

BOOKS



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Directions (1-5): Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below.

Eight friends A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a square table but not necessary in the same order. Four persons sits at the corner while remaining four sits in middle side of the table. Persons sit at the corner facing outside the center while sits in the middle facing inside the center.

D sits second to the right of B. Neither E nor F is an immediate neighbor of D. F sits second to the left of E. As many persons sits between E and F is same the person sits between C and A who faces E. H is not the neighbor of F and G is not facing the center.

Q1. What is the position of H with respect to A?

- (a) Second to the right
- (b) Immediate left
- (c) Third to the left
- (d) Third to the right
- (e) None of these.

Q2. Which of the following third person sits between first and second?

- (a) ABD
- (b) HGE
- (c) ABC
- (d) GHF
- (e) None of these.

Q3. If all the persons sit alphabetically in clockwise direction starting from A then how many persons remaining unchanged? (Excluding A)

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) None
- (d) Three
- (e) More than three.

Q4. How many persons sits between A and E?

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) More than Three
- (e) None.

Q5. Four of the following five are alike in certain way based from a group, find the one which one does not belong to that group?

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

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Directions (6-10): The following questions are based on the five three – digit numbers given below:

547 247 465 742 343

Q6. If 3 is added to the second digit of each of the numbers how many numbers thus formed will be divisible by three?

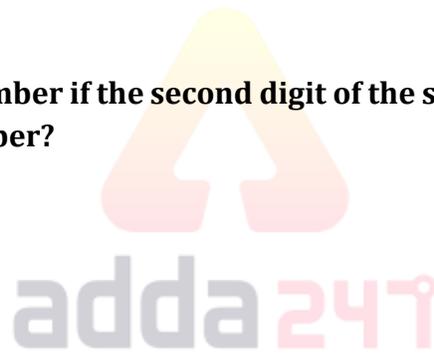
- (a) None
- (b) One
- (c) Two
- (d) Three
- (e) None of these

Q7. If all the digits in each of the numbers are arranged in descending order within the number, which of the following will be the highest number in the new arrangement of numbers?

- (a) 547
- (b) 247
- (c) 465
- (d) 742
- (e) 343

Q8. What will be the resultant number if the second digit of the second lowest number is divided by the third digit of the highest number?

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 0
- (d) 1
- (e) 4



Q9. If 3 is added to the first digit and 1 is added to the last digit of each of the numbers, then which of the following numbers will be the second highest number?

- (a) 547
- (b) 247
- (c) 465
- (d) 742
- (e) 343

Q10. If in each number, the first and the third digits are interchanged then which will be the highest number?

- (a) 547
- (b) 247
- (c) 465
- (d) 742
- (e) 343

Directions (11-15): Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions:

Seven boxes S, P, L, Q, R, M and I are placed one above the other in any particular order. Box no. 1 is at the bottom and box no. 7 is at the top. Three boxes placed between I and M. M placed on the place above S, which does not place on an odd-numbered place. P is neither placed on odd number place nor on topmost place. I does not placed on bottom place. Two boxes placed between R and S. Q placed neither on the bottom nor on the fourth place. Box M is not placed on top place.

Q11. Which box placed on just above M?

- (a) L
- (b) P
- (c) Q
- (d) R
- (e) None of these

Q12. How many boxes between L and P?

- (a) None
- (b) One
- (c) Two
- (d) Three
- (e) Can't be determined

Q13. Which of the following pairs of boxes placed on bottom most and the topmost place respectively?

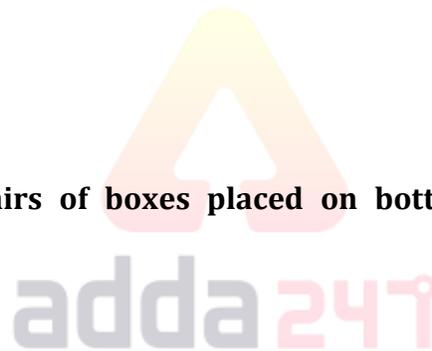
- (a) L, Q
- (b) Q, P
- (c) I, Q
- (d) L, I
- (e) Can't be determined

Q14. Which of the following box is placed on the topmost place?

- (a) I
- (b) Q
- (c) P
- (d) L
- (e) None of these

Q15. Which of the following combinations is true?

- (a) 1-S
- (b) 4-R
- (c) 3-M
- (d) 6-I
- (e) None of these



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Directions (16-20): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions that follow.

In a certain code language

'schedule for assembly elections' is coded as 'do me ra su',

'leave policy for assembly currently working' is coded as 'ti la ra su ju ve',

'schedule for policy' is coded as 'su me la'

'elections assembly currently working' is coded as 'do ti ve ra'.

Q16. Which of the following will be the possible code 'leave policy services' in the given code language?

- (a) do ra ja
- (b) me do ra
- (c) ve do ra
- (d) ra su ju
- (e) ju ho la

Q17. Which of the following will be coded as 'me su do' in the given code language?

