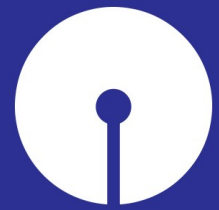






Mahendra's



SBI / IBPS PO 2021



English Language

LIVE MOCK DISCUSSION

DAY - 14

11:30 AM





HARD WORK

+

DREAMS

+

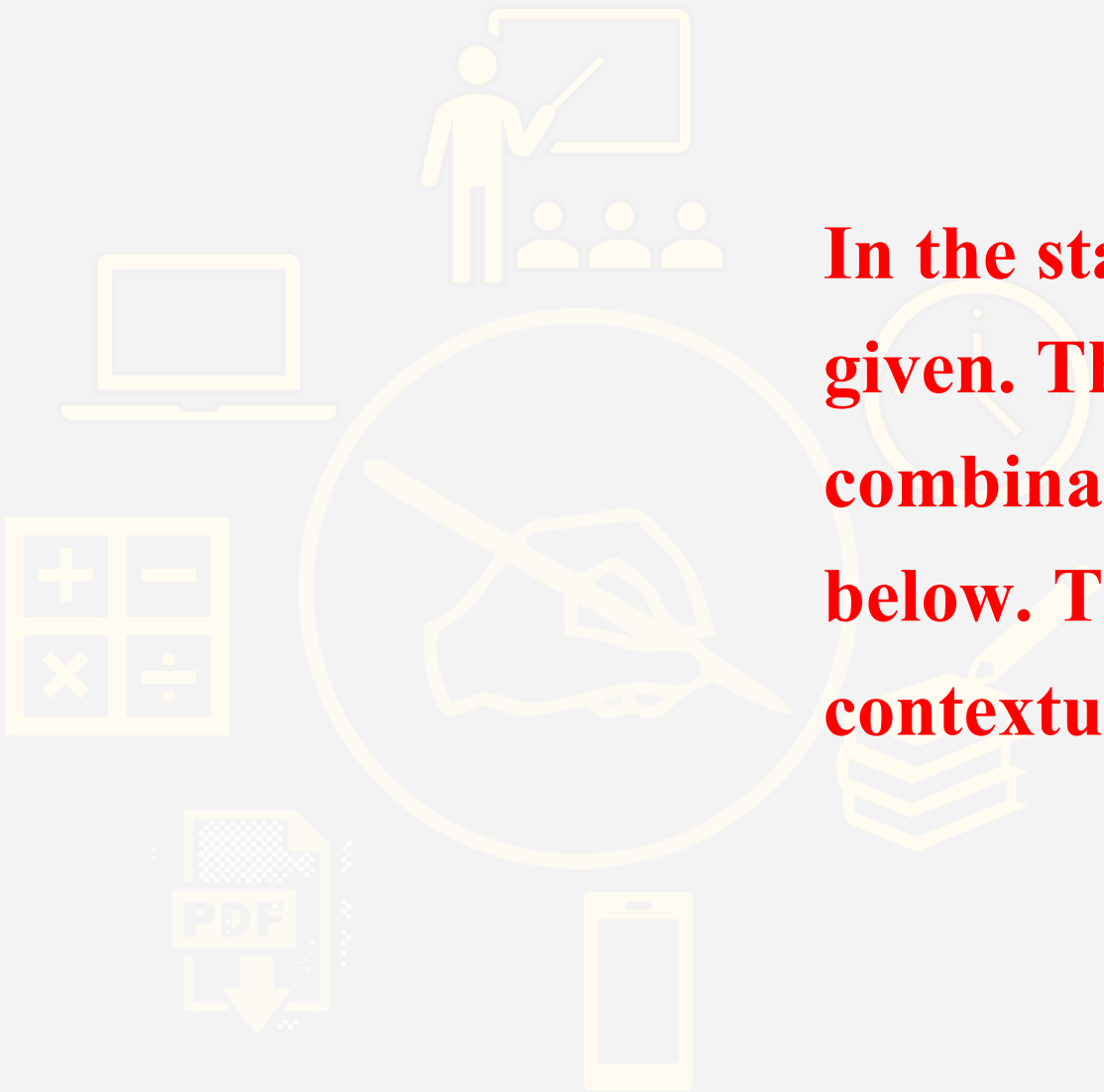
DEDICATION

=

SUCCESS.

PAPER-14

1. QUESTION 1-5 (FILLERS)
2. QUESTION 6-10 (ERRORS)
3. QUESTION 11-15 (ERRORS)
4. QUESTION 16-20 (REARRANGEMENT)
5. QUESTION 21-25 (RC)



In the statements given below, a blank has been given. This needs to be filled up using a correct combination of words from the options mentioned below. The statement so formed must be contextually and grammatically sound.

