

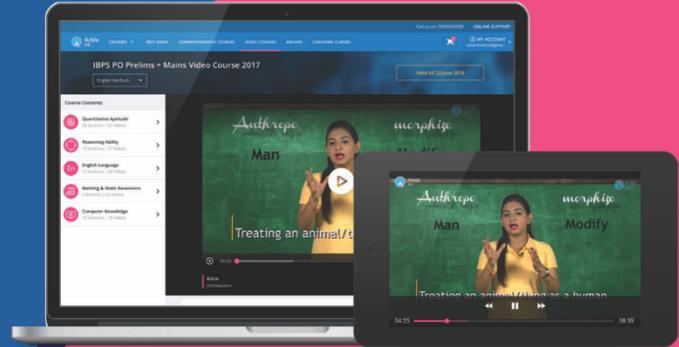
VIDEO COURSES

for Government Exams



From the oldest and most trusted name in Exam Preparation which gave us Career Power, Banker-sadda, Scsadda, here is the latest offering – Video Courses that are tailor-made for the Govt. Job aspirants of digital India. Various banking and SSC exams are conducted online with regular changes to exam pattern and level of questions. We understand the changing needs of the students and have devised a unique solution, making preparation easy, cost-effective and efficient.

Video courses for Banking and SSC consist of exhaustive video lectures for government exams. We offer these courses in three variants: Online Streaming, SD Card and Android Tab + SD-Card. The SD Card can be run on your personal android device as well. The video courses will run on the Adda247 mobile app, the number one App for Bank and SSC exam preparation.



Video Course are available in



ONLINE
STREAMING



MICRO SD
CARD



ANDROID TAB
(SD Card Included)

Available Courses

Banking Courses

▶ IBPS PO Pre

▶ IBPS PO Complete Kit

▶ RRB Mains Complete Kit

▶ IBPS PO Pre + Mains

▶ IBPS PO: Quantitative Aptitude

▶ IBPS RRB Pre - Quant + Reasoning

SSC Courses

▶ Maths for SSC CGL Mains

▶ English + Maths for SSC CGL Mains

▶ English for SSC CGL Mains

▶ IB ACIO (Tier I) + SSC Complete KIT

To Purchase visit : store.adda247.com

For any query : Call us at +91-90691 42412 • Email us at elarning@adda247.com

Adda247 Android App



Directions (1-10): Read the following passage carefully and certain words in the passage are printed in bold letters to help you locate them easily while answering some of these questions.

The Ministry of Home Affairs recently posted the draft of a bill aimed at regulating the **acquisition** and use of geospatial information pertaining to India. In brief, the provisions of the draft Geospatial Information Regulation Bill, 2016, make it illegal to acquire and even maintain previously acquired Indian geospatial data without applying for and receiving a license from an authority that is to be created for this purpose. The remit of this authority, as per the draft, is, first, to conduct “sensitivity checks” on the geospatial information being used, and, second, to “screen” the “credentials” of both end users and end applications. Media reports have tended to focus on the aspect of the bill that talks about heavy penalties for misrepresenting the boundaries of India, but let us instead focus on the important aspects that pertain to the data ecosystem. The bill, as written, raises some questions.

What happens if the data need an update? The draft bill’s definition of geospatial information has a wide remit. It covers information that we think of as relatively stable but also talks about “graphical or digital data depicting... man-made physical features”. Geospatial information, especially when so widely defined, keeps changing. In Delhi, for example, we see roads being modified, overpasses being constructed, temporary and permanent diversions being created almost on a daily basis. So, what happens when the data change?

Consider the illustrative, though not earthshakingly important, case of your favourite restaurant discovery app: will it have to apply for a new licence every time a new restaurant opens (or closes) in Hauz Khas Village? Effectively it will have to, since the draft bill proposes that only data that bear the watermark of the vetting authority be used for display. Changing the name of a restaurant in such data would amount to tampering with watermarked data. Not propagating updates till security clearance is released may affect the business model of businesses premised on providing up-to-date information. The bill promises a three-month turnaround on all clearances. This might not be quick enough, even if it was feasible, which leads us to the next question.

Do we have the bandwidth to handle all applications for this usage inside and outside India? It is hard to estimate how many different non-governmental services inside and outside India are currently using Indian geospatial data, but we can safely say that there are a large number with significant impact. Add to these all those 17-year-olds dreaming of start-up glory who are mashing Google maps into their soon-to-be-world-dominating app. A government regulator that is yet to be set up will need hundreds of experts who can **vet** terabytes of data from each applicant.

The logistics of getting these data across to the vetting authority alone boggles the mind, forget about the logistics of hiring and training these hundreds of experts. Unless this bill, on becoming an act, manages to single-handedly kill the innovation ecosystem that depends on geospatial data, the number of requests will keep going up. And all these people will be “**acquiring**” and wanting to propagate updates. Which further leads us to the next question.