- (a) schedule for elections
- (b) schedule elections assembly
- (c) schedule elections leave
- (d) assembly schedule currently
- (e) schedule for cover

Q18. How is 'leave' coded in the given code language?

- (a) su
- (b) ju
- (c) ti
- (d) la
- (e) None of these

Q19. What does the code 'me' stand for in the given code language?

- (a) schedule
- (b) for
- (c) policy
- (d) elections
- (e) None of these

Q20. How is 'working' coded in the given code language?

- (a) Either 'do' or 'ti'
- (b) Either 've' or 'ra'
- (c) Either 've' or 'ti'
- (d) Either 've' or 'la'
- (e) Either 'yo' or 'ti'

Directions (21-25): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Twelve persons sitting on two parallel rows ie. In Row-1 I, J, K, L, M and N are sitting facing North and In Row-2 P, Q, R, S, T and U are sitting facing South, but not necessarily in the same order. Each one in a row is facing exactly another one from the other row. P sits second to the right of the person who sits opposite J. J does not sit at any end of the row. K and L are immediate neighbors of J, and one of them sits at an extreme end. M sits second to the left of L but not opposite R. P is a neighbor of R but is not opposite N. Neither Q nor T are adjacent to P. T is adjacent to either R or Q but not both. U is a neighbor of the person who sits opposite M.

Q21. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Find the one which does not belong to that group?

- (a) U, I
- (b) P, J
- (c) L, S
- (d) K, R
- (e) L, T

Q22. Which of the following is true, according to the given information?

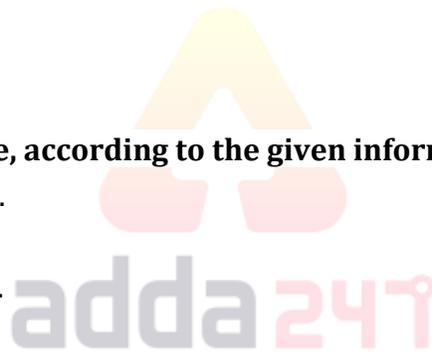
- (a) U and K are at the extremes ends.
- (b) R sits second to the right of S.
- (c) T sits to the immediate right of Q.
- (d) J sits second to the left of I.
- (e) All the above

Q23. Who sits opposite K?

- (a) S
- (b) P
- (c) R
- (d) Q
- (e) T

Q24. Who sits second to the left of R?

- (a) S
- (b) T
- (c) P
- (d) Q
- (e) U



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Q25. If S and L interchange their positions, then who sits to the immediate left of L?

- (a) U
- (b) R
- (c) P
- (d) T
- (e) Q

Directions (26-30): In these questions, relationships between different elements are shown in the statements. These statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer

Q26.

Statements:

$$A > L = T < R \leq H > K$$

Conclusions:

I. $H > L$

II. $K > T$

- (a) If only conclusion I follows
- (b) If only conclusion II follows
- (c) If either conclusion I or conclusion II follows
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow

Q27.

Statements:

$$P \geq N > D \geq G < B \leq J$$

Conclusions:

I. $G < P$

II. $G < J$

- (a) If only conclusion I follows
- (b) If only conclusion II follows
- (c) If either conclusion I or conclusion II follows
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow

Q28.

Statement:

$$Q \leq E < I > N = R \geq S$$

Conclusions:

I. $E \geq S$

II. $S \leq N$

- (a) If only conclusion I follows
- (b) If only conclusion II follows
- (c) If either conclusion I or conclusion II follows
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow



Q29.

Statement:

$R = S \geq Y \geq M < W > O$

Conclusions:

I. $Y < M$

II. $O > S$

- (a) If only conclusion I follows
- (b) If only conclusion II follows
- (c) If either conclusion I or conclusion II follows
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow

Q30.

Statement:

$F \leq C \leq V = Z < X = U$

Conclusions:

I. $V < U$

II. $Z < F$

- (a) If only conclusion I follows
- (b) If only conclusion II follows
- (c) If either conclusion I or conclusion II follows
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow

Directions (31-35): In each question the statements are followed by two conclusion I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true and then decide which of the conclusions logically follow from the give statements, disregarding the commonly known facts. Given answer-

Q31. Statements:

Some apples are mangoes.

Some Mangoes are oranges.

No orange is apple

Conclusions:

I. Some mangoes that are oranges are apples.

II. Some apple that are mangoes are oranges.

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusion I and II follow.

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Q32. Statements:

Some birds are animals.

All animals are black.

No black is a white.

Some whites are birds.

Conclusions:

I. Some birds which are black are not white.

II. All animals which are black are necessarily bird.

(a) If only conclusion I follows.

(b) If only conclusion II follows.

(c) If either conclusion I or II follows.

(d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.

(e) If both conclusion I and II follow.

Q33. Statements:

All scooters are buses.

All bikes are buses.

50% buses are trains.

