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# Sentence Connector Questions For Bank Exams (SBI PO Pre, IBPS PO Pre, SBI Clerk Mains and IBPS Clerk Mains)

#### **Sentence Connector Quiz 17**

Directions: You are presented with two statements followed by four possible conjunctions that can join the two sentences to form one sentence. Identify which conjunction can join both the sentences in such a way that meaning of the two statements would not change. If none of the conjunctions are correct, mark 'none of these' as your answer.

Questions:										
1.	I. The rupee suffered a drastic loss of about 20% in just a few months.  II. The fall in value of Rupee has raised fears of a repeat of the currency crisis of 2013.									
A. Like E. Nor	ne of these	B. Unlike	C. Whereas	D. Before						
2.	<ul> <li>It is time that the Environment ministry does away with all kinds of illegal mining activities in the country.</li> <li>II. The irreparable damage caused by these illegal mining activities is going to contribute a lot to global warming.</li> </ul>									
A. In li E. Nor	ieu of ne of these	B. Because of	C. Because	D. Otherwise						
3.	<ul><li>I. The popularity of cricket eating into the share of revenue of other sports in India for many years now.</li><li>II. All other sports are suffering and India is not able to win medals in Olympics in all such sports.</li></ul>									
	cause of ne of these	B. Therefore	C. Henceforth	D. Due to						
4.	I. I am of the opinion that my father would have done it the same way had he known this fact.									

II. The differences we had when he was alive.

A. Due to

E. Since

B. Instead of

C. Because of

D. As

	E	С	D	В	С	В	С	Α	Α	D		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Cor	rect An	swers:	T	Г	Γ	Γ	ı	T	T	1	7	
	Inlike Ione of th	ne above		3. Noneth	neless	C. As		[	D. Where	as		
10.	II. Ja		nal aspe Ills the	making	of this	film a t	herapy,			-	:ual	
	ow that lone of th	nese	[	3. rather	than	C. ev	en thoug	h [	D. only if			
9.		-	a few bl work ar			(						
	nce Ione of th	nese.	I	3. As	The	C. WI	nen	on l	O. Where	ver		
8.			had be e sparkl		n an em	pty kind	d of way	/.			1.	
A. L E. N		ne above		3. Once		C. As	41.	[	D. Althou	gh		
7.		<ul><li>I. The man goes to the park every Sunday</li><li>II. He loves watching the ducks in the lake.</li></ul>										
	once Ione of th	nese	[	3. Before		C. Th	ough	[	D. While			
6.		<ul><li>I. The man had taken a step or two across the glass roof.</li><li>II. He noticed the presence of strangers in the room.</li></ul>										
	oue to Ione of th	nese	ſ	3. Becaus	e of	C. As		[	D. Hence			
5.	curr II. B	ency no anks ar	cation bettes by bette testing the left with the above testing the left with the left testing testing the left testing testing testing the left testing te	anks ha	s not do	one mud otion bu	ch differ ut to iss	ence sue the	•			

### **Explanations:**

1. If we read both the sentences carefully we can observe that the sentence II refers to an event of past which is related to time (year 2013) whereas sentence I talks about an event that happened recently.

Clearly, none of the given connectors seems to fit in.

However, we can connect these two statements using 'when' as connector.

The fall in value of Rupee has raised fears of a repeat of the currency crisis of 2013 when the rupee suffered a drastic loss of about 20% in just a few months.

Clearly, option E is the correct answer.

2. If we read the two sentences, we can observe that they are related by cause and effect relationship. And among the choices available, only 'because' can be used in this context since it means 'the reasons thereof'.

#### Combing the two sentences the complete sentence will be:

It is time that the Environment ministry does away with all kinds of illegal mining activities in the country because the irreparable damage caused by these activities is going to contribute a lot to the global warming.

Option C is the right choice.

**3.** If we read the two sentences, we shall observe that they are connected by the cause and effect relationship. Hence, 'due to' will be the perfect fit in the given context as it means that 'for this reason'.

#### Combing the two sentences the new sentence will be:

**Due to** the popularity of cricket eating into the share of revenue of other sports in India for many years now, all other sports are suffering and India is not able to win medals in Olympics in all such sports.

So, Option D is the correct choice among the given options.

**4.** If we read the sentences it is clear that it talks about two contrasting things. Among the given choices, 'instead of' is the right fit as it means that 'despite the fact that'.

#### Combing the two sentences the new statement will be:

Instead of the differences we had when he was alive, I am of the opinion that my father would have done it the same way had he known this fact.

So, Option B is the right choice.

If we read the two sentences they are connected by the cause and effect relationship where one is the reason and the other is the result of something. Among the given options, 'as' is the correct choice since it connects the sentences as cause and effect.

#### Combining the two sentences the new sentence will be:

As banks are left with no other option but to issue the old notes to their customers in the absence of fresh notes from the RBI, the notification by the Reserve Bank of India to do away with stapling off currency notes by banks has not done much difference.

So, Option C is the right choice among the given options.

**6.** The given sentences suggest that the second event occurred soon after the first one.

We commonly use **before** with the past simple tense. It suggests that the second event happened soon after the first one. The before clause, which indicates the second action, can be at the end or at the beginning of the sentence.

**Sentence:** The man had taken a step or two across the glass roof before he noticed the presence of strangers in the room.

Regarding the other options, *once* cannot be used in the given context whereas *while* is used to indicate two events taking place at the same time. *Though* is used in the sense of 'despite of' and is not applicable in this context.

Hence, option B is the correct choice.

**7.** The given sentences suggest that the man goes to a park and the second sentence gives the reason behind his action.

We use **as** to state the purpose of an object or action.

**Sentence:** The man goes to the park every Sunday as he loves watching the ducks in the lake.

Hence, option C is the correct choice.

**8.** The sentences given suggest that the house sparkled in an empty kind of way after it was waxed and the furniture got polished.

We use **once** as a conjunction meaning 'as soon as' or 'after'.

**Sentence:** Once the floors had been waxed and the furniture got polished by afternoon, the house sparkled but in an empty kind of way.

Hence, option A is the correct choice.

**9.** If we read the two sentences, we can observe that they are related by cause and effect relationship. And among the choices available, only 'now that' can be used in this context as we use it to give an explanation of a new situation.

#### Combining the two sentences the new sentence will be:

Now that I live only a few blocks from work, I walk to work and enjoy it.

Hence, option A is correct.

**10.** The sentences given are contrasting in nature. Among the choices available, only 'whereas' fits as the most appropriate conjunction for these two sentences.

The complete sentence after combining the two will be:

Janhvi calls the making of this film a therapy, a holiday and a spiritual experience whereas promotional aspects feel like work to her.

Option D is hence the correct answer.



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