Does every single end user of such data also need a licence? Large organisations like Google, which are acquiring and making geospatial data available through their application programming interfaces (APIs), are in some sense at the lowest level of an application stack which could potentially have several layers (and probably already has). Application A buys a service that uses geospatial data from application B that has in turn bought it from provider C who has licensed it from organisation D. Or, in a more complex turn of events, app A mashes up data from services B, C and D which in turn have bought their data from E, F and G and, guess what, F and G have some kind of data-sharing agreement. How will A get its data acquisition vetted?

The complexity of the ecosystem and the **trajectories** such data can take are only limited by the imagination of developers and service creators working on different kinds of problems in a host of different sectors. And, in fact, typically such complexity emerges organically as different actors in the innovation ecosystem work to create new efficiencies or **leverage** existing ones, and so it is something to be encouraged. To satisfactorily “vet” the complex mishmashes of data that are bound to emerge over time will be a challenging task; in fact some of the questions raised in vetting involved data provenance patterns may almost be research-level questions. All this will further burden the vetting authority and stretch its capabilities.

Q1. What is the main purpose of the author to write the above passage?

- (a) To explain the important aspects that related to the complex network system.
- (b) To explain the disadvantages associated with the bill.
- (c) To describe the importance of the bill for internal security of the country.
- (d) To throw light on the penalty for misrepresenting the boundaries of India.
- (e) None of these

Q2. Which of the following option(s) is/are TRUE according to the given passage?

- (i) Geospatial Information Regulation Bill makes it illegal to access Indian geospatial data.
 - (ii) Nod from the government will be needed before updating graphical or digital data.
 - (iii) Geospatial information is quite passive.
- (a) Only (i)
 - (b) Only (ii)
 - (c) Only (iii)
 - (d) Both (i) and (ii)
 - (e) Both (i) and (iii)

Q3. Which of following option(s) is/are NOT TRUE according to the given passage?

- (i) There are a large number of users of Indian geospatial data.
 - (ii) A regulating authority has been set up for issuing the license for the usage of Indian geospatial data.
 - (iii) With the introduction of the new bill it will become difficult for various service providers to provide up-to-date information.
- (a) Only (i)
 - (b) Only (ii)
 - (c) Both (i) and (ii)
 - (d) All are true
 - (e) None is true

Q4. According to the given passage, what is the main provision of the Information Regulation Bill?

- (a) It introduces heavy penalties for misrepresenting the boundaries of India.
- (b) It makes it difficult for foreign companies like Google to acquire Indian geospatial data.
- (c) It makes it mandatory to apply for and receive a license from a proposed authority to acquire and even maintain Indian geospatial data.
- (d) Not given in the passage.
- (e) None of these.

Q5. Which of the following option(s) are going to be burdensome for the scrutinizing authority?

- (a) To satisfactorily examine the complex mess of data that is bound to emerge over time.
- (b) To clear the license within three-months.
- (c) To estimate the number of non-governmental services inside and outside India is currently using Indian geospatial data.
- (d) Not given in the passage
- (e) Other than those given in the options.

Q6. On the basis of your reading, suggest a suitable title for the passage.

- (a) Indian geospatial data
- (b) License Raj
- (c) Sensitivity Checks
- (d) Key to internal security
- (e) A license to kill innovation

Directions (7-8): Choose the word/group of words which is MOST SIMILAR in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

Q7. LEVERAGE

- (a) advantage
- (b) Blemish
- (c) Impairment
- (d) Decrepitude
- (e) Vulnerability



Q8. TRAJECTORIES

- (a) Blockage
- (b) Bar
- (c) Impasse
- (d) Clog
- (e) course

Directions (9-10): Choose the word/group of words which is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning of the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

Q9. ACQUIRING

- (a) Hustle
- (b) Corral
- (c) Forfeit
- (d) Win
- (e) Promote



CANARA BANK PO 2018

SCALE-I

10 FULL LENGTH MOCKS

Bilingual

Q10. VET

- (a) Canvass
- (b) Overlook
- (c) Praise
- (d) Assay
- (e) Approve

Directions (11-15): Read the following passage carefully and certain words in the passage are printed in bold letters to help you locate them easily while answering some of these questions.

The Indian economy is currently passing through a phase of relatively slow growth. However, this should not cloud the fact that over the nine-year period beginning 2005-06, the average annual growth rate was 7.7 per cent. Against this background, the relevant question is whether India has the capability to grow at 8 to 9 per cent in a sustained way. In short, what is the potential rate of growth of India?

