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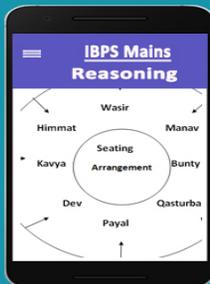


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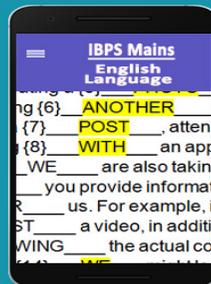


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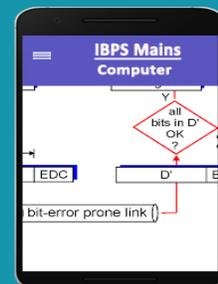
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Memory Based Mock: IBPS PO Preliminary 2016 ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Directions (1-7): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Globalization is the objective trend of economic development in the world today, featured by free flow and optimized allocation of capital, technology, information and service in the global context. It is the inevitable result of the development of productive forces and advances of science and technology, especially the revolution of information technology since the 1980s and 1990s.

The influence of globalization on countries at different stages of development is entirely different. The "dividends" derived from globalization are not fairly distributed. The developed countries have apparent advantages in capital, technology, human resources and administrative expertise and in setting the "rules of the game". They are usually the biggest beneficiaries of globalization. The developing countries on the other hand are on the whole in an unfavorably position. Developing countries can obtain some foreign investment, advanced technologies and management expertise, but at the same time they are the most vulnerable to the negative impacts of globalization and lack the ability to effectively fend off and reduce the risks and pitfalls that come along with globalization. In the 1990s, especially in recent years, the gap between the North and the South has further widened. The economic sovereignty and economic security of the developing countries are confronted with enormous pressure and stern challenges. Some least-developed countries are even on the brink of being marginalized by globalization. Therefore, in participation of globalization, developing countries should always be on alert and try by all means to exploit the advantages and avoid all kinds of risk and harm.

In the past 20-odd years, China has maintained an annual growth rate of over 9.3% on average. China is now the 6th largest economy and the 5th largest trading nation in the world. More than 200 million people have been lifted out of poverty. The above accomplishments were achieved against the backdrop

of a volatile international situation. The reason why China was so successful in such a short period of time and in a constantly changing international environment is because China has found its own road of development i.e, to base what we do on the realities of China while sticking to the basic system of socialism, reforms should be carried out to solve the problems of incompatibility between the productive forces and the relations of production, and between economic base and the superstructure, so as to achieve self-perfection of socialism. Every country is different from the other.

It opens not only to developed countries, but also to developing countries, not only in economic field, but also in all areas of social development. At the same time, it is not a blind opening, but a self-conscious one, not a disorganized opening but a systematic one. China's opening proceeds and deepens in a gradual and step by step fashion. It started from the 4 special economic zones, to coastal cities, then to capital cities of inland provinces and now it has reached an unprecedented stage of all-round opening demonstrated by China's accession to the World Trade Organization. During its opening-up, China paid special attention to give full play to its comparative advantages to actively conduct international cooperation and competition. For instance, China has fully exploited its advantages of low cost of labour to attract foreign investment and technology to push economic development and better efficiency and quality of economic growth. These measures have brought the Chinese economy increasingly integrated with the world economy.

China has learnt many lessons and accumulated rich experiences in dealing with globalisation from its practice of reform and opening-up. To adopt opening-up policy. It opens not only to developed countries, but also to developing countries, not only in economic field, but also in all areas of social development. At the same time, it is not a blind opening, but a self-conscious one, not a disorganized opening but a systematic one. China's opening proceeds and deepens in a gradual and step by step fashion. It started from the 4 special economic zones, to coastal cities, then to capital cities of inland provinces and now it has reached an unprecedented stage of all-round opening

demonstrated by China's accession to the World Trade Organization. During its opening-up, China paid special attention to give full play to its comparative advantages to actively conduct international cooperation and competition.