Conclusions:

I. All buses are either bikes or scooters.

II. Some scooters are train is a possibility.

(a) If only conclusion I follows.

(b) If only conclusion II follows.

(c) If either conclusion I or II follows.

(d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.

(e) If both conclusion I and II follow.

Q34. Statements:

All apples which are red are tasty.

Most reds are apples.

Some balls are red.

Most apples are balls.

Conclusions:

I. Some reds are tasty.

II. Some apples are neither red nor ball.

(a) If only conclusion I follows.

(b) If only conclusion II follows.

(c) If either conclusion I or II follows.

(d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.

(e) If both conclusion I and II follow.

Q35. Statements:

All cups are plates.

Some plates are bowls.

Conclusions:

I. Some bowls if they are cups, are also plates.

II. All bowls which are not plates are also not cups.

(a) If only conclusion I follows.

(b) If only conclusion II follows.

(c) If either conclusion I or II follows.

(d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.

(e) If both conclusion I and II follow.

Directions (36 -40): What will come in the place of question (?) mark in the following number series:

Q36. 9, 12, 16, 24, 41, ?

(a) 72

(b) 74

(c) 76

(d) 75

(e) 78

Q37. ?, 226, 217, 244, 163, 406.

(a) 221

(b) 222

(c) 220

(d) 223

(e) 224

Q38. 369, 270, 178, 100, ?, 14

(a) 47

(b) 40

(c) 43

(d) 48

(e) 52

Q39. 20000, ?, 1600, 960, 768, 768

(a) 4000

(b) 8000

(c) 6000

(d) 2000

(e) 10000



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Q40. ?, 945, 105, 15, 3, 1

- (a) 10595
- (b) 10295
- (c) 10195
- (d) 10395
- (e) 10495

Q41. A car travels a distance of 170 Km in 2 hrs partly at a speed of 100 kmph and partly at a speed of 50 kmph. The distance travelled at speed of 50 Kmph is :

- (a) 66 Km
- (b) 40 Km
- (c) 30 Km
- (d) 60 Km
- (e) None of these

Q42. There is a sequence of 11 consecutive odd numbers. If the average of first 7 numbers is X, then find the average of all the 11 integers.

- (a) $X + 3$
- (b) $X + 4$
- (c) $X + 5$
- (d) $X + 7$
- (e) None of these

Q43. A car driver, driving in a fog, passes a pedestrian who was walking at the rate of 2 Km/h in the same direction. The pedestrian could see car for 6 minutes and it was visible to him up to a distance of 0.6 km. What was the speed of the car?

- (a) 15 Km/h
- (b) 30 Km/h
- (c) 20 Km/h
- (d) 8 Km/h
- (e) None of these

Q44. The simple interest accrued on a sum of certain principal in 8 years at the rate of 13% per year is Rs. 6500. What would be the compound interest accrued on that principal at the rate of 8% per year in 2 years?

- (a) Rs. 1040
- (b) Rs. 1020
- (c) Rs. 1060
- (d) Rs. 1200
- (e) None of these

Q45. A solution of sugar syrup has 15% sugar. Another solution has 5% sugar. How many litres of the second solution must be added to 20 litres of the first solution to make a solution of 10% sugar?

- (a) 10 l
- (b) 5 l
- (c) 15 l
- (d) 20 l
- (e) None of these

Directions (46-50): Given below the table shows total number of room booked in five different hotels on five days of a week. Read the table carefully and answer the questions:

Hotels	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Oberai	360	280	560	520	480
Lodhi	260	275	225	215	305
Taj	640	480	290	375	275
Grand	280	250	300	720	220
Eros	155	145	265	275	315

Q46. Total rooms booked in 'Oberai' on Tuesday & Thursday together is what percent less than total rooms booked in 'Grand' on Monday & Thursday?

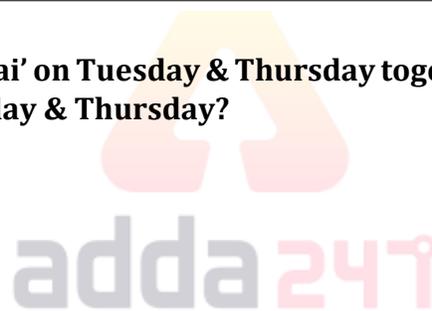
- (a) 25%
- (b) 20%
- (c) 16%
- (d) 34%
- (e) 48%

Q47. Find difference between total number of rooms booked in 'Oberai', 'Lodhi' & 'Taj' on Monday together and total number of rooms booked in 'Taj', 'Grand' & 'Eros' on Thursday together?

- (a) 140
- (b) 210
- (c) 70
- (d) 110
- (e) 135

Q48. Find ratio between total rooms booked in 'Eros' on Wednesday & Thursday together to total rooms booked in 'Lodhi' on Thursday & Friday together?

