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Directions (1-5): Read the following passage carefully and answer the respective questions given below it. Certain words/phrases/sentences have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Once upon a time, there was a Kingdom. The king there only had one leg and one eye, but he was very intelligent and kind. Everyone in his kingdom lived a happy and a healthy life because of their king. One day the king was walking through the palace hallway and saw the portraits of his ancestors. He thought that one day his children will walk in the same hallway and remember all the ancestors through these portraits.

But, the king did not have his portrait painted. Due to his physical disabilities, **he wasn't sure how his painting would turn out to be.** So he invited many famous painters from his and other kingdoms to the court. The king then announced that he wants a beautiful portrait made of himself to be placed in the palace. Any painter who can carry out this should come forward. He will be rewarded based on how the painting turns up.

All of the painters began to think that the king only has one leg and one eye. How can his picture be made very beautiful? It is not possible and if the picture does not turn out to look beautiful then the king will get angry and punish them. So one by one, all started to make excuses and politely declined to make a painting of the king.

But suddenly one painter raised his hand and said that I will make a very beautiful portrait of you which you will surely like. The king became happy hearing that and other painters got curious. The king gave him the permission and the painter started drawing the portrait. He then filled the drawing with paints. Finally, after taking a long time, he said that the portrait was ready!

All of the courtiers, other painters were curious and nervous thinking, "How can the painter make the king's portrait beautiful because the king is physically disabled? What if the king didn't like the painting and gets angry?" But when the painter presented the portrait, everyone in the court, including the king, was left stunned.

The painter made a portrait in which the king was sitting on the horse, on the one-leg side, holding his bow and aiming the arrow with his one eye closed. The king was very pleased to see that the painter has made a beautiful portrait by cleverly hiding the king's disabilities. The King gave him a great reward.

Q1. Why did the painters start making excuses and politely declining the offer to make a portrait of the King?

- (a) The painters were not happy with the reward offered by the King.
- (b) The painters knew that the King was one legged and one eyed and making a beautiful portrait would mean compromising on their art.
- (c) They were scared of the consequences in case the King did not like the portrait made by them.
- (d) They all believed making a beautiful portrait of a disabled person required a lot of time and thinking which was not given by the King.
- (e) None of these



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Q2. Why were all the courtiers and other painters curious and nervous?

- (a) They all were desperate to see how the beautiful portrait of a disabled person looked.
- (b) They all wanted to see how the King punishes the painter who made his portrait..
- (c) They all were amazed at the masterful portrait made by the painter.
- (d) They all wanted to see what has the painter made and how would the King react if he doesn't like it.
- (e) None of these

Q3. According to the passage what is meant by the line given in BOLD in the above passage?

- (a) The King did not have a portrait of his in the hallway because he knew his portrait would not look good.
- (b) The King did not know how he would look in the portrait
- (c) The portraits of King's ancestors were very good and the King thought that his portrait will not be as good.
- (d) The King was too shy to pose for a portrait to be made by a painter.
- (e) None of these

Q4. Which of the following could be the most appropriate title for the above passage?

- (a) World is how we look at it
- (b) A beautiful portrait
- (c) A wonderful Painter
- (d) A disabled King
- (e) A disabled but clever King



Q5. Which of the following is incorrect in the context of the above passage?

- (a) No one was willing to make the portrait as they were worried about the punishment but then a novice painter raised his hand.
- (b) The painter made a stunning portrait of the King and everyone was amazed to see it.
- (c) The King invited many famous painters from his and other kingdoms to the court.
- (d) Everyone in the King's kingdom was a prosperous and healthy life because he was an intelligent King.
- (e) All of the above are true

Directions (6-15): Read the following passage carefully and answer the respective questions given below it. Certain words/phrases/sentences have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Nita was recently married and had started living in a joint family with her husband and in-laws. After a few days, she started to realize that she is not able to get along with her mother in law. Nita's mother in law was conservative whereas Nita was liberal with modern lifestyle. Soon they both started quarrelling due to differences in opinions and lifestyle. As days and months passed, none of them changed their behaviour.

Nita became very aggressive over the time and started to hate her mother in law. She started to think about how to get rid of her mother in law. Once, as usual, when she quarrelled with her mother in law, her husband took his mother's side, and she became where angry and left to her father's home. Nita's father was a chemist and she told him about everything that's been happening. Then she pleaded with her father that give her something poisonous, so she can mix it up and give it to her mother in law to get rid of her, else she won't go back to her husband's home.

