

**Memory Based
Paper of
SBI PO Prelims
2016**

English

10POINTER

Your Study Companion

Memory Based English Paper for SBI PO Prelims 2016

Directions (1-5): Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below.

- A. The evidence on the benefits of the interlinking scheme is mixed. On the one hand the project is built on hopes that it will boost per capita water availability for 220mn water-hungry Indians.
- B. The initial plan to interlink India's rivers came in 1858 from a British irrigation engineer, Sir Arthur Thomas Cotton.
- C. The scheme also envisions an area more than twice the size of Andhra Pradesh receiving additional water for irrigation and to eventually even out the precarious swings between floods and droughts.
- D. And concerns surrounding escalating cost projections, which have reportedly jumped to something closer to Rs. 11 lakh crore.
- E. Yet even as the project moves forward it must consider the risks at hand, which include the possibility that it could displace nearly 1.5 million people due to the submergence of 27.66 lakh hectares of land;
- F. Since late last year, the scheme has been implemented by the Central government in several segments such as the Godavari-Krishna interlink in Andhra Pradesh, and the Ken-Betwa interlink in Madhya Pradesh.

1. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) F

2. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) A
- (b) B

- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) F

3. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) F

4. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) E

5. Which of the following should be the SIXTH (last) sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) E

Directions (6-10): Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic 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). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)

6. The protestors went on a rampaging (a) / and set ablaze three shops (b) / resulting in injuries to 30 people (c) / including women and children. (d)/ No error (e)

7. It is evident that (a)/the banking sector has underwent (b)/tremendous change during(c)/ the past two decades.(d)/No error(e).

8. The reports prompted the chairman of (a)/ the organizing committee to address a hurried press conference (b)/ where he reprimanded the media (c) /for conducting a “prejudiced campaign”.(d)/No error(e).
9. The merchant counted (a)/ the number of pearls (b)/ to make sure that (c)/ none of them were missing. (d)/No error (e).
10. How is it that (a) neither your friend Mahesh (b)/ nor his brother Ramesh have protested (c)/ against this injustice? (d)/ No error (e).

Directions (11-15): The Following questions have two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

11. As this country has become more industrial and internationalised, it has, like all Western democracies, experienced a necessary increase in the of the executive.
- (a) urbanised; role
(b) objective; wealth
(c) synthesised; efficiency
(d) civilised; convenience
(e) concretised; vision
12. When interpersonal problems but are not dealt with, the organisation’s productivity inevitably
- (a) surface; develops
(b) focus; increases
(c) establish; projects
(d) develop; exhibits
(e) exist; diminishes
13. Participative management, in which everyone has into a decision that a leader then makes, is a mechanism for.....employees.
- (a) share; protecting
(b) value; thwarting
(c) motivation; involving
(d) reward; stimulating
(e) input; empowering
14. Lack of is basic to good teamwork, but our ability to work with others depends on our

- (a) rigidity; compatibility
(b) dogmatism; motivation
(c) professionalism; vulnerability
(d) positivism; flexibility
(e) consideration; acumen
15. Complete the constant openness is a notion that can be to absurdity . Am I..... to stop everyone on the street and tell them my reaction to their appearance?
- (a) consigned; communicated
(b) reduced; required
(c) attributed; requested
(d) projected; destined
(e) subjected; confined

Directions (16-25): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The World Trade Organization (WTO) was formed in the early 1990s as a component of the Uruguay Round negotiation. However, it could have been negotiated as part of the Tokyo Round of the 1970s, since that negotiation was an attempt at a ‘constitutional reform’ of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Or it could have been put off to the future, as the US Government wanted. What factors led to the creation of the WTO in the early 1990s?

One factor was the pattern of multilateral bargaining that developed late in the Uruguay Round. Like all complex international agreements, the WTO was a product of a series of trade-offs between principal actors and groups. For the United States, which did not want a new organization, the dispute settlement part of the WTO package achieved its longstanding goal of a more effective and more legal dispute settlement system. For the Europeans, who by the 1990s had come to view GATT dispute settlement less in political terms and more as a **regime** of legal obligations, the WTO package was acceptable to discipline the resort to unilateral measures by the United States. Countries like Canada and other middle and smaller trading partners were attracted by the expansion of a rulesbased system and by the symbolic value of a trade organization, both of which inherently support the weak against the strong. The developing countries were attracted due to the provisions banning unilateral measures. Finally, and perhaps most important, many countries at the Uruguay Round came to put a higher priority on the export gains than on the import losses that

the negotiation would produce, and they came to associate the WTO and a rule based system with those gains. This reasoning — **replicated** in many countries — was contained in US Ambassador Kantor's defence of the WTO, and it amounted to a recognition that international trade and its benefits cannot be enjoyed unless trading nations accept the discipline of a negotiated rules-based environment.