- (a) 27: 26
- (b) 19: 17
- (c) 29: 32
- (d) 53: 49
- (e) 24: 23



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Q49. Find sum of average numbers of room booked in 'Eros' on Monday, Wednesday & Friday and average number of rooms booked in 'Grand' on Monday & Friday?

- (a) 580
- (b) 380
- (c) 495
- (d) 460
- (e) 535

Q50. Find percentage increase in rooms booked on Friday in 'Oberai' over total rooms booked on Monday in same Hotel?

- (a) 46%
- (b) $66\frac{20}{3}\%$
- (c) $37\frac{1}{2}\%$
- (d) 28%
- (e) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$

Directions (51-55): In the following questions there are two equations given. You have to solve both the equations and give answer:

Q51.

I. $x^2 + 9x - 22 = 0$
II. $2y^2 - 7y + 6 = 0$

- (a) if $x > y$
- (b) if $x < y$
- (c) if $x \geq y$
- (d) if $x \leq y$
- (e) if $x = y$ or relation between x and y cannot be established

Q52.

I. $2y^2 - 13y - 34 = 0$
II. $3x^2 - 11x - 20 = 0$

- (a) if $x > y$
- (b) if $x < y$
- (c) if $x \geq y$
- (d) if $x \leq y$
- (e) if $x = y$ or relation between x and y cannot be established

Q53.

I. $x^4 = 256$
II. $y^2 - 16y + 64 = 0$

- (a) if $x > y$
- (b) if $x < y$
- (c) if $x \geq y$
- (d) if $x \leq y$
- (e) if $x = y$ or relation between x and y cannot be established

Q54.

I. $x^2 - 46x + 528 = 0$

II. $y^2 - 48y + 572 = 0$

- (a) if $x > y$
- (b) if $x < y$
- (c) if $x \geq y$
- (d) if $x \leq y$
- (e) if $x = y$ or relation between x and y cannot be established

Q55.

I. $2x + 3y = 4$

II. $4x + 5y = 6$

- (a) if $x > y$
- (b) if $x < y$
- (c) if $x \geq y$
- (d) if $x \leq y$
- (e) if $x = y$ or relation between x and y cannot be established

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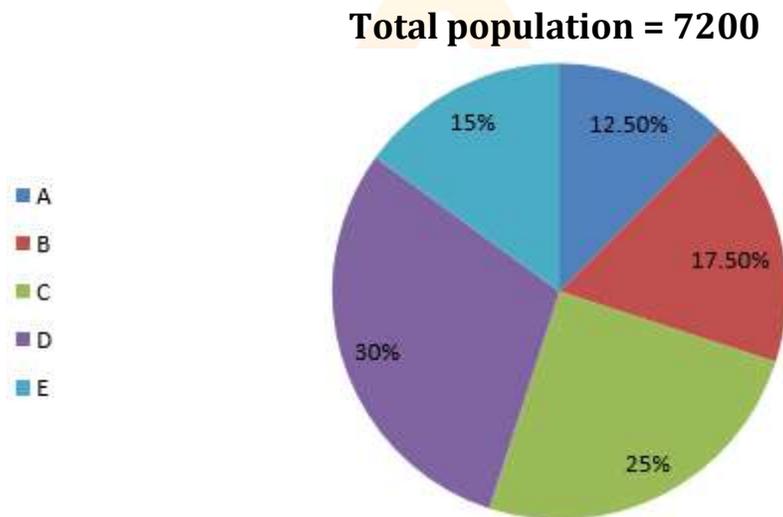
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Directions (56-60): Given below pie chart shows percentage distribution of population in five villages. Read the chart carefully and answer the questions.



Q56. If ratio between male to female population in village A and B is 5 : 4 and 2 : 1 respectively. Find total female population in village A & B together is what percent of total male population in village B?

- (a) $97\frac{13}{21}\%$
- (b) $93\frac{13}{21}\%$
- (c) $91\frac{13}{21}\%$
- (d) $99\frac{13}{21}\%$
- (e) $95\frac{13}{21}\%$

Q57. Find the central angle of population of village D & E together?

- (a) 148°
- (b) 154°
- (c) 166°
- (d) 160°
- (e) 162°

Q58. If total population of another village Q is 65 % of total population of village C and ratio between male population to female population in village Q is 4 : 9. Then find total female population in village Q?

- (a) 805
- (b) 810
- (c) 840
- (d) 880
- (e) 960

Q59. If total literate population of village D is equal to 75 % of total population of village B. then find percentage of illiterate population in village D?

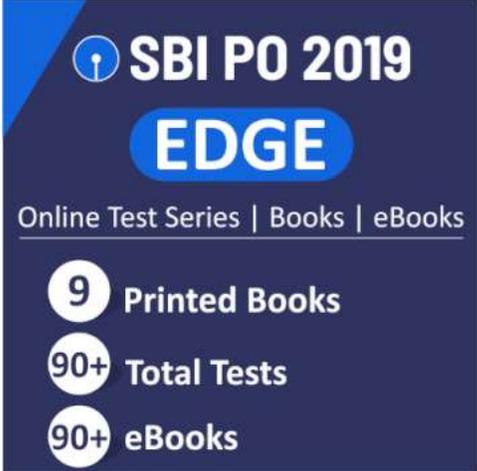
- (a) 54.25%
- (b) 52.25%
- (c) 58.25%
- (d) 56.25 %
- (e) 50.25%

Q60. Find the ratio between total population of village E to total population of village B?