Nita's father felt **pity** at her situation but told her, "If you give poison to your mother in law, you and I both will end up in jail. It is not the right thing to do". But, Nita was in no mood to listen and understand. Finally, her father gave in. He told her, "Ok, as you wish but I don't want to see you in jail, so do as I tell you". Nita agreed. Her father brought a powder and told her, "**Everyday when you make a lunch or dinner, just mix a little pinch of this powder in your mother in law's meal**, since the quantity will be less, she won't die quickly but will slowly in few months and people will think she has died naturally".

He also told her, "Because no one should have doubt on you, from today onwards, you will not fight at all with your mother in law but instead you will be very caring towards her, even if she says something which you don't like, you will not be rude; you will simply be polite only". Nita agreed thinking she will be free from her mother in law's quarrelling in few months and came back to her in-laws and as advised by her father, she started mixing the powder in her mother in law's meals and behaved very caring and polite whenever her mother in law said something.

As time started to pass, Nita's mother in law's nature also started to change. Because Nita was being very caring towards her, she too started to be affectionate towards her. Five months passed and Nita had been mixing the powder but atmosphere of the house was changed. There were no quarrels; both were praising each while talking to neighbours. They got very attached to each other like a mother and daughter. Now, Nita started to get worried thinking due to the powder, her mother in law may die soon.

She ran at her father's home and told him, "Dad! Please give me the **antidote** to cure the effect of that poisonous powder you gave! I don't want to lose my mother in law, she is just like my mom and I love her very much". Her father smiled and said, "Which poison? I had simply given to you a sweetener!"

Q6. What can be the most appropriate title for the given passage?

- (a) Developing bonds
- (b) Joint family and love
- (c) Joint families and associated problems
- (d) Tackling problems
- (e) None of the above

Q7. Which of the following is true in the context of the given passage?

- (a) Nita was an old fashioned typical housewife.
- (b) After Nita's quarrel with her mother-in-law, Rohit took his mother's side and this angered Nita.
- (c) After Nita argued with her father and insisted on getting some poison, her father gave in and reluctantly provided her a bottle of a strong poison.
- (d) After Nita returned to her father's home they both laughed and celebrated as the poison had started its work and her mother-in-law was about to die.
- (e) None of the above

Q8. Why did Nita leave her husband's home and went to her father's?

- (a) All of these
- (b) Because she was unhappy with her husband for taking his mother's side.
- (c) Because Nita's father was a chemist and she wanted to get some poison which he had specially prepared for Nita's mother-in-law.
- (d) Because she was fed up of fighting with her mother-in-law and was looking for an excuse to leave the house.
- (e) None of these

Q9. Which of the following is most SIMILAR to 'Antidote' used in the above passage?

- (a) Remedial
- (b) Slay
- (c) Line
- (d) Destroy
- (e) None of the above

Q10. Which of the following best describes the moral of the story mentioned in the above passage?

- (a) If people are explained, what they otherwise won't understand, by giving them some poison then they understand better and learn life lessons.
- (b) Our fathers are the best teachers we can ever have and must always look up to them in times of difficulty in our lives.
- (c) In the world around us all people are different in their nature and behaviour and we must understand each other and adjust a little to develop a cordial relationship.
- (d) Joint family may have its share of problems but the best bonds develop in joint families only
- (e) All of the above

Q11. Why did Nita go back to her father after five months?

- (a) The poison that Nita's father had given to her, had not worked and she wanted a more powerful poison to kill her mother-in-law.
- (b) Nita was getting desperate and losing her patience. She was finding it difficult to fake good behaviour to her cruel mother-in-law.
- (c) Nita went back to her father to get the antidote about which her father her told her on the phone.
- (d) Nita was getting impatient as after being nice to her mother-n-law for five months she had developed a mother-daughter relationship with her and did not want her to die because of the poison.
- (e) Both (c) & (d)

Q12. Which of the following is most OPPOSITE to 'Pity' mentioned in the above passage?

- (a) Sympathy
- (b) Empathy
- (c) Apathy
- (d) Sadness
- (e) None of these



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Q13. There is line given in **BOLD** in the above passage. Which of the following **most nearly** describes the same meaning as the original sentence and contextually fits in correctly?

