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SBI Test Paper – II English Language

Directions Q. 1-4 : In each of the following sentences there are two blank spaces. There are five parts of words after each sentence denoted by numbers (A),(B),(C),(D) and (E) . Find out which pair of words can be filed up in the blanks in the sentences in the same sequence to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

1. It is certain that human beingslatent power of which they are onlyaware.
A. possess; vaguely B. exhibit; little C. impose; clearly D. inherit; consciously E. owns; surely
2. Histo speak an Indian language hadn't to be a handicap
A. eagerness; stopped B. desire; made C. inability; proved D. promise; halted E. knowledge; showed
3. The airline industry isout its survival kit to deal withlosses
A. spreading; raising B. pulling; mounting C. handling; abating D. pushing; increasing E. floating; diminishing
4. Akbar, one of theandemperors of India who made a name for himself is acknowledged even today
A. desirous; indolent B. aspiring; sluggish C. slothful; active D. simple; bold E. ambitious; presentation

Directions Q. 5-19 : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow it. Certain words/ phrases are given in **bold** to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The Indian pharma industry is flourishing overseas, touching almost every part of the world. With low cost, speed and high quality advantage India is gearing up to become the hub for contract research and manufacturing and maintaining it is another. Canada provides tax benefits upto 46 per cent for research carried out within the country. Others like Korea and China without a large pool of scientists make-up by facilitating foreign research in every conceivable way. India does not any of this and faces many hurdles - diseases that it has been inflicted with since independence like Malaria and TB. While Indian companies have only focused on reverse engineering blockbuster drugs from MNCs, overseas scientists have displayed little interest in researching, subcontinent specific diseases as there are more profits and public interest in lifestyle drugs such as obesity which, in turn, fund their research. In the interest of Indian research industry a decision must be taken quickly on the implementation of data protection laws.

India is one of the few countries where data exclusivity provision are not prevalent. Data protection is a contentious issue, wholly debated by the Government and the industry. A pharma company wishing to market a drug controller to show that the drug is both effective and safe. The first (originator) company that makes the application for marketing approval has to submit its data relating to the clinical trials to the drug is safe and effective will register it. Another drug company wishing to market the same drug only requires to show a bio-equivalence to the drug of the originator company. Thus, as per the prevailing laws, the regulator in India can rely on an innovator's data to approve the competitor's product. While the system in general is responsible for maintaining the necessary secrecy, it is not accountable for the same - the competitor gets an unfair advantage over the innovator even when he is intellectual property. Consequently research based pharma companies are being forced to undertake vital clinical trials abroad. Huge expenditures are incurred overseas, draining precious foreign exchange when this could be done at home at a fraction of the cost.

The product Patent Law protections required by the TRIPS agreement and brought about by the 2005 amendment to the Patent Act require India to protect undisclosed test data from disclosure and unfair commercial use by competitors. Effective 2005 Indian companies can no longer copy patent protected foreign drugs. Some negate the necessity to make data exclusivity a law, the MNCs want the data to be protected absolutely for a period of five years. However, in case certain drugs are not available or unaffordable should the government for the common good not be able to exercise powers to get another company to make such drugs?

5. Which of the following is a reason for India's continuing battle with common place diseases?
- Rigid patent laws mean essential foreign drugs are not easily available in India
 - Newer, more effective treatments and drugs are unaffordable
 - Government does not adequately subsidise drugs required for treatment of these diseases
 - Research and development of drugs for such diseases is taken up only by advanced countries
 - None of these
6. Which of the following is/ are TRUE in the context of the passage?
- Countries like China prefer to outsource research to avoid exorbitant cost of research at home
 - Multi-national pharma companies are pressurising India to have product patent laws
 - The Indian pharmaceutical industry is booming
- Only I
 - Only II
 - Both II & III
 - Both I & II
 - None of these
7. According to the passage, what is the main purpose of data protection laws?
- To ensure that foreign countries invest in research for drugs to treat diseases like TB.
 - To attract Indian scientists back to the country
 - To prevent misuses of research to make profits by competing companies
 - To make clinical trials more acceptable to the public
 - None of these
8. Which of the following measures has Korea taken to be competitive in the pharma industry?
- It offers blockbuster drugs at highly subsidised rates
 - It collaborates with foreign research firms
 - It provides speedy regulatory approvals
 - It enacts relaxed tax laws
 - None of these
9. Which of the following is/ are India's strengths in drug discovery and research ?
- Relaxed patent laws
 - Reverse engineering of foreign block buster drugs
 - Incentives to foreign companies researching subcontinent diseases
- Only III
 - Both I & III
 - Only I
 - All of these
 - None of these
10. According to the author, what is the disadvantage of holding clinical trials abroad?
- Research facilities in India are far more sophisticated
 - Authenticity of research methodology cannot be monitored
 - Delayed processing of test data
 - Higher cost resulting in the drain of financial resources
 - The laws abroad are more stringent
11. The argument against making data exclusivity a law is

I. specialized knowledge will be shared II. it will unfairly favour large western pharma companies
III. it is not in the interest of the general public

A. Only I B. Both I & III C. Only III D. Both II & III E. None of these

12. What is the objective of the TRIPS Agreement?

- A. To allow the Government to determine the focus of drug research conducted
- B. To ensure India meets international legal requirements
- C. To give developed countries an edge in pharma manufacturing
- D. To ensure that compelling companies do not benefit commercially from using each other's clinical data
- E. None of these

