

(Papers) IBPS PO Exam Paper - 2015 "Held on: 4-10-2015"

::ENGLISH LANGUAGE::

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-5) : Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

- (A) Two of the best-performing major economies in 2014 were China and Brazil, with growth estimated at 7.5% and 10.5% respectively.
(B) Despite that limp growth, major US stock market indexes are up between 11% and 20% for the year.
(C) Even knowing where economies are headed sometimes it is of no help to an investor.
(D) It is hard to anticipate the direction of financial markets.
(E) But as of December, stock markets of both nations were in the red for the year.
(F) By contrast, the US economy is likely to have expanded at only about 2.6% for the year.

1. Which of the following would be the SECOND sentence?

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

2. Which of the following would be the FOURTH sentence?

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

(e) F

3. Which of the following would be the FIFTH sentence ?

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

4. Which of the following would be the FIRST sentence ?

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

5. Which of the following would be the SIXTH (LAST) sentence ?

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

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 6-10) : Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it or a wrong word has been used. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence which has been printed in bold and has been numbered (a), (b), (c) or (d). The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (e) i.e. 'No error'. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)

6. The convergence of

- (a) Indian accounting standards with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) beginning
- (b) in April is expecting to
- (c) see power companies struggling with
- (d) significant first-time adoption impact.
- (e) No error

7. Researchers at

- (a) the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore, are mapping
- (b) India's solar hot spots-where round-the-year
- (c) sunlight makes it viable of
- (d) companies to set up solar power plants.
- (e) No error

8. Though their qualifications span a diverse

- (a) range, there is an equal

- (b) number of graduates and those who have just completed School, each set
- (c) making up
- (d) close to 30% of these households.
- (e) No error

9. As if

- (a) the most dangerous moment for any dictatorship is when
- (b) it starts to
- (c) reform, North Korea looks ready to turn that truism on its head.
- (d) North Korea looks ready to turn that truism on its head.
- (e) No error

10. It so happens

- (a) that this happy campy ritual is their way of life
- (b) and one into which
- (c) they don't particularly welcome
- (d) voyeuristic intrusions.
- (e) No error

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 11-20) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/ phrases are printed in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

The outside world has pat answers concerning extremely impoverished countries, especially those in Africa. Everything comes back, again and again, to corruption and mis-rule. Western officials argue that Africa simply needs to behave itself better, to allow market forces to operate without interference by corrupt rulers. Yet the critics of African governance have it wrong. Politics simply can't explain Africa's prolonged economic crisis. The claim that Africa's corruption is the basic source of the problem does not withstand serious scrutiny. During the past decade I witnessed how relatively well-governed countries in Africa, such as Ghana, Malawi, Mali and Senegal, failed to prosper, whereas societies in Asia perceived to have extensive corruption, such as Bangladesh, Indonesia and Pakistan, enjoyed rapid economic growth. What is the explanation? Every situation of extreme poverty around the world contains some of its own unique causes, which need to be diagnosed as a doctor would a patient. For example, Africa is burdened with malaria like no other part of the world, simply because it is unlucky in providing the perfect conditions for that disease; high temperatures, plenty of breeding sites and particular species of malaria-transmitting mosquitoes that prefer to bite humans rather than cattle. Another myth is that the developed world already gives plenty of aid to the world's poor. Former U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, Paul O'Neil expressed a common frustration when he remarked about aid for Africa : "We've spent trillions of dollars on these problems and we have damn near nothing to show for it". O'Neil was no foe of foreign aid. Indeed, he wanted to fix the system so that more U.S. aid could be justified. But he was wrong to believe that vast flows of aid to Africa had been squandered. President Bush said in a press conference in April 2004 that as "the greatest power on the face of the earth, we have an obligation to help the spread of freedom. We have an obligation to feed the hungry". Yet how does the U.S. fulfill its obligation? U.S. aid to farmers in poor countries to help them grow more food runs at around \$200 million per year, far less than \$1 per person per year for the hundreds of millions of people living in subsistence farm households. From the world as a whole, the amount of aid per African per year is really very small, just \$30 per sub-Saharan African in 2002. Of that modest amount, almost \$5 was actually for consultants from the donor countries, more than \$3 was for emergency aid, about \$4 went for servicing Africa's debts and \$5 was for debt-relief operations. The rest, about \$12, went to Africa. Since the

"money down the drain" argument is heard most frequently in the U.S., it's worth looking at the same calculations for U.S. aid alone. In 2002, the U.S. gave \$3 per sub-Saharan African. Taking out the parts for U.S. consultants and technical cooperation, food and other emergency aid, administrative costs and debt relief, the aid per African came to grand total of 6 cents. The U.S. has promised repeatedly over the decades, as a signatory to global agreements like the Monterrey Consensus of 2002, to give a much larger proportion of its annual output, specifically upto 0.7% of GNP, to official development assistance. The U.S. failure to follow through has no political fallout domestically, of course, because not one in a million U.S. citizens even knows of statements like the Monterrey Consensus. But no one should underestimate the salience that it has around the world. Spin as American might about their nation's generosity, the poor countries are fully aware of what the U.S. is not doing.