- (a) Whenever you prepare food, just mix one spoon of this powder in your mother-in-law's meal
- (b) When you prepare lunch or dinner daily, add a pinch of this powder in your mother-in-law's food
- (c) Everyday make sure your mother-in-law is given good amount of this powder
- (d) No day shall pass when your mother-in-law does not get a fist full of this powder including in lunch and dinner.
- (e) None of the above.

Q14. What was her father's motive behind asking Nita to be nice to her mother-in-law?

- (a) He wanted to teach Nita how to slowly and covertly kill somebody and not get caught.
- (b) He wanted Nita to live with her husband happily.
- (c) He did not want Nita's mother-in-law to destroy his daughter's home.]]
- (d) He wanted to teach Nita a lesson about bonds and relationships with people having different nature and behaviour than yours.
- (e) None of these.

Q15. Which of the following is **incorrect** in the context of the above passage?

- (a) Nita's father knew the difference between a poison and an antidote as he was a chemist.
- (b) Nita's father received a call from her husband who desperately wanted to get back with Nita and wanted her father to help him.
- (c) Nita's mother-in-law was a conservative woman and hence they quarrelled with each other a lot.
- (d) Nita did not like his husband taking his mother's side.
- (e) Both (b) & (c)

Directions (16-25): Read the following passage carefully and answer the respective questions given below it. Certain words/phrases/sentences have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Once, there lived a pious Priest in a small village. He was very innocent and simple minded person, used to perform religious rituals. On one occasion, he was rewarded with a goat for his services by a wealthy man. The Priest was happy to get a goat as the reward. He happily slung the goat over his shoulder and began the journey towards his home. On the way, three cheats (Thugs) saw the Priest taking the goat.

All of them were lazy and wanted to cheat the Priest so that they could take away the goat. They said, "This goat will make a delicious meal for all of us. Let's somehow get it". They discussed the matter amongst themselves and devised a plan to get the goat by fooling the Priest. After deciding the plan, they got separated from one another and took different hiding positions at three different places on the way of the Priest.

As soon as, the Priest arrived at a lonely place, one of the cheats came out of his hiding place and asked Priest in a shocking manner, "Sir, what are you doing? I don't understand why a pious man like you needs to carry a dog on his shoulders?" The Priest was surprised to hear such words. He screamed, "Can't you see? It's not a dog but a goat, you stupid fool". The cheat replied, "Sir, I beg your pardon. I told you what I saw. I am sorry if you don't believe it". The Priest was annoyed at the discrepancy but started his journey once again.

The Priest had barely walked a distance, when another cheat came out of his hiding place and asked the Priest, "Sir, why do you carry a dead calf on your shoulders? You seem to be a wise person. Such an act is pure stupidity on your part". The Priest yelled, "What? How can you mistake a living goat for a dead calf?" The second cheat replied, "Sir, you seem to be highly mistaken in this regard. **Either you don't know how goat looks like or you are doing it knowingly.** I just told you what I saw. Thank you". The second cheat went away smiling. The Priest got confused but continued to walk further.

Again the Priest had covered a little distance when the third cheat met him. The third cheat asked laughingly, "Sir, why do you carry a donkey on your shoulders? It makes you a laughing stock". Hearing the words of the third thug, the Priest became really worried. He started thinking, "Is it really not a goat? Is it some kind of a ghost?"

He thought that the animal he was carrying on his shoulders might really be some sort of ghost, because it transformed itself from the goat into a dog, from a dog into a dead calf and from dead calf into a donkey. The Priest got frightened to such an extent that he hurled the goat on the roadside and ran away. The three **tricksters** laughed at the gullible Priest. They caught the goat and were happy to feast on it.

Q16. Which of the following words is most SIMILAR to 'TRICKSTERS' used in the above passage?

- (a) Goons
- (b) Buffoons
- (c) Clowns
- (d) Jokers
- (e) None of these

Q17. Which of the following is **true** in the context of the given passage?

- (a) The priest was unmoved by whatever the thugs said to him during his travel and kept moving forward.
- (b) The thugs were very polite with their language while talking to the noble priest.
- (c) The thugs wanted to take the goat away from the priest and all four of them made a full-proof plan.
- (d) All (a), (b) and (c) are correct
- (e) None of the above is correct.



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Q18. Why did the thugs want to take the goat from the noble priest?

