



IBPS/ BANK 2023



ENGLISH

READING COMPREHENSION WITH DESCRIPTIVE

LEARN DESCRIPTIVE WRITING IN ONE CLASS



(((•))) LIVE | 10:30 AM

BY SHALINI MAHENDRAS



UPCOMING ONLINE BATCHES

MARCH 2023

01 MARCH 2023

10:30 AM to 12:30 PM

SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS

BILINGUAL

15 MARCH 2023

08:00 AM to 10:00 AM

BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

BILINGUAL

29 MARCH 2023

08:00 AM to 10:00 AM

SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS

BILINGUAL

22 MARCH 2023

02:00 PM to 04:00 PM

BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

ENGLISH & BENGALI

05 APRIL 2023

05:30 PM to 07:30 PM

BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

BILINGUAL



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SUMMARY

- 1. Thought of the day**
- 2. Today's word**
- 3. Descriptive Writing
Tips**
- 4. Questions with passage**
- 5. Homework**



QUOTE OF THE DAY

**“Once you face your
fear, nothing is ever as
hard as you think.”**

GOOD MORNING



HOMEWORK

Find the error

A number of investor , daunted by the (a)/ high price of bitcoin , have put their (b)/ money into less well established and often (c)/ spurious crypto currencies , only to lose it all . (d)/ No error (e)



@malasinha8086 17 hours ago
A/The+no. of +plural noun



@niharikajha3328 20 hours ago
Homework answer part A
Investor ~ investors



@weakest_aspirant_lost_father 20 hours ago
Good afternoon Respected madam,

For your provided homework , the error is in A



@nitikagupta7449 22 hours ago
Homework
A no. Of investors instead of investor



@surbhisinha7315 10 hours ago
Homework question answer 🙌 option AAAAA 😊



@tanujain1854 14 hours ago
HW Ans is A part



@riyamandaokar5151 10 hours ago
Thank you ma'am for the session ans is
Option a investors



VOCABULARY

Meaning : make (something) fruitful or productive.

Synonyms : Flourishing

Antonyms : Failing

Sentence : Your money would truly be fructifying in the pockets of the country.



FRUCTIFY



DESCRIPTIVE WRITING



Points to Remember

- Beginning(Introduction)
- Middle (Body)
- End(Conclusion)

How to start ?

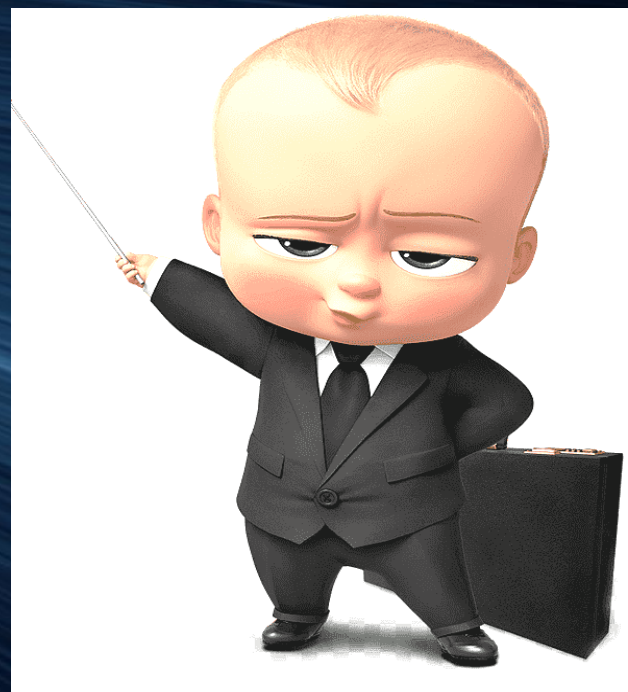




READING COMPREHENSION

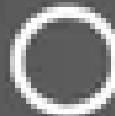


QUESTIONS BASED ON RC





ARE YOU
READY?





The fact that superior service can generate a competitive advantage for a company does not mean that every attempt at improving service will create such an advantage. Investments in service, like those in production and distribution, must be balanced against other types of investments on the basis of direct, tangible benefits such as cost reduction and increased revenues. If a company is already effectively on a par with its competitors because it provides service that avoids a damaging reputation and keeps customers from leaving at an unacceptable rate, then investment in higher service levels may be wasted, since service is a deciding factor for customers only in extreme situations. This truth was not apparent to managers of one regional bank , which failed to improve its competitive position despite its investment in reducing the time a customer had to wait for a teller.



The bank managers did not recognize the level of customer inertia in the consumer banking industry that arises from the inconvenience of switching banks. Nor did they analyze their service improvement to determine whether it would attract new customers by producing a new standard of service that would excite customers or by proving difficult for competitors to copy. The only merit of the improvement was that it could easily be described to customers.



The primary purpose of the passage is to

- 1. contrast possible outcomes of a type of business investment**
- 2. suggest more careful evaluation of a type of business investment**
- 3. illustrate various ways in which a type of business investment could fail to enhance revenues**
- 4. trace the general problems of a company to a certain type of business investment**
- 5. criticize the way in which managers tend to analyze the costs and benefits of business investments**

Solution : Option 2





According to the passage, investments in service are comparable to investments in production and distribution in terms of what?