China's participation in Globalization is by no means a one-way street. When the world economic growth remains weak, China's economy is one of the few bright spots. As World Bank Report on Global Development Finance 2003 published in early April pointed out that China's fast growth "helped to drive the recovery in East Asia. Together with policy stimulus in other countries, China's performance lifted the region to growth of 6.7 % in 2002, up from 5.5% in 2001. China has also provided the world with the largest rising market. When more than 1.25 billion people become well-off, the demand on everything will be enormous. Just to give you an example, in the coming 10 years alone, China will import US\$ 2 trillion of goods from the outside world. It goes without saying that we are also facing many challenges. For instance, with the accession to the WTO, China is faced with growing pressure from international competition. China's enterprises have to cope with fiercer competition not only at international market, but at home market as well. Nevertheless, opening the country to the outside world is China's basic and long-term state policy. China is committed to opening still wider to the outside world in an all-directional and multi-tiered way, with an even more active approach.

Q1. Why the "dividends" derived from globalization are not fairly distributed?

- (a) Apprehension in embracing and seizing the opportunities presented by globalization
- (b) Failing to adopt reforms to keep up with the steps of the changing world.
- (c) Political disadvantage due to inactivity in the developing countries.
- (d) Due to the lack of a just and equitable international economic order
- (e) None of these.

Q2. What reason author has given for China's achievement in such a short span of time?

- (a) Significant modifications in the basic system of socialism.
- (b) Framing their models on Chinese characteristics rather than relying on plagiarism.
- (c) As they gave much more impetus on advancement in technology, human resources and administrative expertise
- (d) Their responsible approach as they remained vigilant against various risks, especially financial risks.

(e) None of these

Q3. Which of the following is the most suitable term for the nature of Chinese opening to the outside world?

- (a) Progressive
- (b) Self conscious
- (c) Comprehensive
- (d) Discerning
- (e) Selective

Q4. How according to author China is contributing to World Economy?

- (a) By giving the road development to other developing countries so that they can follow the same path.
- (b) By providing a huge market to the World to supply the needs of billion uplifted Chinese population.
- (c) By new advancements in technology and human resources.
- (d) Focusing their attention to conduct international cooperation and competition.
- (e) None of these.

Q5. Which of the following statement(s) is/ are true in context of the passage?

- (i) Developing countries are raising their concern over China's commitment to even more active approach towards opening to World.
 - (ii) Developing countries are usually the most active propellers of globalization.
 - (iii) China's rise is a threat for the developing countries like America.
- (a) Only (ii)
 - (b) Both (i) and (iii)
 - (c) Both (i) and (ii)
 - (d) Only (i).
 - (e) All of the above

Q6. What is the challenge that is faced by China?

- (a) Need to fulfill the enormous demands of more than a billion Chinese people who have recently escaped from poverty.
- (b) Adapting to the model adopted by the other countries so as to not get isolated.
- (c) Growing pressure from the international market.
- (d) Opening the country to the outside world
- (e) None of these

Q7. Which of the following statement is false?

- (a) Low cost of labour in China is key to attract foreign investment.
- (b) Achieving self-perfection of socialism is a reason for China's incredible growth
- (c) Developing country can suffer economically due to globalization.
- (d) China is facing a much fiercer competition at home compared to international markets.
- (e) None of these.

Directions (8-12): Rearrange the following Six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below.

A--It is the only country in the world that is carbon negative, which means it produces more oxygen than it consumes.

B--Bhutan, sandwiched between the two most populous nations on Earth, suffers for their sins.

C--So far, so good. But then, two things happened.

D--Carbon sinks, 70% forest cover, powered almost entirely by mountain streams—Bhutan is a poster child for green living.

E-- Glaciers are beginning to melt, flash floods and heavy rains—and even droughts—are common, and temperatures are climbing.

F-- One, India and China got richer.

Q8. Which of the following should be the First sentence of the given paragraph?

- (a)E (b)D
(c)C (d)B (e)A

Q9. Which of the following should be the Third sentence of the given paragraph?

- (a)A (b)B
(c)C (d)D (e)E

Q10. Which of the following should be the LAST sentence of the given paragraph?

- (a)A (b)C
(c)B (d)D (e)E

Q11. Which of the following should be the Fourth sentence of the given paragraph?

