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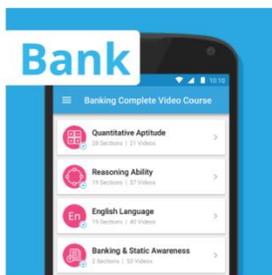
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Directions (1-5): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Six players Axelsen, Nadal, Novak, Vincet, Srikanth, and Roger are from different states i.e. MP, AP, Bihar, UP, Assam and HP staying in three different Rooms i.e. 1A, 2A, 3A. Only two players stay in each Room. Each player likes different colours viz. Red, Yellow, Blue, Brown, Violet, and Peach. Axelsen stays in room 1A, and he is from AP and does not like Yellow and Blue colour. Novak is from MP, likes Peach colour and does not stay with Srikanth. Roger stays with a player who is from UP. Yellow is liked by a player who stays in Room 2A. Nadal is not from Bihar and HP and Nadal likes Brown colour. A player who is from Room 3A, likes Violet colour. Vincet is neither from Assam nor from HP. Blue and Peach colour are not liked by the player who stays in Room 1A. The Players who are from MP and Bihar stay together. Brown colour liked by the one who stays in 1A Room. The player who likes Peach colour stays in Room 2A.

Q1. Who among the followings stay in Room 3A?

- (a) Roger and Srikanth
- (b) Vincet and Srikanth
- (c) Roger and Axelsen
- (d) Axelsen and Vincet
- (e) None of these

Q2. Who among the following likes Red colour?

- (a) Vincet
- (b) Axelsen
- (c) Nadal
- (d) Srikanth
- (e) None of these

Q3. Who among the following player stays with Vincet?

- (a) Axelsen
- (b) Novak
- (c) Roger
- (d) Nadal
- (e) None of these

Q4. Srikanth belongs to which of the following state?

- (a) Assam
- (b) AP
- (c) HP
- (d) UP
- (e) None of the above



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Q5. In which Room does Roger stay?

- (a) Room 1A
- (b) Room 3A
- (c) Both (B) and (D)
- (d) The Same room in which Srikanth stays
- (e) None of the above

Directions (6-10): Study the information and answer the following questions:

In a certain code language

"Anti-black money day" is coded as "12#M 38#L 29#Z "

"Highlighting benefits of demonetisation" is coded as "15@R 21@V 21@U 18@V"

"Efforts to uproot corruption" is coded as "24#U 35@L 41@K 17@L"

Q6. What is the code for 'Minister' in the given code language?

- (a) 31@R
- (b) 31@N
- (c) 31#R
- (d) 32@R
- (e) None of these

Q7. What is the code for 'Encapsulated' in the given code language?

- (a) 8#M
- (b) 9#N
- (c) 9#M
- (d) 9@M
- (e) None of these

Q8. What may be the possible code for 'protest' in the given code language?

- (a) 36@I
- (b) 35#I
- (c) 36#I
- (d) 36#J
- (e) None of these

Q9. What may be the possible code for 'Articles' in the given code language?

- (a) 20@I
- (b) 21@I
- (c) 20#I
- (d) 20#G
- (e) None of these

Q10. What is the code for 'Appear' in the given code language?

- (a) 19#K
- (b) 20@K
- (c) 19@M
- (d) 19@K
- (e) None of these

Directions (11-13): In each of the following questions, a statement/group of statements is given followed by some conclusions. Without resolving anything yourself, choose the conclusion which logically follows from the given statements.

Q11. Statement:

Television convinces viewers that the likelihood of their becoming the victim of a violent crime is extremely high; at the same time by its very nature TV persuades viewers to passively accept whatever happens to them.

Conclusions:

- (a) TV viewing promotes criminal behavior.
- (b) TV viewers are most likely to be victimized than others.
- (c) People should not watch TV.
- (d) TV promotes a feeling of helpless vulnerability in viewers.
- (e) None of these.

Q12. Statement:

A factory worker has five children. No one else in the factory has five children.

Conclusions:

- (a) All workers in the factory have five children each.
- (b) Everybody in the factory has children.
- (c) Some of the factory workers have more than five children.
- (d) Only one worker in the factory has exactly five children.
- (e) None of these.

Q13. Statement:

Most dresses in that shop are expensive.

Conclusions:

- (a) There are no cheap dresses available in the shop.
- (b) Handloom dresses in that shop are cheap.
- (c) There are cheap dresses also in that shop.
- (d) People prefer expensive dresses.
- (e) None of these.

Directions (14-18): Study the following information and answer the questions given below:

Eight persons I, J, K, L, M, N, O and P are sitting around a circular table, some of them are facing outside and some of them are facing inside the centre. All people are going to different Places in India i.e. Manali, Nainital, Ooti, Pune, Mumbai, Shimla, Bangalore and Dehradun, but not necessarily in the same order. Not more than two people are facing same directions who sit adjacent to each other. In a family there are only three generations.

The one who is going to Manali sits second to the right of L's husband. L and her husband sit opposite to each other but facing opposite directions with respect to each other. There is one person sits between the one who is going to Pune and the one who is going to Manali. I is going to Manali and she is the mother of M, who is not going to Dehradun. N sits immediate left of L's husband and facing outside, whereas L's husband facing inside. O is going to Bangalore and sits immediate left of I, who is the wife of J's father also she is facing outside. O's mother is the wife of M, who sits immediate right of L's husband. K has three children, two sons and one daughter. K is grandfather of M's son. M is adjacent to the person, who is going to Manali. J, who is the son of L's father sits second right of N and faces inside. K's son-in-law is going to Nainital. Three persons sit between the one who is going to Manali and K, who is going to Ooti. L's brother is not going to Dehradun. L sits fifth right of the one, who is going to Shimla. K is not facing inside.

Q14. Who among the following is going to Shimla?

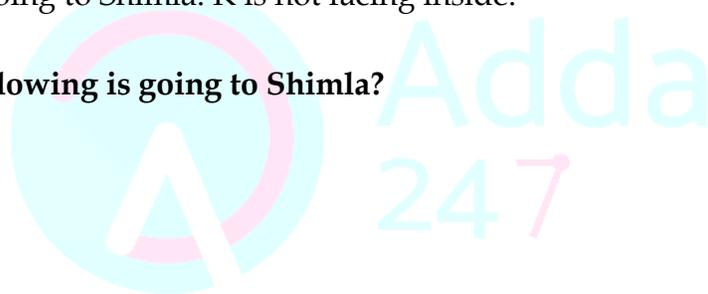
- (a) P
- (b) J's brother
- (c) I
- (d) O's father
- (e) Both (b) and (d)

Q15. Who is the brother-in-law of J?

- (a) The one who is going to Bangalore
- (b) The one who is going to Nainital
- (c) The one who sits third right of J
- (d) N
- (e) Both (b) and (c)

Q16. Who sits fourth to the left of the one, who is going to Dehradun?

- (a) M
- (b) I
- (c) O
- (d) P
- (e) None of these



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Q17. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence they form a group. Which one of the following does not belong to that group?

- (a) Dehradun
- (b) Ooti
- (c) Manali
- (d) Nainital
- (e) Pune

Q18. Which of the following person sits opposite to the one, who is going to Ooti?

- (a) M
- (b) P
- (c) O
- (d) I
- (e) None of these

Directions (19-23): In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even, if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Q19. Statements:

- All cups are bottles.
- Some bottles are jugs.
- No jug is plate.
- Some plates are tables.

Conclusions:

- I. Some tables can never be jugs.
 - II. All plates are cups is a possibility.
 - III. Some bottles are not plates.
 - IV. Some jugs are table.
- (a) Only I follows
 - (b) Only I, II and III follow
 - (c) Only III follows
 - (d) Only IV follows
 - (e) Either I or III and IV follow

Q20. Statements:

- All birds are horses.
- All horses are tigers.
- Some tigers are lions.
- Some lions are monkeys.

Conclusions:

- I. All tigers are birds is a possibility.
- II. Some monkeys can never be birds.
- III. Only tigers are birds.
- IV. Some monkeys are horses.
- (a) Only I and III follow
- (b) Only I, II and III follow
- (c) Only III and IV follow
- (d) All of these
- (e) None of these

Q21. Statements:

Some chairs are handles.
All handles are pots.
All pots are mats.
Some mats are buses.