QUESTION 1

North Korean leader Kim Jong-un held talks with Chinese President Xi Jinping and _____ his commitment to the “denuclearisation” of the peninsula.

- A. Emphasized
- B. Affirmed
- C. Redundant
- D. Forced

0:45

- A. A,B
- B. B,D
- C. A,D
- D. B,C
- E. None of the above

QUESTION 2

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has _____ a penalty of Rs 58.9 crore on ICICI Bank Limited for non-compliance of directions issued by it.

- A. Appoint
- B. Wrecked
- C. Slapped
- D. Imposed

0:45

- A. A,C
- B. C,D
- C. B,D
- D. A,B
- E. None of the above

QUESTION 3

India's listed corporates will have to _____ quick action to get on board more directors, including a woman, if they have to ensure compliance with the SEBI's new corporate governance norms.

A. Intimate
C. Concede

B. Initiate
D. Take

0:45

- A. A,B
- B. B,C
- C. B,D
- D. A,C
- E. None of the above

QUESTION 4

In a press statement, the spokesperson re-iterated that the company continues to give _____ importance to regulatory compliance and endeavors to meet supervisory expectations.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| A. Finicky | B. Partial |
| C. Absolute | D. Utmost |

0:45

- A. A,B**
B. B,C
C. A,D
D. C,D
E. None of the above


QUESTION 5

In order to reduce the fiscal deficit, the Economic Affairs Secretary said that in the next fiscal, the G-sec buyback would be _____ by Rs 25,000 crore.

- A. Chafed
- B. Reduced
- C. Increased
- D. Pared

- A. A,C
- B. C,D
- C. A,D
- D. B,D
- E. None of the above

0:45



Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical mistakes/ error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. Choose the part with the error as your answer. If there is no error, choose 'No error' as your answer. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any)

QUESTION 6

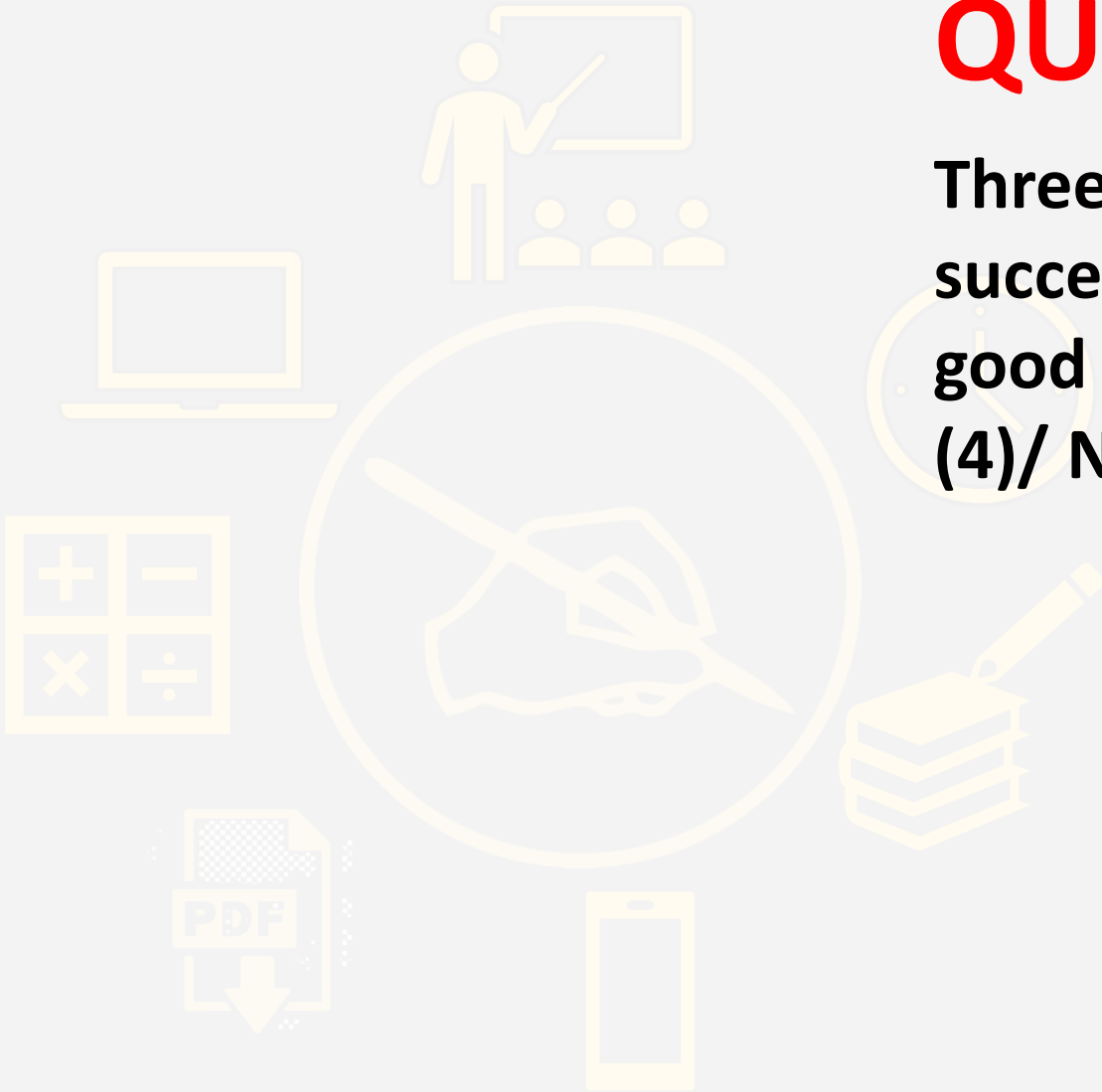
After the cash-strapped corporation (1)/ expressed its inability to provide funds (2)/ for various developmental works, the office bearers of the civic body started (3)/ lobbying at special financial aid from state governments. (4)/ No error (5)

