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Subject : ENGLISH

PAPER - I

Direction (Q : 1-9) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given in bold in the passage to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

It is difficult compare countries because various factors such as size, culture, history, geography, natural **endowments**, geopolitics and internal polity come into play. There are some goals which can be achieved by smaller countries; but sometimes smaller countries find it difficult to embark upon certain big technological plans even if they have the funds, because the size of the domestic market is too small. If we consider the bigger countries, the closest comparison to India is China, though there are many **crucial** differences.

The Chinese vision is to prepare the country for entry into the ranks of mid - level developed nations by the middle of the twenty-first century. Acceleration of the nation's economic growth and social development by relying on advances in Science and technology is **pivotal** in this.

Documents describing the Chinese vision state that science and technology constitute premier productive forces and represent a great revolutionary power that can propel economic and social development. It is interesting to note that the main lessons the Chinese have drawn from their past performance is their failure to promote science and technology as strategic tools for empowerment. They also point to the absence of mechanisms and motivations in their economic activity to promote dependence on science and technology. Similarly, they hold that their scientific and technological efforts were not **oriented** towards economic growth. As a consequence, they conclude, a large number of scientific and technological achievements were not converted into productive forces as they were too far removed from China's immediate economic and social needs. The Chinese vision is therefore aimed at exploiting state of art science and technology to enhance the nation's overall power and strength, to improve the people's living standards, to focus on resolving problems encountered in large - scale industrial and agricultural production and to effectively control and alleviate pressures brought on by population, resources and the environment. By the year 2000, China had aimed to at bringing the main industrial sectors upto the technological levels achieved by the developed countries in the 1970s or '80s, and by 2020 to the level they would have attained by the early twenty - first century. The aim is to bridge the overall gap with the advanced world. There is a special emphasis on research and development of high technologies that would find defence applications. Some of these technologies are critical for improving the features of key **conventional** weapons. Some technologies are meant for enhancing future military capabilities. Other efforts are aimed at maintaining the momentum to develop capabilities for cutting - edge defence technologies. They call for unremitting efforts in this regard with the aim of maintaining effective self-defence and nuclear deterrent capabilities and to enable **parity** in defence, science and technology with the advanced world.

1. Comparison between two countries becomes difficult because.

- A. the countries differ in their internal political systems
- B. each country has its own culture and natural resources which differ from those of others.
- C. the countries with homogenous backgrounds are many in number.

1. A only 2. B only 3. A and B only
4. All the three A, B & C 5. None of these

2. Why can't smaller countries take up big technological planning ?

- 1. They have other goals to achieve.
- 2. They have smaller domestic market size.
- 3. Smaller countries lack technological know how.
- 4. Bigger countries do not permit them to do so. 5. None of these

3. What is the goal of China to be accomplished by the middle of 21st century ?

- 1. To become one of the most developed nations.
- 2. To surpass the level of all middle - level developed nations by a good margin
- 3. To be the most influential superpower.
- 4. To be the most developed nation 5. None of these

4. What according to the Chinese vision can boost socioeconomic development ?

- 1. Science and Technology
- 2. Minds united with revolutionary powers
- 3. Premier productive forces
- 4. A vision which propels development 5. None of these

5. Which of the following have the Chinese identified as their pitfall(s) from their past ?

- A. Lack of orientation of science and technology towards economic growth.
- B. Lack of mechanisms in their economic "activities to promote use of science and technology.
- C. Neglect of science and technology as a strategic measure for empowerment.

1. A&B only 2. B&C only 3. A&C only
4. All the three A,B&C 5. None of these

6. The scientific and technological accomplishments of China could.

- 1. remain dysfunctional
- 2. be transformed into productive forces.
- 3. be utilized for motivating economic activities
- 4. be promoted through political will. 5. None of these

7. Which of the following is / are the expected result/s of China's new visions ?

- A. To augment people's standard of living.
- B. To tackle effectively pressures brought on by the population.
- C. To utilise modern technology for bringing the latent power under control.