- (a) They had always wanted a goat and seeing the priest carrying a goat made them think that they can realise what they had been thinking all along.
- (b) They had asked the King for a goat a fortnight ago but he rejected their request. Hence, they wanted to fulfill their desire by stealing the priest's goat.
- (c) They all wanted to enjoy a delicious feast by capturing the goat.
- (d) On the day before, the priest had rebuked them in front of the whole village for stealing from the village temple. So they wanted to avenge that.
- (e) None of these

Q19. Of the following options, which would be the most appropriate **title for the given passage?**

- (a) A Mysterious Goat
- (b) Don't let people fool you.
- (c) A priest and a Goat
- (d) A dead calf
- (e) A ghostly Goat

Q20. According to the passage above, what made the priest really worried and perplexed?

- (a) When one of the thugs told the priest that he was carrying a dog on his shoulders.
- (b) When he saw that the goat was nowhere to be found and he had lost it.
- (c) When one after the other, all tricksters recognised the goat as a dog, a dead calf and a donkey.
- (d) Seeing that the King has fooled him with a dog in disguise of a goat.
- (e) None of these

Q21. Which of the following is most OPPOSITE to the word 'PIOUS**' mentioned in the above passage?**

- (a) Bachelor
- (b) Unfaithful
- (c) Misogamist
- (d) Polygamist
- (e) Polygynist

Q22. There is line given in **BOLD in the above passage. Which of the following **most nearly** describes the same meaning as the original sentence?**

- (a) Either the priest had not seen a goat or he was acting otherwise deliberately.
- (b) The thug had seen a goat and knew how it looked but he was deliberately tricking the poor priest.
- (c) Neither the thug nor the priest was doing it knowingly.
- (d) The priest knew how a goat looked but the thugs had tricked and confused him.
- (e) None of these.

Q23. Why did one of the Thugs call the goat carried by the priest, a dog?

- (a) To ridicule him.
- (b) To criticise him
- (c) To confuse him
- (d) Both (a) & (c)
- (e) All (a), (b) & (c)

Q24. Which of the following is **incorrect in the context of the above passage?**

- (a) The priest threw the Goat on the roadside and ran away.
- (b) At last the priest himself thought that the animal he was carrying was some kind of a ghost.
- (c) The three thugs were very smart but lazy.
- (d) The priest got the goat as a reward from the King.
- (e) All of these are correct.

Q25. Which of the following best describes the **moral of the story mentioned in the above passage?**

- (a) Laziness doesn't mean a person is a fool and we must not take anyone for granted.
- (b) Noble persons are an easy target.
- (c) One should not be carried away by what others say. Never be fooled by those who want to take advantage of you.
- (d) People are jealous of your rewards and you must stand by yourself firmly.
- (e) None of these describe the essence of the story.

Directions (26-30): Read the following passage carefully and answer the respective questions given below it. Certain words/phrases/sentences have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The liquidity crisis at IL&FS, the quarter-end rush to dress up balance sheets by banks and redemption pressure on mutual funds (MFs) have all combined to trigger a liquidity deficit in the system which has led to short-term rates on commercial papers (CPs) increasing up to 50 basis points (bps) within a week, according to bankers.

The rate on three-month CPs is about 8.5%, up 40-50 bps as compared to a week ago. The rate on certificate of deposits of similar maturity is about 7.8%, up 20 bps.

This prompted the Reserve Bank of India to announce late on Monday, that it will conduct a open market operation (OMO) on Thursday to purchase government bonds to infuse liquidity worth Rs. 10,000 crore into the system.

“The system liquidity is negative to the tune of Rs. 1.3 lakh crore as we are nearing the end of the quarter. All the short-term rates have gone up with the three month CP rates hovering around 8.25-8.5%, up by 25-50 bps, as compared to a week ago,” said Ajay Malgunia, head of fixed income, Edelweiss Securities.



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Bankers said that the recent crisis in IL&FS and the **redemption** pressure on Mutual Funds (MFs) had played a role in hardening of the rates. The IL&FS crisis had also impacted other non-banking finance companies (NBFCs) which are also facing increase in borrowing cost.

Banks and mutual funds are the main sources of funding for housing finance companies and other NBFCs contributing about 40% and 30%, respectively, of their funding needs.

“While the lines of credit from banks are easier to roll over and insurance provides longer [term] funding, the paper with mutual funds tends to be short-term. Fifty-five per cent of NBFC paper with MFs has less than 90-day maturities and could lead to redemption related pressures,” broking firm CLSA said in a note.

