

SEBI Grade A English Language

Directions (1-8): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/ phrases are given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

It's half past four on a **sweltering** afternoon in Jodhpur. At the end of a narrow lane in the walled city a metal gate seems to close off a dilapidated monument. Walk through it though, and a series of steps leads you into a well the size of a large swimming pool. There are arches above the well at regular intervals and it's easy to sense, from the surrounding air, that the water runs cold. A group of young men are splashing about inside, occasionally emerging with handfuls of dirt or stray pieces of garbage that they place at the top of the steps. They have been working for days and through their efforts, the water inside seems clean, almost luminescent.

Satyanarayanji ka bawari, the small stepwell named after the temple next to it, is one of hundreds of similar structures, all part of an ancient network of water storage that the city of Jodhpur was once famous for, but now lie neglected. On this afternoon, the young men from the colony around the Stepwell are participating in an initiative started by a local environmental activist, Rajesh Joshi, to clean and revive some of them. "The old city of Jodhpur has over 200 Stepwells and they were built from around the 6th century onward as part of an incredibly **sophisticated** water architecture," he explains. During the little rain that the region receives between June and September water is diverted from canals built on the hilly outskirts of the city to man-made tanks or talabs. It then seeps into the ground, raising the water table and recharging an **intricate** network of aquifers that were built deep, with steps narrowing down to the well to minimise the water that could evaporate. All that changed after 1996, when the Indira Gandhi canal brought water from the Sutlej River in Punjab and the government started supplying piped water to households. "Earlier people had to collect water from the Stepwells with buckets but once piped water came there was suddenly a **surfeit** and then people no longer cared. They started using the Stepwells to just dump garbage," says Dhananjaya Singh, whose family owns a hotel in Jodhpur and is involved in the restoration of the Toor ji ka jhalra, another Stepwell in the old city.

The surfeit, however, didn't last. Mr. Singh says that over the past few years water from the canal only supplies some households once in two or three days. That, and the constant possibility that Punjab could one day decide to terminate the water supply, made Mr. Singh and others think seriously about making the walled city at least, self-sufficient for water consumption. Cleaning and recharging the Stepwells, he says, is the first step toward that. Since most of them have fallen into disuse, Stepwells are often seen as archaic structures that are not factored into modern town planning.

In an upscale housing colony called Umaid Heritage on the outskirts of the city, a Jodhpur-based architect, Anu Mridul, is attempting an experiment to change that by creating a modern interpretation of a bawari. A 900-foot-long structure with endless panels of interlocking beams and pillars, it is the first new stepwell created in over a century and Mr. Mridul says it can hold up to 17.5 million litres of water. Once operational, it will be used primarily for rainwater harvesting. Mr. Mridul says the idea of building a stepwell rather than relying solely

12 Months Subscription



BANK

Useful for Bank & Insurance Exams

TEST PACK

on tanks was motivated by the recognition that the State had a falling water table and the government was struggling to supply water through the canal. The model, he says, can be **emulated** in other parts of the country even if it is not built on the same scale as the Umaid project. “All you need is a natural slope to build a Stepwell or otherwise, water can be lifted from different parts. Like the way in which the ancient system in Jodhpur connected all parts of the water architecture, city planners can look at incorporating Stepwells into the existing networks,” he says.

Beyond Jodhpur, districts of western Rajasthan suffer from acute drinking water shortages as they receive only about 200 mm of rainfall per year. Water-restoring structures such as the rainwater tanks and talabs have fallen into disuse given the over-reliance on the government. “Successive governments promise pipelines and other things because politics in this region is played out through water. So what we are trying to do is teach people to be more self-sufficient,” says Kanupriya Harish, head of the Jal Bhagirati Foundation, an NGO that works to optimise management of scarce water resources. She adds that despite the acknowledgment by the State government that rainwater harvesting is vital — Chief Minister Vasundhara Raje in January this year launched the Jal Swavlamban Yojna to promote the use of rainwater accumulated through traditional methods — implementation on the ground remains slow.

Q1. Which statement(s) is /are true regarding Stepwells?

- (i) Water is diverted from canals built on the hilly outskirts of the city to man-made tanks or talabs.
 - (ii) Since it’s working is complex it can’t be be emulated in all parts of the country.
 - (iii) State government is unconcerned and is not promoting the use of traditional methods of rain water harvesting and are only concentrating on modern methods.
- (a) Only (iii).
(b) Both (i) and (iii).
(c) Only (ii).
(d) Only (i).
(e) None of these.



Q2. What can be the most suitable title for the passage?

- (a) The last drop.
- (b) Stepwell: the best method for rain water harvesting.
- (c) Conservation: Lessons from ancient India.
- (d) Need for water conservation.
- (e) Saving water in Jodhpur.

Q3. Why residents of Jodhpur think there is a need for self sufficient water consumption system?

- (a) So as to promote the use of rainwater accumulated through traditional methods.
- (b) As the government is not serious towards the acute shortages of the water.
- (c) Because the ones built in ancient India are not good enough.
- (d) Modern technologies are not of any use in rainwater harvesting and people are suffering due to it.
- (e) As there is a possibility that Punjab could one day decide to terminate the water supply.

