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UCO BANK CLERK EXAM ENGLISH
LANGUAGE SOLVED QUESTION
PAPER 2011- SECOND SHIFT

Directions—(Q. 1 to 15) Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it—

Every afternoon, on their way back from school, the children used to go and play in the Giant's garden. It was a large lovely garden, with soft green grass. Over the grass stood beautiful flowers like stars, and there were twelve peach-trees that bore rich fruit. The birds would sit on the trees and sing sweetly to the children playing below. One day the Giant came back. He had been on a long tour and was now determined to return to his own castle. When he arrived he saw the children playing in the garden and was outrageous. "What are you doing here?" He shouted in a very gruff voice, and the children ran away. "I will not allow anybody to play in my garden but myself" said the Giant. And so, he built a high wall around it, and put up a notice-board that read TRESPASSERS WILL BE PROSECUTED. He was a very selfish Giant. The poor children had now, nowhere to play. They tried to play on the road,

but the road was very dusty and full of stones, and they did not like it. On their way back from school, they used to wander around the high wall and remember the good times.

Then came spring, and all over the country there were little blossoms and little birds. Only in the garden of the Selfish Giant it was still winter. The birds did not care to sing in it as there were no children and the trees forgot to blossom. The only people who were **pleased** were the snow and the frost. "Spring has forgotten this garden," they cried, "so we will live here all the year round." "I cannot understand why the spring is so late in coming," said the selfish Giant, as he sat at the window and looked out at his cold white garden, "I hope there will be a change in the weather." But the spring never came, nor did the summer. The autumn gave golden fruit to every garden, but to the Giant's garden she gave none. "He was too selfish," she said. So it was always winter there.

One morning the Giant was lying awake in bed when he heard the

birds singing. "I believe the spring has come at last," said the Giant, and he jumped out of bed and looked out. He saw the most wonderful sight. Through the little hole in the wall the children had crept in, and they were sitting on the branches of the trees. On every tree there was a child. The birds were flying about and twittering with **delight**, and the flowers were looking up through the green grass and laughing. It was a lovely **scene** however, in one corner it was still winter. It was the **farthest** corner of the garden, and in it was standing a little boy. He was so small that he could not reach the branches of the tree, and he was wandering all around it crying bitterly. The Giant's heart melted as he looked out. "How selfish I have been!" he said, "now I know why spring would not come here. I will put that poor little boy on the top of the tree, and then I will **knock down** the wall, and my garden shall be the children's play-ground for ever and ever." He was really sorry for what he had done.