Normally, potential growth is measured using trends with some filters. In one sense, these are backward-looking measures, since they depend on historically observed data. In the case of measuring capacity utilisation in manufacturing, the maximum capacity is very often taken as the maximum output achieved in the recent period. Perhaps, in the case of determining the potential rate of growth of the economy also, one can take the maximum growth rate achieved in the recent past as the lowest estimate of the potential. However, this assumption will be valid only if there is reason to believe that the maximum growth rate achieved in the recent past was not a one-off event and that the growth rate achieved was robust and replicable.

India achieved a growth rate of 9.5 per cent in 2005-06, followed by 9.6 per cent and 9.3 per cent in the subsequent two years. After declining a bit in the wake of international financial crisis, the growth rate went back to 8.9 per cent in 2010-11. In many ways the growth rate achieved in the high phase period of 2005-06 to 2007-08 was robust. The domestic savings rate during this period averaged 34.9 per cent of GDP. Similarly, the gross capital formation rate averaged 36.2 per cent. The current account deficit (CAD) remained low with an average of 1.2 per cent of GDP. Agricultural growth during this period averaged 5 per cent, and the annual manufacturing growth rate was 11 per cent. The capital flows were large but as the CAD remained low, the accretion to reserves amounted to \$144 billion. Inflation during the period averaged 5.2 per cent. The combined fiscal deficit of the Centre and States was 5.2 per cent of GDP, well below the stipulated 6 per cent. Thus on many dimensions the growth rate was robust. Unlike in the 1980s when the pick-up in growth was accompanied by deterioration in fiscal deficit and current account, the sharp increase in growth between 2005-06 and 2007-08 happened with the stability parameters at desired levels. Also, a booming external environment provided good support.

To assess whether the high growth phase can be replicated, we need to understand the factors that led to the slowdown since 2011-12. Complicating the analysis of this period is the revision of national income numbers with a new base. The two sets of numbers present a somewhat differing picture.

According to the earlier series, the growth rate of the Indian economy fell below 5 per cent in 2012-13 and 2013-14. But the new series shows a decline below 5 per cent only in 2012-13. For 2013-14, the new series records a growth rate of 6.6 per cent, as against 4.7 per cent according to the earlier estimate. For 2014-15 and 2015-16, there is only one set of numbers, that is, according to the new series. For both the years the growth rate is above 7 per cent. These are good growth rates under any circumstance, let alone the current global situation. Anyway, we have come down from the growth rate of 9-plus per cent which we had seen earlier.

Three sets of reasons are attributed for the slowdown. First, the external environment had deteriorated sharply. The recovery from the crisis of 2008 was tepid. One country after another in the developed world came under pressure. Strangely, however, international commodity prices including crude oil prices remained high until a couple of years ago. All this had an adverse impact on developing countries, including India. However, it would be wrong to attribute the slowdown in India primarily to external factors. The domestic factors are the key. Second, there were severe supply bottlenecks. Agricultural production fell sharply in 2009-10 because of a severe drought. This triggered an inflation which lasted for several years thereafter. Coal output fell. Iron ore output fell, partly because of court decisions. The third set of reasons is basically non-economic which led collectively to a weakening of investment. A multitude of issues relating to scams and perceived delays in decision-making created an element of uncertainty in the minds of investors. New investments began to fall.

The rise in investment rate must be supported by a rise in the domestic saving rate. An increase in investment rate supported by a widening current account deficit is not sustainable and is fraught with serious consequences. Only a current account deficit in the region of 1 to 1.5 per cent is sustainable. Incremental capital output ratio is a catch-all variable which is influenced by a host of factors. Obviously, it depends on technology. It also depends upon the skill of the labour force which in turn depends on the quality of the education system. Another catch-all expression "ease of doing business" is also relevant (i.e.) bureaucratic hurdles which impede speedy execution of projects need to be removed. Thus improving the productivity of capital needs action on several fronts.

Making a prediction about the future is always hazardous. Many things can go wrong. The Indian economy in the recent past has shown that it has the resilience to grow at 8 to 9 per cent. Therefore achieving the required investment rate to support such a high growth is very much in the realm of possibility. However, we need to overcome the current phase of declining investment rate. Investment sentiment is influenced by non-economic factors as well. An environment of political and social cohesion is imperative. Equally, we can get the incremental capital-output ratio (ICOR) to a lower level. Raising the productivity of capital will require policy reforms including administrative reforms as well as firm-level improvements. The "potential" to grow at 8 to 9 per cent at



Have a Coaching Institute?

Be a Adda247 Partner and take your institute to new heights.

partners.adda247.com

least for a decade exists. We have to make it happen.

Q11. In context of the given passage, which of the following is/are the reason for economic slowdown of India?

- (a) Jaunty recovery from the crisis of 2008
- (b) Court's verdict to stop production of coal.
- (c) domestic barriers like draught, inflation etc.
- (d) Various barriers introduced by the government.
- (e) All of these

Q12. According to the given passage, what does 'ease of doing business imply?

