

Memory Based paper English Language SBI CLERK PRE 2021

Topics	No. of Questions	Level
RC	8 (Synonyms-Focused Indicate)	Moderate
Close test	7 (Good Sleeping Habit)	Moderate
Phase Replacement	5	Easy to Moderate
Error Detection	5	Easy to Moderate
Word Rearrangement	5	Easy
Total	30	Moderate

Directions (1-5): 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 (5). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)

Q1. Though the first portion (1)/ of the book was dull, but (2)/ the later part was (3)/ quite interesting. (4) /No error (5)

- (a)1
- (b)2
- (c)3
- (d)4
- (e)5

Q2. Everyone agrees (1)/ that Rahul is wiser than (2)/all the members (3)/ of the family.(4) /No error (5)

- (a)1
- (b)2
- (c)3
- (d)4
- (e)5

Q3. Watch (1)/how careful (2)/the sparrow knits (3)/the straws into one another to form a nest. (4) /No error (5)

- (a)1
- (b)2
- (c)3
- (d)4
- (e)5

Q4. Like the commission has recommended (1)/ in its (2)/ report the rules need to be enforced (3)/more strictly. (4) /No error (5)

- (a)1
- (b)2
- (c)3
- (d)4
- (e)5

Q5. Although he (1)/ only earns eight hundred rupees a month, (2)/ he manages to support (3)/his family adequately. (4)/No error (5)

- (a)1
- (b)2
- (c)3
- (d)4

Directions (6–10): Which of the phrases (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below should replace the phrase given in bold in the following sentence to make it meaningful and grammatically correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and 'No correction is required', mark (e) as the answer.

Q6. As soon as she opened the umbrella, a scorpion **fell about of** it.

- (a) fell up form
- (b) fell off from
- (c) fell out of
- (d) fell from off
- (e) No correction required

Q7. A true leader's life is a saga **of dedicating to** the cause of welfare of human beings.

- (a) of dedicated
- (b) of having dedication in
- (c) of dedication to
- (d) for dedication at
- (e) No correction required

Q8. Reliance industries, India's largest private sector companies in terms of revenue, **had emerged as the largest** investor in private equity funds in the country.

- (a) has emerged as the largest
- (b) has been emerged as the largest
- (c) have emerged as the largest
- (d) had emerged as the largest

(e)No correction
Required.

Q9.**One of the key competencies** for managers are ethics and the ability to motivate others.

- (a) between the key competencies
- (b) Among the key competency
- (c)Including the key competencies
- (d) Within the key competence
- (e)No correction
Required

Q10.Greece's government appeared to be caving into demands from its creditors on Wednesday, **offering concessions in a desperate** attempt to get more aid hours after its bailout program expired.

- (a) offers concessions in a desperate
- (b)offered concession in a desperate
- (c)offers concession in desperate
- (d)has offered concessions in desperate
- (e)No correction
Required.

Directions (11 – 15): In each of the following sentences, there are four words (A), (B), (C) and (D) highlighted in bold. The words may or may not be at correct positions. Select the option that gives the correct set of words as a replacement to these words. In case the sentence is correct, select 'No improvement required'.

Q11. The air **pollution (A)** levels in the city saw a sharp **phases (B)** during the first two of the four **previous (C)** of lockdown compared to **decline (D)** years.

- (a)DBCA
- (b)ADBC
- (c)BCAD
- (d)CDAB

(e) No rearrangement required

Q12. The **various (A)** has run many **stigma (B)** for creating awareness through **government (C)** platforms on **campaigns (D)** associated with COVID- 19.

(a) DBCA

(b) ADBC

(c) BCAD

(d) CDAB

(e) No rearrangement required

Q13. Early **transmission (A)**. of symptoms would help reduce the case **fatality**

(B) rate and directed officials and medical authorities to **test (C)** at least 15 contacts of a positive case to break the chain of **identification (D)**.

