



# **BANKING EXAM**

## **2026**

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# **ENGLISH**

## **MOST IMPORTANT QUESTIONS**

**▶ LIVE | 14 SEPT 2026 | 07:00 PM**



*Dinesh Sir*



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Directions (Q.1-8): In the following passage, you have a brief passage. In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Big ideas come from tackling --1-- problems. When one is confronted with an overwhelming task, it's pieces. Business jargon is full of phrases about that, like "pilot projects" and "low-hanging fruit." They have their place, but in the repertory of management --2--, they should share their place with bold approaches to big challenges. Much of today's most valuable management knowledge came from wrestling with such issues. The most complicated workplace in the middle of the last century was the automobile assembly plant. Drawn to its complexity were Peter F. Drucker, W. Edwards Deming, and Taiichi Ohno, among others. The work they and their disciples did, applied in industry after industry, is the basis of the best that we know about operations, managing people, innovation, organizational design, and much more. The most complex workplaces are tertiary care hospitals. These vast --3-- employ tens of thousands of people who, under one roof, do everything from neurosurgery to laundry. Each patient – that is to say, each "job" — calls on a different set of people with a different constellation of ---4--; even when the two patients have the same diagnosis, success may be --5- differently. This is complexity of an order of magnitude greater than automobile assembly, and anyone who -- 6--- hospitalized knows that management has thus far been unequal to the scope of task. The workers, managers, consultants, and scholars --7-- crack this nut will reshape industries and institutions just as ---8--- as Drucker, Deming, and Ohno did.



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1.

(a) Small

(b) big

(c) Irrelevant

(d) Buildings

(e) minor



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2. (a) Weakness      (b) Strength      (c) Power      (d) practice      (e) symptom



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3. (a) houses (b) institute (c) demagogue (d) Forts (e) enterprises



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4. (a) Barbarity      (b) talent      (c) skills      (d) unskilled      (e) barbaric



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5. (a) managed      (b) Officious      (c) Delivered      (d) measured      (e) postponed



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6. (a) are been                      (b) have being                      (c) have been                      (d) has been                      (e) is be



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7. (a) who (b) whom (c) whose (d) which (e) whomsoever



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8. (a) Profoundly (b) gradually (c) superficially (d) speciously (e) earnest



**Directions (9-18): Identify the error in the sentences given below, if there is no error, click option (E).**

9. (a) The need to set up  
(b) a good library in the locality  
(c) has been in the minds of people  
(d) for some time now  
(e) No error

*the*  
Article = 1 her



10. (a) Most people would have  
(b) attended the union meeting  
(c) if they had  
(d) had longer notice of it.  
(e) <sup>V3</sup>No error

V. IMP

Condition

Part



11. (a) He took to  
(b) reading Times  
(c) for better knowledge  
(d) of the facts.  
(e) No error

B

(V. G M P)



12. (a) When children have difficulty understanding  
(b) a certain mathematical process, it is often because  
(c) their teachers do not understand it conceptually  
(d) themselves and do not present it in a way that children can understand. *fail to*  
(e) No error. *V. 9 MP*



13. (a) Studies show that the lives of millions of mothers  
(b) and their children could be saved if countries would  
(c) invest in programs that ensures a healthy pregnancy,  
(d) and safe childbirth.  
(e) No error.
- V. J. M?*



14. (a) Film viewers claim that  
(b) the number of scenes depicting alcohol consumption  
(c) have increased dramatically over  
(d) the last decade.  
(e) no error

has

Simple  
but important



15. (a) Forty percent of the people alive today have  
(b) never made a phone call, but  
(c) thirty percent still have no electricity connections  
(d) to their homes.  
(e) no error

(V. Imp)



16. (a) Workers with less *fewer*  
(b) personal problems are  
(c) likely to be  
(d) more productive in their work.  
(e) no error.

*✓. gmp*



17. (a) Everyone who visits Singapore  
(b) is impressed by its cleanliness,  
(c) which is mainly a result of rigorous implementation  
(d) of their strict laws.  
(e) No error ✖

gmp



18. (a) The bridal dress was  
(b) most unique: the prince  
(c) designed it and his  
(d) mother provided the lace fabric.  
(e) No error



**Direction (19-24):** Read the passage carefully then answer the questions given below.

People have long circulated news via word-of-mouth, and as language evolved into writing and literacy –and governments played larger roles in people's lives – sharing information became a necessity. However, disseminating news and information on paper presented significant challenges. When each copy had to be handwritten, mass distribution was impossible. They were first chiseled in stone or metal; later, they were handwritten and distributed in public forums or read from scrolls by town criers. Though both ancient Romans and Chinese – as well as other ancient civilizations – had early forms of news media, they do not qualify as newspapers because they could not be mass-distributed.

The first true newspapers arrived after Johannes Gutenberg introduced his movable type printing press to the European world around 1440. Though printing presses with movable type had existed in eastern Asia for around two centuries, they never made it to Europe; furthermore, Gutenberg's version made it significantly faster to mass produce documents. By 1500, the printing press had made its way throughout Europe, and news sheets (or news books) were mass-distributed.



The first weekly newspaper was published in Germany by Johann Carolus in 1604. Called Relation aller Fürnemmen und gedenckwürdigen Historien, the publication satisfied the four tenets of a "true" newspaper: Accessibility by the public, Published at a regular interval (daily, weekly, monthly, etc.), Information is current, Covers a variety of topics (politics, events, entertainment, sports, etc.) Despite meeting the requirements for a newspaper, there is some debate as to whether The Relation qualifies as the world's first newspaper since it was printed in quarto, not folio, size. It's worth noting the World Association of Newspapers considers The Relation the first true newspaper.'