11. The passage seems to emphasize that the outside world has

- (a) correct understanding about the reasonable aid provided by the USA to the poor countries
- (b) definite information about what is happening in under developed countries
- (c) stopped extending any financial aid to under developed countries
- (d) misconceptions about the aid given to the poor nations by developed countries
- (e) None of these

12. According to the Westerners the solution to eradicate poverty of African nations lies in

- (a) corruption
- (b) improving their own national behaviour
- (c) mis-rule
- (d) prolonged economic crisis
- (e) None of these

13. The author has given the example of Bangladesh, Indonesia and Pakistan in support of his argument that

- (a) corruption is the major culprit in the way of prosperity
- (b) mis-governance hampers the prosperity of nations
- (c) despite rampant corruption, nations may prosper
- (d) developed nations arrogantly neglect under developed countries.
- (e) None of these

14. The author has mentioned Ghana as a country with

- (a) reasonably good-governance
- (b) corrupt leadership
- (c) plenty of natural resources
- (d) rapid economic growth
- (e) None of these

15. The cases of malaria in Africa are mainly due to

- A. high temperature.
- B. climatic conditions conducive for breeding.
- C. malaria carries liking for human blood in preference to that of cattle.

- (a) None of these
- (b) Only B and C
- (c) Only A and C
- (d) Only A and B
- (e) All the three

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 16-18) : Choose the word/group of words which is most nearly the same in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

16. OBLIGATION

- (a) lip sympathy
- (b) true sympathy
- (c) self pity
- (d) conditional responsibility
- (e) moral binding

17. SQUANDER

- (a) use economically
- (b) spend wastefully
- (c) siphon judiciously
- (d) donate generously
- (e) None of these

18. MODEST

- (a) humble
- (b) sufficient
- (c) meagre
- (d) sober
- (e) unpretentious

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 19-20) : Choose the word/group of words which is most opposite in meaning of the word given in bold as used in the passage.

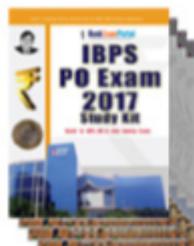
19. MYTH

- (a) reality
- (b) mystery
- (c) misery
- (d) misconception
- (e) exaggeration

20. EXTENSIVE

- (a) intensive
- (b) abominable
- (c) inherent
- (d) rampant

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(e) negligible

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 21-30) : 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 fit the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

Economic backwardness of a region is (21) by the coexistence of unutilized (22) on the one hand and (23) natural resources on the other. Economic development essentially means a process of (24) change whereby the real per capita income of an economy (25) over a period of time. Then a simple but meaningful question arises; what causes economic development? Or what makes a country developed? This question has absorbed the (26) of scholars of socio-economic changes for decades. Going through the (27) history of developed countries like America, Russia and Japan, man is essentially found as (28) in the process of economic development. Japan, whose economy was (29) damaged from the ravages of the 2nd world War, is the example of our time to (30) kingdom role in economic development.

21. (a) Developed
(b) Cured
(c) Improved
(d) Enhanced
(e) Characterized

22. (a) Source
(b) Finance
(c) Funds
(d) Manpower
(e) Industries

23. (a) Exhaustive
(b) Unexploited
(c) Abundant
(d) Indefinite
(e) Unreliable

24. (a) Upward
(b) Drastic
(c) Negligible
(d) Incredible
(e) Sudden

25. (a) Diminishes
(b) Degenerates
(c) Increases
(d) Succumbs
(e) Stabilizes

26. (a) Plans
(b) Attempts
(c) Attention
(d) Resources
(e) Strategy

27. (a) Existing
(b) Glorious
(c) Ancient
(d) Economic
(e) Discouraging

28. (a) Pivotal
(b) Neutral
(c) Insignificant
(d) Enchanted
(e) Vicious

29. (a) Increasingly
(b) Always
(c) Gradually
(d) Deliberately
(e) Badly

30. (a) Enlighten
(b) Validate
(c) Negate
(d) Underestimate
(e) Belittle

Answer Key :

1(b). 2(d). 3(e). 4(c). 5(b). 6(a). 7(d). 8(d). 9(d). 10(c). 11(d). 12(b). 13(c). 14(a). 15(e). 16(e). 17(b). 18(a). 19(a). 20(e). 21(e). 22(d). 23(b). 24(b). 25(c). 26(c). 27(d). 28(a). 29(e). 30(b).



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