0:30

QUESTION 7

Three things are (1)/ essential for a start up to succeed (2)/ a product that is demand (3)/ a good team and as well a minimum expenditure. (4)/ No error (5)

0:30



QUESTION 8

We will have at (1)/ some point of time in our lives (2)/ wondered if we are actually (3)/ being too nice to someone. (4)/ No error (5)

0:30

QUESTION 9


Anticipating a foggy winter, (1)/ the railway authorities have (2)/decided t o (3)/ cancel thirty trains. (4)/ No error (5)

0:30

QUESTION 10

New businesses today (1)/ are increasing focussing on (2)/ introducing various perks and motivation programmes (3)/ to help retain employees. (4)/ No error (5)

0:30



In each of the following sentences, an idiomatic expression or a proverb is highlighted. Select the alternative which best describes its use in the sentence.

QUESTION 11

0:30

Many Indian companies have invested in developing newer products and services, but their goal is usually to create inexpensive offerings on **shoestring budgets**.

- (1) exorbitant budgets
- (2) a small sum of money
- (3) large scale budgets
- (4) long budgets
- (5) overrated budgets

QUESTION 12

0:30

The party did not begin till eight, but we were **early birds**, and got to the hall at seven thirty.

- (1) early risers
- (2) having no estimation of time
- (3) determined to leave on time
- (4) pressed for time
- (5) the first to arrive

QUESTION 13

0:30

The Smiths are trying to find a hotel for the night, and we are **in the same box**.

- (1) tagging along
- (2) claiming for the same services
- (3) in the same condition
- (4) in a worse condition
- (5) have a spare room

QUESTION 14

0:30

Michael has **not kept his word** so many times that I cannot trust him anymore.

