

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU START THE MOCK TEST

TEST BOOKLET

Time Allowed: 60 minutes

Maximum Marks: 50

Please read the below instructions carefully before proceeding

DO NOT START THE MOCK TEST WITHOUT READING ALL THE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

General Instructions- before taking the mock test

- This mock pack has the mock test question paper for Descriptive English for SBI Probationary Officers.
- Please take a black and white print of the mock test pack. The print out will serve as the question paper for your mock test
- Please take blank un-ruled A4 sheets to answer this questions paper
- Take this mock test with all seriousness with the intention of measuring your actual performance.
 - Do not open the question paper before you take the test. You should see the questions first time only when you are attempting the mock test
 - Attempt this mock test in one sitting of 60 minutes. Avoid splitting the three hours stipulated time into multiple sittings. You need to take it as if you are taking the actual NICL exam
 - Take the test in a quiet room without distraction. Close the room, ask your family and friends to not disturb you, turn off your phone
 - Before the test, set your clock at 6 PM and put an alarm for 7 PM. As soon as the alarm rings, you should stop where you are. Do not give yourself extra 3-5 minutes, because in the actual exam, you will not get any extra minutes. Your answer booklet should be filled within the 60 minutes stipulated duration
 - Do not treat this merely as a question bank. This is a carefully designed mock test for the SBI PO exam. Treat it like the actual exam and manage your time so that you maximize your score by attempting all the sections properly
 - Write legibly. If the examiner cannot understand your handwriting, you will get poor marks despite good content. Neat and clean work may get you extra marks

General Instructions for Descriptive Paper:

1. All Questions are compulsory
2. The number of marks carried by each question/part of a question is indicated against each.
3. Stick to the word limit wherever mentioned
4. Answers should be brief and to the point

DESCRIPTIVE TEST BOOKLET

Q. 1. Write a letter in about 150 words on any one of the following (10 marks):

Write a petition to the Post-Master General for the establishment of a Post-Office in your locality.

Or

Write a letter to your friend giving him an account of a good film you have recently enjoyed.

Q. 2. Write a paragraph on any one of the following topics in not more than 150 words (8 marks):

- I. Dowry deaths.
- II. Impact of cultural mindset on HIV patients

Q. 3. Write an essay on any one of the following topics in approximately 250 words (12 marks):

- I. Managing work and home – is the Indian working woman getting a fair deal?
- II. Good fences make good neighbors
- III. Secrets of long life.

Q. 4. Make a precis of the following passage in English in your own words, in about one-third of the passage length. Marks will be deducted if your precis is much longer or shorter than the prescribed length (10 marks).

There is an enemy beneath our feet - an enemy more deadly for his complete impartiality. He recognizes no national boundaries, no political parties. Everyone in the world is threatened by him. The enemy is the earth itself. When an earthquake strikes, the world trembles. The power of a quake is greater than anything man himself can produce. But today scientists are directing a great deal of their effort into finding some way of combating earthquakes, and it is possible that at some time in the near future mankind will have discovered a means of protecting itself from earthquakes. An earthquake strikes without warning. When it does, its power is immense. If it strikes a modern city, the damage it causes is as great as if it has struck a primitive village. Gas

mains burst, explosions are caused and fires are started. Underground railways are wrecked. Buildings collapse, bridges fall, dams burst, and gaping crevices appear in busy streets. If the quake strikes at sea, huge tidal waves sweep inland. If it strikes in mountain regions, avalanches roar down into the valley. Consider the terrifying statistics from the past 1755: Lisbon, capital of Portugal - the city destroyed entirely and 450 killed. 1970: Peru: 50,000 killed in 1968 an earthquake struck Alaska. As this is a relatively unpopulated part, only a few people were killed. But it is likely that this was one of the most powerful quakes ever to have hit the world. Geologists estimate that during the tremors, the whole of the state moved over 80 feet farther west into the Pacific Ocean. Imagine the power of something that can move an entire subcontinent! This is the problem that the scientists face. They are dealing with forces so immense that man cannot hope to resist them. All that can be done is to try to pinpoint just where the earthquake will strike and work from there. At least some precautionary measures can then be taken to save lives and some of the property. (330 Words)

Q. 5 Read the following passage and answer the question given below (10 marks):

There is no reason to believe that there are fundamental differences between the East and the West. Human beings are everywhere human and hold the same deepest values. The differences which are, no doubt, significant, are related to external, temporary social conditions and are alterable with them. East and West are relative terms. They are geographical expressions and not cultural types. The differences among countries like China, Japan and India are quite as significant as those among European or American countries. Specific cultural patterns with distinctive beliefs and habits developed in different regions in relative isolation from one another. There were periods when China and India were pre-eminent in cultural affairs, others when Western nations became dominant. For the last four centuries Western nations aided by scientific development have dominated the East. The world has now reached a state of inter-communication. All societies are fast becoming industrialized and new sets of values are springing up. We are called upon to participate in the painful birth of a new civilization. If we are to live together in peace we must develop international cooperation and understanding. It is for the political leaders to determine the practical steps by which the sources of power and communication now available to us can be used for closer cooperation and friendliness among the people of the world. No political understanding can be made permanent without understanding at the cultural level. Apart from its intrinsic importance, such understanding contributes to the enrichment of human experience. Facile generalizations are made by philosophers of history which are highly misleading. Hegel in his Lectures on the philosophy of History says that 'Persia is the land of light; Greece the land of grace; India the land of dream; Rome the land of Empire,'

QUESTIONS:

- 1) What does the passage say about cultural differences in different regions?

- 2) What comments does the author make about the similarities and dissimilarities between the East and the West?
- 3) What, according to the passage, is the role of communication in building up a new civilization?
- 4) How will cultural understanding at the international level benefit human societies?
- 5) Why does the author call the statements of Hegel 'facile generalization'?