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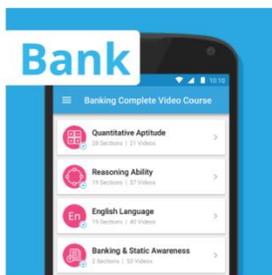
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Directions (1-10): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

Privacy has become a big issue in contemporary **jurisprudence**. The “right to privacy” is enshrined in the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, and guaranteed by Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights. But Article 8 is balanced by Article 10, which guarantees “free expression of opinion.” So what right has priority when they conflict?

Under what circumstances, for example, is it right to curtail press freedom in order to protect the right to privacy, or vice versa? The same balance is being sought between the right of citizens to data privacy and government demands for access to personal information to fight crime, terrorism, and so on.

Freedom of speech is a fundamental democratic liberty. It is a necessary protection against abuses of power and cover-ups of wrongdoing by public officials. It was never more effectively displayed than in the Watergate investigation, which brought down Richard Nixon in 1974.

So it is no surprise that press freedom is the freedom that authoritarian governments are keenest to curtail. Indeed, provided they can sufficiently muzzle the media they can even allow (relatively) free elections, as in Putin’s Russia. With the press heavily **shackled** in large parts of the world, freedom of speech is still a worthy slogan.

But one can have too much press freedom. Over the years, the tabloid press has become increasingly intrusive, claiming the right not just to expose corruption and incompetence in high places, but to titillate readers with scandalous revelations about the private lives of the famous. What started off as entertaining gossip about royalty and film stars has burgeoned into a massive assault on privacy, with newspapers claiming that any attempt to keep them out of the bedroom is an assault on free speech.

The issue has just been tested in Britain’s High Court. In March, Britain’s leading scandal sheet, The News of the World published an “exclusive” front page story, under the headline “F1 BOSS HAS SICK NAZI ORGY WITH 5 HOOKERS.” It told how Max Mosley, President of the Federation Internationale de l’ Automobile (FIA, the body that oversees world motoring and racing) and son of the former British fascist leader, Sir Oswald Mosley, had, two days earlier, taken part in a sadomasochistic “orgy” with a “Nazi theme” in a private apartment in London. The story was accompanied by photographs taken **clandestinely** by one of the women in cooperation with the News of the World, which readers were invited to download from the paper’s Web site.

Max Mosley admitted participating in this (not illegal) happening, but sued the News of the World for breach of privacy; the newspaper argued that it was in the “public interest” that Mosley’s sexual activities be disclosed. The presiding judge, Mr Justice Eady, rejected the newspaper’s defense, and awarded Max Mosley £60,000 (\$115,000) compensation for the **invasion** of his privacy, the highest damages so far given for a complaint brought under Article 8.

There is a curious aspect to Eady’s judgment. He rejected the News of the World’s “public interest” defense, because he found no evidence that the sadomasochistic party had a “Nazi theme.” This implies that had there been a Nazi theme, it could have been legitimate to publish it, given Mosley’s position as FIA president. But surely the particular nature of Mosley’s private fantasies is irrelevant to the case. It is hard to see why I am less entitled to privacy because I am turned on by a Nazi uniform than I would be if I were excited by a pair of knickers.

What Eady's judgment did accomplish was to highlight the crucial distinction, necessary for all clear thinking about privacy, between what interests the public and what is in the public interest. So how can this distinction be made effective?

France has a privacy law that explicitly defines both the scope of privacy and the circumstances in which the law applies. By contrast, in Britain it is left to judges to decide what the "right to privacy" means. There is a natural fear that specific legislation designed to protect privacy would muzzle legitimate press inquiries. At the same time, it is widely acknowledged (except by most editors and journalists) that a great deal of media intrusion is simply an abuse of press freedom, with the sole aim of boosting circulation by feeding public prurience.

A law that curtails the abuse of press power while protecting its freedom to expose the abuse of political power would be difficult, but not impossible, to frame. The essential principle is that the media should not be allowed to pander to the public's prurience under cover of protecting the public interest.