Conclusions:

- I. At least some buses are handles is a possibility.
- II. Some mats are chairs.
- III. No bus is handle.
- IV. Some handles are buses.
- (a) Only I, II and IV follow
- (b) Only II, III and IV follow
- (c) Either IV or III and I, II follow
- (d) Either I or III and IV follow
- (e) Either I or III and II, IV follow

Q22. Statements:

Some sticks are lamps.
Some flowers are lamps.
Some lamps are dresses.
All dresses are shirts.

Conclusions:

- I. All shirts are sticks.
- II. Some shirts are flowers is a possibility.
- III. Some shirts are dresses.
- IV. Only dresses are sticks.
- (a) None follows
- (b) Only I follows
- (c) Only II and III follows
- (d) Only III follows
- (e) Only IV follows



Q23. Statements:

Some benches are walls.
All walls are houses.
Some houses are jungles.
All jungles are roads.

Conclusions:

I. All roads are benches.
II. All jungles are walls.
III. Some houses are definitely benches.
IV. At least some roads are houses.

- (a) Only I and II follow
(b) Only I and III follow
(c) Only III and IV follow
(d) Only II, III and IV follow
(e) None of the above

Directions (24-25): Each question given below consists of a statement, followed by three or four arguments numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to decide which of the arguments is/are 'strong' argument (s) and accordingly choose your answer from the alternatives given below each question.

Q24. Statement:

Should children be prevented completely from watching television?

Arguments

I. No. We get vital information regarding education through television.
II. Yes. It hampers the study of children.
III. Yes. Young children are misguided by certain programmes featuring violence.
IV. No. This is the only way to educate the masses.

- (a) Only, I, II and III are strong
(b) Only I is strong
(c) Only I, II and IV are strong
(d) Only I and II are strong
(e) Only I, III and IV are strong

Q25. Statement:

Should admission to all professional courses be made on the basis of past academic performance rather than through entrance tests?

Arguments:

I. Yes. It will be beneficial for those candidates who are unable to bear the expenses of entrance tests.
II. Yes. Many deserving candidates securing high marks in their qualifying academic examinations do not perform well on such entrance tests.
III. No. The standard of examinations and assessment conducted by different Boards and Universities are not comparable and hence there is a need to conduct entrance tests to calibrate them on a common yardstick.

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- (a) Only I and II are strong
- (b) Only II and III are strong
- (c) Only I and III are strong
- (d) Only III is strong
- (e) All are strong

Directions (26-27): Study the following information and answer the given question:

Point M is 10 m to the south of N. Point O is 3 m to the east of M. Point P is 5 m to the south of O. Point Q is 6 m to the west of P. Point R is 10 m to the north of Q. Point S is 6 m to the east of R. Point T is 5 m to the north of S.

Q26. Which of the following represents the direction of point O with respect to point R?

- (a) South-east
- (b) North-west
- (c) South-west
- (d) West
- (e) North-east

Q27. How far and in which direction is point N from point T?

- (a) 5 metres south
- (b) 3 metres east
- (c) $\sqrt{34}$ metres west
- (d) 3 metres west
- (e) 5 metres north

Directions (28-32): Study the following information to answer the given questions

P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are eight different persons who got ticket in the election of Himachal Pradesh from different constituencies viz. Chamba, Nagrota, Manali, Kullu, Mandi, Solan, Dharamshala and Dehra but not necessarily in the same order. All of them are seated around a circular table and are facing the centre.

P is third to the left of the person who got ticket from Solan. The person who got ticket from Dharamshala, Who is not T, is an immediate neighbour of W. V and W are not immediate neighbours. Only one person sits between W and the person who got ticket Dehra. S is neither the person nor the immediate neighbour of the one who got ticket from Nagrota. Only two people sit between T and V. Neither T nor V is an immediate neighbor of P. Neither T nor V is the person who got ticket from Solan. The person who got ticket from Manali sits second to the right of S. S is not an immediate neighbor of P. S is not the person who got ticket from Solan and P is not the person who got ticket from Manali. The person who got ticket from Chamba sits third to the left of U. The persons who got ticket from Chamba and Solan are not immediate neighbours. Only one person sits between S and the person who got ticket from Kullu. Q is not the person who got ticket from Dharamshala.

Q28. Who among the following got ticket from Dharamshala?

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

Q29. S is related to which of the following constituencies?

- (a) Mandi
- (b) Chamba
- (c) Manali
- (d) Kullu
- (e) None of these

Q30. Which of the following combinations is definitely true?

- (a) W-Mandi
- (b) T- Dehra
- (c) Q-Nagrota
- (d) U-Kullu
- (e) None of these

Q31. Which of the following combinations is false with respect to the given information?

- (a) Q-Nagrota
- (b) T-Dehra
- (c) R-Dharamshala
- (d) V-Kullu
- (e) None of these

Q32. If U is related to Nagrota, Q is related to Dharamshala, in the same way W is related to which of the following?

- (a) Dehra
- (b) Mandi
- (c) Manali
- (d) Dharamshala
- (e) Chamba

Directions (33-35): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

- (i) 'P × Q' means 'P is sister of Q'.
- (ii) 'P + Q' means 'P is mother of Q'.
- (iii) 'P - Q' means 'P is father of Q'.
- (iv) 'P ÷ Q' means 'P is brother of Q'.

Q33. Which of the following represents 'B is grandfather of C'?

- (a) $B + T - C$
- (b) $B \div T - C$
- (c) $B \times T + C$
- (d) $B \div T + C$
- (e) None of these

Q34. Which of the following represents 'Y is nephew of Z'?

- (a) $Y \div T - Z$
- (b) $Z \div T - Y$
- (c) $Z \times T + Y \times J$
- (d) $Z \div T - Y \div J$
- (e) None of these

Q35. If 'A × D' means 'A is the sister of D', 'A + D' means 'D is the daughter of A' and 'A ÷ D' means 'A is the mother of D', then which of the following expression represents that 'U is the aunt of V'?

- (a) $V + L \times U$
- (b) $V \div L + U$
- (c) $L \times U \div V$
- (d) $U \times L \div V$
- (e) None of these



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Directions (36-40): Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below:

Seven Persons N, O, J, K, V, U and S live on seven different floors of a building, but not necessarily in the same order. The lowermost floor of the building is numbered one; the one above it is number two and so on till the topmost floor is numbered seven. Each of them also likes a different fruit or colour i.e. Banana, Apple, Mango, Orange, Purple, Peach and White, but not necessarily in the same order. Only one person lives between the one who likes Purple colour and the one who likes Peach colour. K does not like Purple colour. S does not like Banana. V lives on one of the floors below O, but does not live on the lowermost floor. The one who lives on 7th floor is immediate above the one, who lives immediate below the one who likes Banana. There are three persons between O and V. The one who likes Orange lives on an one of the odd-number floor below U. N lives immediately above U and does not like Mango. Only one person lives between O and the one who likes Mango. Only two persons live between S and the one who likes Mango. The one who likes Apple lives on an one of the even-numbered floors above the one who likes Mango. The one who likes White colour lives immediately above S, who does not like Orange. K lives on one of the floors above J.

Q36. Who among the following person likes Apple?

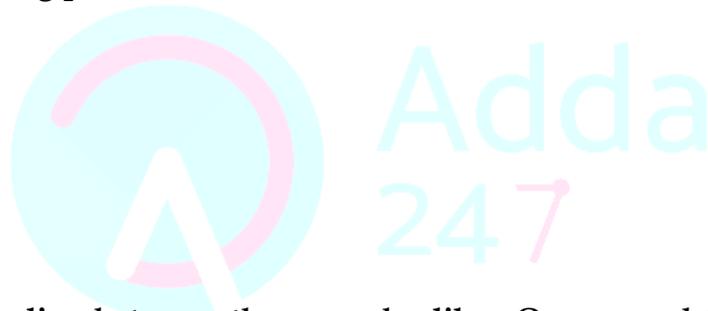
- (a) J
- (b) N
- (c) K
- (d) V
- (e) O

Q37. Who lives on immediate above the one who like Peach colour?

- (a) The one who likes Mango
- (b) Both (A) and (E)
- (c) K
- (d) O
- (e) V

Q38. Which of the following persons like White colour?

