

Malwa Gramin Bank Officers Exam., 2012
(Held on 8-1-2012)
General English : Solved Paper

Directions—(Q. 1 to 11) Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (E) (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any)

Directions—(Q. 12–22) In each question below a sentence with four words printed in **bold** type is given. These are lettered as (A), (B), (C) and (D). One of these four words printed in **bold** may either be misspelt or inappropriate in the context of the sentence. Find out the word which is **wrongly spelt or inappropriate** if any. The letter of that word is your answer. If all the words printed in bold are correctly spelt and also appropriate in the context of the sentence, mark (E) i.e., ‘All Correct’ as your answer.

Directions—(Q. 23 to 32) In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been **numbered**. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

Parenting is a difficult job. A creative and imaginative ... (23) ... is a great ... (24) ... to the ... (25) ... parent. This is precisely the reason why a repressive society produces few creative and imaginative people. As not so ordinary children, the weaker ones are ... (26) ..., and the hardier ones often over react in a way that turns them into ... (27) ... or actual criminals if they happen to live in a squalid environment. As adults, most of us do not care to ... (28) ... the kinetic qualities of children. Just like we want them to stop wriggling or jumping or sloshing through puddles or dangling from fence posts, in the same way we ... (29) ... agile minds and mercurial temperaments. We don't like to ... (30) ... silly questions, to respond to anxieties that take fantasy form, or to acknowledge the ... (31) ... life of the child's ... (32) ...

Directions—(Q. 33–37) Rearrange the following SIX sentences (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) in the proper sequence so as to form a meaningful paragraph, and then answer the questions given below :

- (1) Given a choice, all these parents would love to see these little slogging children enjoy their childhood at home or at school.
- (2) Struck with acute poverty, many poor families almost force their children to work and earn.
- (3) Its roots may be traced to the prevailing poverty in these continents.
- (4) In these poverty stricken families, every member has to work for his/her own food.
- (5) Child Labour is a phenomenon prevalent mostly in developing countries of Asia and Africa.
- (6) With the cumulative earnings of all the members of the family, the members of the family are able to make their two ends meet.

Directions—(Q. 38–40) Pick out the **most effective** word from the given words that describes the people/phenomenon being referred to—

Directions—(Q. 41–50) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been printed in **bold** to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The chasm between India's flourishing cities and bleak rural hinterland is narrowing. Spread across 6,50,000 villages, with an average population of 1,100, rural villagers were long imagined by city dwellers as **primitive**, impoverished and irrelevant, something to drive past on the way to something else. A new prosperity is sprouting in rural India, it may be a trickle, but India's urban prosperity is flowing to the countryside. The **transformation** of such villages will also add fuel to the debate over democracy's influence on economic development. India has been faulted for growing more lethargically than China, in part because of its democracy. But the new rural prosperity suggests that the high cost of democracy also has a hidden benefit. By compelling each politician to deliver results to his own narrow constituency, democracy spreads economic change more **thinly**. In China, a widening income gap between town and country is worrying officials.

In India, what is changing is the nature of the rich-poor divide. That divide was once synonymous with the **urban-rural split**. The only way to get rich was to live in town, and to reside in the country was to be bound to **interminable** poverty. Across India, most of the workers are farmers or landless labourers. India's riches to extend to them, economists say, will require a revolution in farm productivity; drastic improvements in infrastructure like roads, irrigation and electricity; and the proliferation of labour-intensive factories to absorb surplus labour from the farms. None seems an immediate likelihood. But, being rural is no longer a life sentence of poverty. The government has invested billions of dollars in development, including road building and rural electrification, and has forced banks to lend to farmers. Hearty monsoons have **fattened** farmers' profits. For rich and poor farmers alike, education is within closer reach. Ten years ago, the area that had three schools; now has five. And ever more students travel to small **towns** or cities to pursue higher education after high school. Widening educational access has helped farmers' children to get city jobs and send money home.