With MFs becoming a key source of short-term liquidity, estimates suggest that the CPs of NBFCs have gone up three times since March 2016 and MFs now reportedly hold 60% of total NBFC CP issuance. Even if rating agencies have reaffirmed the NBFC ratings, MFs are expected to cap or cut down their NBFC exposures

Q26. There is a line given in **BOLD** in the above passage. What does ‘roll over’ mean in the given statement?

- (a) The extension or transfer of a debt.
- (b) Floating of a new bond in the market to generate capital
- (c) Going bankrupt.
- (d) Throwing open a debt instrument in the capital market
- (e) None of these.

Q27. According to the passage what has triggered a liquidity deficit in the system?

- (a) NPA declarations by the Reserve Bank of India.
- (b) Redemption pressure on mutual funds and the increasing of short term rates on the commercial papers.
- (c) The rush to improve the balance sheets by the banks at the quarter end and the liquidity crisis of the IL&FS.
- (d) Both (b) & (c)
- (e) None of these is correct.

Q28. Which of the following is **incorrect** in the context of the given passage?

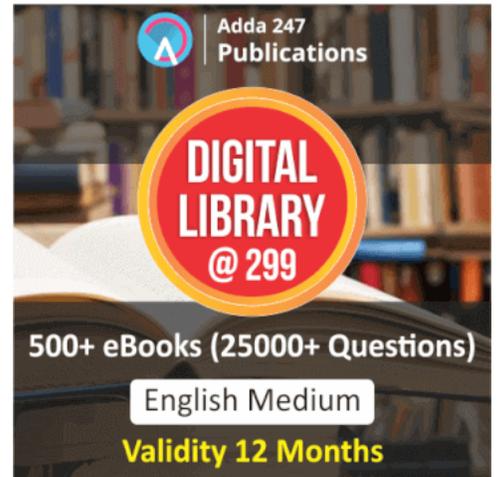
- (a) The system liquidity is in the negative.
- (b) Estimates suggest that the CPs of NBFCs have gone up three times.
- (c) The rate on Certificate of deposits has gone up by 20 bps.
- (d) To infuse some liquidity, SBI will conduct Open Market Operations (OMO).
- (e) None of these.

Q29. Which of the following is contextually most SIMILAR to 'REDEMPTION' used in the above passage?

- (a) Recovery
- (b) Vindication
- (c) Profit
- (d) Loss
- (e) Bankruptcy

Q30. According to the passage, which of the following is/are the major source of funding for the housing finance companies?

- (a) Banks
- (b) Mutual Funds
- (c) Certificate of Deposits
- (d) Both (a) & (b)
- (e) Both (b) & (c)



Directions (31-40): Read the following passage carefully and answer the respective questions given below each of them. Certain words/phrases/sentences/blanks have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Back in the fifteenth century, in a tiny village near Nuremberg, lived a family with eighteen children. Eighteen! In order merely to keep food on the table for his big family, the father, a goldsmith by profession, worked almost eighteen hours a day at his shop and any other paying work he could find in the ____A____. Despite their seemingly hopeless condition, two of the eldest children had a dream. They both wanted to pursue their talent for art, but they knew well that their father would never be financially able to send either of them to Nuremberg to study at the academy.

After many long discussions at night in their crowded family bed, the two boys finally worked out a pact. (1) They would toss a coin. The loser would go down into the nearby mines and with his earnings, support his brother while he attended the academy. The winner of the toss will attend the academy first and complete his study. Once the first winner of the toss completes his study, he will help the other brother to attend the academy and support him financially by selling arts or working at the mines, if necessary.

They tossed a coin on a Sunday morning after church. Albrecht Durer, one of the brothers won the toss and went off to Nuremberg. Albert, the other brother went to work at the mines and for the next four years, financed his brother, whose work at the academy was almost an immediate **sensation**. Albrecht's etchings, his woodcuts, and his oils were far better than most of his professors. By the time he graduated, he was beginning to earn considerable fees for his commissioned works.

When the young artist returned to his village, the Durer family held a festive dinner on their lawn to celebrate Albrecht's triumphant homecoming. After a long and memorable meal, punctuated with music and laughter, Albrecht rose from his honoured position at the head of the table to drink a toast to his beloved brother for the years of sacrifice that had enabled Albrecht to fulfil his ambition. His closing words were, "And now, Albert, blessed brother of mine, now it is your turn. Now you can go to Nuremberg to pursue your dream and I will take care of you." **All heads turned in eager expectation to the far end of the table where Albert sat, (2)** tears streaming down his pale face, shaking his lowered head from side to side while he sobbed.