- (a) End of bureaucracy
- (b) Eliminating nepotism
- (c) Availability of funds
- (d) Eliminating Red tapism
- (e) Not clear from the passage

Q13. On what factor(s) do(es) incremental capital output ratio NOT depend?

- (a) Technology
- (b) Skilled labour
- (c) Better education system
- (d) Low fiscal deficit
- (e) It depends on all the given options

Q14. On the basis of the given passage, which of the following options cannot be inferred?

- (a) Corruption is one of the reasons for the economic slowdown of India
- (b) There is a dissimilitude between the calculations based on new base and the previous one.
- (c) The Indian economy experienced a great robust throughout the previous decade.
- (d) Fiscal deficit below six percent is proviso.
- (e) Nature also played an important role in slowing down Indian economy.

Q15. According to the given passage, which of the following option is the best reason which supports the author's conclusion that 'high growth is very much in the realm of possibility'?

- (a) Flourishing service, agricultural and manufacturing sectors of India.
- (b) Policy reforms introduced by the current government.
- (c) Increasing growth rate and investment rate
- (d) India's potential to grow at a high rate
- (e) None of these

Directions (16-17): In each of the following question, three sentences are given. You have to identify the sentence/s that is/are both grammatically and contextually correct. If all the sentences are correct, mark (e) i.e., all are correct as your answer choice.

Q16.

- (i) Tell Hemant that he cannot behave the way he likes in this college.
 - (ii) He addressed people and tried his best to convince them that his decisions were correct.
 - (iii) Don't offer me any explanation now, I am not going to accept it today.
- (a) Only (i) is correct
 - (b) Only (iii) is correct
 - (c) Both (i) and (iii) are correct
 - (d) Both (ii) and (iii) are correct
 - (e) All are correct

Q17.

- (i) Technology and equipment can function well here.
 - (ii) Jeetan is getting fatter because he does not take any exercise at all.
 - (iii) Had you not reached in time, we would have lost all our belongings.
- (a) Only (ii) is correct
 - (b) Only (iii) is correct
 - (c) Both (i) and (ii) are correct
 - (d) Both (ii) and (iii) are correct
 - (e) All are correct

Q18. In each of the following questions, various sentences are given and you have to choose the one which has some or any grammatical error in it. In the questions where option (E) is all are correct and all the sentences are grammatically correct choose option (E) as the correct choice.

- (a) I paused for a moment to have a full view of this notorious criminal.
- (b) I know that several of my readers may remind me of Sir Boyle Roche, whose bulls have become not only notorious, but proverbial.
- (c) The man who was blind with the right eye was a notorious criminal of this area.
- (d) Many of the pretended magnetizers were notorious libertines, who took that opportunity of gratifying their passions.
- (e) All are correct.

Q19. In each of the following questions, various sentences are given and you have to choose the one which has some or any grammatical error in it. In the questions where option (E) is all are correct and all the sentences are grammatically correct choose option (E) as the correct choice.

- (a) She was aware that it was raining, for the fire-escape outside shone wet in the light from a window across the narrow court.
- (b) It was raining in torrents without, and the landscape appeared deluged and desolate.
- (c) When they reached the outer door they found to their amazement that it was raining hard.
- (d) They were nearing the portico; it was raining outside, and a cold wind blew in to meet them.
- (e) No sooner he left the office than it started raining heavily to make him completely wet.

Q20. In each of the following questions, various sentences are given and you have to choose the one which has some or any grammatical error in it. In the questions where option (E) is all are correct and all the sentences are grammatically correct choose option (E) as the correct choice.

- (a) They were kindly requested to attend the seminar in which lectures on the evils of communalism were to be delivered.
- (b) Age had steeped him deep in black wisdom, not weakened his powers of evil.
- (c) There shall then be no corruption, which is the only evil thing about the body.
- (d) Its evil effects are to be found by turning to those who fail to get entrance to it.
- (e) It is not conversion of evil men that must be aimed at, but their control.

Directions (21-24): Which of the words/phrases (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below should replace the words/phrases given in underline in the following sentences to make it meaningful and grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is and 'No correction is required', mark (e) as the answer.

Q21. Merely stressing the need for a peaceful fortitude to the conflict is not enough. Japan, Washington's important regional associate, would view with no less dismay any potential threat to stability in its neighbourhood. American air strikes in Syria last week have raised very valid interests about their legitimacy under international law.

- (a) determination, friend, fear, malices
- (b) hesitation, confederate, dread, affairs
- (c) resolution, ally, consternation, concerns
- (d) perseverance, foe, dread, worries
- (e) No improvement required

Q22. We live in a very complex world in which the media is at the forefront of public interest. Social media, yet another unruly horse, with its stretch, impacts the lives of millions. Populism is at its height. The taste of civilised discourse have vanished. Economic interests sometimes drive public discourse. News is occasionally mitigated.

