



IBPS/ BANK 2023



ENGLISH

READING COMPREHENSION WITH DESCRIPTIVE

LEARN DESCRIPTIVE WRITING IN ONE CLASS



📡 LIVE | 10:30 AM

BY SHALINI MAHENDRAS



SUMMARY

1. Thought of the day

2. Today's word

3. Descriptive Writing
Tips

4. Questions with passage

5. Homework



Life is like
photography.
You use the
negatives to
develop.

QUOTE OF THE DAY

GOOD MORNING



HOMework

Find the error

Much possible explanations for what was causing so **many** marlins to wash ashore had been posited, but nobody knew for sure. No **error**



@AbhishekSingh-sj6qn 18 hours ago (edited)

Very nice session

Mam 😊

Much - many

👍 1 🗨️ Reply

▼ 🚫 • 1 reply



@riyamandaokar5151 17 hours ago

Thank you ma'am for the session ans is replaced much by many

👍 1 🗨️ Reply



@surbhisinha7315 11 hours ago

Homework question answer 🙌 much many 😊

👍 🗨️ Reply

▼ 🚫 • 1 reply



@SubhadeepBiswas-fx1iz 22 hours ago (edited)

Many possible explanations

👍 1 🗨️ Reply



@niharikajha3328 21 hours ago

Homework answer:

Much ~ Many ✓

Many possible explanations.....

👍 1 🗨️ Reply

▼ 🚫 • 1 reply



@weakest_aspirant_lost_father 5 hours ago

Respected madam,



VOCABULARY

Meaning : Decorate Tastelessly

Synonyms : Adorn, Dandify ,
Emblazon , Beautify

Antonyms : Blemish , Darken ,
Stain

Sentence : Due to the girl wanting
attention, she decided to be bedizen
herself with her brightly colored
rhinestone jacket.

BEDIZEN

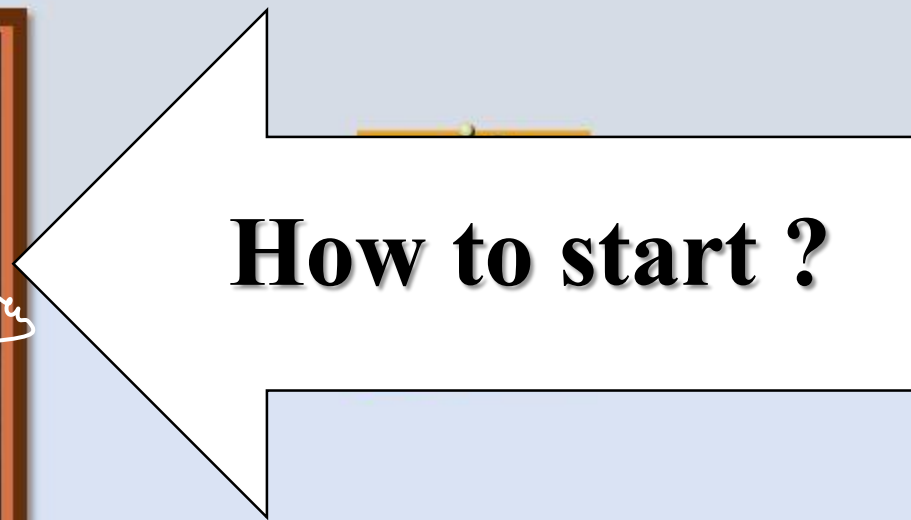


DESCRIPTIVE WRITING



Points to Remember

- **Beginning(Introduction)** *Telegram*
 - **Middle (Body)** *English Mahendras*
 - **End(Conclusion)** *Div*
- Education / Women Empowerment*





READING COMPREHENSION

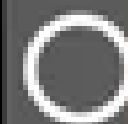


QUESTIONS BASED ON RC





ARE YOU
READY?





A great deal has been said and written during the past few years on the subject of American manners, and the consensus of opinion is, on the whole, unfavourable. We have been told, more in sorrow than in anger, that we are not a polite people; and our critics have cast about them for causes which may be held responsible for such a universal and

Very bad lamentable result. Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, for example, is by way of thinking that the fault lies in the sudden expansion of wealth, in the intrusion into the social world of people who fail to understand its requirements, and in the universal "spoiling" of American children. He contrasts the South of his childhood, that wonderful "South before the war," which looms vaguely, but very grandly, through a half-century's haze, with the New York of to-day, which, alas! has nothing to soften its outlines.



A more censorious critic in the "Atlantic Monthly" has also stated explicitly that for true consideration and courtliness we must hark back to certain old gentlewomen of ante-bellum days. "None of us born since the Civil War approach them in respect to some fine, nameless quality that gives them charm and atmosphere." It would seem, then, that the war, with its great emotions and its sustained heroism, imbued us with national life at the expense of our national manners.

The primary purpose of this passage is to

_____.

1. **research the effect of financial growth on American values**
2. **discuss American decorum, and to provide arguments that attempt to explain it**
3. **Thomas Nelson Page's beliefs about the southern united states prior to the Civil War**
4. **criticize American manners after the Civil War**
5. **debunk the belief that American manners were better prior to the Civil War**



Char 67

God
of

Many plays, films, and television shows use the storytelling device of the unseen character. As the name implies, this trope involves a character the audience never directly encounters, but instead only hears about through the words of other characters. A common assumption is that a character that never speaks or is visible to the viewers of a play or film would only be a minor element, left to be the butt of jokes or as a simple way to add depth to a major character. In fact, unseen characters are frequently quite important, and further the plot because of their absence. The most notable instance of such a character is Godot in Samuel Beckett's play Waiting for Godot. The two main characters in the play, Vladimir and Estragon, sit patiently by a tree, expecting Godot to come by at any moment. Three other characters, Lucky, Pozzo, and a boy, all speak to Vladimir and Estragon, with Godot never alighting on the stage. Nonetheless, Godot's machinations in making the men wait—along with



Nonetheless, Godot's machinations in making the men wait—along with his supposed intentions—drive the play's narrative. Godot, never seen or heard from directly, becomes the largest force in the created world of the play. This use of an unseen character creates an added mystery and increases the tension between the two main characters. Beckett uses the unseen character not as a gimmick or cheap ploy, but instead as the central focus of his play.