- (a) 5 : 7
- (b) 6 : 11
- (c) 6 : 7
- (d) 6 : 5
- (e) 5 : 12

Q61. Ravi can do three fourth of a work in $27/2$ hours while Hira can do two third of the same work in 8 hours. If both started working together then in how much time the work will be completed?

- (a) 8h
- (b) 7.2h
- (c) 8.4 h
- (d) 9 h
- (e) 9.2 h



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Q62. Two years ago Raju's age was 75% of his sister, Rita's age at that time. After two years, Rita's age will be $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ of her father's age. Average age of Rita's father and mother is 31 yrs. If Rita's mother's age is 28 yrs then what is the present age of Raju?

- (a) 10 yrs
- (b) 6 yrs
- (c) 8 yrs
- (d) 12 yrs
- (e) 14 yrs

Q63. Average score of Rishabh in five different tests is 42.5. Later it was seen that the two scores were written incorrectly as 44 in place of 42 and 36 in place of 40. Find the correct average.

- (a) 42.9
- (b) 49.2
- (c) 42.8
- (d) 41.9
- (e) 42.2

Q64. In a society $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ people were interested in music only, $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ were interested in Yoga only, 25% were interested in cycling only and rest were interested in other activities. If no. of people who are interested in other activities is 450 then what is the no. of people who are interested in music.

- (a) 400
- (b) 300
- (c) 250
- (d) 350
- (e) 450

Q65. Three partners A, B and C started a business with their initial investments of Rs 13200, Rs 14400 and Rs 18000 respectively. After 4 months, B withdrew Rs 2400 and A invests Rs 1200 extra amount. After a year if C got Rs 11250 as his profit then find total profit.

- (a) Rs. 30,000
- (b) Rs. 25,000
- (c) Rs. 28,000
- (d) Rs. 24,000
- (e) Rs. 32,000

Directions (66-70): Simplify and find the value of question marks (?) in following questions?

Q66. $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{4}{5}$ of $\frac{3}{7}$ of 2205 = ?

- (a) 494
- (b) 504
- (c) 484
- (d) 514
- (e) 524

Q67. $2\frac{3}{7} - 3\frac{1}{4} + 4\frac{3}{8} - 1\frac{1}{56} = ?$

- (a) $2\frac{15}{28}$
- (b) $2\frac{31}{56}$
- (c) $2\frac{1}{2}$
- (d) $2\frac{25}{56}$
- (e) $2\frac{4}{7}$

Q68. $-119 + 34 - 67 + 259 - ? = 88$

- (a) 15
- (b) 9
- (c) 39
- (d) 29
- (e) 19

Q69. $\sqrt{12^2 \times 32 \div 48 + 174 + 9 \times 6} = (?)^2$

- (a) $2\sqrt{3}$
- (b) $3\sqrt{2}$
- (c) 3
- (d) 6
- (e) 9

Q70. $53 \times 48 - ? = 29 \times 70$

- (a) 504
- (b) 524
- (c) 514
- (d) 512
- (e) 518

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Directions (71-80): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Whenever a state language wants to spread itself to the national sphere, it meets with some resistance. The limits of both are **delineated**. One is confined to the state while the other has the entire country for its spread. The chauvinists in states have not understood this or at least not in the manner it should be. There is no competition. One is regional and the other is national. That Hindi is the national language was decided by the constituent assembly. The parliamentary committee - representatives from the non-Hindi speaking states participated - once again made it clear that Hindi was the national language and what has been left to the future was the switchover from English to Hindi. What is happening now is that an effort is being made to reopen the language issue. Some are challenging the very idea of India and making territorial demands. This is unfortunate. Hindi was adopted to be India's language by the constituent assembly and there is a wrong impression spread that it was done by the majority of one.

The controversy was over the adoption of numerals, not the language. Today, official business and most other work is conducted in Hindi, much to the difficulty of non-Hindi speaking people. In fact, during the framing of the Constitution, the issue of language was one of the most debated and the decision to declare a national language resulted in two prominent camps. One, the North Indians who advocated Hindi as the national language and, two, the South Indians who did not want it to be imposed upon them. While the Hindi camp tried to push Hindi due to its “numerical superiority”, the Tamil camp rejected it outright and one of the Tamil leaders even went on to mock them by pointing out that if “numerical superiority” was the criteria, then the crow had to be chosen as the national bird instead of the peacock. After several brainstorming debates, the Constituent assembly decided to finalise on Hindi with Devanagari script as the official language of the Union, along with a special clause that English would continue to remain in use for all official purposes for the next 15 years. But within a few years, the committees set up to implement this began to face the ground realities. It came as a hard realisation that 15 years would not be a sufficient period as the process of developing Hindi to a stage where it could be used as a single national language would take more time.