- (a) discourse, outreach, contours, motivated
- (b) talk, back, forms, driven
- (c) shear, exceed, outlines, encouraged
- (d) discussion, outwit, delineates, languorous
- (e) No improvement required



**SBI JUNIOR ASSOCIATES 2018
PRELIMS**

With Video Solution

35 TOTAL TEST

- 20 FULL LENGTH MOCKS
- 15 PRACTICE SETS

Bilingual

Q23. To address the “insider” threat to information and information systems, an admission security policy is considerably recommended as an organisational bill. However, having a policy in place does not necessarily insist information security.

- (a) Intelligence, habitually, part, assure
- (b) Information, frequently, measure, guarantee
- (c) Admonition, ordinarily, goal, certify
- (d) Instruction, commonly, clause, answer
- (e) No correction required.

Q24. The “season” is yet to officially initiate but already teams of mountaineers are out in the Mt. Everest region, training and fitting for a tender on what continues to be the “ultimate” in the nagging sport.

- (a) Inaugurate, conforming, declaration, pressing
- (b) Launch, accommodating, recourse, yielding
- (c) Commence, acclimatizing, bid, demanding
- (d) Set about, habituating, requisition, domineering
- (e) No correction required.

Directions (25-30): In each of the following questions a short passage is given with one of the lines in the passage missing and represented by a blank. Select the best out of the five answer choices given, to make the passage complete and coherent (coherent means logically complete and sound).

Q25. Russia’s pursuit of “great power” status and its growing concern over terrorism and narcotic drugs have pushed it to re-enter the Afghan conflict, as demonstrated by the April 15 regional conference on Afghanistan in Moscow. Kabul and Moscow have had complicated relations during the last two centuries: Russia was the first country to recognise Afghanistan’s independence from the United Kingdom in 1919. _____ . Afghanistan was also a major contested zone during Moscow’s imperial expansion during the Cold War.

- (a) Moscow’s clarity helped develop conciliatory sentiments among Afghans towards Russia.
- (b) It became its main developmental partner during the last century.
- (c) The destruction of the Afghan state and the emergence of militant Islamism.
- (d) The US and Russia’s mutual understanding on Afghanistan was caught in Moscow’s new assertive policy against the West.
- (e) The Afghan conflict is a tri-dimensional crisis, involving Afghan, regional and global actors.

Q26. Useful money, of course, is an oxymoron. The sheer abstraction of currency is what makes it worth its salt – or apples or Ferraris or the purchased nostalgia of sepia-tinted photographs taken on the latest iPhone. The value of money lies in being a medium of exchange. _____ - _____ . Gold, for example, is hoarded; salaries are spent. But there is hope for NID’s endeavours yet, and while the defunct currency cannot be tangibly useful, it can be profitable in a way that a crisp new, valid note cannot.

- (a) And a cell phone may be a necessity for many, but a cover of currency notes will give customers some serious swag.
- (b) Forget chrome wheels for your second-hand car – just have it upholstered in currency notes.
- (c) They could be used to fill up the craters in India’s roads, or recycled as a fuel alternative.
- (d) If it attains value, it ceases to flow.
- (e) Without the “promise to pay the bearer”, currency is barely worth the paper it’s printed on.

Q27. India is the top region for innovation in Asia, as per a recent report. This might seem like excellent news, till we ask how much of this innovation is truly Indian? According to the Patent Office, over 70% of the patents filed in the country are by MNCs. _____ Currently, we rank 66th on the Global Innovation Index list. That places us 41 places behind China. According to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) India filed 1,423 international patents in 2015. US filed 57,385, Japan 44,235, China 29,846 and South Korea 14,626. On a list of the world's most innovative companies, only one Indian organisation Asian Paints ranks in the top 20 at #18. Hindustan Unilever comes in at #31. The top 10 list is dominated by the US.

- (a) Where is the true Indian innovation that takes the world by storm?
- (b) Inclusivity and ease of filing patents are critical areas of focus.
- (c) Indian companies and academia share the remaining 30%.
- (d) We can open our country to top talent from across the world and establish India as the sought after destination for innovation.
- (e) National foundations like Aadhaar and India Stack are falling in place.

Q28. Given the current atmosphere in parts of the country where all sorts of self-important bullies have nothing better to do than create a fuss if they see someone not standing up for the anthem in a cinema hall, people have been discussing ways to counter the Anthem Edict: enter the hall only after the anthem, walk out for a call of nature just as it starts, stand up but facing away from the screen (the law doesn't specify which direction you have to face), or sing the anthem loudly while saluting, pushing the boundaries of absurdity. Others have simply just stayed seated, ready to take on the consequences. Had my father been alive, I know this is what he would have done.

