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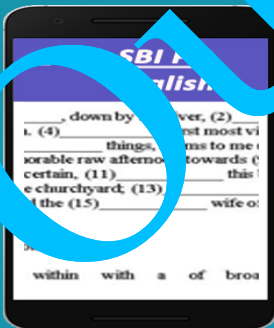
$$5! + 5! = ??$$

- A. 10
- B. 120
- C. 240
- D. 440



SBI PO Prelims

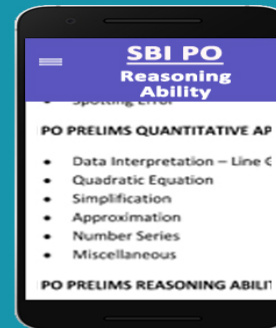
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SBI PO PRE (ENGLISH) MEMORY BASED

Directions (1-5): 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. The evidence on the benefits of the interlinking scheme is mixed. On the one hand the project is built on hopes that it will boost per capita water availability for 220mn water-hungry Indians.
 - B. The initial plan to interlink India's rivers came in 1858 from a British irrigation engineer, Sir Arthur Thomas Cotton.
 - C. The scheme also envisions an area more than twice the size of Andhra Pradesh receiving additional water for irrigation and to eventually even out the precarious swings between floods and droughts.
 - D. And concerns surrounding escalating cost projections, which have reportedly jumped to something closer to Rs. 11 lakh crore.
 - E. Yet even as the project moves forward it must consider the risks at hand, which include the possibility that it could displace nearly 1.5 million people due to the submergence of 27.66 lakh hectares of land;
 - F. Since late last year, the scheme has been implemented by the Central government in several segments such as the Godavari-Krishna interlink in Andhra Pradesh, and the Ken-Betwa interlink in Madhya Pradesh.
1. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?
(a)A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) F
 2. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?
(a)A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) F
 3. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?
(a)A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) F
 4. Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence after rearrangement?
(a)A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E
 5. Which of the following should be the **SIXTH (last)** sentence after rearrangement?
(a)A (b) B (c) C (d)D (e) E

Directions (6-15): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/ phrases are given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Today emerging markets account for more than half of world GDP on the basis of purchasing power according to the international Monetary Fund (IMF). In the 1990s, it was about a third and in the late 1990s 30% of countries in the developing world managed to increase their output per person faster than America did, thus achieving what is called 'Catch-up growth'. That catching

up was somewhat lackadaisical. The closed at just 1.5% a year.

Some of this was due to slower growth in America, most was not. The most impressive growth was in four of the biggest emerging economies Brazil, Russia, India and China BRICs. These economies have grown in different way and for different reasons. The remarkable growth of emerging markets in general and the BRICs in particular transformed the global economy in many ways. Some wrenching commodity prices soared and the cost of manufactures and labour sank.

A growing and vastly more accessible pool of labour in emerging economies played a part in both wage stagnation and rising income inequality in each ones. Global poverty rates tumbled. Gaping economic imbalances fuelled an era of financial vulnerability and laid the ground work for global crisis. The shift towards the emerging economies will continue. But its most tumultuous phase seems to have more or less reached its end. Growth rates have dropped, the nature of their growth is in the process of changing too and its new mode will have lesser direct effects on the rest of the world. The likelihood of growth in other emerging economies having an effect in the near future comparable to that of the BRICs in the recent past is low. The emerging giants will grow larger and their ranks will swell, but their tread will no longer shake the Earth as it once did.

After the 1990s, there followed 'convergence with a vengeance'. China's pivot towards liberalization and global markets came at a **propitious** time in terms of politics, business and technology. Rich economies were feeling relatively relaxed about globalization and current account deficits. America's booming and confidence was little troubled by the growth of Chinese industry or by off-shoring jobs to India. And the technology, etc., necessary to assemble and maintain complex supply chains were coming into their own, allowing firms to spread their operations between countries and across oceans. The tumbling costs of shipping and communication sparked 'globalisation's second unbounding' (the first was the simple ability to provide consumers in one place with goods from another). As longer supply chains infiltrated and connected places with large and fast growing working-age populations, enormous quantities of cheap new labour became accessible.