Even C Rajagopalachari, who had always been in favour of Hindi as the national language and had imposed Hindi in 1937 when he had formed the Government of Madras, began to air his concerns about how Hindi was yet to develop to be acceptable as the single national language. I was present at the discussion by the parliamentary committee when Govind Ballabh Pant was the Home Minister. I was his information officer then. When he started the meeting, he found that the non-Hindi speaking members were up in arms and **vehemently** opposed to use of the language in official business. Slowly and gradually, Pant brought around all members to reiterate that the union language, as enunciated in the Constitution, would be Hindi. He left the matter of switchover to some time in the future. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru gave an assurance to the non-Hindi speaking people that the switchover would take place only when they would be ready for it. His successor Lal Bahadur Shastri brought a bill in parliament to that effect. Parliament gave an assurance to the country that the non-Hindi speaking people would not be put to inconvenience or handicapped. Parliament is very sensitive on the subject and does not want to take any action until the non-Hindi speaking members **endorse** it. But a recent move by the BJP government to promote Hindi has opened up a can of worms and scratched old scars.

Social media was abuzz with debates over linguistics. While there seemed to be a general **consensus** among citizens that no language must be imposed upon by anybody against their wishes, most states in the south, Tamil Nadu in particular, had vehemently opposed any such move. With the spread of soft-Hindutava in the country, Hindi is coming in its wake. Prime Minister Narendra Modi feels at home with the language. So do the other members from the majority of Hindi speaking states. That is the reason why a non-Hindi speaking state jealously guards its regional language and even challenges Hindi whenever the particular state feels that the rightful space of its own language has been taken by the national language. Since the country has adopted a three language formula—English, Hindi and the regional—the Hindi-speaking states are happy because it is their regional language. Non-Hindi speaking states are also happy because they have English and fit into the dictates of the Union which is primarily conducting its business in English. Hindi chauvinists, who showed no patience earlier, are now quiet because they find that Hindi is a compulsory subject all over the country.

If not today, but tomorrow Hindi would have been learnt by the generations to come. Even the people in south India have realised that there is no getting away from the national language and their children are learning Hindi. Probably, the Modi government feels that it has to be only patient. The notings on files are already in Hindi. Those who do so have the dictates of the Union in mind and give the English translation of the noting as well. It serves everybody's purpose and hence there is no reason for the government to take any extreme measures that will be looked down upon as an imposition. It would be better if things are left as they prevail today.

Q71. What does the author mean by the phrase “majority of one”?

- (a) There was only one part of the majority that was supporting Hindi as a national language and the other parts of the majority were supporting their regional language to get adopted as the national language.
- (b) Hindi was adopted as national language by constituent assembly, as decided by the big majority at that time as compared to what it is now.
- (c) According to non -Hindi speaking states, Hindi was accepted as national language by consensus of very less majority, which was a wrong belief.
- (d) Both (a) and (c) are correct.
- (e) All are correct

Q72. Which agreement has been put up before the hindi and non- hindi speaking states to resolve the disputes among them?

- (I) Hindi is chosen as the national language and English is chosen for the use of official purpose.
 - (II) Both Hindi and English are chosen as national language, Hindi for Hindi speaking states and English for non- Hindi speaking states.
 - (III) India has adopted a three language formula- English, Hindi and regional. And Hindi is the regional language for Hindi speaking people and English is chosen as being a part of the ordinance of the union which is satisfactory for non- Hindi speaking people.
- (a) Only (I) is correct
 - (b) Only (III) is correct
 - (c) Both (I) and (III) are correct
 - (d) Both (II) and (III) are correct
 - (e) All are correct

Q73. According to the passage, why the non- Hindi speaking states protest against Hindi?

- (I) Hindi chauvinists were not showing patience because they find that Hindi is a compulsory subject all over the country.
 - (II) As Non- Hindi speaking states wanted to safeguard their regional language.
 - (III) Non- Hindi speaking states are protesting as they believe that the rightful space of their own language has been taken up by the national language.
- (a) Only (I) is correct
 - (b) Only (III) is correct
 - (c) Both (I) and (III) are correct
 - (d) Both (II) and (III) are correct
 - (e) All are correct

Q74. According to the passage, why Hindi language is yet to develop to be acceptable as the single national language?

- (a) As there is no general consensus among the citizens of the country for supporting Hindi as their national language.
- (b) As the Non- Hindi speaking members are opposing intensely to use Hindi for official business in the country.
- (c) As there is no assurance for Non- Hindi speaking members to switch over from Hindi to Tamil as the national language.
- (d) Both (a) and (c) are correct.
- (e) All are correct

Q75. Which of the following depicts the central idea of the passage?