- (a) O
- (b) N
- (c) S
- (d) V
- (e) None of these



Q39. How many persons live between the one who likes Orange and the one who likes Peach colour?

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

Q40. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence they form a group. Which one of the following does not belong to that group?

- (a) The one who likes Orange
- (b) The one who likes White colour
- (c) The one who lives on 5th floor
- (d) The one who lives on 6th floor
- (e) The one who likes Banana

Directions (41-45): Each of the questions below consists of question and three statements numbered I, II, III given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question.

Q41. What will be the day on 15th august of the next year?

- (I) 7th March of the next year will be Tuesday.
- (II) Next year will be a leap year.
- (III) Present year is not a leap year.

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only I and II
- (c) Only I and III
- (d) All I, II & III
- (e) Data inadequate

Q42. How many sons does S have?

- (I) A's father R is a husband of S.
- (II) Out of the three children of R, only one is a girl.
- (III) R and B are brother of A.

- (a) Only I and III
- (b) All I, II & III
- (c) Only II & III
- (d) Data inadequate
- (e) Only I and II

Q43. How is 'bold' written in a code language?

- (I) 'Copper hear nominal well' is written as 'Xz Ix Nq Zi' in that code language .
- (II) 'you come well copper' is written as 'Ji Ix Xz Zi' in that code language .
- (III) 'well bold copper hear nominal' is written as 'Nq Mu Ix Zi Xz' in that code language.

- (a) Only I & II
- (b) Only II & III
- (c) Only I & III
- (d) Data inadequate
- (e) All are required

Q44. Who among A, B, C, D, E and F is the tallest?

- (I) Only two of them are taller than C.
- (II) D is shorter than F.
- (III) C is taller than A but shorter than F and B.

- (a) Only I and II
- (b) Only II and III
- (c) Only I and III
- (d) Data inadequate
- (e) All are required

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Q45. What is the direction of village P with respect to village W?

- (I) Village P is to the east of village A and to the south of village B.
 - (II) Village X is to the south of village P and village W is 2m away from village X.
 - (III) Village M is to the north east of village P and W is to the east of village X.
- (a) Only III
 - (b) Only I and II
 - (c) Only II and III
 - (d) Question cannot be answered even with all I, II & III
 - (e) None of these

Directions (46-50): In these questions, a relationship between different elements is shown in the statement(s). The statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer

Q46.

Statement:

$$M \leq J < B = L < T > P \leq S$$

Conclusions:

I. $J < T$

II. $L > S$

- (a) Either conclusion I or II is true.
- (b) Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- (c) Only conclusion II is true.
- (d) Only conclusion I is true.
- (e) Both conclusion I and II are true.

Q47.

Statements:

$$D \leq R \leq I < L; I < F < S$$

Conclusions:

I. $D < F$

II. $S > R$

- (a) Both conclusion I and II are true.
- (b) Only conclusion II is true.
- (c) Either conclusion I or II is true.
- (d) Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- (e) Only conclusion I is true.

Q48.

Statements:

$$R \geq I > S \leq K; V \geq O > S$$

Conclusions:

I. $O < R$

II. $K \geq V$

- (a) Either conclusion I or II is true.
- (b) Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- (c) Only conclusion II is true.
- (d) Both conclusion I and II are true.
- (e) Only conclusion I is true.

Q49.

Statement:

$$M \leq J \leq B = L < T > P$$

Conclusions:

I. $B > P$

II. $M \leq L$

- (a) Only conclusion I is true.
- (b) Both conclusion I and II are true.
- (c) Either conclusion I or II is true.
- (d) Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- (e) Only conclusion II is true.

Q50.

Statement:

$$D \geq R > A < F \leq T$$

Conclusions:

I. $R < T$

II. $D \geq F$

- (a) Only conclusion II is true.
- (b) Either conclusion I or II true.
- (c) Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- (d) Both conclusion I and II are true.
- (e) Only conclusion I is true.



Q51. _____ is the economic device whereby the individual or business pays a cost (premium) in exchange for protection against financial loss.

- (a) Coverage
- (b) Insured
- (c) Endorsement
- (d) Exclusion
- (e) Insurance

Q52. NPA is a loan or an advance where interest and/or installment of principal remain overdue for a period of more than _____ days in respect of a term loan.

- (a) 100 days
- (b) 30 days
- (c) 90 days
- (d) 60 days
- (e) 120 days

Q53. The purpose of MUDRA is to provide funding to the non-corporate small business sector through various Last Mile Financial Institutions like-

- (a) Banks
- (b) NBFCs
- (c) MFIs
- (d) All of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q54. In which among the following year Asia's first Export Processing Zone (EPZ) was set up?

- (a) 1959
- (b) 1971
- (c) 1965
- (d) 1956
- (e) 1975

Q55. National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) is an organisation under the-

- (a) Ministry of Finance
- (b) Ministry of Rural Development
- (c) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- (d) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
- (e) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Q56. The Banking Codes and Standards Board of India (BCSBI) was registered as a society under the _____ in February 2006.

- (a) Companies Act, 1956
- (b) Societies Registration Act, 1860
- (c) Banking Regulation Act, 1949
- (d) Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934
- (e) None of these

Q57. Which among the following is not a product and services of NPCI?

- (a) NACH
- (b) BHIM
- (c) NACHA
- (d) Rupay
- (e) UPI



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Q58. Norway's sovereign wealth fund, the largest in the world has recently reached the value of _____ for the first time.

- (a) \$2.0 Trillion
- (b) \$1.2 Trillion
- (c) \$1.4 Trillion
- (d) \$1.8 Trillion
- (e) \$1.0 Trillion

Q59. Which of the following bank has been given scheduled bank status by RBI?

- (a) Janalakshmi Small Finance Bank
- (b) RGVN Small Finance Bank
- (c) Ujjivan Small Finance Bank
- (d) ESAF Small Finance Bank
- (e) None of these

Q60. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is an international financial institution that offers loans to-

- (a) Multinational Banks
- (b) Multinational Financial Institutions
- (c) Middle-Income Developing Countries
- (d) Non-Government Organizations
- (e) None of these

Q61. How many banks of the BRICS Bank Cooperation Mechanism have agreed to establish credit lines in the national currencies and cooperate on credit ratings?

- (a) 4
- (b) 3
- (c) 5
- (d) 2
- (e) 7

Q62. India has replaced which one of the following country as the top retail destination in 2017 as part of the global retail development index?

- (a) China
- (b) Japan
- (c) USA
- (d) Sri Lanka
- (e) Switzerland

Q63. Softbank has made its biggest investment in an Indian digital enterprise by sealing a funding round of Rs 9,000 crore (\$1.4 billion) in mobile payments provider Paytm. Softbank is based in-

- (a) Austria
- (b) Japan
- (c) Hong Kong
- (d) China
- (e) Russia

Q64. In which of the following state, PM Narendra Modi along with Union minister for road transport and highways has recently inaugurated highway and road projects worth Rs15,000 crore for the state?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Maharashtra
- (e) Karnataka

Q65. Tata Steel and Thyssenkrupp have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in a deal that is poised to create one of Europe's largest steel companies. Thyssenkrupp is _____ based company.

- (a) Brazil
- (b) Russia
- (c) Germany
- (d) France
- (e) Oman

Q66. In Insurance world, a cause of loss is known as?

- (a) Peril
- (b) Tort
- (c) Risk
- (d) Negligence
- (e) Deductible

Q67. The Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare launched two new contraceptives. The two contraceptive are named as _____ and _____.

- (a) Chhaya and Vardaan
- (b) Chhaya and Antara
- (c) Antara and Kavach
- (d) Bandhan and Suraksha
- (e) Sahaj and Sanyam

Q68. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has granted “in-principle” approval to the _____ applicants to set up small finance banks under the “Guidelines for Licensing of Small Finance Banks?”