What famous people—indeed ordinary people, too—do in private should be off limits to the media unless they give permission for those activities to be reported, photographed, or filmed. The only exceptions would be if a newspaper has reasonable grounds for believing that the individuals concerned are breaking the law, or that, even if they are not breaking the law, they are behaving in such a way as to render them unfit to perform the duties expected of them.

Thus, a pop star's consumption of illegal drugs may be reported, but not his or her sexual habits (if they are legal.) The private life of a politician may be revealed if it is expected to have consequences for the way the country is being governed; that of a top executive of a public company if it may affect the returns to shareholders.

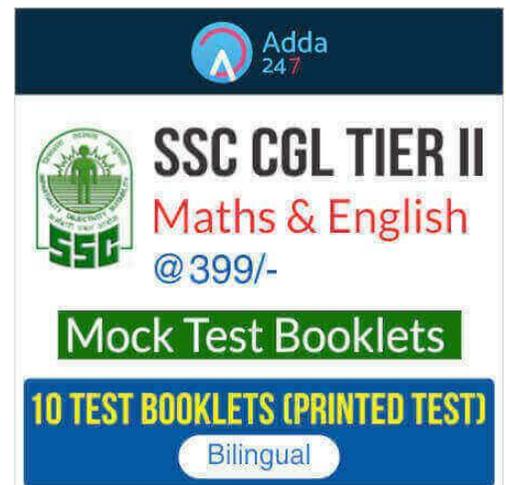
This should be the only "public interest" defense available to a media outlet that is sued for **decried** of privacy. The media might become a bit drearier, but public life would be far healthier.

Q1. Choose the best title for this passage.

- (a) Public Interest vs. Interests of the Public.
- (b) Freedom of Press vs. Freedom of Individuals.
- (c) The Press vs. Privacy.
- (d) The Press vs. Politicians.
- (e) Freedom of speech vs. Privacy.

Q2. "So what right has priority when they conflict?"—The author would most probably give priority to which of the following when privacy and press freedom are in conflict?

- (a) Freedom of speech.
- (b) Freedom of press.
- (c) Right to privacy.
- (d) Public interest.
- (e) None of the above.



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Q3. It can be inferred from the passage that press freedom...

- A. Becomes increasingly intrusive and cater to prurient interests.
 - B. Helps contain the authoritarian tendencies of the regime.
 - C. Is necessary to protect against abuses of power by public officials.
 - D. Is based on the assumption that any attempt to keep them out of the bedroom is an assault on free speech.
- (a) All of the above.
 - (b) A and B
 - (c) B and C
 - (d) A and D
 - (e) A, B and C

Q4. The writer considers Eady's judgment favouring Max Mosley under Article 8 'curious' because...

- (a) It awarded the highest damages ever for a complaint under Articles 8.
- (b) It highlighted the difference between public interest and interest of the public.
- (c) The incident did not have a "Nazi theme" which would have been relevant to the case.
- (d) It considered the private fantasies of Max Mosley as being relevant to the case.
- (e) The News of the world was legitimate within the bounds of press freedom to have published the story and the photographs of Max Mosley.

Q5. The writer believes that most editors and journalists.

- (a) Would not agree that press freedom is abused to boost circulation.
- (b) Would acknowledge that a great deal of media intrusion is an abuse of press freedom.
- (c) Cannot decide what the 'right to privacy' means.
- (d) Legislation to protect privacy would not interfere with press freedom.
- (e) editors and journalists which would have been relevant

Q6. Which of the following is most nearly similar in meaning of the word jurisprudence as used in the passage?

- (a) peculiar
- (b) transgression
- (c) act
- (d) professor
- (e) violation

Q7. Which of the following is most nearly similar in meaning of the word shackled as used in the passage?

- (a) alone
- (b) shaken
- (c) release
- (d) loosen
- (e) restrain

Q8. Which of the following is most nearly similar in meaning of the word titillate as used in the passage?

