

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):

- I. Write a farewell letter to a person who is leaving employment
- II. Write a letter to Accept an informal invitation to a social event

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

- I. Tolerance is the key to national unity
- II. Your idea of a happy life

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

- I. Advertisements : need for control
- II. Failures are the pillars of success

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).

In our country begging has become a profession and the beggars continue to increase in numbers. So, vast indeed is the fraternity of these beggars that foreigners visiting India, especially ,cities like Varanasi, our cities of pilgrimage, have been led to call our cities the cities of beggars and of dust ! There are no statistics available for estimating their number, but that is not needed for our present purpose. Of course, any practical reform in this matter does not require a close investigation into the causes and conditions of the existence of beggars, but we are here concerned with the question of seeing how these beggars live and what, in particular, is the effect on society of their existence.

As already suggested, the vastness of the number of the Indian beggars is evident to any visitor from a foreign country. The causes of the increase in the number of beggars are many, but of these we may just consider only a few. For good or evil, Indians have been very religious in their outlook on life, and also very generous and hospitable towards those who go to them for begging. The social conscience developed from such an article of faith has been the main cause of the increase in the number of beggars. They are always sure of finding people anxious to go to heaven by offering doles and donations to the needy and so they are thriving. There are many

beggars whose profession has been hereditary – a strange perversion of human nature, which, as we are told, ought to eat out of the sweat of its brow. The most amusing spectacle from the point of view of reason, is to see able-bodied persons, dressed in abundance of rags and many colored clothes wandering about the streets and going from house to house regularly at certain hours for no more serious a purpose than that of begging !

The State, too, has to devise laws for checking the growth of beggars. Some strict laws against vagrants must be put into practice in every city and village in India. It is more important to introduce them in holy cities where the beggars are leading the most unholy life. Finally, it is for the development of saner outlook on life that we must agitate if we are to root out this evil of beggary. In one form or another, begging has become the most widespread thing today. Some are honourable, modernised beggars in pants and boots and ties and they have subtler ways of exploiting their patron victims. (427 Words)

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

It is true that the smokers cause some nuisance to the non-smokers, but this nuisance is physical while the nuisance that the non-smokers cause the smokers is spiritual. There are, of course, a lot of non-smokers who don't try to interfere with the smokers. It is sometimes assumed that the non-smokers are morally superior, not realizing that they have missed one of the greatest pleasures of mankind. I am willing to allow that smoking is a moral weakness, but on the other hand we must beware of a man without weakness. He is not to be trusted. He is apt to be always sober and he cannot make a single mistake. His habits are too regular, his existence too mechanical and his head always maintains its supremacy over his heart. Much as I like reasonable persons, I hate completely rational beings. For that reason, I am always scared and ill at ease when I enter a house in which there are no ash-trays.

The room is apt to be too clean and orderly, and the people are apt to be correct and unemotional. Now the moral and spiritual benefits of smoking have never been appreciated by these correct, righteous, unemotional and unpoetic souls. In my opinion the smokers' morality is, on the whole, higher than that of the non-smokers. The man with a pipe in his mouth is the man after my heart. He is more genial, more open-hearted, and he is often brilliant in conversation. As Thackeray observes, "The pipe draws wisdom from the lips, of the philosopher and shuts up the mouth of the foolish; it generates a style of conversation that is contemplative, thoughtful, benevolent and unaffected."

Questions:

1. What kind of hardship do .a smoker and a non-smoker cause to each other?
2. Why is it wrong to think that a non-smoker is morally superior to a smoker?
3. Why is a man without any moral weakness untrustworthy?

4. What pleasure of life is missed by a non-smoker?
5. What does Thackeray mean to say?