- (a) If I don't want to say "Bharat Mata Ki Jai", or "Jai Hind", or even "Long Live the Secular Republic of India", I'm within my rights to refuse and the law is obliged to protect me.
- (b) For, what is actually non-negotiable under the Constitution and in India's democracy is the fundamental right to free speech and, should I want, that right allows me to express an absence of pride in my country.
- (c) That was the kind of Empire from which they were trying to break free.
- (d) Leave him aside, I'm sure that Gandhi would not have stood up under such draconian pseudo-nationalist orders and neither would have Tagore.
- (e) But, while my father believed in the general principle of non-violence, he was not a physical coward, and while none of his contemporaries would have called him a hothead, he did have a temperament that wasn't exactly designed for lying low, and trouble ensued after a few screenings.

Q29. One could write a book about how India and Pakistan end up helping each other in Kashmir. This symbiotic relationship may suit some perverse logic of policymakers in both countries, but it has real costs for Kashmiris. What happens in Kashmir has very little impact in mainland India or Pakistan. Yes, families of dead and injured soldiers suffer even as opportunistic politicians and media use the Kashmir issue for political or personal gain. But there is no broader, negative impact. _____ But, in this perplexing India-Pakistan cold war, real damage is done to the integral part and the jugular vein.

- (a) This approach also helped the Indian establishment caricature the problems in Kashmir as those of jihadi radicalism as opposed to political aspirations and justice.
- (b) In such an environment, Pakistan promoted a “Muslim Kashmir versus Hindu India” narrative that had few, if any, international takers.
- (c) The pursuit of growth and prosperity is in full swing in both countries, and that is a good thing.
- (d) A religious dimension was injected into the conflict, even if most Kashmiris didn’t want that to happen.
- (e) In the process, it has grievously harmed Kashmiris and helped promote India’s stand on Kashmir.

Q30. NITI Aayog member Bibek Debroy’s suggestion to tax agricultural incomes above a certain threshold has met with predictable howls of protests, including from the ruling party’s farmers’ wing. Agriculture, to quote the president of the BJP’s Kisan Morcha, Virendra Singh, is a “way of life in India”. Ergo, “can you tax a way of life?” The Narendra Modi government, too, has been quick to distance itself from Debroy’s “personal views”, with Finance Minister Arun Jaitley stating that the Centre neither has powers under the Constitution nor plans to “impose any tax on agriculture income”.

- (a) The time has come to call the bluff on these so-called farmers.
- (b) Such reactions are only to be expected in a country where no party or government wants to be perceived as anti-farmer, even if the proposed measure in this case will make no difference to the vast majority of those engaged in agricultural activity.
- (c) For many of them, section 10(1) of the Income Tax Act is simply a provision that facilitates tax avoidance/evasion through declaration of farming as a source of income.
- (d) The voices of opposition to the taxing of farm incomes today are primarily coming from politicians, Bollywood stars, stockbrokers and other assorted high net-worth individuals, who clearly don’t need agriculture to sustain their “way of life”.
- (e) On the contrary, once we know the real incomes of farmers, it is possible for the government to even supplement these through direct payment programmes.

Directions (31-35): The sentences given in each of the following questions, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter. From among the five choices given below each question, choose the most logical order of sentences that construct a coherent paragraph.

Q31.

- (A) This would take many days.
 - (B) The whole monastery was involved.
 - (C) It is created out of so much of care and wiping it off within few moments is a practice which symbolically represents that one should not be attached to anything.
 - (D) There was a complex calculation that went in to create this yantra.
 - (E) In ancient Tibet a festival was celebrated by creating a Yantra, a mystical symbol in a temple.
 - (F) Everything undergoes a change, so have the attitude of letting go.
 - (G) After creating the yantra and offering prayers, immediately the yantra would be wiped off.
- (a) EBDAGCF
 - (b) ECDBGAF
 - (c) EBACDGF
 - (d) EADCGBF
 - (e) EDBCEGF

Q32.

(A) But when we finally reach that platitude or goal, the same factor that was driving us, motivating us or that which we thought without which we cannot survive, does not hold any significance for us anymore.

(B) That is why we tend to constantly feel miserable about events going on in our lives.

(C) The paradox is we so completely dedicate ourselves with tenacity and determination to reach the space that we are in at the moment.

(D) We are back at base camp, the Crib Spot.

(E) As human beings, we have the tendency to complain about the state of things or about someone – essentially, we just crib a lot.

(a) EDABC

(b) ECDAB

(c) EDBCA

(d) EABDC

(e) EBCAD

Q33.

(A) The report of the expert committee formed to incorporate Telugu culture and history in the design of Amaravati, the planned capital city of Andhra Pradesh, is expected to be out soon.