- (a) The Parliament's decision for national language.
- (b) Hindi spread requires patience.
- (c) Adopting Hindi as the national language.
- (d) The conflict between Hindi and non- Hindi speaking states.
- (e) The spread of soft Hindutva in the country.

Q76. Which of the following does not form a part of the passage?

- (a) The constituent assembly has decided to mention a special clause that English would continue to remain in use for all official purposes.
- (b) Parliament will not take any action of switching over the language without agreement of the non- Hindi speaking members.
- (c) Non Hindi states' people have realized that there is no getting away from the national language and their children are learning Hindi.
- (d) There should be no imposition of any language on people against their wishes particularly for north Indians.
- (e) All of the above sentences are true.

Directions (77-78): Choose the word/group of words which is most SIMILAR in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in passage.

Q77. Delineated

- (a) abhor
- (b) particularize
- (c) patronize
- (d) diligent
- (e) digression

Q78. Consensus

- (a) dissension
- (b) brazen
- (c) prudent
- (d) concord
- (e) Brusque

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Directions (79-80): Choose the word/group of words which is most OPPOSITE in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in passage.

Q79. Vehemently

- (a) inevitable
- (b) pretentious
- (c) prosaic
- (d) malignly
- (e) tamely

Q80. Endorse

- (a) impute
- (b) dissuade
- (c) opulence
- (d) abdicate
- (e) abate

Directions (81-90): 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.)

Q81. For he cannot do (A)/ a lot of work (B)/ at a time, he rejects (C)/ many offers. (D)/ No error. (E)

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

Q82. Bobby intends (A)/ to leave (B)/ the city (C)/ with bag and baggage. (D)/ No error. (E)

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

Q83. Avinash is not so (A)/ good a batsman to (B)/ be selected for the (C)/ national cricket team. (D)/ No error. (E)

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

Q84. The patient recover (A)/ so fast that (B)/ the expert doctors (C)/ also were surprised. (D)/ No error. (E)

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

Q85. The book is written (A)/ in a simple and (B)/ lucid manner with a (C)/ number of well-drawn illustrations. (D)/ No error. (E)

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

Q86. All of a sudden (A)/ Sudhir remembered that (B)/ he has not (C)/ locked the office. (D)/ No error. (E)

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



Q87. I am sure that (A)/ all my monthly expenses (B)/ would exceed the income (C)/ if I do not economise. (D)/ No error. (E)

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

Q88. Although their visas (A)/ will expire in September (B)/ they can have them (C)/ extended for six months. (D)/ No error. (E)

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

The image shows the cover of a book titled '50+ BANK PO | CLERK 2016-19 PREVIOUS YEARS' (MEMORY BASED) BOOK. The cover is primarily blue and black. At the top right, it says 'adda247 publications'. The title '50+' is in large yellow font, followed by 'BANK PO | CLERK 2016-19' in white. Below that, it says 'PREVIOUS YEARS' (MEMORY BASED) BOOK' in white. A yellow banner at the bottom of the blue section says 'Useful for SBI, IBPS, RRB, RBI And other Bank Exams'. On the right side, there is a circular badge that says 'VERSION 2.0'. Below the book title, it lists the contents: 'SBI PO | Clerk: 14 Sets', 'IBPS PO | Clerk: 12 Sets', 'RRB PO | Clerk: 14 Sets', and 'RBI Grade B | Assistant: 7 Sets'. It also mentions '5 Papers of other Exams: BOB, Canara Bank, Syndicate Bank PO etc..'. At the bottom, it says 'Exclusive 500 Banking & Static Awareness Questions'. On the right side, there is a large white circle with '5500+ Questions' in blue. At the bottom right, it says 'DETAILED SOLUTIONS OF ENGLISH | QUANT REASONING'. The adda247 logo is at the bottom left, and the website 'bankersadda.com' is at the bottom right.

Q89. Hardly as I stepped (A)/ out of my house when (B)/ I saw some policemen (C)/ coming towards my house.(D)/ No error. (E)

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

Q90. The last of the Mughal (A)/ emperors of India was imprisoned (B)/ and was later sent into (C)/ exile by the British. (D)/ No error. (E)

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

Directions (91-93): Which of the following phrases (A), (B), (C) and (D) given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in bold letters to make the sentence grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (E) i.e., "No correction required" as the answer.

Q91. The steel ministry might have expressed concern that cost of steel manufacturing will increase as electricity, being one of the major inputs, has been kept out of the Goods and Service Tax.

- (a) had expressed concerns
- (b) has expressed concerns
- (c) will be expressing concerns
- (d) may express concerns
- (e) No correction required

Q92. RBI cancelled two tenders issued earlier for supply of security features and fibre for currency notes in order to incorporate 'Make in India' as an essential requirement.