- (a) 11
- (b) 12
- (c) 13
- (d) 10
- (e) 15

Q69. Maximum loan amount to individuals against physical security shares can be _____

- (a) 20 lakh
- (b) 15 lakh
- (c) 25 lakh
- (d) 50 lakh
- (e) 10 lakh

Q70. NHB is wholly owned by _____

- (a) GOI
- (b) RBI
- (c) SEBI
- (d) NABARD
- (e) Finance Ministry

Q71. Loans granted by a bank to an exporter popularly known as ‘Export credit’ is guaranteed, in case of default by which of the following-

- (a) EXIM Bank
- (b) Ministry of International Trade, GOA
- (c) ECGC
- (d) DICGC
- (e) None of these

Q72. Sukanya Samriddhi Account can be opened up to age of _____ years only from the date of birth.

- (a) Five years
- (b) Four years
- (c) Six years
- (d) Eight years
- (e) Ten years



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Q73. Ujjivan Small Finance Bank is headquartered in _____.

- (a) Mangalore
- (b) Jaipur
- (c) Bengaluru
- (d) Kolkata
- (e) Mumbai

Q74. Part of company's earning or profit which is paid out to shareholders is known as _____

- (a) Premium
- (b) Dividend
- (c) Bonus
- (d) Sum Assured
- (e) Return

Q75. NFS is the largest network of shared automated teller machines (ATMs) in India. NFS stands for-

- (a) National Financial Switch
- (b) National Financial Service
- (c) National Financial System
- (d) National Financial Stand
- (e) National Financial Security



Q76. PFRDA is responsible for the appointment of which of the following agency?

- (a) Pension Fund Managers
- (b) Custodian
- (c) NPS Trustee Bank
- (d) Central Record Keeping Agency (CRA)
- (e) All of the above

Q77. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) is Indian Government's accidental insurance cover which was announced in the 2015 Budget. The annual premium of PMSBY is scheme is _____ excluding the service tax.

- (a) Rs.10
- (b) Rs.12
- (c) Rs.28
- (d) Rs.56
- (e) Rs.30

Q78. Karnataka government has decided to merge the existing seven health schemes to launch a unified health scheme. What is the name of this Unified Scheme?

- (a) Nirogya Bhavah
- (b) Nirogya Scheme
- (c) Arogya Bhagya
- (d) Arogya Scheme
- (e) Unified Health Scheme

Q79. Which is a full-service credit rating agency exclusively set up for micro, small and medium enterprises?

- (a) CRISIL
- (b) ICRA
- (c) CARE
- (d) ONICRA
- (e) SMERA

Q80. Which of the following Indian city was formally accorded the status of India's first World Heritage City by UNESCO?

- (a) Varanasi
- (b) Gaya
- (c) Ahmedabad
- (d) Kolkata
- (e) Kochi



Q81. Which company has announced the launch of an artificial intelligence-based application 'SPOK' that can automatically read, understand, categorise, prioritise and respond to customer emails sent to the private insurer?

- (a) HDFC Life
- (b) NICL
- (c) Reliance
- (d) TCS
- (e) Wipro

Q82. Name the person who has been nominated as the next U.S ambassador to India.

- (a) David C. Mulford
- (b) Kenneth I. Juster
- (c) Timothy J. Roemer
- (d) Nancy J. Powell
- (e) Richard R. Verma

Q83. The World Health Organization (WHO) has released its first tranche of emergency funding of _____ to provide life-saving healthcare to the "vulnerable population" in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar.

- (a) \$225,000
- (b) \$220,000
- (c) \$345,000
- (d) \$175,000
- (e) \$124,000

Q84. Which of the following Broadcasting Company has edged out Sony Pictures to secure the Indian Premier League's media rights with a bid of Rs 16,347.50 crore?

- (a) Sahara India
- (b) Star India
- (c) ESPN Sports
- (d) Sony Pictures
- (e) DD Sports

Q85. The World Teachers' Day is celebrated across the world on _____.

- (a) 08th October
- (b) 07th October
- (c) 15th October
- (d) 05th October
- (e) 06th October



Q86. How many countries have recently signed a treaty to ban nuclear weapons, a pact that the world's nuclear powers spurned?

- (a) 50
- (b) 75
- (c) 25
- (d) 38
- (e) 60

Q87. The six winners were conferred Ramon Magsaysay Awards 2017. The Ramon Magsaysay Award has been named after former President of which Country?

- (a) Indonesia
- (b) India
- (c) Philippine
- (d) Myanmar
- (e) None of these

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Q88. Currency Swap is an instrument to manage _____

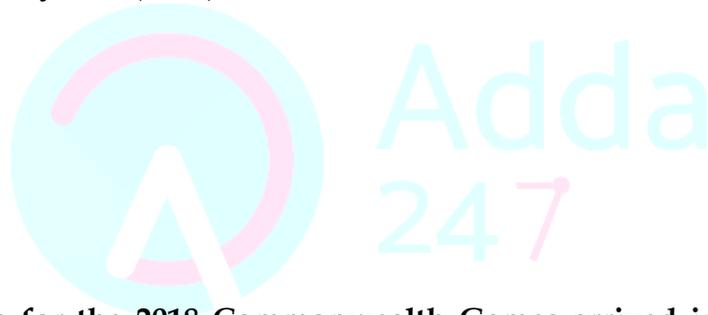
- (a) currency risk
- (b) cash flows in different currency
- (c) currency and interest rate risk
- (d) interest rate risk
- (e) All of the above

Q89. Who is the present governor of Rajasthan?

- (a) MridulaSinha
- (b) VP Singh Badnore
- (c) Kalyan Singh
- (d) Krishan Kant Paul
- (e) Kaptan Singh Solanki

Q90. Standard & Poor's (S&P) Global Ratings and its predecessor organisations have been in business for more than 150 years. (S&P) based in-

- (a) New York, USA
- (b) London, UK
- (c) Paris, France
- (d) Vienna, Austria
- (e) Geneva, Switzerland



Q91. The Queen's Baton for the 2018 Commonwealth Games arrived in New Delhi, India. The 2018 Commonwealth Games will be held in _____.

- (a) Australia
- (b) New Zealand
- (c) England
- (d) Sri Lanka
- (e) None of these

Q92. Telangana Chief Minister K Chandrashekar Rao declared _____ as the state's _____ official language.

- (a) Kannada, 2nd
- (b) Urdu, 3rd
- (c) Kannada, 3rd
- (d) Telugu, 2nd
- (e) Urdu, 2nd

Q93. Name the state government that has become first in India to launched "She Pad," a scheme to distribute free sanitary napkins to girl students from classes VI to XII in government and aided private schools affiliated to the state school board.

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Odisha
- (e) Rajasthan

Q94. In which of the following country, the Bank of China has formally launched its operations for the first time?

- (a) Nepal
- (b) Pakistan
- (c) Oman
- (d) India
- (e) Sri Lanka

Q95. Name the city which is the world's most visited city by international travellers according to the market research firm Euromonitor International.

- (a) Singapore
- (b) Beijing
- (c) Hong Kong
- (d) Tokyo
- (e) New Delhi

Q96. The Centre has recently set up a high-level committee for proper management of water resources in the North-Eastern region. The Committee will be headed by _____.

- (a) NHAH Chairman Deepak Kumar
- (b) Chairman of National Water supply and Drainage Board K.Alahudeen Ansar
- (c) NITI Aayog Vice Chairman Rajiv Kumar
- (d) Chairman of Central Water Commission Narendra Kumar
- (e) None of these

Q97. Pulitzer prize is awarded for outstanding work in the field of

- (a) Science and Technology
- (b) Environmental Studies
- (c) Literature and Journalism
- (d) International Understanding
- (e) Economics

Q98. Who is current Chemicals and Fertilizers Minister in Narendra Modi government?

- (a) Ananth kumar
- (b) Kalraj Mishra
- (c) Anant Geete
- (d) Ravi Shankar Prasad
- (e) Ramvilas Paswan

Q99. Bhitarkanika National Park in which state?

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Odisha
- (d) Bihar
- (e) Madhya Pradesh

Q100. The capital of Egypt is?

- (a) Tbilisi
- (b) Cairo
- (c) Conakry
- (d) Djibouti
- (e) Roseau



Directions (101-110): 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.

Around the turn of the century; and interesting trend was slowly becoming prominent in retailing across the globe. Department stores were slowly becoming **prominent** in retailing across the globe. Department stores were slowly becoming less and less popular with customers. Large department stores offered a wide range of product categories - from apparel, luggage, toys, crockery, to home furnishing - as well as owned and managed the stock of products they sold inside the store and from their warehouses. Industry analysts started questioning whether this could still be the ideal retail model, and whether the changing retail environment marked the end of large department stores as we knew them.