1. A&B only 2. B&C only 3. A&C only
4. All the three A,B &C 5. None of these

8. What according to the passage is the gap in terms of number of years between the targeted developments in China and in other developed countries ?

- 1. 5-10 years 2. 20-30 years 3. 40 - 50 years
- 4. More than 50 years 5. Less than 5 years

9. Which of the following is the essence of the contents of the passage ?

- 1. Enormous population of the Country can be positively utilized for developments.
- 2. Scientific and technological principles may not necessarily be instrumental in economic growth.
- 3. Haminius development of a country can take place even in the absence of technology upgradation.
- 4. Economic growth needs to be driven by science and technology
- 5. Countries should not be compared with each other.

Directions (Q. 10-12): Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word given in bold as used in the passage.

10. Endowments

- 1. Powers 2. Measures 3. Habitats 4. Findings 5. Gifts

11. Oriented

- 1. Stated 2. Tempting 3. Deciding 4. Leaning 5. Reading

12. Conventional

- 1. Functional 2. Activist 3. Deliberate
4. Adventurous 5. Traditional

Directions: (Q 13-15): Choose the word which is OPPOSITE in meaning of the word given in bold as used in the passage.

13. Crucial

1. Central 2. Trivial 3. Decisive 4. Fundamental 5. Imperative

14. Pivotal

1. Irrelevant 2. Unmanageable 3. Irreparable
4. Inauspicious 5. Irritating.

15. Parity

1. Impropriety 2. Inpropriety 3. Inequality
4. Similarity 5. Homogeneity

Directions (Q: 16-25) In each question below, a sentence is given with a part of it printed in bold type. That part may contain a grammatical error. Each sentence is followed by phrases 1), 2), 3) and 4). Find out which phrase should replace the phrase given in bold to correct the error, if there is any, and to make the sentence grammatically meaningful and correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and no correction is required, mark 5) as the answer.

16. What **does make him feel** awkward, is only a trivial matter.

1. does make him to feel 2. makes him to feel
3. makes him feel 4. would make him feeling
5. No correction required.

17. This is exactly **What he wanted me** to solve the problem.

1. how he wanted me 2. What he wants from I
3. how does he want me 4. how did he want me
5. No correction required.

18. They wanted to know **that we could extend** the required help.

1. than can we extend 2. that we had extended
3. if could we extend 4. If we could extend.
5. No correction required.

19. The Minister said that **he is proud of** the people of his constituency.

1. he should be proud of 2. he was proud of
3. he had pride for 4. it is he to be proud of
5. No correction required.

20. The mob **started pelting stones** on the vehicles which were parked on the street.

1. started to pelting stones 2. started stones to be pelted
3. pelted stones starting 4. had started to pelting stones
5. No corrections

21. The priest describes **expectations as the root cause** of all miseries

1. expectation is the root cause 2. expectations are the root cause
3. expectations are the root causes
4. the root cause as expectation 5. No correction required

22. If a person is able to see **what is wrong with one self**, he can improve fast.

1. what is wrong with myself 2. What are the wrongs in oneself
3. what is wrong in oneself 4. what is wrong with himself
5. No correction required.

23. Some people feel that **nurtured high** aims is a sign of immaturity.

1. nurturing high aims 2. nurture for high aim
3. nurturing for higher aims 4. nurturing with higher aims
5. No correction required.

24. **He firmly belief** is that Yoga is the permanent solution to any disease.

1. His firmly belife 2. He firmly believes
3. Hls firm belief 4. He is fom in belief 5. No correction required

25. Dust **particles have accumulated** on the window panes are harmful to health.

1. particles are accumulated 2. particles accumulated
3. particles that is accumulating 4. has particles accumulated
5. No correction required.

Directions (Q : 26-30): Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

A. Assuming that all these reasons are true, the fact remains that there is an urgent need to check the accelerated costs and initiate suitable measures.