- (a) travel
- (b) tilt
- (c) repulse
- (d) amuse
- (e) disenchant

Q9. Which of the following is most nearly opposite in meaning of the word clandestinely as used in the passage?

- (a) translate
- (b) purpose
- (c) surreptitiously
- (d) destiny
- (e) openly

Q10. Which of the following is most nearly opposite in meaning of the word invasion as used in the passage?

- (a) breach
- (b) deluge
- (c) expropriation
- (d) retreat
- (e) capture



Directions (11-22): Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions given below it.

In eighteenth-century France and England, reformers rallied around egalitarian ideals, but few reformers advocated higher education for women. Although the public decried women's lack of education, it did not encourage learning for its own sake for women. In spite of the general prejudice against learned women, there was one place where women could exhibit their erudition: the literary salon. Many writers have defined the woman's role in the salon as that of an intelligent hostess, but the salon had more than a social function for women. It was an informal university, too, where women exchanged ideas with educated persons, read their own works and heard those of others, and received and gave criticism.

In the 1750's, when salons were firmly established in France, some English women, who called themselves "Bluestockings" followed the example of the salonnières (French salon hostesses) and formed their own salons. Most Bluestockings did not wish to mirror the salonnières; they simply desired to adapt a proven formula to their own purpose - the elevation of women's status through moral and intellectual training. Differences in social **orientation** and background can account



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perhaps for differences in the nature of French and English salons. The French salon incorporated aristocratic attitudes that exalted courtly pleasure and emphasized artistic accomplishments. The English Bluestockings, originating from a more modest background, emphasized earning and work over pleasure. Accustomed to the regimented life of court circles, salonnières tended toward formality in their salons. The English women, though somewhat puritanical, were more casual in their approach. At first, the Bluestockings did imitate the salonnières by including men in their circles. However, as they gained cohesion, the Bluestockings came to regard themselves as a women's group and to possess a sense of female solidarity lacking in the salonnières, who remained isolated from one another by the primacy each held in her own salon. In an atmosphere of mutual support, the Bluestockings went beyond the salon experience. They travelled, studied, worked, wrote for publication, and by their activities challenged the stereotype of the passive woman. Although salonnières were aware of sexual inequality, the narrow boundaries of their world kept their intellectual pursuits within conventional limits. Many salonnières, in fact, **camouflaged** their non-traditional activities behind the role of hostess and deferred to men in public.

Though the Bluestockings were trailblazers when compared with the salonnières, they were not feminists. They were too traditional, too hemmed by their generation to demand social and political rights. Nonetheless, in their desire for education, their willingness to go beyond the confines of the salon in pursuing their interests, and their championing of unity among women, the Bluestockings began the process of questioning women's role in society.

Q11. Which of the following best states the central idea of the passage?

- (a) The establishment of literary salons was a response to reformers' demands for social rights for women.
- (b) For women, who did not have access to higher education as men did, literary salons provided an alternate route to learning and a challenge to some of society's basic assumptions about women.
- (c) The literary salons provided a sounding board for French and English women who called for access to all the educational institutions in their societies on an equal basis with men.
- (d) In England, as in France, the general prejudice against higher education for women limited women's function in literary salons to a primarily social one.
- (e) University where women exchanged ideas with educated persons

Q12. According to the passage, a significant distinction between the salonnières and Bluestockings was in the way each group regarded which of the following?

- (a) The value of acquiring knowledge.
- (b) The role of pleasure in the activities of the literary salon.
- (c) The desirability of a complete break with societal traditions.
- (d) The inclusion of women of different backgrounds in the salons.
- (e) The thought of women, though somewhat puritanical

Q13. The author refers to differences in social background between salonnières and Bluestockings in order to do which of the following?

