

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

**TEST BOOKLET**

**Time Allowed: 60 minutes**

**Maximum Marks: 50**

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**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 letter to Respond to a complaint and treat it as valuable feedback
- II. Write a letter to Compliment or praise an employee's family for their contribution to the employee's success

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

- I. Contribution of Science to human progress
- II. Indian Culture

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

- I. Man is saved not by faith but by work
- II. Laughter is the best medicine

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).

If only each and every one of us would plant a tree, we would have millions and millions of trees in the world. Think of the benefits that that would bring. Instead of barren land or concrete jungles, we would have lush green forests and fresh air. Indeed, one of the many benefits of trees is that they provide us with oxygen through the process of photosynthesis. Trees help us to clear our air of carbon dioxide and replace that with clean fresh oxygen that is essential for our lives.

Besides that, trees provide us with food and shelter. In many parts of the world, people are still dependant on trees to build homes and needless to say, many parts of the trees can be eaten. For instance, the fruits of the trees. Trees are useful not only to man, but they also provide shelter and food to a wide variety of animals, big and small alike. On a hot day, trees offer shade.

Moreover, trees are fantastic creations of God. they are works of art and many of them are beautiful to look at and admire. No wonder many artists spend hours studying the intricate designs and patterns of trees. Now, if only we take better care of our trees on this planet! (215 Words)

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

Two important stages came not so long before the dawn of written history. The first was the domestication of animals; the second was agriculture. Agriculture, which began in the river valleys of Egypt and Mesopotamia, was a step in human progress to which subsequently there was nothing comparable until our own machine age. Agriculture made possible an immense increase in the numbers of the human species in the regions where it could be successfully practised but at first these regions were few. These were in fact, only those in which nature fertilised the soil after each harvest. Agriculture met with violent resistance, analogous to that which our Ruskins and Samuel Butlers offered to machines. Pastoral nomads considered themselves vastly superior to the tame folk who stayed in one place and were enslaved to the soil. But although the nomads repeatedly won military victories, the physical comforts which the upper classes derived from agricultural serfs always prevailed in the end, and the area of agriculture gradually increased. Even now this process is not at an end, but what remains for it to achieve is no longer very important.

The only fundamental technical advance that preceded the emergence of man into recorded history was the invention of writing. Writing, like spoken language, developed gradually. It developed out of pictures, but as soon as it had reached a certain stage. it made possible the keeping of records and the transmission of information to people who were not present when the information was given.

Questions:

- (a) What was the second important stage in our pre-history and where did it begin?
- (b) What happened in the regions where agriculture was successful ?
- (c) What happened in the conflict between the nomads and agriculturists?
- (d) What technical advance took place before the period of recorded history and what did it accomplish?
- (e) Who considered themselves superior to whom and why ?