B. Some people attribute it to the increasing greediness among the medicos.

C. The impact of these measures will be visiable only after a considerable passage of time.

D. Healthcare costs have been skyrocketing in our country.

E. The measures include yoga classes with emphasis on physical and mental exercises and also change in food habits.

F. Certain others feel that it is because of drastic changes in people's lifestyle and eating habits.

26. Which of the following would be the FIRST statement after rearrangement ?

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. E

27. Which of the following would be the SECOND statement after rearrangement ?

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. E

28. Which of the following would be the FOURTH statement after rearrangement ?

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. E

29. Which of the following would be the FIFTH statement after rearrangement ?

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. E

30. Which of the following would be the SIXTH (LAST) statement after rearrangement ?

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. E

Directions (Q 31-40) In each of the following sentences there are two blank spaces. Below each sentence there are five pairs of words denoted by numbers 1), 2), 3) 4) and (5). Find out which pair of words can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence in the same sequence to make the sentence 'grammatically correct and meaningfully complete.

31. To avoid....., there is a need for planning of the project.

1. cancellation, broad 2. problem, deliberate
3. pitfalls, systematic 4. inconvenience, convenient
5. losses, temporary

32. A good management will decide not only the for equipment but also its..... for deciding priorities .

1. need, urgency 2. usefulness, utility 3. cost, value
4. requirement, necessities 5. technology, methodology.

33. appears to be a small error in the beginning may turn out to be ain the long run.

1. It, disaster 2. What, blunder 3. That, debacle
4. It, slip 5. What, incident.

34. Being very..... in nature, he always uses his..... skills.

1. adamant, soft 2. Polite, basic 3. humble, experimental.
4. pushy, persuasive 5. mild, aggressive

35. Demand and supply do not..... the same relationship as the one that..... between height and weight.

1. Possess, has 2. incur, is 3. defend, volunteers
4. bear, borne 5. have, exists

36. If the system..... to yield the desired result, try to..... the whole procedure in the given sequence.

1. entitles, dump 2. ignores, reproduce 3. fails, reoperate
4. imitates, generate 5. equips, encompass

37. He is so..... in his approach that not a single point ever..... his attention.

1. meticulous, escapes 2. casual, erodes 3. fanatic, brings
4. deliberate, attracts 5. nasty, coincides

38. Generally..... students..... those who are me- diocre.

1. humble, surmount 2. meritorious, surpass
3. bright, overestimate 4. Intelligent , Surrender
5. Studious, respect

39. and should not be tolerated in our country which boasts of 'Ahimsa' as its way of life.

1. Politicking, elections 2. Dishonour, efficiency
3. Lethargy, procrastination 4. Nepotism, selfishness
5. Hatred, violence.

40. He..... a wrong act because it was..... for him to do so due to circumstantial forces.

1. compelled, necessary 2. refused, dangerous
3. did, avoidable 4. committed, inevitable
5. simplified, harmful.

KRISHNAVENI ENGLISH PAPER - I KEY SHEET

1	3	6	2	11	4	16	3	21	5	26	4	31	3	36	3
2	2	7	1	12	5	17	1	22	4	27	2	32	1	37	1
3	5	8	2	13	2	18	4	23	1	28	1	33	2	38	2
4	1	9	4	14	1	19	2	24	3	29	5	34	4	39	5
5	4	10	5	15	3	20	5	25	2	30	3	35	5	40	4

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3	5	8	2	13	2	18	4	23	1	28	1	33	2	38	2
4	1	9	4	14	1	19	2	24	3	29	5	34	4	39	5
5	4	10	5	15	3	20	5	25	2	30	3	35	5	40	4

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3	5	8	2	13	2	18	4	23	1	28	1	33	2	38	2
4	1	9	4	14	1	19	2	24	3	29	5	34	4	39	5
5	4	10	5	15	3	20	5	25	2	30	3	35	5	40	4

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4	1	9	4	14	1	19	2	24	3	29	5	34	4	39	5
5	4	10	5	15	3	20	5	25	2	30	3	35	5	40	4