On one side there were the stores that focused on a particular category - electronics, toys, women's wear or home appliances. Over the years, these had evolved into giant superstores and had become very popular with customers who went shopping for a particular product. On the other hand, there were discounters, hypermarkets and wholesale clubs that served the new age shoppers found their **ambiance** to be formal and boring.

To keep pace with these trends, some department stores were steadily reinventing themselves. The most prominent among them was UK based selfridges chain. In 2003, Selfridges launched a new store in Birmingham, England that completely reinvented the idea of the department store. Brands competed with each other within the store but there was no hierarchy of goods: watches competed with each other perfume, and luggage with fashion. In addition the store organised various show stunts and performances through the day and called it, 'shopping entertainment.' Similar stores had come up in various parts of Southeast Asia, Japan and Europe. For customers, these new-age department stores seemed like mall, just the they didn't have the walls that separate the different stores within a mall.

While this trend was becoming more and more apparent abroad, within India too, certain consumer patterns were **emerging**. Our experience showed that a customer visiting a mall typically walks into four or five stores. That includes a large store and a few smaller brand showrooms. After that **fatigue** sets in and he or she is unwilling to walk into any more stores at the mall. So we asked ourselves, what would happen if we removed the walls between the different stores in a mall? In that case, a customer would be exposed to multiple brands at the same time, without the necessity of walking in and out of different stores. And along with shopping we could also provide her with other entertainment options.

Within the company itself there was a renewed confidence and an urge to play a larger role in shaping the modern retailing space in India. We had completed more than six years in retailing. With Big Bazaar we had tried and tested our skills at offering a wide range of categories while Pantaloons was firmly positioned in the lifestyle segment. We could now create shopping and entertainment landmarks in the cities in which we had already established a strong presence. There three insights - the **metamorphosis** of department stores into developed markets; customer fatigue at the existing shopping malls in India; and the need to create working on, Central. The objective was to create a retail format that was must larger and totally different from what India had seen till then. It would offer everything - from multiple brands for shopping, to restaurants, coffee shops, entertainment options and gaming zones - all under one roof. If we were able to deliver ton these two fronts, we could attract customers from every part of the city and make it the city's prime shopping destination. There were a couple of the issues that the Central model addressed quite well. Pantaloons outlets had limited space. We were positioning it as a fashion destination and their business model was based on selling mostly brands that we owned, or what are called private labels. However, with its increasing popularity; we were being approached by multiple foreign and Indian brands to stock these at Pantaloons. Central, being far bigger in size allowed us to open up a lot of space for other brands paid us a certain percentage of their sales in the mall as commission. Based on the performance of these brands, we could decide on which to keep and which to discard. The first Central mall was launched in Bangalore in May 2004. Measuring 1,20,000 square feet, it was spread over six floors and housed over three husband brands in categories like apparel, footwear, accessories, home furnishing, music and bools. In addition we had coffee shops, food courts, a Food Bazaar, restaurants, pubs and discotheques. A customer could also book tickets for movies and concerts, book travel tickets and make bill payments.

What has primarily made Central the 'destination mall' for Bangalore is its location. It is located in the heart of the city, at M.G. Road, where once Hotel Victoria stood. Moreover, we added a lot of features to further establish it as the focal point of the city. The Central Square located outside the mall building has been made available for art exhibitions, cultural performances, shows and product launches. And in 2005, the vintage car rally was flagged off from the Central flag-point, which has since become the **epicentre** for many such events. Thus, Central captured in all its glory what we wanted a destination mall to be, and lived up to its tagline of 'Shop, Eat, and Celebrate.'

Soon after the launch of Bangalore Central, we opened the second Central in Hyderabad in November 2004. Once again it was located at the heart of the city on the Punjagutta Cross Road. Here, the roads connecting the city centre with Secunderabad, Jubilee Hills and the old part of the city; **converge**. It was more than double the size of Bangalore Central. Apart from over hundreds of brands to shop, it had food courts, restaurants, as well as a five-screen multiplex managed by PVR Cinemas. Much like the one Bangalore, Hyderabad Central didn't take much time to become the nerve centre of the city. With an annual retail turnover of around Rs 200 crore it is presently among the largest retail destinations in the country.

Q101. Which of the following statement is true?

- (a) The Central mall in Hyderabad in 2004 occupies more than 2,40,000 square meter in are and currently considered as one of the largest retail destinations in the country with a generated annual retail destinations in the country with a generated annual retail turnover of around Rs. 200 crore.
- (b) It has been observed during the last decade that the hypermarkets are slowing, failing to retain consumers in competition with the department stores.
- (c) The market analysis convinced the company referred in the text that the time is rope to introduce now shopping and entertainment landmarks in cities, where they already enjoy some market presence.
- (d) While the consumers were able to look for a certain category of products at length in the specialty stores, wholesale clubs allowed them to purchase a number of products at a cheap and negotiable rate.
- (e) None of the above.

Q102. Which of the statement given below is false?

- (a) The recent consumer response towards department stores led to the quest for a new business Model which may replace it in the coming days.
- (b) Since inauguration the Central Square outside the mall in Hyderabad has been used for various purposes so far including, art exhibitions, cultural shows, product launches etc.
- (c) When the company mentioned in the passage decided to capitalize on the emerging changes in consumer mind-set on the retail sales, they already had an experience of nearly six years of operating in this market segment.
- (d) The changing structural framework of the new type of malls became very popular in various European and Southeast Asian countries, owing to their boundary-less arrangement of products, coupled with shopping entertainment options.
- (e) None of the above

Q103. Which of the statement given below is not true?

- (a) Department Stores
- (b) Hypermarkets
- (c) Wholesale Clubs
- (d) Super-speciality stores
- (e) None of the above

Q104. Which of the following terms has not been mentioned in the above passage?

- (a) The firm discussed here allowed various foreign and India garment companies to display their products in their show room on the condition that they will pay them either some rent, or a pre-decided percentage of their sales as commission.
- (b) Before going for the Central venture, the firm already had the experience of offering a wide range of product categories through Big Bazaar and in specialized segments through Pantaloons.
- (c) The Central mall in Bangalore provided importance to both goods and services for business development: it displayed around two hundred brands in categories like garments, footwear, music, book etc. on one hand, and ensured eating and entertainment options, ticket-booking for movies and concerts, travel services and bill payments within its premises on the other.
- (d) The reasons behind the losing out of the speciality stores had been multifarious, covering the traditional and unexciting environment, steep price competition from other rivals, inflexibility in operation etc.
- (e) None of the above.

Q105. Which of the following statement is not true?

- (a) In tune with the changing time, the new store created in Birmingham allowed brand competition within the store without explicit hierarchy of products, and organized various events to ensure lively amusement for the shoppers.
- (b) Since visiting different stores even within a mega shopping complex gets monotonous once the initial excitement is over, the exposure to multiple brands simultaneously with removal of the walls has been a consumer-friendly move.
- (c) The market analysis by the company described in the passage revealed that a representative buyer to a shopping centre goes to at the most four or five stores, selecting large or small showrooms randomly.
- (d) The idea behind setting up a mega retail network was to make it city's unique shopping location by ensuring exposure to multiple brands on one hand, and by making it an excellent hang-out option through setting up of entertainment and nourishment options on the other.
- (e) None of the above.

Directions (106-107): Choose the word/group of words which is most similar in meaning to the words/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

Q106. Epicentre

- (a) Exult
- (b) Disparity
- (c) Focus
- (d) Discern
- (e) Exalt

Q107. Metamorphosis

- (a) Stagnation
- (b) Virulent
- (c) Pauper
- (d) Transformation
- (e) Demure

Directions (108-110): Choose the word/group of words which is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning to the word/ group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

Q108. PROMINENT

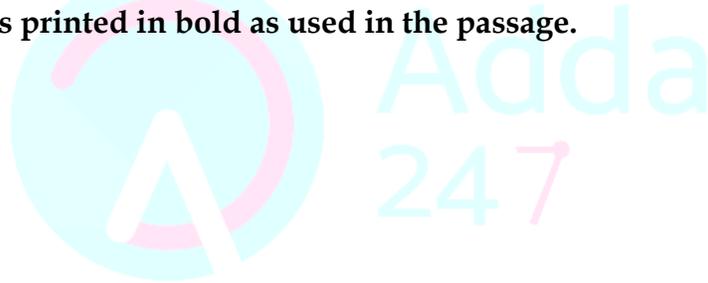
- (a) Eminent
- (b) Noteworthy
- (c) Illustrious
- (d) Protuberant
- (e) Obscure

Q109. FATIGUE

- (a) prostration
- (b) enervation
- (c) Vigour
- (d) lassitude
- (e) debility

Q110. CONVERGE

- (a) Affiliate
- (b) Incorporated
- (c) Amalgamate
- (d) Consolidate
- (e) Bifurcate

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Directions (111-120): 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.