(a) DBCA

(b) ADBC

(c) BCAD

(d) CDAB

(e) No rearrangement required

Q14. Recalling the **horrors (A)** of Hiroshima and Nagasaki through events all year round on its 75th anniversary is an **imagination (B)** to bring nuclear risks back into popular **political (C)** and into the **opportunity (D)** agenda.

(a) DBCA

(b) ADBC

(c) BCAD

(d) CDAB

(e) No rearrangement required

Q15. Public pressure **engage (A)** into civil society movements that **reduction (B)** action from political leaders to **translated (C)** with the subject of risk **demand (D)** through unilateral, bilateral or multilateral

measures.

- (a)DBCA (b)ADBC (c)BCAD (d)CDAB (e) No rearrangement required

Directions (16–22): In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words/phrases are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word/phrase in each case.

Obtaining healthy sleep is important for both physical and mental health, improving productivity and overall quality of life. Everyone, from children **(16)** older adults, can benefit **(17)** better sleep, and sleep hygiene can play a key part in achieving that goal.

Your behaviors during the day, and especially before bedtime, can **(18)** a major impact on your sleep. They can promote healthy sleep or contribute to sleeplessness.

Your daily routines – what you eat and drink, the medications you take, how you schedule your days and how you choose to spend your evenings – can significantly impact your quality of sleep. Even a **(19)** slight adjustments can, in some cases, mean the difference between sound sleep and a restless night.

The term “sleep hygiene” refers to a series of healthy sleep habits that can improve your ability to fall asleep and stay asleep. These habits can help **(20)** your sleep health. When people struggle with insomnia, sleep hygiene is an important part of cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), the most effective long-term treatment for people **(21)** chronic insomnia. CBT for insomnia can help you address the thoughts and behaviors that prevent you from sleeping well. It also **(22)** techniques for stress reduction, relaxation and sleep schedule management.

(16)-:

- (a) of
- (b) to
- (c) from
- (d)by
- (e) on

(17)-:

- (a) of
 - (b) to
 - (c) from
 - (d) by
 - (e) on
- (18)-:

- (a) have
- (b) has
- (c) had
- (d) did
- (e) were

(19)-:

- (a) Many
- (b) lots
- (c) little
- (d) few
- (e) heavy

(20)-:

- (a) Healthy
- (b) Increase
- (c) improve
- (d) forwards
- (e) heavy

(21)-:

- (a) with
- (b) along with
- (c) join
- (d) with in
- (e) with out



(22)-:

(a) added

(b) includes

(c) join

(d) with

(e) along with

Directions (23-30) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.

A new study maps out the diversity of our shrieks and wails, raising questions about the evolution of this primal vocalisation.

Frühholz, a cognitive neuroscientist at the University of Oslo in Norway, couldn't get videos of the band's 1960s concerts out of his mind. As the music begins to bop, the audience viscerally reacts with joy, shrieking and screaming.

He and his colleagues set out to characterise the screams we utter for a range of emotions, negative and positive. By studying screams recorded in the small, padded room, the team identified six acoustically distinct scream categories: pain, anger, fear, joy, passion, and sadness.

Unexpectedly, the researchers also found that volunteers more readily recognised—and their brains more efficiently processed—screams that were not considered alerts, including joy, passion, and sadness, compared to the screams of pain, anger, and fear

The study of non-verbal vocalisations in humans is relatively new, says Katarzyna Pisanski, a voice researcher at the University of Lyon who was not part of the study team. Most of the early work on humans has focused on speech and language since they're unique in the animal world. "It's what makes us human," she says.

Frühholz and his colleagues initially recorded their own screams while they attempted to identify the typical range of emotions that spark these intense utterances. They came up with various scenarios, like thinking of how you'd scream if your favourite soccer team won the championship, and then attempted to recreate it.