- (a) Criticize the view that their choices of activities were significantly influenced by male salon members.
- (b) Discuss the reasons why literary salons in France were established before those in England.
- (c) Question the importance of the Bluestockings in shaping public attitudes toward educated women.
- (d) Explain the differences in atmosphere and style in their salons.
- (e) Motivate the atmosphere and style significantly

Q14. Which of the following statements is most compatible with the principles of the salonnières as described in the passage?

- (a) Women should aspire to be not only educated but independent as well.
- (b) The duty of the educated women is to provide an active political model for less educated women.
- (c) Devotion to pleasure and art is justified in itself.
- (d) Substance, rather than form, is the most important consideration in holding a literary salon.
- (e) Hampered by their generation to demand social and political rights.

Q15. The passage suggests that the Bluestockings might have had a more significant impact on society if it had not been for which of the following?

- (a) Their unwillingness to defy aggressively the conventions of their age.
- (b) Competitiveness among their salons.
- (c) Their emphasis on individualism.
- (d) The limited scope of their activities.
- (e) The aggressive individualism.

Q16. Which of the following could best be considered a twentieth-century counterpart of an eighteenth-century literary salon as it is described in the passage?

- (a) A social sorority
- (b) A community centre
- (c) A lecture course on art
- (d) A humanities study group
- (e) A egocentric centre

Q17. To an assertion that Bluestockings were feminists, the author would most probably respond in which of the following way?

- (a) Admitted uncertainty
- (b) Qualified disagreement
- (c) Complete indifference
- (d) Strong disparagement
- (e) Mild indifference

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Q18. Which of the following titles best describes the content of the passage?

- (a) Eighteenth – Century Egalitarianism
- (b) Feminists of the Eighteenth Century
- (c) Eighteenth Century – Precursors of Feminism
- (d) Intellectual Life in the Eighteenth Century
- (e) Life Precursors

Q19. Which of the following is most nearly similar in meaning of the word decried as used in the passage?

- (a) display
- (b) disperse
- (c) denounce
- (d) respect
- (e) delicate

Q20. Which of the following is most nearly similar in meaning of the word orientation as used in the passage?

- (a) temperature
- (b) direction
- (c) audience
- (d) transport
- (e) feminist



Q21. Which of the following is most nearly similar in meaning of the word camouflaged as used in the passage?

- (a) evolve
- (b) common
- (c) equipment
- (d) disguise
- (e) flora

Q22. Which of the following is most nearly similar in meaning of the word elevation as used in the passage?

- (a) decay
- (b) reduction
- (c) abasement
- (d) ascent
- (e) level

Directions (23-27): Rearrange the following Seven sentence (A), (B), (C), (D),(E) (F) and (H) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph.

- A. Most officials demand money in exchange for performing even the simplest of tasks.
- B. The surge in corrupt practices among municipal officers has plagued our system for a long time.
- C. It's a pity that people agree to pay bribes for services that they are entitled to.
- D. It's imperative that an enquiry is carried out in this regard and the image of the corporation is improved to instill people's faith in the system.
- E. It has become next to impossible to get anything done without bribing officers.
- F. Instead, they ignore the matter and, in some instances, are also complicit in these acts.
- G. Most anti-corruption bodies seem to be oblivious to this practice and often fail to take any steps against it even after receiving a complaint.

Q23. If C is the SIXTH sentence of the paragraph, which of the following should be the Fourth sentence after rearrangement?

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

Q24. If C is the SIXTH sentence of the paragraph, which of the following should be the Third sentence after rearrangement?

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

Q25. If C is the SIXTH sentence of the paragraph, which of the following should be the Second sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) E
- (b) B
- (c) G
- (d) F
- (e) D

Q26. If C is the SIXTH sentence of the paragraph, which of the following should be the Last sentence after rearrangement?

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

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Q27. If C is the SIXTH sentence of the paragraph, which of the following should be the First sentence after rearrangement?