Finally, Albert rose and wiped the tears from his cheeks. He glanced down the long table at the faces he loved, and then, holding his hands close to his right cheek, he said softly, "No, brother. I cannot go to Nuremberg. It is too late for me. Look what four years in the mines have done to my hands! The bones in every finger have been smashed at least once, and lately, I have been suffering from arthritis so badly in my right hand that I cannot even hold a glass to return your toast, much less make delicate lines on parchment or canvas with a pen or a brush. My brother, for me, it is too late."

More than 450 years have passed by today. By now, Albrecht Durer's hundreds of masterful portraits, pen and silver-point sketches, water colours, charcoals, woodcuts, and copper engravings hang in every great museum in the world, but the odds are great that you, like most people, are familiar with only one of Albrecht Durer's works. More than merely being familiar with it, you very well may have a reproduction hanging in your home or office.

One day, to pay homage to Albert for all that he had sacrificed, Albrecht Durer **painstakingly** drew his brother's abused hands with palms together and thin fingers stretched skyward. He called his powerful drawing simply "Hands," but the entire world almost immediately opened their hearts to his great masterpiece and renamed his tribute of love "The Praying Hands."

Q31. Which of the following is the MOST SIMILAR in meaning to the word **SENSATION** given in the passage above?

- (a) Big
- (b) Excitement
- (c) Huge
- (d) Serious
- (e) Small

Q32. In the above passage, a line (1) is given in **BOLD**. Which of the following can be inferred from it?

- (a) The two boys had long discussion with their father before deciding who will go to Nuremberg.
- (b) Albert decided that he will sacrifice his dream for his brother Albrecht.
- (c) Albert was the elder of the two brothers.
- (d) The two boys worked out a plan to decide by tossing a coin.
- (e) There were a lot of members in the family of the two boys.

Q33. According to the above passage, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?

- (a) Albert was the elder brother of Albrecht.
- (b) Albrecht named the painting of his brother's hands, "The Praying Hands".
- (c) The father of the Durer brothers worked in a mine.
- (d) The story told in the above passage is about 4.5 centuries old.
- (e) None of the above is true.

Q34. Why could Albert not attend the academy in his childhood?

- (a) Because Albert was not talented enough to get admission in the academy in Nuremberg.
- (b) Because his father did not have enough money to send him to Nuremberg.
- (c) Because he had lost the toss which decided who of the two brothers will go to Nuremberg.
- (d) Because Albrecht cheated on him.
- (e) Because one of the two brothers had to stay back home to take care of their ailing mother.

Q35. In the passage above, a blank A has been given. Which of the following words fill the blank most accurately, grammatically as well as contextually?

- (a) Neighbourhood
- (b) Berlin
- (c) Slum
- (d) France
- (e) None of these

Q36. Which of the following best describes the moral of the story mentioned in the above passage?

- (a) One must always remember and acknowledge the contribution and sacrifice of others in one's success.
- (b) If someone has made sacrifices for your success then you must repay by making a painting.
- (c) One who seizes the right opportunity at the right time succeeds in life.
- (d) You win some and lose some in life.
- (e) All of the above.

Q37. Which of the following statements is FALSE with respect to the above passage?

- (a) Albrecht went to Nuremberg to pursue his talent.
- (b) Albert damaged his hands while working in the mines.
- (c) Albrecht's work was an instant sensation.
- (d) Albert refused to go to Nuremberg to pursue his dream.
- (e) Albrecht's father cried of happiness to see his success.

Q38. In the above passage, a line (2) is given in BOLD. Which of the following can be inferred from it?

- (a) All the ladies sitting their turned towards Albert.
- (b) Albert sat on the far end of the table.
- (c) Albrecht sat on the other end of the table.
- (d) Albert cried at the offer made by Albrecht.
- (e) None of the above can be inferred from the BOLD statements.

Q39. Which of the following is the MOST OPPOSITE in meaning to the word PAINSTAKINGLY given in the passage above?

- (a) Caring
- (b) Attentively
- (c) Enjoyable
- (d) Carelessly
- (e) Hateful

Q40. How many brothers did Albrecht have?

- (a) Not mentioned in the passage.
- (b) 17
- (c) 16
- (d) 1
- (e) 2