In 2007, China's economy expanded by an eye-popping 14.2%. India managed 10.1% growth, Russia 8.5 % and Brazil 6.1%. The IMF now reckons there will be a slow down in growth. China will grow by just 7.6% in 2013 India by 5.6% and Russia and Brazil by 2.5%. Other countries have impressive growth potential. 'Next 11' (N 11) which includes Bangladesh, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria and Turkey. But there are various reasons to think that

this N11 cannot have an impact on the same scale as that of the BRICs. The first is that these economies smaller. The N11 has population of just over 1.3 billion, less than half that of the BRICs. The second is that the N11 is richer now than the BRICs were back in the day.

The third reason that the performance of the BRICs cannot be repeated is the very success of that performance. The world economy is much larger than it used to be twice as in real terms as it was in 1992 according to IMF figures. But whether or not the world can build remarkable era of growth will depend in large part on whether new giants tread a path towards greater global co-operation or stumble in times of **tumult** and in the worst case fight.

6. According to the passage which of the following is a reason for the author's prediction regarding N11 countries?

- (a) N11 countries are poorer, have less resources than BRICs countries and do not have much scope to grow
- (b) The size of these countries is too great to fuel a high rate of growth as expected by BRICs countries
- (c) The world economy is so large that the magnitude of growth from these countries will have to be huge to equal the growth of BRICs
- (d) These economies are agricultural and have not opened up their economies yet so their scope of growth of BRICs
- (e) Other than those given as options

7. What is the author's view of globalisation's second unbounding?

- (a) It proved beneficial since it created a large number of jobs and tremendous growth in cross-border trade
- (b) It disturbed the fragile balance of power among BRICs nations and caused internal strife.
- (c) It caused untold damage to America's economy since it restricted the spread of American firms off-shore
- (d) It proved most beneficial for the agricultural sector creating huge employment opportunities
- (e) Citizens in advanced countries became much better off than those in emerging economies.

8. What effect did rise in economies of BRICs have on the global economy?

- (a) It helped stabilize the global economy and insulate it from the fall out of the global financial crisis
- (b) Labour became more highly skilled and wages rose alarmingly reducing the off-shoring of jobs to developing countries
- (c) Though worldwide poverty rates tumbled, the gap between the rich and the poor in rich economies increased
- (d) The cost of living and level of inflation in these countries were maintained at low levels.
- (e) All the given options are effects of the rise in BRICs economies.

9. What does the phrase 'their ranks will swell but their tread will no longer shake the Earth as it once did' convey in the context of the passage?

- (a) While many countries will try and achieve the same rate of growth as BRICs they will not succeed

(b) The growth of BRICs countries had change the world's economy in ways that any further growth will not have such a disruptive effect on the world economy

(c) Developing countries have strengthened their fiscal systems in such a way that they will not be shaken to such an extent again

(d) Poverty may increase as the gap between the rich the poor increase but it will never reach the same levels as prior to the crisis.

(e) Citizens in advanced countries become much better off than those in emerging economies

10. Which of the following can be said about 'convergence with a vengeance'?

- A. After the 1990s advanced economies like America were open to the idea of free trade and globalization.
 - B. There were huge technological advances which were conducive to allowing business to spread their area of operations.
 - C. Rich economies felt threatened by the competition from china.
- (a) Only A (b) Only B (c) Only C
(d) A and B (e) B and C

11. What is the author's main objective in writing this passage?

- A. To urge emerging economies to deal with growth which can be disruptive maturely and without conflict.
 - B. To point out that while the period of growth of BRICs was disruptive this disruption has almost come to a close.
 - C. To criticise advanced economies for their handling of growth and promoting competition and conflict in certain regions.
- (a) A and B (b) Only A (c) Only C
(d) B and C (e) all of these

12. Which of the following is most nearly the **SAME** in meaning as the word '**Tumbling**' as used in the passage?

- (a) Jumbling (b) Confusing (c) Reducing
- (d) Dilapidated (e) Hurrying

13. Which of the following is most nearly the **SAME** in meaning as the word '**Propitious**' as used in the passage?

- (a) Forlorn (b) Felicitous (c) Baleful
- (d) Portent (e) Augury

14. Which of the following is most **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the word '**expanded**' as used in the passage?