1. The martyrdom (A) / about Sardar Bhagat (B) / Singh created (C) / a stir. (D) No error (E)

Ans : (B)

2. He is well (A) / known in Hindi, (B) / Urdu and (C) / Arabic languages. (D) No error (E)

Ans : (B)

3. Ruskin had postulated (A) / the concept of 'social affection' (B) / as the founding principle (C) / of a humane economy. (D) No error (E)

Ans : (D)

4. His only motive (A) / was to finding (B) / the truth and (C) / follow it. (D) No error (E)

Ans : (B)

5. On the surfacing (A) / she presented herself (B) / as someone in supreme (C) / control of her life. (D) No error (E)

Ans : (A)

6. Motivating the youth of (A) / the nation is (B) / the central theme (C) / of the book. (D) No error (E)

Ans : (E)

7. He have faced (A) / failures and (B) / disappointments without (C) / feeling defeated. (D) No error (E)

Ans : (A)

8. Since time immemorial (A) /, India's spiritual (B) / wisdom has being (C) / its strength. (D) No error (E)

Ans : (C)

9. Courage is an (A) / inner fortress which (B) / no enemy can (C) / ever destruction. (D) No error (E)

Ans : (D)

10. Boldness has (A) / genius, power and (B) / magic in it along (C) / with infinite possibilities. (D) No error (E)

Ans : (E)

11. Rahul found college (A) / life most interesting (B) / and energetic than (C) / his schools days. (D) No error (E)

Ans : (B)

12. The **beach**, (A) trees and the **breese** (B) created a **feeling** (C) of **extra-ordinary** (D) calm. All correct (E)

Ans : (B)

13. No **mattar** (A) how tired he feels, he **never** (B) misses the **evening** (C) walk post **dinner**. (D) All correct (E)

Ans : (A)

14. **Either** (A) kings and **ordinary** (B) men, **studied** (C) **together** (D) in gurukuls. All correct (E)

Ans : (E)

15. The **great** (A) leader **called** (B) upon his **people** (C) to rise to their highest **capabilities**. (D) All correct (E)

Ans : (C)

16. From the **ashes** (A) of the **devastating** (B) war, Germany has **emerged** (C) as a **powerful** (D) nation. All correct (E)

Ans : (B)

17. The **peon** (A) has **met** (B) with an **accident** (C) while **acrossing** (D) the road. All correct (E)
Ans : (D)

18. He was a **relentless** (A) crusader **against** (B) feudalism and **colonalism** (C) in the pre **independence** (D) era. All correct (E)
Ans : (C)

19. After **several** (A) years of political **turmoil**, (B) the state has **finally** (C) gained **stable**. (D)
All correct (E)
Ans : (D)

20. **Fake** (A) and **fabricated** (B) cases were publicised to **turnish** (C) his political **image**. (D) All correct (E)
Ans : (C)

21. **Youth** (A) has to come **foreword** (B) to **reform** (C) the social **structure**. (D) All correct (E)
Ans : (B)

22. He **laiy** (A) in the bed to **rest**, (B) and **within** (C) no time **dozed** (D) off to sleep. All correct (E)
Ans : (A)

23. (A) spouse
(B) sibling
(C) one
(D) people
(E) child
Ans : (E)

24. (A) bore
(B) challenges
(C) burden
(D) problematic
(E) companion
Ans : (C)

25. (A) ordinary
(B) surrogate
(C) step
(D) willing
(E) tension
Ans : (A)

26. (A) accepted
(B) tolerated
(C) crushed
(D) patented
(E) placed
Ans : (C)

27. (A) delinquents
(B) mad
(C) angry
(D) addictive
(E) useless
Ans : (A)

28. (A) peace
(B) hooking
(C) tolerant
(D) explore
(E) accessible
Ans : (D)

29. (A) resent
(B) accept
(C) revolt
(D) acknowledge
(E) punished
Ans : (D)

30. (A) ask
(B) manage
(C) participate
(D) encouraged
(E) answer
Ans : (E)

31. (A) deeper
(B) inside
(C) hide
(D) visible
(E) fake
Ans : (B)

32. (A) worldly
(B) spirit
(C) selve
(D) personalities

(E) gist

Ans : (B)

33. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence ?

