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## English Questions for SBI PO Prelims (Solutions)

**S1. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** 'example' is the most appropriate word to be replaced as the author is taking incidents from real life to explain about the unpleasant events and outcomes.

**S2. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** 'event' best suits the purpose as the paragraph is all about the happenings in our lives.

**S3. Ans.(e)**

**Sol.** 'caused' is the correct fit for the blank.

**S4. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** 'mitigated' is the correct word to be replaced as it goes similar to 'avoided'.

**S5. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** 'crisis' best suits the purpose as it is also used in above sentences.

**S6. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** 'future' is the correct word to be replaced.

**S7. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** 'actions' is the most appropriate word.

**S8. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** 'turn' is the most appropriate word.

Fluke means an unlikely chance occurrence, especially a surprising piece of luck.

**S9. Ans.(e)**

**Sol.** 'anticipate' is the most appropriate word.

**S10. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** 'rejection' best suits the purpose.

Ratification means the action of signing or giving formal consent to a treaty, contract, or agreement, making it officially valid.

Impediment means a hindrance or obstruction in doing something.

**S11. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Zip your lip: To stop talking

**S12. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Miss the boat: Miss the chance

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**S13. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Fine-tooth comb: Examining something carefully to not miss out any details.

**S14. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Debar: exclude or prohibit (someone) officially from doing something.

**S15. Ans.(e)**

**Sol.** Obdurate: stubbornly refusing to change one's opinion or course of action.

**S16. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** While the quantifier 'a little' means something that is not much in quantity, 'little' means something that is almost nil. In the case of sentence (IV), there is almost no knowledge of a certain fact.

Hence except (IV), all sentences are grammatically correct.

**S17. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** "A good deal" is used as a quantifier with uncountable nouns, like work, writing, etc. The phrase, when not used as a quantifier, can simply mean a deal that is good, like in sentence (III). But the phrase cannot be used as a quantifier with countable nouns as in sentence (II). Hence all sentences except (II) are grammatically correct.

**S18. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** In case of sentence (I), replace 'were' by 'was' as "The Secretary and Treasurer" denotes the same person. However, if "The Secretary and the Treasurer" were used, then the verb "were" would have been correct as it denotes two different persons and in such cases, it takes plural verb.

e.g. The Secretary and Principal **has** come.

The Secretary and the Principal **have** come.

In sentence (III), remove 'to' after 'resembles' to make the sentence grammatically correct. "Resemble" is a Transitive Verb and thus it is always followed by Object and not 'to', 'with', etc.

e.g. She **resembles** her mother.

Hence only sentences (II) and (IV) are grammatically correct.

**S19. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** In sentence (II), replace 'take' by 'takes' to make the sentence grammatically correct as "One of" is followed by a Plural Noun or Pronoun but it always takes Singular verb.

e.g. One of the volcanic eruptions **takes** place.

In sentence (III), 'you' should be followed by 'are' as "you" is such a Pronoun which acts the same way in both Nominative Case and Objective Case.

e.g. I like **him** more than **you**. [=I like **him** more than (I like) **you**.]

**I** like him more than **you do**. [=I like **him** more than **you like him**.]

In sentence (IV), replace 'his' by "one's" as when the subject of the sentence is "One" and it refers to 'anybody' then the possessive of 'one' is "one's".

e.g. **One** should be respectful to **one's** elders.

Hence only sentence (I) is grammatically correct.



**S20. Ans.(e)**

**Sol.** All the given sentences are grammatically correct.

**S21. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Option (b) is the correct answer choice. '**Cut corners**' means to do something perfunctorily so as to save time or money. Therefore, the word '**skimp**' is perfectly depicting the meaning of the given idiom. '**Skimp**' can be used as a noun or a verb which means to expend or use less time, money, or material on something than is necessary in an attempt to economize. All the other words fail to express the meaning of the given idiom.

**Insistent** means insisting on or demanding something; not allowing refusal.

**Obdurate** means stubbornly refusing to change one's opinion or course of action.

**Rigid** means unable to bend or be forced out of shape; not flexible.

**Lenient** means of a punishment or person in authority more merciful or tolerant than expected.

**S22. Ans.(e)**

**Sol.** Option (e) is the most suitable answer choice. The idiom '**to get bent out of shape**' means to take offense; to become angry, agitated or upset. Therefore, the word '**livid**' is providing an absolute meaning of the idiom given in bold. '**Livid**' means furiously angry. All the other words fail to depict the meaning of the given idiom in bold.

**Plumpness** means the quality of having a full rounded shape.

**Pile** means a heap of things laid or lying one on top of another.

**Nefarious** means (typically of an action or activity) wicked or criminal.

**Subjugate** means bring under domination or control, especially by conquest.

**S23. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The most suitable phrase that exactly portrays the meaning of the given idiom in bold is 'disastrous situation'. '**A perfect storm**' means an especially bad situation caused by a combination of unfavourable circumstances. All the other words given in options fail to provide the meaning of the given idiom. Hence, option (a) becomes the most viable answer choice.

**Powerful thunder** means a strong climatic thunder

**Contagious** means (of a disease) spread from one person or organism to another, typically by direct contact.

**Embracing event** means a willful accepted event

**Retribution** means punishment inflicted on someone as vengeance for a wrong or criminal act.

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**S24. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The most suitable phrase that exactly portrays the meaning of the given idiom in bold is 'unparalleled'. 'Comparing oranges and apples' means something which is both the same and different simultaneously depending on your point of view. 'Unparalleled' means two different things which cannot be compared parallelly. All the other words given in options fail to provide the meaning of the given idiom. Hence, option (d) becomes the most viable answer choice.

**Resplendent** means attractive and impressive through being richly colourful or sumptuous.

**Exquisite** means extremely beautiful and delicate.

**Surpassed** means exceed; be greater than.

**Renowned** means known or talked about by many people; famous.

**S25. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** 'By the skin of my teeth' means 'by a very narrow margin; only just.' Thus, 'narrowly' serves as the most just word to describe the meaning of the given idiom in bold. However, all the words do not provide the exact meaning of the idiom. Hence, option (c) is the most feasible answer choice.

**Scantily** means in a way that is small or insufficient in quantity or amount.

**Gradually** means in a gradual way; slowly; by degrees.

**Recently** means at a recent time; not long ago.

**Deliberately** means consciously and intentionally; on purpose.

**S26. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The correct sequence of sentences after rearrangement is **DAFBEC**.

**S27. Ans.(e)**

**Sol.** The correct sequence of sentences after rearrangement is **DAFBEC**.

**S28. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The correct sequence of sentences after rearrangement is **DAFBEC**.

**S29. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The correct sequence of sentences after rearrangement is **DAFBEC**.

**S30. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The correct sequence of sentences after rearrangement is **DAFBEC**.

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