- (a)F (b)C
(c)B (d)E (e)D

Q12. Which of the following should be the Second sentence of the given paragraph?

- (a)B (b)D
(c)A (d)C (e)E

Directions (Q.13-20): In the following passage, you have a brief passage. In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Big ideas come from tackling --13-- problems. When one is confronted with an overwhelming task, it's pieces. Business jargon is full of phrases about that, like "pilot projects" and "low-hanging fruit." They have their place, but in the repertory of management --14--, they should share their place with bold approaches to big challenges. Much of today's most valuable

management knowledge came from wrestling with such issues. The most complicated workplace in the middle of the last century was the automobile assembly plant. Drawn to its complexity where Peter F. Drucker, W. Edwards Deming, and Taiichi Ohno, among others. The work they and their disciples did, applied in industry after industry, is the basis of the best that we know about operations, managing people, innovation, organizational design, and much more.

The most complex workplaces are tertiary care hospitals. These vast --15-- employ tens of thousands of people who, under one roof, do everything from neurosurgery to laundry. Each patient – that is to say, each "job" — calls on a different set of people with a different constellation of ---16---; even when the two patients have the same diagnosis, success may be --17-- differently. This is complexity of an order of magnitude greater than automobile assembly, and anyone who --18--- hospitalized knows that management has thus far been unequal to the scope of task. The workers, managers, consultants, and scholars --19-- crack this nut will reshape industries and institutions just as ---20--- as Drucker, Deming, and Ohno did.

Q13.

- (a) Small
(b) big
(c) Irrelevant
(d) Buildings
(e) minor

Q14.

- (a) Weakness
(b) Strength
(c) Power
(d) practice
(e) symptom

Q15.

- (a) houses
(b) institute
(c) demagogue
(d) Forts
(e) enterprises

Q16.

- (a) Barbarity
(b) talent
(c) skills
(d) unskilled

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(e) barbaric

Q17.

- (a) managed
- (b) Officious
- (c) Delivered
- (d) measured
- (e) postponed

Q18.

- (a) are been
- (b) have being
- (c) have been
- (d) has been
- (e) is be

Q19.

- (a) who
- (b) whom
- (c) whose
- (d) which
- (e) whomsoever

Q20.

- (a) Profoundly
- (b) gradually
- (c) superficially
- (d) speciously
- (e) earnest

Directions (21-30): Identify the error in the sentences given below, if there is no error, click option (E).

Q21.

- (a)The need to set up
- (b)a good library in the locality
- (c)has been in the minds of people
- (d)for some time now
- (e)No error

Q22.

- (a)Most people would have
- (b)attended the union meeting
- (c)if they had
- (d)had longer notice of it.
- (e)No error

Q23.

- (a)He took to
- (b)reading Times
- (c)for better knowledge
- (d)of the facts.
- (e)No error

Q24.

- (a)When children have difficulty understanding

- (b)a certain mathematical process, it is often because
- (c)their teachers do not understand it conceptually
- (d)themselves and do not present it in a way that children can understand.

(e)No error.

Q25.

- (a)Studies show that the lives of millions of mothers
- (b)and their children could be saved if countries would
- (c)invest in programs that ensures a healthy pregnancy,
- (d)and safe childbirth.

(e)No error.

Q26.

- (a)Film viewers claim that
- (b)the number of scenes depicting alcohol consumption
- (c)have increased dramatically over
- (d)the last decade.

(e)no error

Q27.

- (a)Forty percent of the people alive today have
- (b)never made a phone call, but
- (c)thirty percent still have no electricity connections
- (d)to their homes.

(e)no error

Q28.

- (a)Workers with less
- (b)personal problems are
- (c)likely to be
- (d)more productive in their work.

(e)no error.

Q29.

- (a)Everyone who visits Singapore
- (b)is impressed by its cleanliness,
- (c)which is mainly a result of rigorous implementation
- (d)of their strict laws.

(e)No error

Q30.

- (a)The bridal dress was
- (b)most unique: the prince
- (c)designed it and his
- (d)mother provided the lace fabric.

(e)No error

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