



# MISSION IBPS 2024



**ENGLISH**

**अभ्यास बच**

**PREVIOUS YEAR**

**PAPER - 4**

तय करें शून्य से शिखर तक का सफर

**LIVE 10:00 AM**





Directions: In the following question, a sentence is given with a phrase highlighted in bold. Select the option given below that can replace the phrase in bold to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct and mark that as your answer. If the sentence is correct as it is, mark 'No correction required', as the answer.



She would rather choose to die than marry a man  
who do not respect women.

- A. Whom does not respect
- B. Who does not have respect for
- C. Whom has no respect for
- D. Who do not have respect for
- E. No correction required



British politicians, national and local, **tends to like investing in roads.**

- A. tend to like investment in roads
- B. tend to like investing of roads
- C. tends to like investment in roads
- D. tend to like investing in roads
- E. No correction required



Traditionally, the address to the nation by the Prime Minister on the occasion of Independence Day **set agenda clearly** for the entire country.

- A. is setting an agenda clearly
- B. sets a clear agenda
- C. has set an agenda clearly
- D. had set an agenda clearly
- E. No correction required



The point is not to fill guests up but satisfy them just enough as they await for the start of the dinner.

- A. waiting for beginning
- B. awaited for the opening
- C. wait to start
- D. awaits for the arrival
- E. No correction required



Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions.





The term ‘Biofuel’ refers to liquid or gaseous fuels for the transport sector that are predominantly produced from biomass. A variety of fuels can be produced from biomass resources including liquid fuels such as ethanol, methanol, biodiesel, Fischer-Tropsch diesel, and gaseous fuels such as hydrogen and methane.

The first-generation liquid biofuels are made from sugar, starch, vegetable oils or animal fats using conventional technology. The basic feedstocks for the production of first-generation biofuels come from agriculture and food processing. The second-generation technologies use a wider range of biomass resources – agriculture, forestry and waste materials. Third-generation biofuels may include the production of bio-based hydrogen for use in fuel cell vehicles, e.g. algae fuel, also called oilgae.





Globally, liquid biofuels are most commonly used to power vehicles, heat homes and for cooking. Biofuels offer many benefits including sustainability, less greenhouse gas emissions, regional development, wasteland agriculture and security of supply.

The biomass resource base is composed of a wide variety of forestry and agricultural resources, industry residues and municipal solid and urban wood residues. The forest resources include residues produced during the harvesting of forest produce, fuel wood etc. Some forest resources also become available through initiatives to reduce fire hazards and improve forest health



The agricultural resources include grains used for biofuels production, animal manures and crop residues derived primarily from corn and small grains (e.g., wheat straw). A variety of regionally **significant** crops such as cotton, sugarcane, rice and orchards can also be a source of crop residue. Municipal and urban wood residues are also widely available.

Other advanced biofuel feedstocks include non-plant sources such as fats, manure and the organic material found in urban waste. In addition, algae production has great promise because algae generate higher energy yields and require much less space to grow than conventional feedstocks. Also, algae would not compete with food crops for land and could be grown with minimal inputs using a variety of methods.



**As per the passage, what is Biofuel?**

- A) It is a type of petroleum fuel which emits less carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
- B) It is a type of non-viscous fuel which is produced from solid waste.
- C) It is a type of liquid or gaseous fuel which is produced from biomass.
- D) It is a type of fuel which is generated by industrial waste.
- E) It is a type of fuel which is formed by a homogenous mixture of petroleum and diesel.



**As per the passage, what are the components of biomass resource base?**

- 1. All municipal residues**
- 2. Industry residues**
- 3. Forest resources**
- 4. Agriculture resources**

- A) Only 1 and 2
- B) Only 2, 3 and 4
- C) Only 1, 3 and 4
- D) Only 2 and 4
- E) All 1, 2, 3 and 4



**As per the passage, why algae production has great promise as a biofuel feedstock?**

- 1. Because it generates higher energy yields**
  - 2. Because it requires more space to grow than conventional feedstocks**
  - 3. Because it competes with other food crops for land**
- A) Only 1  
B) Only 2 and 3  
C) Only 1 and 3  
D) Only 3  
E) All 1, 2 and 3



**As per the passage, which of the following fuels cannot be obtained from biomass resources?**

**1. Diesel**

**2. Methanol**

**3. Ethanol**

A) Only 2

B) Only 3

C) Only 1

D) Only 1 and 2

E) All 1, 2 and 3



**As per the passage, which of the following is correctly matched?**

- 1. First-generation liquid biofuels - forestry and waste materials**
- 2. Second-generation liquid biofuels - sugar, starch, vegetable oils**
- 3. Third-generation liquid biofuels - Bio-based hydrogen for fuel cell vehicles**

- A) Only 1
- B) Only 2 and 3
- C) Only 3
- D) Only 2
- E) All 1, 2 and 3





**As per the passage, which of the following crops can be used as crop residue?**

**1. Cotton**

**2. Rice**

**3. Wheat**

A) Only 2

B) Only 1 and 2

C) Only 2 and 3

D) Only 3

E) All 1, 2 and 3



Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word **'PRODUCED'** as used in the passage?

- A) Surrounded
- B) Processed
- C) Accessed
- D) Disturbed
- E) Infused



Which of the following is the opposite in meaning to the word '**SIGNIFICANT**' as used in the passage?

- A) Intent
- B) Event
- C) Adamant
- D) Unimportant
- E) Crucial



Directions: In the questions below, a sentence is given, divided into four parts, one of which may contain a grammatical error. From the options, choose the part containing the error, and mark that as your answer. In case the sentence is correct as it is, choose 'No error' as your answer.



- A)** One might wondered why the
- B)** Canadian government chose to take
- C)** such a momentous step armed
- D)** with such a flimsy defence.
- E)** No error



- A)** Passed in 2016, the code was
- B)** formulated to made the process
- C)** of shutting down and exiting a
- D)** business easier and less time-consuming.
- E)** No error



- A)** One would have thought that with so many well-meaning
- B)** and deeply committed individuals and groups who have
- C)** consistently fought against social prejudice of various kinds,
- D)** we would have found ways to counter prejudice.
- E)** No error





- A)** An action plan prepared by the
- B)** health authority had already begun
- C)** to swing into action and
- D)** much key changes were under way.
- E)** No error



- A)** I later told my boss about
- B)** what had happen, but she
- C)** told me that I probably
- D)** misunderstood the situation.
- E)** No error



- A)** Organisers hopes that the
- B)** project will make it easier for
- C)** people to contact their GPs
- D)** on health and fitness matters.
- E)** No error



Directions: In the question given below, a set of sentences is given, which when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Arrange the sentences in the correct sequence, and answer the questions.

**P.** Crestfallen but determined to derive some meaning from the years of upheaval, the researchers set out to discover the precise drivers behind the bonobos' downfall.

**Q.** Habitat destruction due to logging and industrial agriculture—including palm oil cultivation—currently ranks as the greatest threat to great ape populations.

**R.** Their work has yielded surprising results that could inform the work of conservationists and benefit other endangered great apes.

**S.** However, scientists discovered that it is not only these massive disturbances that cause widespread decline.

**T.** As the bonobos' fading populations unfortunately showed, even disruptions on a relatively minor scale—a forest clearing here, an uptick in hunting there—can have devastating impacts.



THANK  
YOU