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

Directions (28-32): Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which a sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the sentence that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

Q28. The appeal of the insurgents' model is partly a result of the growing dissatisfaction with the public company. True, the best public companies are remarkable organizations. They strike a balance between quarterly results (which keep them sharp) and long-term investments (which keep them growing). They produce a stream of talented managers and innovative products. They can mobilize talent and capital. (_____). One reason is that managers tend to put their own interests first. The shareholder-value revolution of the 1980s was supposed to solve this by incentivizing managers to think like owners, but it backfired. Loaded up with stock options, managers acted like hired guns instead, massaging the share price so as to boost their incomes.

- (a) Basically even after such a long time, public company continues its dominance in the arena.
- (b) The rise of big financial institutions has further weakened the link between the people who nominally own companies and the companies themselves.
- (c) Conflicting interests, short-termism and regulation all impose costs.
- (d) But, after a century of utter dominance, the public company is showing signs of wear.
- (e) But the most interesting alternative to public companies is a new breed of high-potential startups.

Q29. Trading with China is doubly beneficial: both for the British economy and by binding China into the Western system of international rules. (_____). If they return to China with a better understanding that stability and prosperity – China's oft-stated goals – do not require omnipresent police, thugs and spies, that is all for the good. So it makes sense to facilitate visas and to help train Chinese judges.

- (a) China's intentions towards the rest of the world are hard to fathom.
- (b) More than 150,000 Chinese are studying in Britain; a similar number come annually as tourists.
- (c) A lot of Chinese people have migrated to Britain illegally and live there for illegal business expansion
- (d) With increasing globalization, China has expanded its business to Britain.
- (e) For Britain, and all Western democracies, the dilemma is over how to deal cordially and profitably with China.

Q30. Mental illness is often stigmatised. (_____). It is not as obviously fatal as many physical illnesses. But it still takes a heavy human and economic toll. That is why it is important that politicians make good on their promises – and that ordinary people dig deep, too.

- (a) Though the brain is extraordinarily complex, further scientific breakthroughs can be expected.
- (b) Post-traumatic stress disorder was only defined in 1980; understanding of that condition has jumped forward in the past few years, as have the treatments for it.
- (c) Past investigations into early interventions in psychosis have since repaid themselves many times over.
- (d) Many illnesses afflict the old disproportionately, but mental illness tends to strike the young, undermining productivity.
- (e) It lacks an effective lobby to match the groups that represent victims of cancer and heart disease.

Q31. A decade ago a group of alarmed authors sued Google, claiming the service cut into their copyrights. (_____). The plaintiffs appealed to the Second Circuit Court in New York. On October 16th, they were rebuffed again. How can a company get away with digitizing millions of books without the authors' consent and showing them to the world? In his ruling, Judge Pierre Leval explained that copyright law gives "potential creators" the exclusive right to copy their own work in order to expand everybody's "access to knowledge". It is not all about enriching authors. The "ultimate, primary intended beneficiary", he wrote, "is the public."

- (a) After years of legal machinations, a federal district court ruled in favour of the internet giant in 2013.
- (b) Besides, if the work is put to a "transformative purpose", it counts as permissible "fair use" under the Copyright Act of 1976.
- (c) The "purpose of Google's copying of the original copyrighted books", the ruling reads, "is to make available significant information about those books, permitting a searcher to identify those that contain a word or term of interest."
- (c) Google was issued a notice to remove all the books and to upload them after taking consent from the respective author.
- (e) Google has teamed up with libraries to scan over 20m titles – many of them out of print – and put them on the web for all to view.

Q32. (_____). After all, most want to make a profit. They work in a well-oiled, thriving criminal industry. Their operations involve partnerships, specializations, and supply chains. These criminal enterprises often share information with each other when it is mutually beneficial, but at other times compete to attack the most profitable targets. Rather than thinking of a clandestine hacker working out of a basement, you will be better served to picture a sophisticated, professional operation working out of an office tower. To strengthen your digital resilience, adopt a competitor's mindset.