1. Why was the Giant outraged when he got back from his holiday ?
 (A) He had a bad journey back home
 (B) He saw the children playing in the garden
 (C) His castle was disorderly and not maintained
 (D) It was still winter in his garden
 (E) The tour was a waste of money
2. What did the Giant do to keep the children away from his garden ?
 (A) He built a high wall around the garden
 (B) He displayed a message on a notice board
 (C) He threatened to complain to their parents
 (D) Only (A) and (B)
 (E) He made it snow all year round
3. "Spring has forgotten this garden." They cried. Who is the author referring to ?
 (A) The children
 (B) The snow and the frost
 (C) The autumn trees
 (D) The spring
 (E) None of these
4. Why did the autumn trees refuse to bear fruit ?
 (A) The snow and the winter took over
 (B) The Giant was enjoying the winter in his garden
 (C) It was one way of keeping the children away
 (D) The Giant refused to change his behaviour
 (E) The Giant was selfish
5. What does the author compare the flowers in the garden to ?
 (A) Stars (B) Pearls
 (C) Soft grass (D) Frost
 (E) None of these
6. When did the Giant realize that he was being selfish ?
 (A) When the long winters would not end
 (B) When he witnessed the spring after the children re-entered the garden
 (C) When he heard the song of a bird
 (D) When he felt he was lonely
 (E) When he realized he had no friends to play within the garden
7. What made the Giant believe spring had finally arrived ?
 (A) He heard the sounds of the children playing
 (B) He smelt the flowers blooming in the garden
 (C) He heard the singing by the birds
 (D) He saw a hole in the compound wall
 (E) He saw the trees bearing fruits
8. What incident brought about a change in the Giant's heart ?
 (A) The little boy in the corner of the garden
 (B) The long unending winter
 (C) The change of weather from winter to spring
 (D) The blossoming of the trees
 (E) The singing of the birds
9. Why did the Giant put up the sign 'Trespassers will be prosecuted' in front of his garden ?
 (A) He did not want visitors
 (B) It was a strategy to keep the children away
 (C) Trespassers had ruined his garden in the past
 (D) He was possessive about his property
 (E) None of these
10. What could be an appropriate title for the story ?
 (A) The Corner Boy
 (B) The Winter Season
 (C) The Selfish Giant
 (D) The Little Children
 (E) The Paradise Garden
- Directions—(Q. 11 to 13) Choose the word/phrase which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word/phrase printed in bold as used in the passage.**
11. **Knock down**
 (A) Demolish
 (B) Build
 (C) Elevate
 (D) Raise
 (E) Step up
12. **Delight**
 (A) Skill (B) Love
 (C) Happiness (D) Freedom
 (E) Majesty
13. **Scene**
 (A) Wish (B) Drawing
 (C) Fantasy (D) Picture
 (E) Dream
- Directions—(Q. 14 to 15) Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.**
14. **Pleased**
 (A) Upset (B) Satisfied
 (C) Happy (D) Tortured
 (E) Critical
15. **Farthest**
 (A) Extreme (B) Nearest
 (C) Distant (D) Shortest
 (E) Endless
- Directions—(Q. 16 to 25) Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical 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), i.e., 'NO Error'. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)**
16. There is a new shampoo / in the
 (A)
 market / that is good for people /
 (B) (C)
 with dry hairs. No Error
 (D) (E)
17. My teacher / don't hear me /
 (A) (B)
 because she was / playing the
 (C) (D)
 guitar. No Error
 (E)
18. We need / another information /
 (A) (B)
 before we can / reach a decision.
 (C) (D)
 No Error
 (E)
19. The visitor can choose / either the
 (A)
 normal train / and the express /
 (B) (C)
 which stops only at major
 (D)
 stations. No Error
 (E)

20. The government wish / to raise /
 (A) (B)
 the standard of football / in the
 (C) (D)
 country. No Error
 (E)
21. In recent years / more and more
 (A) (B)
 violence / were seen / on tele-
 (C) (D)
 vision. No Error
 (E)
22. It gives me / great pleasure / to
 (A) (B)
 sent you / this little gift.
 (C) (D)
 No Error
 (E)
23. My grandfather / does not know
 (A) (B)
 about / my parents / getting
 (C)
 divorced. No Error
 (D) (E)
24. There are so many good shops /
 (A)
 that it is easiest / for people to
 (B) (C)
 buy / what they want. No Error
 (D) (E)
25. He wants to / study further / but
 (A) (B)
 does not / want to leave his
 (C) (D)
 hometowns. No Error
 (E)
- Directions—(Q. 26 to 30) Pick out the most effective word or pair of words from the given word or pairs of words to fill in the blanks to make the sentence meaningfully complete.**
26. Nothing has changed.....my last visit.
 (A) since (B) following
 (C) to (D) while
 (E) with
27. While my car was being.....I had to use my bicycle.
 (A) stopped (B) repaired
 (C) stuck (D) blocked
 (E) new
28. I have my own car now, so it is.....to reach office.
 (A) easier (B) better
 (C) expense (D) more fun
 (E) necessary
29. She finds him.....handsomeintelligent.
 (A) little, more
 (B) perhaps, and
 (C) neither, nor
 (D) quite, but
 (E) most, very
30. My colleague.....me to go to another doctor for a second opinion.
 (A) said (B) suggested
 (C) comforted (D) advised
 (E) called
- Directions—(Q. 31 to 35) In each question below, four words printed in bold type are given. These are numbered (A), (B), (C) and (D). One of these words printed in bold may either be wrongly spelt or inappropriate in the context of the sentence. Find out the word that is inappropriate or wrongly spelt, if any. The number of that word is your answer. If all the words printed in bold are correctly spelt and appropriate in the context of the sentence then mark (E), i.e., 'All Correct' as your answer.**
31. A recent study estimates that today's average pedestrian walks at 2.5 miles per hour.
 (A) (B)
 (C) (D)
 All Correct
 (E)
32. My friends thesis was acclaimed as a pioneering peice of research.
 (A) (B)
 (C) (D)
 All Correct
 (E)
33. I would be grateful if you could send me a copy of your latest catalog.
 (A) (B)
 (C) (D)
 All Correct
 (E)
34. Air travel expanded enourmously in the second half of the twentieth century.
 (A) (B)
 (C) (D)
 All Correct
 (E)
35. Agro-industries can flourish only if there are abundant seasonal rains.
 (A) (B)
 All Correct
 (D) (E)
- Directions—(Q. 36 to 40) Rearrange the following six sentences (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.**
- (1) "We feel sorry for you", they shouted, but there is no way you can get out from the deep pit.
 (2) The other frog was partially deaf; he thought his friends were shouting words of encouragement.
 (3) On hearing this, one of the frogs gave up and died of fear.
 (4) Their friends croaked from the top of the pit in sympathy.
 (5) He gathered all his strength and in one great jump he landed out of the pit.
 (6) Two frogs fell into a deep pit, and though they tried very hard they could not hop out.
36. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after the rearrangement ?
 (A) 1 (B) 4
 (C) 6 (D) 3
 (E) 5
37. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after the rearrangement ?
 (A) 2 (B) 3
 (C) 5 (D) 4
 (E) 6
38. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after the rearrangement ?
 (A) 4 (B) 6
 (C) 2 (D) 1
 (E) 3
39. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after the rearrangement ?
 (A) 3 (B) 4
 (C) 6 (D) 2
 (E) 5