We are increasingly told that the inflow of capital – particularly the foreign direct investment (FDI) variety – increases employment levels and contributes to economic growth. In a rare interview given to The Wall Street Journal in May, Prime Minister Narendra Modi reinforced the role of FDI for India: ‘To set a strong foundation for sustainable growth, we have run the most **prudent** macro-economic administration in decades, reducing fiscal and current account deficits. We have made India a destination which welcomes capital by liberalising foreign-direct investment policy, increasing the ease of doing business.’ Recently, the government further relaxed the FDI policy. An FDI mania appears to have gripped our policymakers.

FDI is necessary for economic growth. It could be undertaken by domestic or foreign investors. However, there are no a priori reasons for favouring foreign investment over domestic investment under normal economic conditions. If domestic investment is not forthcoming, either because of a profitability crisis in the private sector or a self-imposed restraint on public spending (example, India’s Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act), then we may be forced to attract foreign investment. One central character of private investment makes it unreliable in the long term: volatility. Rational investors are constantly in search of countries, regions, sectors, ideas and processes which will yield higher profits. Globally, countries formulate competitive policies to solicit foreign capital/investment by proffering a variety of economic concessions – tax holidays, providing land at less-than-market prices, weakening workers’ rights, easing the patenting of ideas and processes, and so on. In India, such concessions are being given in the name of ‘ease of doing business’ and the ‘Make in India’ campaign. This “international competition for capital” tends to worsen the income inequality, which is what Thomas Piketty rightly highlights in his book *Capital in the Twenty-First Century*.

Not so long ago, in 2014, Finnish firm Nokia stopped its phone-manufacturing factory in Sriperumbudur, a suburb in Chennai. One of the reasons **surmised** by a journalist was that Vietnam provided Nokia with an even cheaper economic landscape – higher tax concessions and lower wages. No surprises here.

A probable positive consequence of foreign investment is the inflow of new technology and its subsequent diffusion. However, technology diffusion is not at all certain, especially because it is in the interest of the foreign firm to withhold profitable technology. Moreover, the diffusion of technology is difficult in countries like India where the state of both physical and human capital is not yet on a par with advanced countries.

Therefore, relying on foreign investment in the long term is not an economically sound policy. Policies must be undertaken to revive domestic private investment. The lowering of interest rates may not **suffice** in the current situation of aggregate demand deficiency, a consequence of weak foreign demand as well as poor domestic rural demand because of two consecutive monsoon failures. One long-term solution is **substantial** public investment in education, health and environment, which will not only improve India’s socio-economic condition but also crowd in domestic private investment.

The contribution any investment makes to employment depends on the sector and the region. It is obvious that investment in a labour-intensive sector will generate more employment than the same investment in a capital-intensive sector. The nature of employment – skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled – will also depend on the sector. For example, the construction sector is unskilled-labour intensive whereas computer software requires skilled labour.

In 2015-16, the services sector received the largest FDI equity inflow; this sector includes services such as finance, banking, insurance and outsourcing and predominantly employs skilled workers. Of utmost concern is the stark reduction in FDI in the construction sector – the rate of decrease is close to 85 per cent. The implications for labour employment in this sector cannot but be negative.

While the overall FDI equity inflow has increased between 2014-15 and 2015-16, the changes in the composition of FDI, as expected, are worrisome. Of course, the aim of FDI is profit, not employment. Therefore, the pursuit of full employment of labour cannot be left to the private sector, whether domestic or foreign.

The employment effects of investment undertaken in an urban settlement differ from that in a semi-urban and rural settlement. Just as India competes with other countries, Indian States compete among each other to get FDI; the regional distribution is very unequal. As the U.S. Ambassador to India, Richard Verma, said while visiting Bhubaneswar in January 2016, “While private investment from the U.S. continues, Odisha has to compete with other Indian States and countries like Singapore through ease of doing business to raise the volume.”

Clearly, Mumbai and Delhi (which includes areas around them) dominate the other regions by obtaining close to 50 per cent of the overall FDI equity inflow whereas Odisha receives less than 1 per cent. FDI inflows therefore worsen existing regional inequalities by making the rich regions richer and poor regions poorer (as the workers migrate in search of employment).

Private investment in general is volatile. Foreign private investment is more volatile because the available investment avenues are significantly greater (i.e. the entire world). Therefore, the responsibility of providing employment cannot be left to FDI. As expected, the current FDI equity inflows are volatile over time and across sectors and regions, which is a necessary consequence of their search for the highest returns. The adverse consequences are unstable employment and an accentuation of income and regional inequalities. Besides these adverse economic consequences, there are others – most notably, the issues of **stagnant** real wages and ecological destruction. In sum, howsoever economically beneficial FDI may seem in the short period, it has long-term adverse consequences for the economy. A government committed to the long-term economic health of India must therefore increase the quantity and quality of public investment.

Q111. Why technology diffusion according to author is an arduous task in India?

- (a) Because of the austerity of the laws regarding technological advancements in India.
- (b) Expensive economic landscapes in India compared to that of other economies such as Vietnam.
- (c) As foreign firms are adamant on withholding profitable technology from India in response to India’s obsolete laws.
- (d) Due to the dearth of talent and experience in Indian workman.
- (e) Financial inequality at Global level which is having an indirect consequence on developing countries like India.

Q112. What is the main rationale behind FDI investments according to author?

- (a) So that in the event of a domestic investment crunch, relying on foreign investment will be an option.
- (b) To reduce the inequality that exists among different states of India.
- (c) The situation of the states or regions which are poor will only get more dreadful.
- (d) To set a strong foundation for sustainable growth and development.
- (e) Poor social and economic structure of India.

Q113. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true in context of the passage?

- (i) Only public investment by the government will steady us in the long run.
 - (ii) Our economic crisis due to the stagnant domestic investment is not unsolicited.
 - (iii) Creating jobs is one of the aims of FDI.
- (a) Only (ii)
 - (b) Only (i)
 - (c) Both (i) and (iii)
 - (d) Both (i) and (ii)
 - (e) All of these.

Q114. What can be the most suitable title for the passage?

- (a) Nature of FDI in India
- (b) The foreign hand isn't enough
- (c) Reviving domestic private investment - a long term solution
- (d) International competition for the capital
- (e) Decoding the FDI mania

Q115. Why FDI mania appears to have gripped our policymakers?

- (a) Due to the volatility of the private FDI investment.
- (b) Fear of exacerbating regional inequalities as a consequence of unattractive economic landscape.
- (c) Long-term adverse consequences of FDI for the economy which they have realized and want to revive domestic investment.
- (d) Because of its commitment to improve economic health of India by increasing the quantity and quality of public investment.
- (e) Because of its priority to inflow of new technology and its subsequent diffusion.

Directions (116-117): Choose the word/group of words which is MOST SIMILAR in meaning to the words/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

Q116. PRUDENT

- (a) Extortionate
- (b) Profligate
- (c) Sagacious
- (d) Imprudent
- (e) Extravagant



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Q117. STAGNANT

- (a) Ambulant
- (b) Vigorous
- (c) Vibrant
- (d) Moribund
- (e) Effervescent

Directions (118-120): Choose the word/group of words which is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning to the words/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

Q118. SURMISED

- (a) Conjecture
- (b) Notion
- (c) Postulate
- (d) Propound
- (e) Veracious

Q119. SUFFICE

- (a) Commodious
- (b) Capacious
- (c) Substantial
- (d) Extensive
- (e) Exiguous



Q120. SUBSTANTIAL

- (a) Wretched
- (b) Efficacious
- (c) Exemplary
- (d) Profuse
- (e) Impeccable

Directions (121-125): Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below.