13. Which of the following is not true in the context of the passage?

- A. Costs of clinical trials and research are relatively lower in India
- B. India has laws to ensure patent protection, but data exclusivity provision are not prevalent
- C. China has a large number of well-qualified clinical research personnel which has made it attractive to MNCs
- D. Indian pharma companies can no longer duplicate patent protected foreign drugs
- E. None of these

14. The Indian pharma industry

- A. is hampered by severe intellectual property rights laws
- B. trials in research on health threats like obesity
- C. is the largest growing one in the world
- D. only has the expertise to reverse engineer drugs
- E. provides quality research at low cost

Directions Q. 15-17 : Choose the word/ phrase which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage

15. PREVAILING

- A. Popular B. Implemented C. Existing D. Persuading E. Winning

16. HURDLES

- A. Bars B. Defects C. Rejections D. Protects E. Obstacles

17. INCURRED

- A. Collected B. Included C. Spent D. Experienced E. Adjusted

Directions Q. 18-19 : Choose the word/ phrase which is most OPPOSITE in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage

18. FLOURISHING

- A. Drooping B. Declining C. Fluctuating D. Worthless E. Minimum

19. VITAL

- A. Practical B. Voluntary C. Negative D. Worthless E. Minimum

Directions Q. 20-29 : Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error 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)

20. A. The main advantage India has B. over other countries is C. its large human capital which
D. make it an ideal E. out-sourcing base E. No error

21. A. The judge has directed to B. the accused and the complainant C. not to interfere with
D. the witness in any manner E. No error
22. A. Today most employees complain B. of suffering for the stress C. of attending to
D. srude customers all day E. No error
23. A. Since the tenant failed B. to pay his rent on time C. the landlord denied him
D. access to the premise E. No error
24. A. His industrious nature B. and calm temperament C. have endeared him
D. to his colleagues and one's superiors E. No error
25. A. After careful scrutiny of the report B. variety mistakes that had been C. made by the research
D. department were found E. No error
26. A. Since the online education system B. has been poorly designed there C. are not many institute
D. that offer this facility E. No error
27. A. The celebrities that organised B. the marathon were aiming C. to create an awareness
D. about the treatment of diabetes E. No error
28. A. Unless the new resolution is B. completely reviewed it C. will cause a great deal of
D. trouble for new employees E. No error
29. A. There will be several B. new visa application centres opened C. in metros across the country
D. to easy the pressure on embassies E. No error

Directions Q. 30-39 : Which of the phrases (A),(B),(C),(D) following each sentence should replace the phrase printed in bold to make the sentence grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct mark (E),i.e, No correction required as the answer

30. She asked him if she can see him later to fix an appointment for personal advice
A. could see him later B. can saw him later C. could saw him later D. will see him lastly E. No correction required
31. Suresh Singh took of his coat and hung it on a nall in the wall
A. take off its coat B. look his coat over C. took his coat off D. taking his coat off E. No correction required
32. Despite his poor vision, he had an eye for women
A. Though is B. Instead of his C. Although his D. Inspite his E. No correction required
33. It is a natural urge to retain the balance of advantage in his own favour
A. for his own favour B. in his own favours C. from one's own favour D. in one's own favour E. No correction required
34. The news of his father's death came as a bolt to the blue
A. as if bolt from the sky B. as a bolt from the blue C. across a bolt from the blue
D. to a bolt in the blue E. No correction required
35. Long ago, there had no such thing as money and people exchanged the things that they wanted
A. was no such thing B. have not such things C. had been not things like
D. was no such things E. No correction required

36. While playing cricket, I sprained my foot

- A. Since playing B. Despite played C. From playing D. When played E. No correction required

37. Mohanlal looking over himself into the mirror of the waiting room at the railway station

- A. was looked at himself in B. looked into himself from C. looked at himself in
D. looks at oneself in E. No correction required

38. The chilly wind hits me over the face and the rain pounded me

- A. hit me on face B. hit me in the face C. has hit me in the face D. hit me into my face E. No correction required

39. I shall make you realise your mistake

- A. make you to realise B. make you in realising C. made you realise D. make you realised E. No correction required

Directions Q.40-49 : In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed after the passage and against each five words are suggested, one of which fills the blanks appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case

One of the most brutal features of gender inequality takes the form of physical violence against women. The...40...of such violence is remarkably high, not only in poorer and less developed economies but also in wealthy and modern societies. Indeed the41 ...of battering women even in the richest and most developed economies is42...high. Turning to India, it must be....43...first that the frequency of assaults on women is high in the country. To that...44....general recognition has to be added the special role of violence connected with particular...45...features, such as dowry and economic settlements. Even though the numbers involved in violent deaths are....46...by the larger numbers that...47...from....48...of healthcare, the crude and brutal nature of this form of gender inequality makes it a particularly severe....49..of the deprivation of women.

40. A. exectations B. counting C. incidence D. acceptance E. responses

41. A. frequency B. occurrence C. event D. chance E. blocking

42. A. relatively B. clearly C. surely D. undoubtedly E. astonishingly

43. A. accomplished B. acknowledged C. cleared D. understand E. assured

44. A. anxiety B. terrible C. surprise D. power E. form

45. A. national B. visible C. social D. category E. personal

46. A. fewer B. outshine C. lean D. dwarfed E. horrible

47. A. perish B. develop C. spoil D. incline E. direct

48. A. omissions B. attention C. care D. effort E. neglect

49. A. remark B. indication C. happening D. manifestation E. rise