"The created world of the play" mentioned in the passage refers to _____.

- 1. the offstage place where an unseen character resides**
- 2. the environment provided by the play's author**
- 3. the place where Vladimir and Estragon believe Godot is**
- 4. the set used in a staging of Waiting for Godot**
- 5. the physical script of Waiting for Godot**



one
man
one
vote

Democracy of the modern type—manhood suffrage and so forth—became a conspicuous phenomenon in the world only in the closing decades of the eighteenth century. Its genesis is so intimately connected with the first expansion of the productive element in the State, through mechanism and a co-operative organization, as to point at once to a causative connection. The more closely one looks into the social and political life of the eighteenth century the more plausible becomes this view. New and potentially influential social factors had begun to appear—the organizing manufacturer, the intelligent worker, the skilled tenant, and the urban abyss, and the traditions of the old land-owning non-progressive aristocratic monarchy that prevailed in Christendom, rendered it incapable—without some destructive shock or convulsion—of any re-organization to incorporate or control these new factors.



In the case of the British Empire an additional stress was created by the incapacity of the formal government to assimilate the developing civilization of the American colonies. Everywhere there were new elements, not as yet clearly analyzed or defined, arising as mechanism arose; everywhere the old traditional government and social system, defined and analyzed all too well, appeared increasingly obstructive, irrational, and feeble in its attempts to include and direct these new powers.

But now comes a point to which I am inclined to attach very great importance.
The new powers were as yet shapeless. It was not the conflict of a new organization with the old. It was the preliminary dwarfing and deliquescence of the mature old beside the embryonic mass of the new. It was impossible then—it is, I believe, only beginning to be possible now—to estimate the proportions, possibilities, and inter-relations of the new social orders out of which a social organization has still to be built in the coming years.



No formula of definite reconstruction had been evolved, or has even been evolved yet, after a hundred years. And these swelling inchoate new powers, whose very birth condition was the crippling, modification, or destruction of the old order, were almost forced to formulate their proceedings for a time, therefore, in general affirmative propositions that were really in effect not affirmative propositions at all, but propositions of repudiation and denial. "These kings and nobles and people privileged in relation to obsolescent functions cannot manage our affairs"—that was evident enough, that was the really essential question at that time, and since no other effectual substitute appeared ready made, the working doctrine of the infallible judgment of humanity in the gross, as distinguished from the quite indisputable incapacity of sample individuals, became, in spite of its inherent absurdity, a convenient and acceptable working hypothesis.



Which of the following best describes a phenomenon that likely was problematic in the older form of government?

- A. The older forms of government were not able to regulate the wage system arising in the new forms of industry.
- B. The rulers of the old government were irrationally clinging to the rights of kings against the people.
- C. The older government was unable to organize the cities, all of which required new services and ordinances as they grew.

- 1. A & B
- 2. A
- 3. A, B & C
- 4. B
- 5. A & C





Which of the following sentences best describes the author's opinion regarding the organization of the forces leading to the social changes discussed in the passage?

1. It was not the conflict of a new organization with the old.
2. It was the preliminary dwarfing and deliquescence of the mature old beside the embryonic mass of the new.
3. **The new powers were as yet shapeless.**
4. No formula of definite reconstruction had been evolved, or has even been evolved yet, after a hundred years.
5. It was impossible then—it is, I believe, only beginning to be possible now—to estimate the proportions, possibilities, and inter-relations of the new social orders out of which a social organization has still to be built in the coming years.





Which of the following is a likely conclusion that could be drawn from Wells' remarks?

- A. The newly emerging society eventually would look quite like mob rule.**
- B. The new forms of government would collapse under their absurd forms.**
- C. There would likely be widespread repudiation of the new forms of government.**

- 1. A & B**
- 2. A & C**
- 3. B**
- 4. A**
- 5. A, B & C**





According to the author, what was the major reason for the British Empire taking part in the democratization of the period in discussion?

- 1. There was no one, isolated factor that led to its development.**
- 2. They were too distant from their colonies, which forced them to allow for local governance.**
- 3. They were unable to accommodate the cultural changes arising from the colonies' way of life.**
- 4. Their governmental apparatus was obsolete and based on an inflexible model of regal governance.**
- 5. Their colonialism led to a clash of cultures and civic ideals.**





According to the author, what was the primary mode of operating for the new powers that brought forth democracy of the modern type?

- 1. Wholesale mayhem in civic violence**
- 2. Revolutionary battling and war**
- 3. Forced exile of former rulers**
- 4. The establishment of new, urban structures of life**
- 5. Rejection of the old order**





Richard was a(n) _____ traveler; he had visited
_____ countries.

1. plebe . . . umpteen
2. adroit . . . innumerable
3. tacit . . . paramount
4. rigid . . . hellacious
5. picky . . . abominable

HOMEWORK