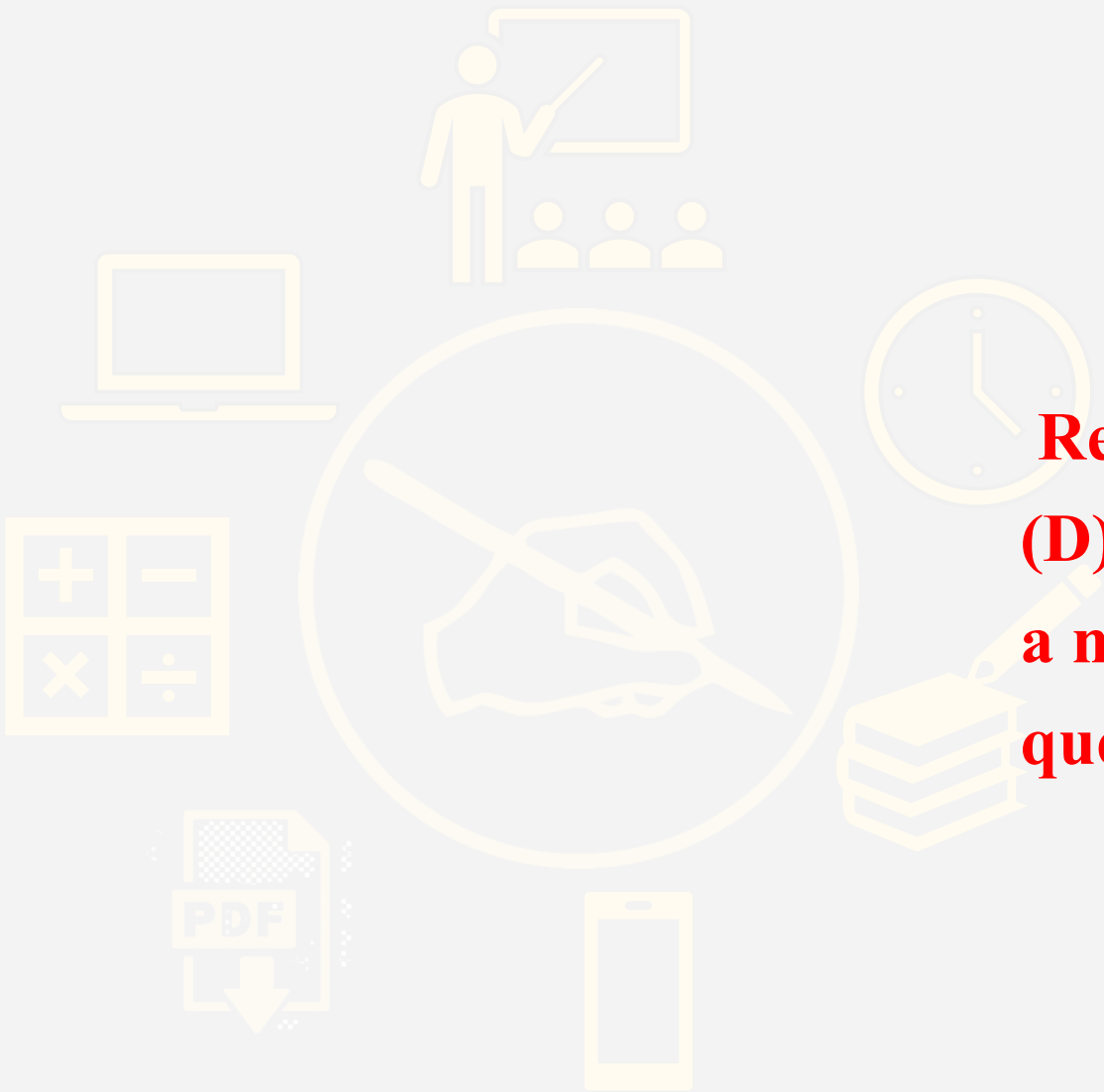
- (1) revealed only limited information.
- (2) not spoken the truth
- (3) failed to keep his promise
- (4) spoken out of turn
- (5) lashed out in anger

QUESTION 15

0:30

The actor's family was completely **knocked over** by the news.

- (1) failed to recollect anything
- (2) completely overwhelmed
- (3) in a state of disapproval
- (4) in a state of denial
- (5) Unmoved



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

QUESTION 16-20

5:00

- (A) Although official data do not attribute any deaths to the infection. Dengue cases have also steadily risen, from 75,808 in 2013 to 99,913 last year,
- (B) The death of several people in Delhi linked to an outbreak of dengue, chikungunya and malaria
- (C) It must, of course, be borne in mind that there is some evidence of under-reporting of malaria,
- (D) Has once again exposed the inadequacy of national public health programmes that aim to eliminate vector-borne diseases.
- (E) There was a sharp increase in the incidence of chikungunya in the country in 2015 over the previous year,
- (F) With the death toll rising from 193 to 220 during this period. The footprint for malaria has grown, with over (1)1 million cases last year,
- (G) Although the number of people dying from the infection has shown a recent decline, going by official statistics.
- (H) Leading to the criticism that the full impact of the disease is not captured by government data.



**Read the following passage and
answer the questions as directed.**

Never underestimate the power of visualisation. It may sound like a self-help mantra, but a growing body of evidence shows that mental imagery can accelerate learning and improve performance of all sorts of skills. For athletes and musicians, “going through the motions,” or mentally rehearsing the movements in the mind, is just as effective as physical training, and motor imagery can also help stroke patients regain function of their paralysed limbs. For most of us, visual imagery is essential for memory, daydreaming and imagination. But some people apparently lack a mind’s eye altogether, and find it impossible to conjure up such visual images – and their inability to do so may affect their ability to learn and their educational performance.

Creator of a well-known web browser recently described how it feels to be blind in your mind, and his surprise at the revelation that other people can visualise things. “I can’t ‘see’ my father’s face or a bouncing blue ball, my childhood bedroom or the run I went on ten minutes ago,” he wrote on Facebook. “I thought ‘counting sheep’ was a metaphor. I’m 30 years old and I never knew a human could do any of this. And it is blowing my goddamned mind.”

