

SBI CLERK (MAIN) SPECIAL-2019**TOTAL QUESTIONS-20, TIME - 20 MINUTES, MARKS - 20****HIGH LEVEL ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

Direction: The following questions contain five sentences as options. Find one sentence which does not relate to the central theme of the passage made by remaining four sentences.

1. A) Changing temperatures and chemistry, overfishing and pollution have stressed its ecosystems for decades.
B) Humans have long assumed that the ocean's size allowed them to put anything they wanted into it and to take anything they wanted out.
C) As sea-floor soundings proliferate, the supervision of deep-sea mining, which is overseen by the International Seabed Authority in areas beyond national jurisdiction, should get better.
D) The ocean stores more than nine-tenths of the heat trapped on Earth by greenhouse-gas emissions.
E) Coral reefs are suffering as a result; scientists expect almost all corals to be gone by 2050.
2. A) Twenty years ago America was home to 8,000 listed domestic firms; now the total is close to 4,000.
B) In 2016, 74 firms made their stockmarket debut, compared with 600 two decades ago. This winnowing is unwelcome. Merger activity, which reduces the number of listed firms, is damaging competition.
C) Private markets have slowly opened up to a wider pool of investors, mutual funds among them.
D) Overregulation, which deters younger firms from floating, deprives ordinary investors of opportunities to benefit from America's corporate successes.
E) THE public markets in America are much less crowded than they once were.
3. A) Without the threat of a cell to keep them in check, the strong and selfish would prey on the weak, as they do in countries where the state is too feeble to run a proper justice system.
B) A study in finds that low-risk prisoners who are tagged instead of being incarcerated are less likely to reoffend, probably because they remain among normal folk instead of sitting idly in a cage with sociopaths.
C) Prisons are an essential tool to keep society safe. A burglar who is locked up cannot break into your home. A mugger may leave you alone if he thinks that robbing you means jail.
D) The more people a country imprisons, the less dangerous each additional prisoner is likely to be. At some point, the costs of incarceration start to outweigh the benefits. Prisons are expensive—cells must be built, guards hired, prisoners fed.
E) But as with many good things, more is not always better. The first people any rational society locks up are the most dangerous criminals, such as murderers and rapists.
4. A) The war against corruption is only starting, and the fighting is carried out office by office, ministry by ministry.
B) Ukraine is fighting two wars. One is near its eastern border, where it faces Russian aggression. The other is at its core, where it is wrestling with some of the worst corruption of any post-Soviet state.
C) One of the main sources of corruption that feeds the system, state procurement, has been slowly overhauled, producing some positive results.
D) Patients of Ukraine, an NGO, has estimated that 1,600 Ukrainians die daily from the resulting lack of medicine.
E) Naftogaz, a state oil and gas firm which once epitomised the country's misgovernment, has been cleaned up. Some of the most powerful oligarchs have been squeezed.
5. A) What is most unusual about Bastoy is not that it treats prisoners like human beings, but that it treats them like adults.
B) Bastoy, an island prison in Norway allows the inmates to wander where they like on the island, go cross-country skiing in the winter and fish in the summer. So long as they keep it tidy they can enjoy the beach

- C) Bastoy prisoners walk around with hammers, axes and chainsaws. They chop down trees for furniture, grow vegetables and raise livestock.
- D) This is despite the fact that Norway reserves prison for hard cases, who would normally be more likely to reoffend.
- E) Prisons in other parts of the world try to stop inmates from laying hands on any piece of metal that could be shaped into a weapon.
6. A) This is helped along by chemicals—lots of them, confides a winemaker based near the town of Thuir in the Pyrenees.
- B) The number of potential compounds that have to be synthesised and tested for each new substance, in case they are harmful, has risen from 50,000 to over 140,000, a process that can take as long as a decade.
- C) In their absence, vineyards would need natural fertilisers and to be weeded by hand, both costly.
- D) French farmers use more chemicals than anyone else in Europe: 65,000 tonnes of pesticides alone each year.
- E) As spring arrives, the hills of Languedoc in southern France turn green with the leaves of grapevines.
7. A) Long after Apple had become one of the planet's most valuable firms, its boss, Steve Jobs (who died in 2011), obsessed over "the finish on a piece of metal, the curve of the head of a screw, the shade of blue on a box", writes his biographer, Walter Isaacson.
- B) Most chief executives would say they are more pickers than polishers.
- C) Bosses come in all shapes and sizes. One way to categorise them is to split them into two types: polishers and pickers. Polishers put their energy into products, improving and reimagining their design and production in a quest for perfection.
- D) In the 1970s the logic of starving lousy businesses and feeding good ones was spread by management-consulting firms.
- E) Pickers, by contrast, are capital allocators, who stand back and decide un sentimentally how the firm should deploy resources. An example of this approach is Jeff Immelt, who runs General Electric (GE), the world's most valuable industrial firm. Mr Immelt's record since taking over in 2001 shows that capital allocation is far harder than you might think.
8. A) What is the point of buying shares? Ultimately investors must hope that the cash they receive from the company will offer an attractive long-term return.
- B) But since the 1980s American firms have increasingly used share buy-backs, which have tax advantages for some investors.
- C) Over the long run, reinvested dividends rather than capital gains have comprised the vast bulk of returns.
- D) Buy-backs have been higher than dividend payments in eight of the past ten years.
- E) The stock-market is much more international than it used to be; almost half the revenues of S&P 500 companies come from outside America.
9. A) That pulp is washed and refined, before being beaten to a finer slush.
- B) A piece of paper is a complicated product. Trees are felled, stripped of their bark, chipped, mashed, and then mixed with water and churned into pulp.
- C) Laid out flat, drained of water, then squeezed between large rollers, the slush at last becomes one large, long sheet of paper.
- D) At the same time, by backlighting the paper, the researchers can take their picture through the entire depth of the paper, rather than just relying on the patterns on its surface.
- E) All those machinations introduce a great deal of randomness to the arrangement of fibres within an individual piece of paper.