Q4. Why intricate network of aquifers were built deep?

- (a) So that it can't be harmed by the environmental conditions outside.
- (b) So as to save it from the garbage disposals so that it can be pure.
- (c) So as to minimise the water that could evaporate.
- (d) Because the ancient people weren't technically sound.
- (e) Since that there can be less wastage of water.

Q5. What was the main reason because of which people of Jodhpur 'no longer cared'?

- (a) Because the water was in abundance in Jodhpur earlier.
- (b) Because they thought tanks and talabs were sufficient in fulfilling their requirements.
- (c) Because government didn't promote the use of rainwater accumulated through traditional methods.
- (d) They were helpless as they didn't know how they could have conserved it so they were used to it.
- (e) Indira Gandhi canal brought water from the Sutlej River and people no longer had to carry the buckets from well

Q6. At present which of the following statement is true regarding the efforts of the Residents of Jodhpur in water conservation in this passage?

- (a) They do not care about the cleanliness and purity of water though they are concerned about conserving it.
- (b) They are not in favour of use of rainwater accumulated through traditional methods.
- (c) They haven't taken any step towards building new Stepwells as many think it is not viable in modern times.
- (d) Many residents are taking the initiative themselves and are contributing in cleansing of the Well and are concerned the modern interpretation of a Bawari in upscale housing colony called Umaid Heritage is an example of this.
- (e) NGO's that works to optimise management of scarce water resources are not doing enough to teach the residents of Jodhpur how to conserve water.

Directions (7-8): Choose the word/group of words which is MOST SIMILAR in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

Q7. SWELTERING

- (a) Benumbed.
- (b) Shivering
- (c) Searing
- (d) Frigid.
- (e) Blizzard.

Q8. SURFEIT

- (a) Scarcity
- (b) Deficient.
- (c) Dearth
- (d) Plethora
- (e) Necessity



TEST SERIES
Bilingual
Video Solutions
**RBI ASSISTANT
MAINS**
25 Total Tests | eBooks

Directions (9-13): Rearrange the following five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

(A) This doesn't mean that other sectors are safe; corruption in procurement contracts in the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Education's "ghost schools" are also striking.

(B) British Prime Minister David Cameron recently called the country "fantastically corrupt."

(C) Corruption is especially prevalent in construction and logistics, where most of the aid money is diverted.

(D) The corruption in Afghanistan stems from an inflow of aid money, giving the country one of the worst reputations in the world.

(E) As Peter Bauer, the famed development economist, has rightly said, foreign aid is "an excellent method for transferring money from poor people in rich countries to rich people in poor countries."

(F) Aid is flowing in without question and mostly goes into the pockets of corrupt officials in a system that lacks accountability.

Q9. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) F
- (d) D
- (e) E

Q10. Which of the following should be the LAST sentence after rearrangement?

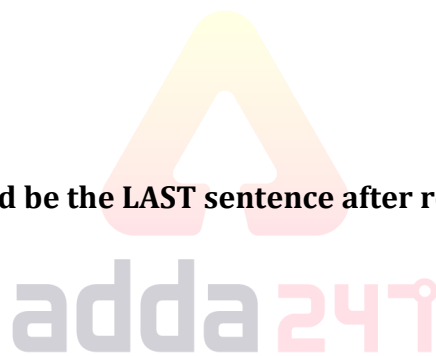
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) E

Q11. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) C
- (b) B
- (c) A
- (d) D
- (e) E

Q12. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) E



Q13. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) D
- (b) E
- (c) C
- (d) B
- (e) A

Directions (14-20): Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical 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.)

Q14. Neither (a)/ Rakesh nor (b)/ Shakti, presented their (c)/ papers before the deadline for doing so. (d)/. No error (e).

Q15. A recent (a)/ poll has indicated (b)/ that Binny is considered (c)/ brighter than any student in the class (d)/. No error (e).

Q16. The company is planning (a)/ a training (b)/ programme for their (c)/ senior officers sometime in December. (d)/ No error (e).

Q17. There was only (a)/ a loaf of bread and two bottles of milk in the (b)/ refrigerator when (c)/ we came back after a weekend in Manali. (d)/ No error (e).

Q18. Neither (a)/ told man nor his (b)/ children knows (c)/ what to do about the problem. (d)/ No error (e).

Q19. The pain and grief that has (a)/transcending the generations since (b)/the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre must (c)/ never be dismissed or denied(d)/ no error (e)

Q20. Someone who refuses to let (a)/ a blind person pay in an (b)/economic transaction essentially branded (c)/the latter as a supplicant. (d)/ no error (e)

TEST SERIES
Bilingual
Video Solutions
**SBI CLERK
MAINS**
25+ TOTAL TESTS | eBOOKS

BOOKS

Visit: publications.adda247.com & store.adda247.com
 For any information, mail us at publications@adda247.com