(B) The Parakala Prabhakar-led committee aims to develop Amaravati into the best city of the century.

(C) This is not the first occasion when a grand new city is being built in India or elsewhere.

(D) From the Gujarat International Finance Tec-City (GIFT) in India to Songdo in South Korea, numerous masterplans are at different stages of completion.

(E) But there is a crucial policy question that often gets neglected: Is developing a new city necessarily a better option than expanding and improving existing cities?

(a) DBCEA

(b) BDACE

(c) ABCDE

(d) BCDAE

(e) AEDCB

GOVT JOB'S COACHING

Now in your hands

FREE ONLINE COACHING

FROM STAR FACULTIES OF BANKERSADDA

Adda 247
Govt. Job In Your Pocket

QUIZES REASONING
DAILY GK QUANT ANALYSIS
JOB ALERTS ENGLISH SESSION
DISC.FORUM THE ANALYZERS
HINDI & ENGLISH GEN. AWARENESS
STUDY ARTICLES LIVE DISCUSSION
CURRENT AFFAIRS CURRENT AFFAIRS QUIZ
LEARNING VIDEOS BANKING SESSIONS

YouTube
Subscribe
Adda 247 CHANNEL

Q34.

(A) Over the same period employment in the organised, non-agricultural sector, defined to include all units with 10 or more workers if using power and 20 or more workers if not using power, rose from 28.8 million to 47.7 million, whereas employment in the unorganised sector rose from 185.4 million to 209.6 million.

(B) Even in 2011-12, as much as 86 per cent of workers in the private sector and 50 per cent in the public sector were in units that could be designated as unorganised based on employment size.

(C) In absolute terms there were more who joined the unorganised sector's workforce than the number who entered the organised sector between the two years.

(D) That is organised sector employment stood at 6.3 per cent and 10.1 per cent respectively of total employment in 2004-05 and 2011-12.

(E) Between 2004-05 and 2011-12, total employment in the country rose from 457.9 million to 472.4 million.

(a) EBDAC

(b) EDCAB

(c) EADCB

(d) EBDCA

(e) ECBDA

Q35.

A. India and China continue to be at a loggerheads on a range of bilateral issues, as China shows no signs of budging on key issues that matter to India.

B. There was no change in Beijing's stance on blocking efforts to get Pakistan-based militant MaulanaMasoodAzhar listed as a terrorist under UN resolutions as well as Beijing's ongoing opposition to India gaining entry to the Nuclear Suppliers' Group.

C. Indian Foreign Secretary S Jaishankar visited Beijing recently for the China-India Strategic Dialogue, but nothing much came out of his visit.

D. New Delhi has also been left asking Beijing to explain how it can take part in the Silk Road summit being held in China when the \$46 billion China-Pakistan Economic Corridor passing through Pakistan-occupied Kashmir violates India's sovereignty.

E. Though Jaishankar suggested that he came with "a very strong sense of commitment to maintaining our relationship" and China's State Councillor Yang Jiechi underlined that he believed relations had seen "positive growth" in 2016, it was evident at the end of the dialogue that the two sides had failed in bridging their fundamental differences.

(a) ACEBD

(b) ABDEC

(c) EBDAC

(d) EDACB

(e) CABED

Directions (36-40): Five statements are given below, labelled a, b, c, d and e. Among these, four statements are in logical order and form a coherent paragraph. From the given options, choose the option that does not fit into the theme of the paragraph.

Q36.

- (a) In 2012, the then Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Martin Dempsey, stated that attacking Iran would only delay Iran's development of a nuclear weapon and not stop it.
- (b) It may help India that within the U.S. and Israel, moderating factors – both commercial and military – obtain.
- (c) With the attitudes taken by Israel and Saudi Arabia no doubt exacerbating New Delhi's predicament.
- (d) Oil is of course only one commodity in a long-standing Indo-Iranian trade relationship; Iran buys basmati rice and sugar from India, as well as various agrochemicals and petroleum products.
- (e) The prospect of a more aggressive U.S. attitude on Iran, if not stronger sanctions against Tehran, will almost certainly make the Government of India very uncomfortable,

Q37.

- (a) The first "Chikungunya" cases were reported a week back.
- (b) The capital city of India, is suddenly gearing up for what it fears is a sure epidemic.
- (c) Bring in those experts to demonstrate how such a job is done!
- (d) No one knows when the countdown shall start, but what's the harm in being prepared.
- (e) Now comes an executive order that all government hospitals should have sufficient extra beds, even floor mattresses if need be, for a fear of an epidemic.

Q38.

- (a) When mighty opposition leaders accused Modi of using demonetisation to steal money from the poor to give his rich friends, not even the most gullible voter was fooled.
- (b) If Modi continues to be a brand that Indian voters buy, it is because he seems very different to the kind of political leaders they have so far been used to.
- (c) He does not lead a political party that is in fact a family business to be handed down to some heir.
- (d) And his message remains mostly positive.
- (e) He does not have a family that is benefiting financially from his office.