10. A) As with computers, though, scientists need a way to control their creations. To date, that has been done with chemical signals.
 B) Instead of chemicals, he and his colleagues demonstrate how to control customised cells with coloured light.
 C) The central idea of synthetic biology is that living cells can be programmed in the same way that computers can, in order to make them do things and produce compounds that their natural counterparts do not.
 D) Scientists have toyed with the idea of using vats of genetically altered bacteria to produce things like artificial sweeteners or drugs.
 E) In a paper published in Nature Chemical Biology, Christopher Voigt, a biologist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, describes an alternative.

BRAIN TEASER REASONING ABILITY

Directions (Q. Nos. 11-15): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Six friends A, B, C, D, E and F are working in a different company each, viz Titan, Honda, Airtel, Nestle, Bata and Nikon, but not necessarily in the same order. All of them belong to three different states. Viz Kerala, Odisha and Assam, but not more than two belong to a single state.

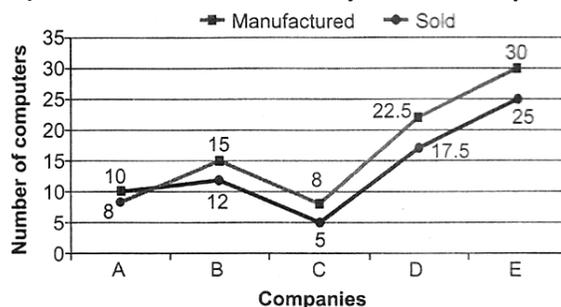
D belongs to Kerala and does not work in Nestle. B works in Titan and belongs to Odisha with only F, who work in Honda. C belongs to Assam and does not work in Airtel. E works in Bata and does not belong to Kerala. One of the persons who belongs to Kerala works in Nestle.

11. Which of the following pairs belongs to Assam?
 a)B, F b)E, C c)F, A d)D, E e)None of these
12. Which of the following combinations of person, place, and company is correct?
 a)A-Kerala-Nestle b)F-Assam-Nikon c)E-Assam-Titan
 d)D-Odisha-Honda e)C-Kerala -Airtel
13. C works with which of the following companies?
 a)Bata b)Nestle c)Nikon d)Titan e)None of these
14. Who among the following works with Airtel?
 a)F b)E c)A d)D e)None of these
15. A belongs to which of the following states?
 a)Assam b)Odisha c)Either Odisha or Assam d)Can't be determined e)None of these

QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

Directions (Q. Nos. 16-20): Study the following graph carefully to answer the questions that follow.

Number of computer (in lakh) manufactured and sold by various companies over the years



16. The number of computer manufactured by company D are what percent of the number of computers manufactured by company E?
 a)125% b)112.5% c)75% d)90% e)None of these
17. What is the respective ratio of the number of computers manufactured by companies A and C together to the number of computers sold by companies A and C together?
 a)4:5 b)14:11 c)18:13 d)14:5 e)None of these
18. What is the average numbers of computers manufactured by all the companies together?
 a)171000 b)17100000 c)1710000 d)17100 e)none of these

19. the number of computer Sold by company B are what percent of the number of computers manufactured by company B?(rounded off to two digits after decimal)
 a)83.33% b)120% c)78.83% d)50% e)none of these
20. what is the number of computers sold by all the companies together?
 a)Rs.67.5 lakh b)Rs.52.5 lakh c)Rs.57 lakh d)Rs.60.5 lakh e)none of these

<u>YOUR SCORE</u>	<u>SCORE</u>
	15-20 : Outstanding <input type="checkbox"/>
	10-14: Very Good <input type="checkbox"/>
	6-9: Good <input type="checkbox"/>
	1-5: Average <input type="checkbox"/>

ANSWER KEYS

1-c; 2-c; 3-b; 4-d; 5-d; 6-b; 7-d; 8-e; 9-d; 10-d;
 11-b; 12-a; 13-c; 14-d; 15-e; 16-c; 17-c; 18-c; 19-e; 20-a;

EXPLANATIONS

11-15

Friends	Company	States
A	Nestle	Kerala
B	Titan	Odisha
C	Nikon	Assam
D	Airtel	Kerala
E	Bata	Assam
F	Honda	Odisha

16-c; Number of computers manufactured by company D =22.5 lakh

Number of computers manufactured by company E =30 lakh

$$\text{Reqd. \%} = \frac{22.5}{30} \times 100 = 75\%$$

17-c; Number of computers manufactured by company A and C together =10+8 =18 lakh

Number of computers sold by company A and C together = 8+5 = 13 lakh

Reqd. Ratio = 18 : 13

18-c; Total number of computers manufactured by all the company together = (10+15+8+22.5+30)lakh= 8550000

$$\text{Reqd. Avg. Value} = \frac{22.5}{30} \times 100 = 1710000$$

19-e; Number of computers sold by company B =12 lakh

Number of computers manufactured by company B = 15 lakh

$$\text{Reqd. \%} = \frac{12}{15} \times 100 = 80\%$$

20-a; Total number of computers sold by all the company together = (8+12+5+17.5+25) = 67.5 lakh