- 1. tangibility of the benefits that they tend to confer**
- 2. increased revenues that they ultimately produce**
- 3. basis on which they need to be weighed**
- 4. insufficient analysis that managers devote to them**
- 5. degree of competitive advantage that they are likely to provide**

Solution : Option 3





The passage suggests which of the following about service provided by the regional bank prior to its investment in enhancing that service?

- A. It enabled the bank to retain customers at an acceptable rate.**
- B. It threatened to weaken the bank's competitive position with respect to other regional banks.**
- C. It had already been improved after having caused damage to the bank's reputation in the past.**
- D. It was slightly superior to that of the bank's regional competitors.**
- E. It needed to be improved to attain parity with the service provided by competing banks.**

Solution : Option 1





Most economists in the United States seem captivated by the spell of the free market. Consequently, nothing seems good or normal that does not accord with the requirements of the free market. A price that is determined by the seller or, for that matter, established by anyone other than the aggregate of consumers seems pernicious. Accordingly, it requires a major act of will to think of price-fixing as both “normal” and having a valuable economic function. In fact, price-fixing is normal in all industrialized societies because the industrial system itself provides, as an effortless consequence of its own development, the price-fixing that it requires. Modern industrial planning requires and rewards great size. Hence, a comparatively small number of large firms will be competing for the same group of consumers. That each large firm will act with consideration of its own needs and thus avoid selling its products



for more than its competitors charge is commonly recognized by advocates of free-market economic theories. But each large firm will also act with full consideration of the needs that it has in common with the other large firms competing for the same customers. Each large firm will thus avoid significant price-cutting, because price-cutting would be prejudicial to the common interest in a stable demand for products. Most economists do not see price-fixing when it occurs because they expect it to be brought about by a number of explicit agreements among large firms; it is not. Moreover, those economists who argue that allowing the free market to operate without interference is the most efficient method of establishing prices have not considered the economies of non-socialist countries other than the United states. These economies employ intentional price-fixing, usually in an overt fashion. Formal price-fixing by cartel and informal price-fixing



by agreements covering the members of an industry are commonplace.

Were there something peculiarly efficient about the free market and inefficient about price-fixing, the countries that have avoided the first and used the second would have suffered drastically in their economic development. There is no indication that they have.

Socialist industry also works within a framework of controlled prices. In the early 1970's, the Soviet Union began to give firms and industries some of the flexibility in adjusting prices that a more informal evolution has accorded the capitalist system. Economists in the United States have hailed the change as a return to the free market. But Soviet firms are no more subject to prices established by a free market over which they exercise little influence than are capitalist firms; rather, Soviet firms have been given the power to fix prices.



The primary purpose of the passage is to

- 1. refute the theory that the free market plays a useful role in the development of industrialized societies**
- 2. suggest methods by which economists and members of the government of the United States can recognize and combat price-fixing by large firms**
- 3. show that in industrialized societies price-fixing and the operation of the free market are not only compatible but also mutually beneficial**
- 4. explain the various ways in which industrialized societies can fix prices in order to stabilize the free market**
- 5. argue that price-fixing, in one form or another, is an inevitable part of and benefit to the economy of any industrialized society**

Solution : Option 5





The author's attitude toward "Most economists in the United States" can best be described as

- 1. spiteful and envious**
- 2. scornful and denunciatory**
- 3. critical and condescending**
- 4. ambivalent but deferential**
- 5. uncertain but interested**

Solution : Option 3





It can be inferred from the author's argument that a price fixed by the seller "seems pernicious" because

- 1. people do not have confidence in large firms**
- 2. people do not expect the government to regulate prices**
- 3. most economists believe that consumers as a group should determine prices**
- 4. most economists associate fixed prices with communist and socialist economies**
- 5. most economists believe that no one group should determine prices**

Solution : Option 3





The suggestion in the passage that price-fixing in industrialized societies is normal arises from the author's statement that price-fixing is ?

- 1. a profitable result of economic development**
- 2. an inevitable result of the industrial system**
- 3. the result of a number of carefully organized decisions**
- 4. a phenomenon common to industrialized and non-industrialized societies**
- 5. a phenomenon best achieved cooperatively by government and industry**

Solution : Option 2





In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with ?

1. predicting the consequences of a practice
2. criticizing a point of view
3. calling attention to recent discoveries
4. proposing a topic for research
5. summarizing conflicting opinions



Solution : Option 2





With which of the following statements regarding the behavior of large firms in industrialized societies would the author be most likely to agree?

1. The directors of large firms will continue to anticipate the demand for products.
2. The directors of large firms are less interested in achieving a predictable level of profit than in achieving a large profit.
3. The directors of large firms will strive to reduce the costs of their products.
4. Many directors of large firms believe that the government should establish the prices that will be charged for products.
5. Many directors of large firms believe that the price charged for products is likely to increase annually.

Solution : Option 1





According to the author, price-fixing in non-socialist countries is often?

HOMework

1. accidental but productive
2. illegal but useful
3. legal and innovative
4. traditional and rigid
5. intentional and widespread