Q39.

- (a) Without ever having run for public office, she is at this point no more than a ceremonial step away from becoming the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.
- (b) While her election as party general secretary in December was an internal party affair meant to keep the different sections together, her election as the leader of the AIADMK Legislature Party raises issues of political propriety.
- (c) An elaborate and orchestrated drama was enacted of party functionaries entreating her to take on these responsibilities, a play in which the outgoing Chief Minister O. Panneerselvam was just another advancing pawn set up for being moved off the board en passant.
- (d) Ms. Sasikala should have displayed the virtues of patience, and waited for the courts to clear her before making this move
- (e) After the death of Jayalalithaa in December, Ms. Sasikala, known for her backroom manoeuvres, first stage-managed her election as the AIADMK general secretary, and now as the Legislature Party leader.

CAREER POWER
AN IIT/IIM ALUMNI COMPANY

IT OFFICER
(SCALE -I)
2017-18

IBPS

MAINS

10 FULL LENGTH MOCKS
Only English Medium

Q40.

- (a) In fact, several central banks have already changed their operations, or started developing digital currencies in coordination with the private sector.
- (b) The report notes several benefits of introducing a central bank digital currency (CBDC).
- (c) In this context, the report of committee on digital payments, which was recently submitted to RBI, has asked the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to evaluate the possibility of RBI-issued digital currency and testing proof of concept.
- (d) The existing monetary policy consensus could be overturned as central banks shift back to directly targeting money supply rather than interest rates.
- (e) Given the social cost of cash payment, and privately issued bitcoins' challenge for "trust," the argument for central bank's digital currency seems natural.

Directions (41-50): In the given passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. Against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find the appropriate word in each case.

With doubt, there is one thing ...(41)... to all of us. We have played a game at some time in our lives. Most of us play to relax or have fun, but for many playing a game or a sport is a way to ...(42)... poverty behind. In fact, in many African countries, playing professionally can ...(43)... the lives of a person's entire family.

For example, in the small town of Bekoji, in Ethiopia ...(44)... than a hundred boys and girls can be seen running at dawn everyday. Each of these youth is ...(45)... and serious and their coach is ...(46)... that one of them will be a world champion. This seems like an idle ...(47)... but it is virtually a guarantee in this small community ...(48)... mainly farmers. Many of the fastest male and female distance runners in the world hail from this small town.

A small hand-painted sign which greets visitors outside bekoji ...(49)... "Welcome to the village of Athletes". Children here start running at an early age, ...(50)... great distances to fetch water and firewood or to reach school. At the Olympics, runners from this small town are likely to win more medals than those from developed countries. It will give their families a way out of poverty.

Q41.

- (a) accepted
- (b) common
- (c) alike
- (d) similar
- (e) popular

Q42.

- (a) alleviate
- (b) forgot
- (c) prevent
- (d) reduce
- (e) leave

Q43.

- (a) changes
- (b) arrange
- (c) control
- (d) transform
- (e) shift

Q44.

- (a) further
- (b) more
- (c) greater
- (d) over
- (e) larger

Q45.

- (a) concentrated
- (b) rival
- (c) focused
- (d) playful
- (e) performed

Q46.

- (a) convince
- (b) optimist
- (c) intended
- (d) privilege
- (e) confident

Q47.

- (a) boast
- (b) suspicion
- (c) risk
- (d) worship
- (e) precaution

Q48.

- (a) existing
- (b) that
- (c) comprising
- (d) consisting(e) for

Q49.

- (a) warn
- (b) inform
- (c) notices
- (d) reads
- (e) wish

Q50.

- (a) covering
- (b) driving
- (c) measuring
- (d) following
- (e) competing



Adda
247

Have a Coaching Institute?

Be a Adda247 Partner and take your institute to new heights.

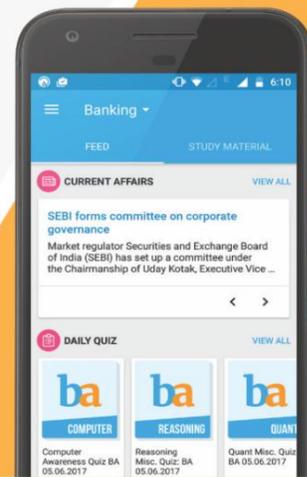
partners.adda247.com



VIDEO COURSE

Compliment your classroom with Banking Video Courses
visit: videocourses.adda247.com

Study on the GO with the Adda247 App



Boost your prep with Topic-wise E-books and monthly Magazines
visit: store.adda247.com



Fulfill your Dream of **Government Job** visit: careerpower.in