- (a) supplying security
- (b) for supplying of security
- (c) in a supply to secure
- (d) to supply for security
- (e) No correction required

Q93. Deposits in Jan Dhan accounts have touched a new high of Rs.64,564 crore, in which over Rs.300 crore came in the first seven months of demonetisation, according to government data.

- (a) of which over
- (b) and around
- (c) estimating over
- (d) out of which
- (e) No correction required

Directions (94-100): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out, each of which is indicated by a number. Find the suitable word from the options given against each number and fill up the blanks with appropriate words to make the paragraph meaningfully complete.

Q94. It is ____ (94) ____ that Union power minister Piyush Goyal has offered the Centre's good offices to sort out the ____ (95) ____ of stressed stranded projects in the vexed power sector. As many as 54 projects adding up to over 25,000 MW are currently ____ (96) ____ and not generating power. But the problem, in the main, is the sorry lack of ____ (97) ____ in distribution and attendant, routine and large-scale theft of power. It is ____ (98) ____ revenue loss in distribution and moribund finances of state power ____ (99) ____ that stultifies offtake and ____ (100) ____.

- (a) pleasing
- (b) admitting
- (c) secure
- (d) welcome
- (e) unexceptional

Q95. It is ____ (94) ____ that Union power minister Piyush Goyal has offered the Centre's good offices to sort out the ____ (95) ____ of stressed stranded projects in the vexed power sector. As many as 54 projects adding up to over 25,000 MW are currently ____ (96) ____ and not generating power. But the problem, in the main, is the sorry lack of ____ (97) ____ in distribution and attendant, routine and large-scale theft of power. It is ____ (98) ____ revenue loss in distribution and moribund finances of state power ____ (99) ____ that stultifies offtake and ____ (100) ____.

- (a) annoyance
- (b) distress
- (c) struggle
- (d) pressure
- (e) problem

Q96. It is ____ (94) ____ that Union power minister Piyush Goyal has offered the Centre's good offices to sort out the ____ (95) ____ of stressed stranded projects in the vexed power sector. As many as 54 projects adding up to over 25,000 MW are currently ____ (96) ____ and not generating power. But the problem, in the main, is the sorry lack of ____ (97) ____ in distribution and attendant, routine and large-scale theft of power. It is ____ (98) ____ revenue loss in distribution and moribund finances of state power ____ (99) ____ that stultifies offtake and ____ (100) ____.

- (a) wrecked
- (b) stranded
- (c) strapped
- (d) hidden
- (e) detached

Q97. It is ____ (94) ____ that Union power minister Piyush Goyal has offered the Centre's good offices to sort out the ____ (95) ____ of stressed stranded projects in the vexed power sector. As many as 54 projects adding up to over 25,000 MW are currently ____ (96) ____ and not generating power. But the problem, in the main, is the sorry lack of ____ (97) ____ in distribution and attendant, routine and large-scale theft of power. It is ____ (98) ____ revenue loss in distribution and moribund finances of state power ____ (99) ____ that stultifies offtake and ____ (100) ____.

- (a) enhancement
- (b) adjustment
- (c) promotion
- (d) reforms
- (e) development

Q98. It is ____ (94) ____ that Union power minister Piyush Goyal has offered the Centre's good offices to sort out the ____ (95) ____ of stressed stranded projects in the vexed power sector. As many as 54 projects adding up to over 25,000 MW are currently ____ (96) ____ and not generating power. But the problem, in the main, is the sorry lack of ____ (97) ____ in distribution and attendant, routine and large-scale theft of power. It is ____ (98) ____ revenue loss in distribution and moribund finances of state power ____ (99) ____ that stultifies offtake and ____ (100) ____.

- (a) rampant
- (b) agitated
- (c) vehement
- (d) perilous
- (e) abundant

Q99. It is ____ (94) ____ that Union power minister Piyush Goyal has offered the Centre's good offices to sort out the ____ (95) ____ of stressed stranded projects in the vexed power sector. As many as 54 projects adding up to over 25,000 MW are currently ____ (96) ____ and not generating power. But the problem, in the main, is the sorry lack of ____ (97) ____ in distribution and attendant, routine and large-scale theft of power. It is ____ (98) ____ revenue loss in distribution and moribund finances of state power ____ (99) ____ that stultifies offtake and ____ (100) ____.

- (a) convenience
- (b) contribution
- (c) efficiency
- (d) utilities
- (e) policy

Q100. It is ____ (94) ____ that Union power minister Piyush Goyal has offered the Centre's good offices to sort out the ____ (95) ____ of stressed stranded projects in the vexed power sector. As many as 54 projects adding up to over 25,000 MW are currently ____ (96) ____ and not generating power. But the problem, in the main, is the sorry lack of ____ (97) ____ in distribution and attendant, routine and large-scale theft of power. It is ____ (98) ____ revenue loss in distribution and moribund finances of state power ____ (99) ____ that stultifies offtake and ____ (100) ____.

- (a) submission
- (b) approach
- (c) demand
- (d) necessity
- (e) proposal

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