- (a) Widened (b) Pressured (c) Delayed
- (d) Shrunk (e) Frightened

15. Which of the following is most **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the word '**tumult**' as used in the passage?

- (a) Ferment (b) Tranquility (c) Upheaval
- (d) Mayhem (e) Turmoil

Directions (16-20): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out, each of which is indicated by a number. Find the suitable word from the options given against each number and fill up the blanks with appropriate words to make the paragraph meaningful

Adult tigers will meet socially only during courtship, when a male and female stay together for several days.



After successful mating, the tigress will (16) away the male to (17) the cubs by herself. Cubs are born blind after a gestation period between 96 and 104 days. If their eyes open after two weeks, they do not begin to eat well until the second month. At this stage, they are most (18) to predators like jackals and hyenas as they are left alone for long periods when the tigress is away hunting. Infant mortality is therefore high; a tigress (19) raises more than one cub per litter successfully. She will keep her (20) with her for almost two years, teaching them everything necessary to perfect their survival skills. At the end of this time, she will gently push them away so that she is free to search out a new mate and begin the breeding cycle anew.

16. (a)Run (b)Give (c)Throw
(d)Drive (e)Make
17. (a)Rear (b)Grow (c)Lift
(d)Develop (e)Produce
18. (a)Averse (b)Vulnerable (c)Subject
(d)Inclined (e)Prone
19. (a)Seldom (b)Usually (c)That
(d)Only (e)Sometimes
20. (a)Newborn (b)Offspring (c)Descendent
(d)Cub (e)Child

Directions (21-25): Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is 'No error', the answer is e. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)

21. The protestors went on a rampaging (a)/ and set ablaze three shops (b)/ resulting in injuries to 30 people (c)/ including women and children. (d)/ No error (e)
22. It is evident that (a)/the banking sector has underwent (b)/tremendous change during(c)/the past two decades.(d)/No error(e).
23. The reports prompted the chairman of (a)/ the organizing committee to address a hurried press conference (b)/ where he reprimanded the media (c)/for conducting a "prejudiced campaign".(d)/No error(e).
24. The merchant counted (a)/ the number of pearls (b) to make sure that (c) none of them were missing. (d)No error (e).
25. How is it that (a) neither your friend Mahesh (b)/ nor his brother Ramesh have protested (c)/ against this injustice? (d)/ No error (e).

Directions (26- 30): The Following questions have two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

26. As this country has become more industrial and internationalised, it has like all Western democracies, experienced a necessary increase in the of the executive.
(a) urbanised; role (b) objective; wealth
(c) synthesised; efficiency (d) civilised; convenience
(e) concretised; vision

27. When interpersonal problems but are not dealt with, the organisation's productivity inevitably
(a) surface; develops (b) focus; increases
(c) establish; projects (d) develop; exhibits
(e) exist; diminishes
28. Participative management, in which everyone has into a decision that a leader then makes, is a mechanism for employees.
(a) share; protecting (b) value; thwarting
(c) motivation; involving (d) reward; stimulating
(e) input; empowering
29. Lack of is basic to good teamwork, but our ability to work with others depends on our
(a) rigidity; compatibility
(b) dogmatism; motivation
(c) professionalism; vulnerability
(d) positivism; flexibility
(e) consideration; acumen
30. Complete the constant openness is a notion that can be to absurdity . Am I to stop everyone on the street and tell them my reaction to their appearance?
(a) consigned; communicated
(b) reduced; required (c) attributed; requested
(d) projected; destined (e) subjected; confined

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