- (a) The Reserve Bank of India took a major lead in coordinating the work related to mechanisation in various banks and even helped them in deciding the vendors, software required etc.
- (b) Computers, however, were allowed only for clearing operations, inter branch reconciliation, remittances, foreign exchange dealings, investment management, personnel inventory, payrolls, provident fund, merchant banking and management information systems on credit, budgetary data and annual control returns.

(c) The settlements specified that only accounting machines with attached memory modules and not computers, may be used in banks for the purpose of current accounts, deposit accounts, general ledger accounts, and cash credit and loan accounts only in urban and metropolitan areas.

(d) Subsequently, in 1983, the Indian Banks Association (IBA) reached an agreement with the staff unions under which electronic ledger posting/accounting machines were allowed to be installed to support specified functional areas in branches, zonal offices, etc.

(e) A major breakthrough on the question of mechanisation in Indian banks came with a significant decision given by the National Industrial Tribunal in 1981.

(F) The tribunal gave unequivocal award in favour of the use of computers and other sophisticated machines with the proviso that it should not cause displacement of more than 10 percent of staff.

Q121. Which of the following should be the FOURTH statement after rearrangement?

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

Q122. Which of the following should be the FIFTH statement after rearrangement?

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

Q123. Which of the following should be the SECOND statement after rearrangement?

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

Q124. Which of the following should be the SIXTH (LAST) statement after rearrangement?

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



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Q125. Which of the following should be the FIRST statement after rearrangement?

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

Directions (126-130): In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

Q126. In the (26) of India's economic boom, Indian Professional Service Firms (PSFs) from management consultancies and investment banks to advertising agencies and law firms are competing to attract the best and the brightest talent. But to be truly successful they have to do more than that. Like PSFs around the world they need to (27) their professionals rather than see them walk out of the door in search of opportunities. To achieve that, companies often rely on the (28) of sprawling campuses and luxurious facilities. But none of this gets to the (29) of the problem, which is when young professionals join PSFs they have expectations which go far beyond the nature of facilities focusing on to do creative, thought provoking work, they often find them high selves engaged in doing mundane activities. They feel underutilized, which is a formula for (130) in the long term.

- (a) Depth
- (b) Stage
- (c) Midst
- (d) Present
- (e) Knowledge

Q127. In the (26) of India's economic boom, Indian Professional Service Firms (PSFs) from management consultancies and investment banks to advertising agencies and law firms are competing to attract the best and the brightest talent. But to be truly successful they have to do more than that. Like PSFs around the world they need to (27) their professionals rather than see them walk out of the door in search of opportunities. To achieve that, companies often rely on the (28) of sprawling campuses and luxurious facilities. But none of this gets to the (29) of the problem, which is when young professionals join PSFs they have expectations which go far beyond the nature of facilities focusing on to do creative, thought provoking work, they often find them high selves engaged in doing mundane activities. They feel underutilized, which is a formula for (130) in the long term.

- (a) Transition
- (b) Retain
- (c) Advance
- (d) Substitute
- (e) Restrain

Q128. In the (26) of India's economic boom, Indian Professional Service Firms (PSFs) from management consultancies and investment banks to advertising agencies and law firms are competing to attract the best and the brightest talent. But to be truly successful they have to do more than that. Like PSFs around the world they need to (27) their professionals rather than see them walk out of the door in search of opportunities. To achieve that, companies often rely on the (28) of sprawling campuses and luxurious facilities. But none of this gets to the (29) of the problem, which is when young professionals join PSFs they have expectations which go far beyond the nature of facilities focusing on to do creative, thought provoking work, they often find them high selves engaged in doing mundane activities. They feel underutilized, which is a formula for (130) in the long term.

- (a) Allure
- (b) Control
- (c) Reward
- (d) Perk
- (e) Allusion

Q129. In the (26) of India's economic boom, Indian Professional Service Firms (PSFs) from management consultancies and investment banks to advertising agencies and law firms are competing to attract the best and the brightest talent. But to be truly successful they have to do more than that. Like PSFs around the world they need to (27) their professionals rather than see them walk out of the door in search of opportunities. To achieve that, companies often rely on the (28) of sprawling campuses and luxurious facilities. But none of this gets to the (29) of the problem, which is when young professionals join PSFs they have expectations which go far beyond the nature of facilities focusing on to do creative, thought provoking work, they often find them high selves engaged in doing mundane activities. They feel underutilized, which is a formula for (130) in the long term.

- (a) Solution
- (b) Key
- (c) Heart
- (d) Precedence
- (e) Occurrence

Q130. In the (26) of India's economic boom, Indian Professional Service Firms (PSFs) from management consultancies and investment banks to advertising agencies and law firms are competing to attract the best and the brightest talent. But to be truly successful they have to do more than that. Like PSFs around the world they need to (27) their professionals rather than see them walk out of the door in search of opportunities. To achieve that, companies often rely on the (28) of sprawling campuses and luxurious facilities. But none of this gets to the (29) of the problem, which is when young professionals join PSFs they have expectations which go far beyond the nature of facilities focusing on to do creative, thought provoking work, they often find them high selves engaged in doing mundane activities. They feel underutilized, which is a formula for (130) in the long term.

- (a) Failure
- (b) Motivation
- (c) Success
- (d) Innovation
- (e) Potential

Directions (131-135): 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.)

Q131. (A) Scientists have reported definitive signs of liquid water (B) on the surface of present-day Mars, / (C) a finding that will fuel speculation that life, / (D) if it ever arisen there, could 'persist even now. / (E) No error

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

Q132. (A) In a recent cabinet decision, the government / (B) ordered that files sent for reconsideration, / (C) if cleared by the ministers a second time, / (D) would be bound on all officials. (E) No error

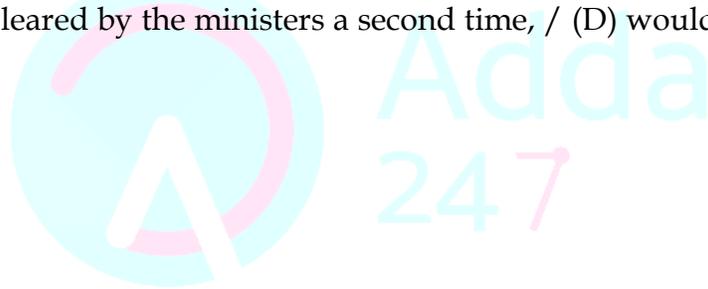
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) E

Q133. (A) Police are scanning call detail records / (B) of an advocate arrested from a mall / (C) on charge of filming on the sly from a spy camera / (D) tucked in the lace of his right shoe. / (E) No error

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

Q134. (A) India wants greater investment from Germany / (B) and a positive investment climate / (C) and technology partnership are crucial for / (D) the success of 'Make in India' initiative. / (E) No error

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





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Bilingual

Q135. (A) Goswami was reportedly slapped and kicked before / (B) she and her family was taken to the police station / (C) where she was allegedly / (D) subjected to further assault. / (E) No error

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

Directions (136-140): Each question below has two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

Q136. Rolling the neck is a very simple and effective exercise when it _____ to _____ off the double chin.

- (a) comes, fighting
- (b) relates, shedding
- (c) regards, sloughing
- (d) associates, removing
- (e) pertains, edging

Q137. The traffic police said that it was not possible to _____ personnel permanently at the spot to prevent the situation because of _____ manpower.

- (a) send, issue
- (b) arrange, lack
- (c) let, less
- (d) deploy, insufficient
- (e) dispatch, constricted

Q138. Your children take _____ of most of your actions and traits, both good and bad, which is why it is _____ that you leave them more good examples than bad.

- (a) light, crucial
- (b) cognisance, urgent
- (c) copy, important
- (d) note, essential
- (e) pretence, vital

Q139. The region has already _____ few very long dry spells this season, _____ concern about the survival of the kharif crop.

- (a) subjected, posing
- (b) witnessed, sparking
- (c) seen, sensing
- (d) dealt, generating
- (e) suffered, bordering

Q140. The forum _____ desired efforts be _____ at the earliest on a sustained basis to create an authentic database.