Other German newspapers followed, and in 1618 the world's first broadsheet newspaper printed in folio size was published in Amsterdam, called Courante uyt Italien, Duytslandt, &c. The newspaper format soon spread throughout Europe, with newspapers published in Spain, France, and Sweden. The first English newspaper was published in 1665 in Oxford, England. Known as the Oxford Gazette, the newspaper moved to London in 1666 and was renamed the London Gazette. It's still being published today. Soon after, the newspaper became a staple in all major European countries. It then made its way to the New World.



**19. Which of the following options is satisfying the condition for being a tenant of a "true newspaper"?**

- (a) A newspaper which is accessible to only Asian readers.
- (b) A newspaper which was published once in a month.
- (c) A newspaper which was printed in quarto, not folio, size
- (d) A newspaper which covers historic developments leading to various events.
- (e) A newspaper which is printed in press and is not handwritten.



**20. Which of the following options is false according to the passage?**

- (a) The relation was not the first newspaper as it did not meet all the required conditions.
- (b) Information on paper was only possible after the introduction of press.
- (c) The concept of newspaper was rejected in Europe earlier.
- (d) London Gazette is the first newspaper to be published in the multiple languages.
- (e) All are incorrect



## 21. What paved the way for the “true newspapers”?

- (a) The world's first broadsheet newspaper printed in folio size
- (b) The invention of the printing press paved the way for “true” newspapers.
- (c) The technology which allowed it to be printed in multiple languages.
- (d) As the Governments started playing a larger role in people's lives
- (e) None of these.



## 22. Which of the following statement is true regarding newspapers?

- (a) The first weekly newspaper was published in Germany by Johann Carolus in 1904.
- (b) The Relation qualifies as the world's first newspaper since it was printed in folio, not quarto.
- (c) The first English newspaper was published in 1695 in Oxford, England known as the Oxford Gazette.
- (d) The world's first broadsheet newspaper printed in quarto size was published in Amsterdam, called Courante uyt Italien, Duytslandt, &c.
- (e) The first English newspaper known as the Oxford Gazette, was renamed the London Gazette later.



23. Choose the word which is most nearly the **SIMILAR** in meaning to the word '**disseminating**' printed in bold as used in the passage.

- (a) Agree
- (b) Taunt
- (c) Barb
- (d) Sneer
- (e) Spread



**24. In ancient time what was the biggest challenge that the people had to face while circulating the news?**

- (a) The biggest challenge was of printing the news on a paper
- (b) Earlier each copy had to be handwritten; mass distribution was next to impossible.
- (c) It was a herculean task for the editors to get an affirmation by government for printing the news
- (d) Both (a) and (c)
- (e) All are incorrect



**Directions (25-28): In each of the questions given below a part of the sentence is given in bold. It is then followed by three options. Find the alternative that can replace the given bold part to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct. If none of the alternatives is correct and the sentence is correct as it is then select option (e) as your choice.**

**25. Economist Deena Khatkhate, who will pass away at the age of 92 on September 15 in Bethesda, Maryland, in the US, was an unusual man.**

(i) who passed away

(ii) who shall passed away

(iii) who has passed away

(a) Only (i)

(c) Both (ii) and (iii)

(b) Both (i) and (iii)

(d) Only (iii)

(e) No correction required



**26. A misogynist is a person who is hating women.**

- (i) Who are hating**
- (ii) Who have hate**
- (iii) Who hates**

- (a) Both (i) and (iii)**
- (b) Only (i)**
- (c) Both (ii) and (iii)**
- (d) Only (iii)**
- (e) No correction required**



**27. Samira is the better of the two girls when it comes to solving hard mathematic problems.**

- (i) is the better of two girls**
- (ii) is better of the two girls**
- (iii) is better of two girls**

- (a) Only (i)**
- (b) Only (ii)**
- (c) Both (ii) and (iii)**
- (d) Both (i) and (iii)**
- (e) No correction is required**



**Directions (28-33): Each question below has one blank, which is indicating that something has been omitted. Find out which option can be used to fill up the blank in the sentence in the same sequence to make it meaningfully complete.**

**28. Homemade gifts can be completely \_\_\_\_\_ to what the recipient likes.**

(a) Alters

(b) Firmed

✓ (c) Tailored

(d) Polite

(e) Liability



**29. After much thought, Ted \_\_\_\_\_ not to travel abroad this summer.**

- (a) Resolved**
- (b) Concludes**
- (c) Resolves**
- (d) Commence**
- (e) Passed**

V. gmp



**30. Bryan is \_\_\_\_\_ in his belief that the earth is flat.**

- (a) Tentative
  - (b) Hasten
  - (c) Unlikely
  - (d) Provided
  - (e) Confident
- 



**31. The noodle maker was \_\_\_\_\_ in making his noodles and would never let another person take over the task.**

(a) Careless —

(b) Negligent —

(c) Cautious +

(d) Exciting +

(e) Inattentive —



**32. If it weren't for the \_\_\_\_\_ circumstances, he would have certainly lost his job.**

- (a) Sharp +
- (b) Intensify +
- ☒ (c) Mitigating —
- (d) Increase +
- (e) Aggravate +



**33. When asked about her father, she lost her outward enthusiasm and became rather\_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Reserved**
- (b) Expansive**
- (c) talkative**
- (d) Extrovert**
- (e) Outgoing**



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**3 PM**

**Prasant Sir**



**ENGLISH**

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