Creating Scream - They eventually settled on the six different screams they wanted to evaluate: pain, anger, fear, joy, passion, and sadness. They recruited 12 volunteers to scream with each emotion. The

volunteer was primed with a description of an emotion-evoking scenario for each scream type, such as getting attacked by a stranger in a dark alley. Each person would also record a "neutral scream" for comparison, which is just an intense utterance of "ahh." They then instructed the participant to let loose in the soundproof room

A loud surprise- The researchers unexpectedly found that listeners could most quickly recognise the non-alert screams, and in particular, joy. They more slowly recognized screams from negative emotions, including pain, fear, and anger.

Similar patterns also held for fMRI analysis, which showed non-alert screams sparked greater activity in listener's brains compared to the alert screams. Exactly why, however, remains uncertain.

The finding runs counter to the believed evolutionary function of a scream as a way to readily convey danger to anyone in earshot. "It's surprising," Pisanski says, adding that she's unsure what might drive the result.

In the last two decades, Frühholz says, the view of the brain as a "threat detector" has become increasingly common among scientists. But the new study hints this idea might not be the case for screams.

In a perhaps a less-surprising result, the new study also found that positive screams were the ones most frequently misidentified as alert screams. Such a mistaken identification of the emotion behind a scream, it seems, would be beneficial to humans through time. As Pisanski says, "better safe than sorry."

More research will help scientists further break down the human response to different types of screams. While a scream may seem a far cry from everyday words, studying such nuances in vocalisations and what these non-verbal sounds communicate to others is important to tracing language to its roots, Pisanski says.

"To understand the evolution of human vocal communication and ultimately how we came to speak," she says, "we really need to understand all of these differences."

23. Which of the following statement is true regarding 'loud surprise'?

- (a) Non-alert screams sparked greater activity
- (b) Alert screams sparked less greater activity

(c) To date it remains uncertain whether non-alert screams sparked greater activity or alert screams

(d) A&B

(e) B & C

(24) The article discusses diverse screams as it is believed by the author that studying screams can help give clues to the origins of speech. It further discusses the primal vocalization, but which one amongst the below option is not considered as primal vocalisation in the article?

(a) shrieks

(b) Wails

(c) Cry

(d) Scream

(e) Laugh

(25) -"We need to study what makes us the same to understand how we are different," the statement does not belong to?

(a) Katarzyna Pisanski

(b) A voice researcher

(c) A male voice researcher

(d) A female voice researcher

(e) None of these

(26) Is neutral screaming, according to the article, considered as

I. an intense utterance or

II. a vocal expression 'aah'?

III. the most intense vocalization

(a) A & C

(b) Only B

(c) all are the same, therefore a, b & c

(d) A&B

(e) Only A

(27) According to the article, the brain misidentified positive screams as?

(i) Joy screams

ii) Neutral screams

iii) Pain screams

iv) Alert screams

Which of the following is correct option

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

(28) fMRI is not directly associated with

- (a) functional magnetic resonance imagery
(b) Limbic system
(c) Frontal cortex
(d) Auditory system
(e) Both A and C

(29) **Focused** Synonyms word

- (a) absentminded
(b) distracted
(c) inattentive
(d) absorbed,
(e) unabsorbed

(30) **Indicate** Synonyms word

- (a) argue
(b) conceal
(c) deny
(d) hide
(e) lose

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SOLUTION

Direction (1-5):

1. Ans. (b) , Substitute 'but' by 'yet' or delete 'but'. ' Though is always followed by 'yet' or simply comma.
2. Ans. (c) , Put 'other' after 'all the'.
3. Ans. (b) , Change 'careful' to 'carefully' to make it an adverb.
4. Ans. (a) , Replace 'like' by 'as'.
5. Ans. (b) , Change the position of 'only'. Put it before 'eight hundred

rupees'. As a general rule 'only' or 'even' should be placed immediately before the word it is intended to qualify.

Direction (6-10):

6. Ans.(c), 'Fell out of' makes the sentence grammatically correct.
7. Ans.(c), It should be 'of dedication to'. Here, a noun is required.
8. Ans.(a)
9. Ans.(b)
10. Ans.(e)

Direction (11-15):

11. Ans. (b)

Right sequence of the bold words is **ADBC**. The sentence after rearrangement is, The air **pollution** levels in the city saw a sharp **decline** during the first two of the four **phases** of lockdown compared to **previous** years.