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- (a) Protecting yourself from a breach can be daunting, given how many emails pass through your organization each week. But if you think of cyber criminals as a business, you can keep up with them more effectively.
- (b) These broad phishing attacks are not targeted. It's a volume play, as any strategist would recognize, and it preys on our shared human weaknesses.
- (c) Before you can mitigate your organization's security risks, it's important to understand how email gets companies in trouble.
- (d) Impersonation attacks are even more specialized spear-phishing attacks, ones that occur when attackers pose as an individual you know and trust.
- (e) To gain this trust, a cybercriminal will mine information so they can credibly assume that person's identity.

Directions (33-42): Please select the most appropriate option, out of the five options given for each of the following sentences, which, in your view, should be grammatically and structurally correct. Please note that the meaning & context of the sentence must not change.

Q33.

- (a) I have seven dozens of shoes.
- (b) I have seven dozen of shoes.
- (c) I has seven dozens of shoes.
- (d) I have seven dozen shoes.
- (e) I have seven dozens of shoe.

Q34.

- (a) Those five students, who has been sitting there, love each other.
- (b) Those five students, who is sitting there, love one other.
- (c) Those five students, who are sitting there, love each other.
- (d) Those five students, who are sitting there, love one another.
- (e) Those five student, who are sitting there, love each other.

Q35.

- (a) The teacher, along with the students, have been dancing.
- (b) The teacher, along with the students, were dancing.
- (c) The teacher, along with the students, was going.
- (d) The teacher, alonged with students, were dancing.
- (e) Teacher, along with the students, were dancing.

Q36.

- (a) The little water that is in the bottle may be use for the patient.
- (b) The little water that is in the bottle may be used for the patient.
- (c) Little water that is in the bottle may be used for the patient.
- (d) A little water that is in the bottle may be used for the patient.
- (e) The little water which is in the bottle may be used for the patient.

Q37.

- (a) I consulted with a doctor whom I met in school.
- (b) I consulted with a doctor who I met in school.
- (c) I consulted with a doctor whose I met in school.
- (d) I consulted with a doctor to who I met in school.
- (e) I consulted with a doctor to whom I meet in school.

Q38.

- (a) You should only buy clothes made locally, that is usually sold at small local businesses
- (b) You should only buy cloth made locally, which are usually sold for smaller local business
- (c) You should only buy clothes made locally, which are usually sold at smaller local businesses
- (d) You should only buy clothes made locally, that are usually sold at smaller local businesses
- (e) You should only by clothes made locally, which are usually sold to small local businesses

Q39.

- (a) The stones lain near the river, waiting to washed.
- (b) The stones lay near the river, waiting to be washed.
- (c) The stones lay near the river, wait to be washed.
- (d) The stones laid near the river, wait to be washed.
- (e) The stones lie near the river, waiting to washed.

Q40.

- (a) I felt no effect from the movie, I wish it affected me, but I thought it was boring.
- (b) I felt no affect from the movie, I wish it effected me, but I thought it was boring.
- (c) I felt no affect from the movie, I wish it affected me, but I thought it was boring.
- (d) I felt no effect from the movie, I wish it effected me, but I thought it was boring.
- (e) I felt no affects of the movie, I wish it affected me, but I thought it was boring.

Q41.

- (a) If I loose more weight, I'll need belt to keep my pants up.
- (b) If I lose more weight, I'll need a belt for keep my pants up.
- (c) If I loose more weight, I'll need a belt to keeping my pants up.
- (d) If I lose more weight, I'll need a belt to keep my pants up.
- (e) If I loose weight, I'll be need a belt to keep my pants up.

Q42.

- (a) These room's carpet must be changed.
- (b) This room's carpet must be change.
- (c) This room's carpet be changed.
- (d) This room's carpet must be changed.
- (e) The carpet of this room must be changed

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Direction (43-47): In each question, the word at the top is used in five different ways, numbered to (a) to (e), Choose the option in which the usage of the word is INCORRECT or INAPPROPRIATE.

