a famine. I felt terrible. Here I was, teaching the elegant theories of Economics in the classroom with all the enthusiasm of a brand-new Ph.D. from the United States. But I would walk out of the classroom and see skeletons all around me, people waiting to die.

*very hungry famished*

. I felt that whatever I had learned, whatever I was teaching, was all make-believe stories, with no meaning for people's lives. So I started trying to find out how people lived in the village next door to the university campus. I wanted to find out whether there was anything I could do as a human being to delay or stop the death, even for one single person. I abandoned the bird's-eye view that lets you see everything from above, from the sky. I assumed a worm's-eye view, trying to find whatever comes right in front of you-smell it, touch it, see if you can do something about it.

. One particular incident took me in a new direction. I met a woman who was making bamboo stools. After a long discussion, I found out that she made only two U.S. pennies each day. I couldn't believe anybody could work so hard and make such beautiful bamboo stools yet make such a tiny amount of profit. She explained to me that because she didn't have the money to buy the bamboo to make the stools, she had to borrow from the trader-and the trader imposed the condition that she had to sell the product to him alone, at a price that he decided.

And that explains the two pennies-she was virtually in bonded labour to this person. And how much did the bamboo cost? She said, “Oh, about twenty cents. For a very good one twenty-five cents.” I thought, “People suffer for twenty cents and there is nothing anyone can do about it?” I debated whether I should give her twenty cents, but then I came up with another idea-let me make a list of people who needed that kind of money. I took a student of mine and we went around the village for several days and came up with a list of forty-two such people. When I added up the total amount they needed, I got the biggest shock of my life : It added up to twenty seven dollars! I felt ashamed of myself for being part of a society which could not provide even twenty seven dollars to forty-two hard-working, skilled human beings. .

. To escape that shame, I took the money out of my pocket and gave it to my student. I said, “You take this money and give it to those forty-two people that we met and tell them this is a loan, but they can pay me back whenever they are able to. In the meantime, they can get a good price. After receiving the money, they were very excited.



1. Which of the following can be inferred about the author? *concluded*
- a) He studied in Bangladesh
  - b) He also belonged to a poor family
  - c) His Ph.D. was on poverty in Bangladesh
  - d) His Ph.D. was in Economics
  - e) He started teaching in Bangladesh 25 years after getting his Ph.D. from the United States

- . 2. The author of the passage seems to have-
- a) inspired several people through his lecture to make a living
  - b) transformed himself into an action-oriented person to eradicate poverty
  - c) continued his teachings excellently and with a lot of enthusiasm
  - d) helped his students in their endeavour to eradicate poverty
  - e) contributed money for the needy
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- . 3. Which of the following is most opposite of the word “Elegant” as used in the passage?
- a) Irrelevant      b) Diluted
- c) Crude      d) Ignoble
- e) Ill proportioned

4. The contents of the passage prove that poverty can be alleviated if.
- A. there is a strong will to do so. ✓
  - B. some funds and/or other resources are available. ✓
  - C. there is a vision to identify and remove the problems ✓
- a) Only (A) and (B)
  - b) Only (B) and (C)
  - c) Only (A) and (C)
  - ✓ d) All the three
  - e) None of these

5. The woman described in the passage could not earn reasonably good money because.
- a) the quality of the goods she made was short of excellence
  - b) the sale of her products was very scanty - अल्प
  - c) the raw material required to make finished products was in short supply
  - d) there were very few buyers for her goods due to the devastating famine
  - e) None of these

. 6. The trader's act to compel the woman to sell the stools only to him can be termed as.

- a) an act of kindness towards the needy woman
- b) an ethical business strategy to maximize profit
- c) sheer exploitation of the hopeless and needy people
- d) contributing some help to the famine stricken victims
- e) None of these

- . 7. What made the author feel ashamed of himself?
- a) He lacked in thorough knowledge of Economics and therefore wanted to study more ✕
  - ✓ b) He was ignorant of the fact that even a small help was also going to be significant
  - c) He was a party to the exploitation of the poor by the trader
  - d) He was not in a position to take the culprit trader to task
  - e) He was providing a small amount as a loan and not as donation

8. The survey conducted by the author revealed that.
- a) ✓ the amount needed to help the village poor to make a living was not very big'
  - b) it was an unmanageable task for the author to help the needy people of the village
  - c) there were forty-two traders who were engaged in the act of exploitation of the poor ✗
  - d) the number of the needy people in the village was very large
  - e) None of these ✍



. Directions (9-10): Choose the word/group of words which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word given in bold as given in passage.

9. Abandoned

- a) Gave up      b) Enabled  
c) Accepted      d) Took away  
e) Escaped from

. Directions (9-10): Choose the word/group of words which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word given in bold as given in passage.

10. Enthusiasm

- a) Excellence      b) Happiness  
c) Force      d)  Zeal  
e) Effervescence

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