Hence, **option (b)** is the right answer choice.

12. Ans. (d)

Right sequence of the bold words is **CDAB**. The sentence after rearrangement is, The **government** has run many **campaigns** for creating awareness through **various** platforms on **stigma** associated with COVID-19.

Hence, **option (d)** is the right answer choice.

13. Ans. (a)

Right sequence of the bold words is **DBCA**. The sentence after rearrangement is, Early **identification** of symptoms would help reduce the case **fatality** rate and directed officials and medical authorities to **test** at least 15 contacts of a positive case to break the chain of **transmission**.

Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.

14. Ans. (b)

Right sequence of the bold words is **ADBC**. The sentence after rearrangement is, Recalling the **horrors** of Hiroshima and Nagasaki through events all year round on its 75th anniversary is an **opportunity** to bring nuclear risks back into

popular **imagination** and into the **political** agenda. Hence, **option (b)** is the right answer choice.

15. Ans. (d)

Sol. Right sequence of the bold words is **CDAB**. The sentence after rearrangement is, Public pressure **translated** into civil society movements that **demand**ed action from political leaders to **engage** with the subject of risk **reduction** through unilateral, bilateral or multilateral measures.

Hence, **option (d)** is the right answer choice.

Direction (16-22)

16. Ans: b

17. Ans: c

18. Ans: a

19. Ans: d

20. Ans: c

21. Ans: a

22. Ans: b

Direction (23-30)

23.d

24.c

25.c

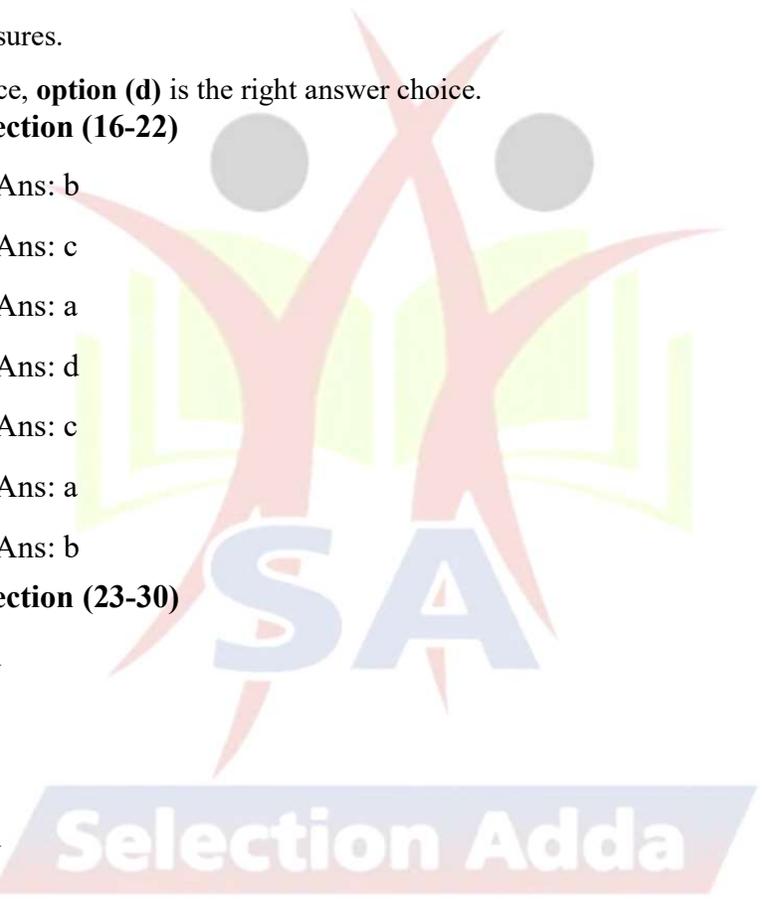
26.d

27.c

28.A

29. Ans: d

30. Ans: a



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