We've known that some people cannot visualise things in their mind's eye since the 1880s, when a controversial psychologist— one of the pioneers of eugenics – published a paper called Statistics of Mental Imagery. He set out to “define the different degrees of vividness with which different persons have the faculty of recalling familiar scenes under the form of mental pictures”. He asked his scientific colleagues to think of their breakfast table and describe to him the vividness of their impressions, and found this ability varied markedly – some individuals could draw up a mental image just as brilliant as the scene itself, whereas others could only conjure up an extremely dim image, or none at all. Today, neurologists refer to this inability to form mental images as “congenital aphantasia” – from the Greek words a, meaning “without”, and phantasia, meaning “a capacity to form mental images” – and they believe it affects approximately 2% of the population, or one in 50 people. Remarkably, though, aphantasics do experience visual imagery in their dreams, so it seems that only voluntary visualisation is affected.

Dual-coding theory has its limitations, the main one being the assumption that thought processes are based on nothing but words and images. Nevertheless, numerous studies published since the early 1970s confirm that mental imagery does indeed play an important role in how school children acquire literacy skills.

Although aphantasia was first recognised more than one hundred years ago, there has been very little systematic research on the phenomenon, and so we still know very little about it. “We know that children with aphantasia tend not to enjoy descriptive texts, and this may well influence their reading comprehension,” says a neurologist who, together with his colleagues, gave the condition its name last year. “But there isn’t any evidence directly linking it to learning disabilities yet.” He adds that people with aphantasia may be able to form visual images, but just don’t have conscious access to them. “The story really is still at the early stages, so the implications for education haven’t been explored,” he says. Researchers use questionnaires to determine the vividness of mental images, and people’s scores on these tests are closely correlated to measures of activity in visual brain regions. Thus, it may be possible to objectively measure individual differences or variations in the vividness of people’s mental images, and to identify students who have aphantasia. If it becomes clear that the condition does in fact impinge on children’s ability to learn, it may then be possible to devise alternative learning strategies for them.

It has now become a political and moral question. Can a government force citizens to enrol in an identification programme that involves submitting personal information and biometric data? The question, which involves determining the very validity of the scheme, has now been referred to a Constitution Bench. The reference will also cover the issue of the citizens' right to privacy. One of the key points in the legal challenge is that collecting biometric data without enabling legal provisions and without clear norms to protect the data from misuse and theft may violate constitutional rights. Recently, the Attorney General caused considerable disquiet by arguing in the same matter that privacy is not a fundamental right. What the country needs is not only a safe means of digitising citizens' identity particulars but also a **comprehensive** law to protect their privacy and personal data from unauthorised surveillance and misuse. Anything short of that will leave the citizen short-changed.

QUESTION 24

Choose the word which is most nearly the OPPOSITE in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

Comprehensive (1) Limited (2) Endow (3) Leverage (4) Facilitate (5) Tempt

0:30

QUESTION 21

According to the passage, which of the following is not to be undervalued?

(A) Indecision

(B) Spinelessness

(C) Wavering

(D) Visualisation

(1) Only A

(2) Only B

(3) Only A and D

(4) Only D

(5) Only B and C

0:30

QUESTION 22

What is/are the limitations of the dual- coding theory as given in the passage?

- (1) Assumption that thought processes are based on nothing but words and images.
- (2) Mental imagery does indeed play an important role in how school children acquire literacy skills.
- (3) Aphantasics do experience visual imagery in their dreams.
- (4) Involuntary visualization is affected by aphantasia
- (5) All of the above

0:30

QUESTION 23

Which of the following options define “congenital aphantasia” the best?

- (1) Involuntary visualization ability
- (2) Visionary skills of the brain
- (3) Inability to form mental images
- (4) Ability to predict future
- (5) All of the above

0:30

QUESTION 24

0:30

What did the scientist find when he asked his colleagues to imagine their breakfast table?

- A. All of them could imagine the breakfast table
- B. Some could imagine the table exactly as the scene itself
- C. Some could create an extremely dim image of the table
- D. Some couldn't imagine anything at all

(1) Only A

(2) Only B

(3) Only C

(4) All except D

(5) All except A

QUESTION 25

How is visual imagery essential for human beings according to the passage?

- (1) Visual imagery is not as effective as physical training for musicians and athletes.
- (2) Visual imagery is essential for memory, daydreaming and imagination
- (3) It can also help stroke patients regain function of their paralysed limbs.
- (4) Both 2 and 3
- (5) All of the above

0:30



For Your Any Type of English
Related Queries Join
Telegram Channel :

**English Mahendras Live
(SrayaMahendras)**