A second factor in the creation of the WTO was pressure from lawyers and the legal process. The dispute settlement system of the WTO was a victory of legalists over pragmatists but the matter went deeper than that. The GATT, and the WTO, are contract organizations based on rules, and it is inevitable that an organization created to further rules will in turn be influenced by the legal process. Robert Huges written of the 'momentum of legal development', but what is this precisely? Legal development can be defined as promotion of the technical legal values of consistency, clarity (or, certainty) and effectiveness: these are values that those responsible for administering any legal system will seek to maximize. As it played out in the WTO, consistency meant integrating under one roof the whole lot of separate agreements signed under GATT **auspices**; clarity meant removing ambiguities about the powers of contracting parties to make certain decisions or to undertake waivers: and effectiveness meant eliminating exceptions arising out of grandfather-rights and resolving defects in dispute settlement procedures and institutional provisions. Concern for these values is inherent in any rules-based system of cooperation, since without these values, rules would be meaningless in the first place. Rules, therefore, create their own incentive for fulfilment.

The momentum of legal development has occurred in other institutions besides the GATT, most notably in the European Union (EU). Over the past two decades the European Court of Justice (ECJ) has consistently rendered decisions that have expanded incrementally the EU's internal market, in which the doctrine of 'mutual recognition' handed down in the case *Cassis de Dijon* in 1979 was a key turning point. The court is now widely recognized as a major player in European integration, even though arguably such a strong role was not originally **envisaged** in the Treaty of Rome, which initiated the current European Union. One means the court used to expand integration was the 'teleological method of interpretation', whereby the actions of member states were evaluated against 'the accomplishment of the most elementary community goals set forth in the Preamble to the [Rome] Treaty'. The teleological method represents an effort to keep current policies consistent with stated goals, and it is analogous to the effort in GATT to keep contracting party trade practices consistent with stated rules. In both case legal concerns and procedures are an independent force for further cooperation.

In large part, the WTO was an exercise in consolidation. In the context of a trade negotiation that created a near-revolutionary expansion of international trade rules, the formation of the WTO was a deeply conservative act needed to ensure that the benefits of the new rules would not be lost. The WTO was all about institutional structure and dispute settlement: these are the concerns of conservatives and not revolutionaries, which is why lawyers and legalists took the lead on these issues. The WTO codified the GATT institutional practice that had developed by custom over three decades, and it incorporated a new dispute settlement system that was necessary to keep both old and new rules from becoming a sham. Both the international structure and the dispute settlement system were necessary to preserve and enhance the integrity of the multilateral trade regime that had been built incrementally from the 1940s to the 1990s.

16. What could be the closest reason why the WTO was not formed in the 1970s?

- (a) The US government did not like it.
- (b) Important players did not find it in their best interest to do so.
- (c) Lawyers did not work for the dispute settlement system.
- (d) The Tokyo Round negotiation was an attempt at constitutional reform.
- (e) Formation of other organisations was given more importance than WTO.

17. The most likely reason for the acceptance of the WTO package by nations was that:

- (a) it had the means to prevent the US from taking unilateral measures.
- (b) they recognized the need for a rule-based environment to protect the benefits of increased trade.
- (c) it settles disputes more legally and more effectively.
- (d) its rule-based system leads to export gains.
- (e) it would empower the US to be the most powerful nation

18. According to the passage, WTO promoted the technical legal values partly through:

- (i) integrating under one roof the agreements signed under GATT.
- (ii) rules that create their own incentive for fulfilment.
- (iii) grandfather-rights exceptions and defects in dispute settlement procedures.
- (iv) ambiguities about the powers of contracting parties to make certain decisions.

- (v) rules that create their own demand to be followed.