- (a) demanded, initiated
- (b) suggested, dealt
- (c) ask, commenced
- (d) proclaimed, earned
- (e) questioned, made

Directions (141-145): In each question below, there are two or three sentences. Those are to be synthesized in one sentence. Such synthesized sentences are denoted by (A), (B) & (C), you have to find out which one or more of these three are most similar in meaning of the original two or three sentences.

Q141. Petroleum industry is going to face certain challenges. These challenges would be imminent in the next two decades. For success, it must predict these challenges now.

- (A) In the next two decades, petroleum industry must face the challenges which it has now predicted.
 - (B) If petroleum industry determines to succeed in facing the challenges which are likely to be posed in the next two decades, it must be able to predict them now.
 - (C) If petroleum industry wants to predict the challenges it is likely to face in the next two decades, it must successfully face them.
- (a) Only A and B
 - (b) Only B and C
 - (c) Only A and C
 - (d) Only A
 - (e) Only B

Q142. Two men can now do this job. Previously it required sixteen men.

- (A) Two men can now do a job formerly requiring sixteen.
 - (B) Two men, instead of the previously sixteen, can now do this job.
 - (C) In place of two men who can do this job now, there is a requirement of sixteen men in the past.
- (a) Only A
 - (b) Only B
 - (c) Only C
 - (d) Only A and C
 - (e) Only B and C



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Bilingual

Q143. They were curious. They asked us a question. They wanted to know why we had left the comfortable hotel and gone to the desert.

- (A) Out of curiosity they inquired why we had gone to the desert leaving the comfortable hotel.
 - (B) They asked us why we were curious to leave the comfortable hotel and go to the desert.
 - (C) They were curious to know the reason for our leaving the comfortable hotel and going to the desert.
- (a) Only A and B
 - (b) Only B and C
 - (c) Only A and C
 - (d) All the three
 - (e) None of these

Q144. They could play exceedingly well. They were defeated in the last round. The captain motivated them to overcome the defeat.

- (A) The captain's motivation helped them to overcome the earlier defeat and play exceedingly well.
 - (B) Despite earlier defeat they played exceedingly well due to the caption's efforts to motivate them.
 - (C) Despite the captain's motivation, they were defeated earlier but could play exceedingly well now.
- (a) Only A
 - (b) Only B
 - (c) Only C
 - (d) Only A and B
 - (e) None of these

Q145. His marriage is at a far-off place. I do not want to undertake such a long journey to attend it. In fact, there is no earthly reason to justify such a long journey.

- (A) There is no reason to justify such a distant place for his marriage as it would take me a long time to reach it.
 - (B) There is no earthly reason for me to undertake a long journey to attend his marriage.
 - (C) Because his marriage is at a far-off place, I would not be able to undertake such a long journey as it is not justifiable.
- (a) Only A and B
 - (b) Only B and C
 - (c) Only A and C
 - (d) Only C
 - (e) Only B

Q146. In each question, four different ways of presenting an idea are given. Choose the one that conforms most closely to standard English usage. If none of the given options is correct, choose option (E) as an answer.

- (a) Despite the vigorous efforts of the U.S. Secretary of State to seek to bring peace between Israelis and Palestinians in a new effort to resolving an existential problem, American political compulsions are unlikely to lead to anything but a make-believe truce.
- (b) Despite the vigorous efforts of the U.S. Secretary of State to seek to bring peace among Israelis and Palestinians in a new effort at resolving an existential problem, American political compulsions are unlikely to lead to anything but make-believe truce.
- (c) Despite vigorous efforts of the U.S. Secretary of State to seek to bring peace between Israelis and Palestinians in a new effort to resolve an existential problem, American political compulsions are unlikely to lead to anything but make-believe truce.
- (d) Despite the vigorous efforts of the U.S Secretary of State to seek to bring peace between Israelis and Palestinians in a new effort at resolving an existential problem, American political compulsions are unlikely to lead to anything but a make-believe truce.
- (e) None of these

Q147. In each question, four different ways of presenting an idea are given. Choose the one that conforms most closely to standard English usage. If none of the given options is correct, choose option (E) as an answer.

- (a) Of all the various genres that inhabit the literary world, not one has captured readers' imagination so much as the 'whodunit' murder mystery.
- (b) Of all the various genres that inhabit the literary world, not one has captured readers' imagination as much as the 'whodunit' murder mystery.
- (c) Of all the various genres that inhabit the literary world, not one have captured readers' imagination so much as the 'whodunit' murder mystery.
- (d) Of all the various genres that inhabit the literary world, not one has captured readers' imagination as much as the 'whodunit' murder mystery did.
- (e) None of these

Q148. In each question, four different ways of presenting an idea are given. Choose the one that conforms most closely to standard English usage. If none of the given options is correct, choose option (E) as an answer.

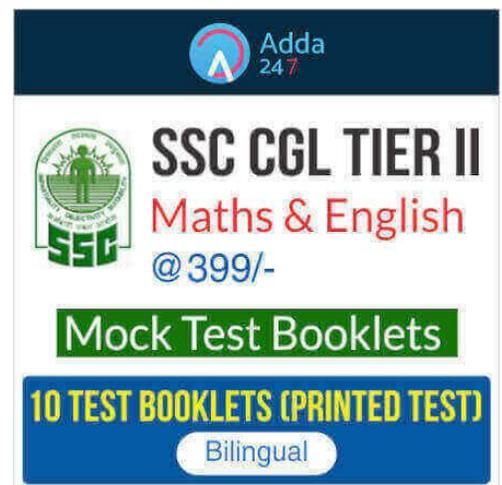
- (a) As the global and business profile of India increases, it is only natural that most Indians find themselves in legal and diplomatic crosshairs around the world.
- (b) As the global and business profile of India increase, it is only natural that mostly Indians find themselves in legal and diplomatic crosshairs around the world.
- (c) As the global and business profile of India increases, it is only natural that more Indians find themselves in legal and diplomatic crosshairs along the world.
- (d) As the global and business profile of India increase, it is natural only that most Indians find themselves in legal and diplomatic crosshairs across the world.
- (e) None of these

Q149. In each question, four different ways of presenting an idea are given. Choose the one that conforms most closely to standard English usage. If none of the given options is correct, choose option (E) as an answer.

- (a) Women, conditioned for millennia to accept the patriarchal definition of their role, have physically and emotionally serviced men and nurtured them in a way that allowed men of talent, a fuller development and an intensive degree of specialization than women have ever had.
- (b) Women, conditioned for millennia to accept the patriarchal definition of their role, have physically and emotionally serviced men and nurtured them in a way that allowed men of talent, a full development and a more intensive degree of specialization than women had ever had.
- (c) Women, conditioned for millenia to accept the patriarchal definition of their role, have physically and emotionally serviced men and nurtured them in a way that allowed men of talent, a fuller development and a more intensive degree of specialization than women have ever had.
- (d) Women, conditioned for millenia to accept the patriarchal definition of their role, had physically and emotionally serviced men and nurtured them in a way that allowed men of talent, a fuller development and a more intensive degree of specialization than women have ever had.
- (e) None of these

Q150. In each question, four different ways of presenting an idea are given. Choose the one that conforms most closely to standard English usage. If none of the given options is correct, choose option (E) as an answer.

- (a) Genetics not only point to the reasons for rare forms of brain disorders but it also provide insights for potential treatments of these disorders.
- (b) Genetics not only points to the reasons for rare forms of brain disorders but also provides insights for potential treatments of these disorders.
- (c) Genetics not only points to the reasons for rare forms of brain disorders but it also provide insights into potential treatments of these disorders.
- (d) Genetics not only point to the reasons for rare forms of brain disorders but it also provides insights to potential treatments of these disorders.
- (e) None of these



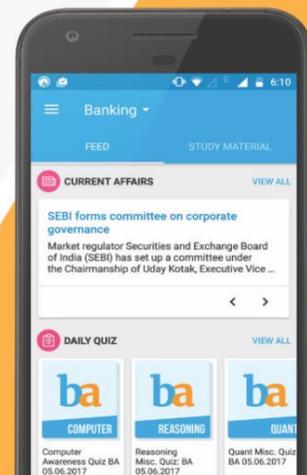
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