40. Which of the following should be the **SIXTH (LAST)** sentence after the rearrangement ?

- (A) 5 (B) 2
 (C) 3 (D) 4
 (E) 6

Directions—(Q. 41 to 50) 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 fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

Ryan, the Zen teacher, was requested by his sister-in-law to come to her house and talk to her son. "He does no work, ...(41)... his father's money in wild parties and is ...(42)... the estate," she complained. "If he does not reform, we will be ruined." Ryan went to his brother's house and met his nephew who was ...(43)... pleased to see him. The two of them had spent many happy hours together before Ryan had turned to Zen and ...(44)... the monastery. The young man knew why his uncle had come and braced himself for the ...(45)... he was sure to receive. But Ryan said not a word in rebuke. The next morning when it was time for him to go, he put on his...(46)... and then said to his nephew : "Will you help me tie the ...(47)... of my shoes ? My hands shake and I cannot do it." His nephew helped him willingly. "Thank you," said Ryan. "A man becomes older and feebler day by day. You remember how strong and ...(48)... I used to be ?" "I do," said his nephew,

thoughtfully. "I do indeed remember how you used to be." It was the moment of ...(49)... for him. He suddenly realized that his mother and all those who had looked after him had become old and that it was now his turn to look after them and to take on the ...(50)... of the household and the community. He gave up his dissolute life forever.

41. (A) squanders (B) distributes
 (C) gives (D) collects
 (E) hoards

42. (A) testing (B) torturing
 (C) patronizing (D) mocking
 (E) neglecting

43. (A) also (B) thankfully
 (C) readily (D) genuinely
 (E) strangely

44. (A) lived
 (B) entered
 (C) inaugurated
 (D) moved
 (E) built

45. (A) scolding (B) task
 (C) gift (D) affection
 (E) reward

46. (A) cap (B) beads
 (C) bag (D) garments
 (E) shoes

47. (A) ends (B) strands
 (C) hooks (D) threads
 (E) laces

48. (A) talented (B) handsome
 (C) secure (D) robust
 (E) persistent

49. (A) success (B) justice
 (C) comfort (D) truth
 (E) adventure

50. (A) throne
 (B) responsibilities
 (C) head
 (D) position
 (E) task

Answers: English Language

1	(B)
2	(D)
3	(B)
4	(A)
5	(A)
6	(B)
7	(C)
8	(C)
9	(B)
10	(E)
11	(A)
12	(C)
13	(D)
14	(A)
15	(B)
16	(D)
17	(B)
18	(E)
19	(C)
20	(E)
21	(C)
22	(C)
23	(D)
24	(B)
25	(D)

26	(A)
27	(B)
28	(A)
29	(C)
30	(B)
31	(E)
32	(D)
33	(D)
34	(B)
35	(C)
36	(E)
37	(D)
38	(E)
39	(D)
40	(A)
41	(A)
42	(E)
43	(A)
44	(B)
45	(C)
46	(E)
47	(E)
48	(D)
49	(D)
50	(B)