Find the correct option –

- (a) Only I & II
(b) Only II & III
(c) Only I, III & IV
(d) Only I
(e) Only V

19. In the method of interpretation of the European Court of Justice,

- (i) current policies needed to be consistent with stated goals.
(ii) contracting party trade practices needed to be consistent with stated rules.
(iii) enunciation of the most elementary community goals needed to be emphasised.
(iv) actions of member states needed to be evaluated against the stated community goals.
(v) actions of member states needed to be disdained against the stated community goals

Find the correct option

- (a) Only II, III & IV
(b) Only I, IV & V
(c) Only IV
(d) Only II
(e) Only I

20. In the statement “it amounted to a recognition that international trade and its benefits cannot be enjoyed unless trading nations accept the discipline of a negotiated rules-based environment”, ‘it’ refers to:

- (a) Ambassador Kantor’s defence of the WTO.
(b) the higher priority on export gains placed by many countries at the Uruguay Round.
(c) the export gains many countries came to associate with a rule-based system.
(d) the provision of a rule-based system by the WTO.
(e) the momentum of legal development which developed in institutions other than GATT.

21. The importance of Cassis de Dijon is that it

- (a) gave a new impetus to the momentum of legal development at the European Court of Justice.
(b) resulted in a decision that expanded incrementally the EU’s internal market.
(c) strengthened the role of the court more than envisaged in the Treaty of Rome.

- (d) led to a doctrine that was a key turning point in European integration.

- (e) weakened the role of the court more than envisaged in the Treaty of Rome.

22. Which of the following word/phrase has the most OPPOSITE meaning as AUSPICES as used in the passage.

- (a) aegis
(b) patronage
(c) weakness
(d) authority
(e) countenance

23. Which of the following word/phrase has the most SIMILAR meaning as REPLICATE as used in the passage.

- (a) disdain
(b) repulse
(c) rebuff
(d) imitate
(e) snub

24. Which of the following word/phrase has the most OPPOSITE meaning as REGIME as used in the passage.

- (a) establishment
(b) tenure
(c) dynasty
(d) subservience
(e) incumbency

25. Which of the following word/phrase has the most SIMILAR meaning as ENVISAGED as used in the passage.

- (a) abstain
(b) disregard
(c) scorn
(d) conceived
(e) laxity

Directions (26 to 30): In the passage given below there are blanks. Every blank has five alternative words given in options. Find the word which best suits the respective blank.

The Wholesale Price Index as a ...1... of price gains is back in the national spotlight. The latest data, which show a sharp ...2... in wholesale inflation in June, to a 54-month high of 5.77%, are a cause for concern. While the WPI is no longer the ...3... focus in the Reserve Bank of India’s inflation-targeting approach to monetary policy formulation — having ceded

that role to the Consumer Price Index — the gauge remains economically significant nevertheless. The measure of wholesale price gains is the key deflator in ...4... the Index of Industrial Production and is also used to deflate Gross Domestic Product at current prices. A detailed look at WPI data for June reveals several pressure points warranting closer macro-economic scrutiny. Not only have rising crude oil prices persistently fanned inflation — by contributing significantly to a 214 basis-points month-on-month jump in June for the primary articles group — they have also led to rapidly accelerating double-digit price gains in the fuel and power group. Inflation in the fuel and power group has ...5... every month since February's 4.55% print, to 16.18% in June. Food articles are another source of worry, especially the prices of vegetables and the politically sensitive duo of potatoes and onions. While inflation in vegetable prices more than tripled in pace from May's 2.51% to 8.12% in June, the annual gains in potato prices have been in a steep upward spiral for five straight months and exceeded 99% in June.

26. Choose the correct answer from the given options to fill the blanks which is numbered 1.

- (a) Assess
- (b) Steps
- (c) Measure
- (d) Move
- (e) Guess

27. Choose the correct answer from the given options to fill the blanks which is numbered 2.

- (a) Decrease
- (b) Surge
- (c) Fall
- (d) Swing
- (e) Variation

28. Choose the correct answer from the given options to fill the blanks which is numbered 3.

- (a) Early
- (b) First
- (c) Minor
- (d) Primary
- (e) Sole

29. Choose the correct answer from the given options to fill the blanks which is numbered 4.

- (a) Guessing
- (b) Suspecting
- (c) Computing
- (d) Expecting
- (e) Thinking

30. Choose the correct answer from the given options to fill the blanks which is numbered 5.

- (a) Fastened
- (b) Quickened
- (c) Slowed
- (d) Lagged
- (e) Sluggish