(A) 2

(B) 1

(C) 3

(D) 5

(E) 6

Ans : (E)

34. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence ?

(A) 3

(B) 6

(C) 4

(D) 5

(E) 2

Ans : (B)

35. Which of the following should be the **LAST (SIXTH)** sentence ?

(A) 2

(B) 4

(C) 3

(D) 6

(E) 1

Ans : (A)

36. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence ?

(A) 6

(B) 2

(C) 4

(D) 3

(E) 1

Ans : (C)

37. Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence ?

(A) 4

(B) 6

(C) 4

(D) 2

(E) 5

Ans : (D)

38. Smith has no money. He has declared himself wealthless. He will be called a—

(A) Miser

(B) Honorary

- (C) Pauper
 - (D) Mercenary
 - (E) Beggar
- Ans : (C)**

39. Someone works for welfare of women and strongly supports the rights of women will be called—

- (A) Effeminate
- (B) Egotist
- (C) Eccentric
- (D) Feminist
- (E) Self-centered

Ans : (D)

40. People who do not know how to read or write are—

- (A) Illiterate
- (B) Uneducated
- (C) Unaware
- (D) Illegible
- (E) Under developed

Ans : (D)

41. **Thinly**

- (A) evenly
- (B) blindly
- (C) heterogeneously
- (D) circumstantially
- (E) vaguely

Ans : (A)

42. **Fattened**

- (A) unhealthy
- (B) heightened
- (C) depleted
- (D) effected
- (E) disowned

Ans : (B)

43. **Interminable**

- (A) regular
- (B) limited
- (C) huge
- (D) finite
- (E) everlasting

Ans : (E)

44. **Primitive**

- (A) spirit
- (B) waste
- (C) modern
- (D) folk
- (E) country

Ans : (C)

45. **Transformation**

- (A) secret
- (B) addition
- (C) development
- (D) stagnation
- (E) elaboration

Ans : (D)

46. Which of the following is **TRUE** as per the passage ?

- (A) Indian economy has not progressed at all in the last few years
- (B) Democracy is the cause behind the Indian rural population becoming rich, while staying in the rural areas
- (C) India being a democratic nation is a huge setback to the development of the Indian economy
- (D) The economists in China are in favour of introducing a democratic set up in China
- (E) None is true

Ans : (B)

47. Which of the following is **NOT TRUE** as per the passage ?

- (A) The access to education has improved in the rural areas of India
- (B) The rural people and rural areas were looked down upon by city dwellers
- (C) Democracy leads to a homogenous distribution of economic prosperity
- (D) The Chinese economy is being remodeled as per the Indian economy
- (E) All are true

Ans : (D)

48. Which of the following suggests the correct meaning of the phrase **urban-rural split**, as used in the passage ?

- (A) The poor live in urban areas, the rich live in rural areas
- (B) The poor live in rural areas, the rich live in urban areas
- (C) The urban poor exploit the rural poor
- (D) The urban rich exploit the rural rich
- (E) None of these

Ans : (B)

49. Which of the following describes difference between India and China as quoted in the passage ?

- (A) India is a rich nation, China is a poor one
- (B) India has villages, China has no villages
- (C) Indian economy has transformed, Chinese economy is stagnant

- (D) While India is a democratic nation, China is not
- (E) None of these

Ans : (D)

50. Which of the following is not a measure (as suggested by economists) to be taken to extend India's riches to the landless labourers ?

- (A) Revolution in farm productivity
- (B) Improvements in irrigation
- (C) Proliferation of labour intensive factories
- (D) Drastic improvements in infrastructure like roads and electricity
- (E) Easy access to loans

Ans : (E)

www.onlineGKguide.com