Q43. Laugh

- (a) The landlord wanted more money, but I laughed him away.
- (b) The other team laughed us away from the field.
- (c) Although his feelings were hurt, he just laughed the incident off as if nothing had happened.
- (d) He laughed off the incident.
- (e) It's not easy to laugh an insult.

Q44. Look

- (a) If you're planning to invest in your friend's company, I advise you to look as you leap.
- (b) I haven't looked at the newspaper today.
- (c) He looks after his aging parents.
- (d) The kids looked around the shops while we unpacked.
- (e) He is looking around for a new car.

Q45. Write

- (a) I sent him a letter, but he never wrote me back.
- (b) I want all of you to write on your ideas.
- (c) Her name wasn't on the ballot, but several hundred voters wrote her in.
- (d) Legislators wrote a clause into the law that exempts nonprofit agencies.
- (e) The government has agreed to write off the debt.

Q46. Work

- (a) Don't work yourself up again.
- (b) He saw a psychologist to help him work through his depression.
- (c) He looked like someone had worked him over pretty good.
- (d) We'll work the details in later.
- (e) She works out at the gym twice a week.

Q47. Get

- (a) A book about how to get forward in the business world
- (b) We get along well enough, but we're not really close friends.
- (c) The valve is hard to get at unless you have a special tool.
- (d) When did you get back from your vacation?
- (e) He's doing very well in his history classes, but he's barely getting by in math.

Directions (48-50): In each question, there is pair of words/phrases that highlighted. From the highlighted word(s)/phrase(s), select the most appropriate word(s)/phrase(s) to form correct sentences. Then, from the options given, choose the best one.

Q48.

I. The judge has suspended the inquiry (a)/enquiry (b) into the police shooting of the escaped mental patient.

II. I had to break (a)/brake (b) suddenly when a cat ran in front of the car.

III. I don't know whether (a)/weather (b) to go for a hike or a swim.

- (a) bba
- (b) aab
- (c) aba
- (d) bab
- (e) bbb

Q49.

I. I kept getting passed (a)/past (b) on the interstate today.

II. In the passed (a)/past (b), I drove a lot faster.

III. A peace (a)/piece(b) of pie would be great right now.

- (a) aab
- (b) aaa
- (c) baa
- (d) abb
- (e) bab

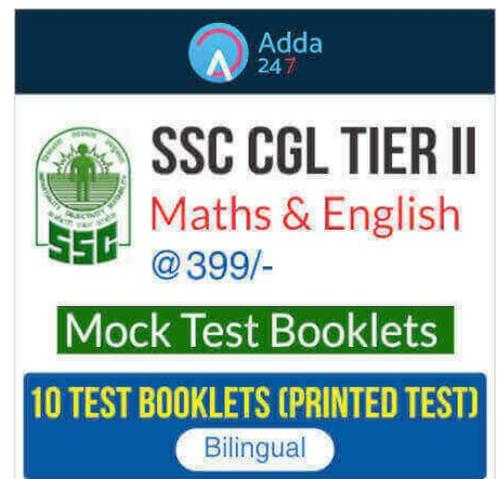
Q50.

I. I spend much of my time at the shops, wandering through the isle (a)/aisles (b)

II. She handed over the reign (a)/reins (b) of the company to her successor

III. Only by researching stocks thoroughly can a client insure (a)/ensure (b) against being misled

- (a) baa
- (b) abb
- (c) bbb
- (d) bab
- (e) aba



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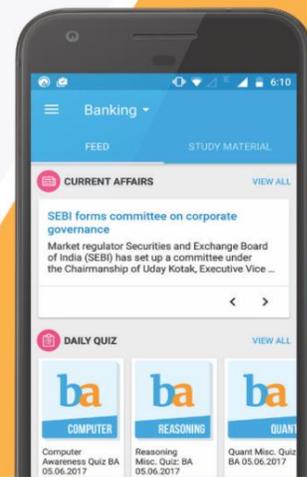
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