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Directions (1-7): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been printed in bold to help you locate them, while answering some of the questions.

As India and other energy importing countries struggle with runaway oil prices, Russia earned more than \$ 300 billion in oil export earnings. This has driven its economic growth. Today, Russia is the eighth largest economy in the world in purchasing Power Parity. According to the World Bank, it is poised to overtake France to become the world's sixth largest economy.

The oil industry was the prime target of a sweeping privatization drive launched after the break-up of the Soviet Union. However not all Russians have been rolling in oil wealth. The Russian government has failed to do for its people even a fraction of what the Soviet Union, with twice the population, did with the revenue generated from oil. While the Soviet Government bought grain and other foreign and other foreign consumer goods to be sold in domestic markets at heavily subsidized rates, Russia rejected socialism. Instead it embraced capitalism in which money earned from oil has enriched only tycoons and corrupt government officials. Oil tycoons in Russia have made huge fortunes by using gaping holes in tax legislation to pay far below the standard 24 percent corporate rate.

Recently, Russia introduced a stiff tax system in which the government takes eighty percent of the oil revenues. With the oil wealth trickling down to the other sectors, millions have been lifted out of poverty in the last ten years. Russia has also overtaken Germany as Europe's biggest car market. Demand has outpaced supply with Russians having to wait a year to get the car of their choice. But the gap between the rich and the poor continues to widen with 19 million people still below the poverty line. The fact that Russia has the second largest number of billionaires in the world does not measure up to the size of the economy and level of the country's development.

Revenue generated from oil is now going to play a key role in overcoming Russia's oil curse' - over dependence on energy. Russia is one of the few places in the world with significant unexplored and unexploited reserves of oil in order to lay a stable foundation for the economy when the oil price boom comes to an end. Russia is slowly moving from a resources dependent to a science based economy. The government has raised funding for infrastructure (outmoded transport networks put a brake on the economy), aviation and nuclear energy among other sectors. The biggest challenge is to manage this huge investment programme without fuelling rapidly rising inflation. Driven by high global energy and food prices, the Russian central bank has been forced to rise the interest rate four times this year in order to keep inflation down.

Q1. Why are a large number of the world's very rich people found in Russia?

- (a) Russia is one of the most developed countries in the world.
- (b) Russia is the world's largest automobile supplier.
- (c) Russian oil businessmen took advantage of ambiguity in Russia's tax laws.
- (d) Russia is the world's largest supplier of oil.
- (e) None of the above

Q2. Which of the following is/are impact(s) Russia's economic growth?

- A. Russia's population has doubled.
 - B. Foreign consumer goods are heavily subsidized
 - C. There is a huge gap between the haves and have nots
- (a) Only (A)
(b) Both (B) & (C)
(c) Only (C)
(d) Both (A) & (B)
(e) All of the above



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Q3. Which of the following factors is responsible for Russia's economic growth?

- (a) Russia imports fuel from developing countries like India at low cost.
- (b) Receiving aid worth 300 billion dollars from energy importing countries.
- (c) Funding received from the World Bank and developed countries like France
- (d) The revenue Russia has earned from exporting oil.
- (e) None of the above

Q4. What step(s) has/have the Soviet Government took to control inflation?

- A. It raised the amount of money allocated for exploring new oil reserves.
 - B. Taxes were hiked.
 - C. Subsidies on essential commodities like food were introduced.
- (a) None of the above
(b) Only (A)
(c) Only (C)
(d) Both (A) & (B)
(e) Both (A) & (C)

Q5. Which of the following can be said about Russia's economy?

- (a) Russia is the fastest growing economy in the world
- (b) The Russia economy is being transformed into a technology based one
- (c) Oil wealth has been invested in Russia's energy sector only
- (d) Russia's economy is more developed than that of Germany
- (e) None of the above

Q6. What does the phrase 'Russia's oil curse' imply?

- (a) High prices of oil products have meant that common people in Russia cannot afford them.
- (b) Russia oil resources will be completely depleted in the next ten years.
- (c) Mismanagement of the Russian oil industry led to the fall of the Soviet Union.
- (d) None of these
- (e) Both (b) and (c)

Q7. Which of the following factors is responsible for inflation in Russia?

- (a) Depleted Russian oil reserves
- (b) Low investment in new Russian oilfields
- (c) Utilization of nuclear energy which is expensive
- (d) High prices of grocery products all over the world
- (e) None of the above

Directions (8-15): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been printed in bold to help you locate them, while answering some of the questions.

This fidelity to tradition, however, does not require the great poet to forfeit novelty in an act of surrender to repetition. Rather, Eliot has a much more dynamic and progressive conception of the poetic process: novelty is possible only through tapping into tradition. When a poet engages in the creation of new work, they realise an aesthetic "ideal order," as it has been established by the literary tradition that has come before them. As such, the act of artistic creation does not take place in a vacuum. The introduction of a new work alters the cohesion of this existing order, and causes a readjustment of the old to accommodate the new. The inclusion of the new work alters the way in which the past is seen; elements of the past that are noted and realised. In Eliot's own words, "What happens when a new work of art is created is something that happens simultaneously to all the works of art that preceded it." Eliot refers to this organic tradition, this developing canon, as the "mind of Europe." The private mind is subsumed by this more massive one.

Eliot's idea of tradition is directly linked with his impersonal theory of art, as he insists on the poet's duty to **transcend** the private self by loyalty to the tradition of European literature as a whole. He has expressed his views on the impersonality of poetry and the poetic process in his essay "Tradition and the Individual Talent" (1919). He says that poetry is not the expression of the personality of the poet. Revolting against the romantic theory of poetry as the expression of self, Eliot propounds a theory of poetry which views poetic process not as an externalization of personal feelings, but as a complete surrender of personality. He insists on viewing the whole of European literature as a continuity where each work of the present modifies the past works and is in turn modified by them. Eliot's views on the nature of the poetic process are also noteworthy. Poetry according to him, is not inspiration, it is an organization. A great number of varied feelings, emotions and experiences are stored up in the mind of the poet who **amalgamates** them and forms a new whole out of them. The poetic process, therefore, is that of organization of fusing a new whole out of them. The poetic process therefore is that of organization, of **fusing** different experiences and feelings into a new whole. Perfect Poetry can be produced only when there is "unification of sensibility". The greatness of a poem does not depend not depend on the types of pleasure it gives or the quality of moral improvement it effects, but on the order an unity it imposes on the chaotic and disparate experiences of the poet. A good poem must give the impression of a perfect organization experiences.

Eliot **elucidates** his impersonal theory by examining, first, the relation of the poet to the past, and secondly the relation of the poem to its author. The past, Eliot says, is never, dead; it lives in present. “No- poet, no artist of any sort, has his complete meaning alone. His significance, his appreciation, is the appreciation of his relation to and comparison, among the dead. “Eliot insists on the importance of the relation of the poem to other poems by other authors, and suggests the conception of poetry as a living whole of all the poetry that has ever been written.

The artistic process, according to Eliot, is a process of depersonalization, the artist’s continual surrender of himself as he is at the moment to something which is more valuable. He must surrender himself totally for the creative work. “The progress of an artist is a continual self-sacrifice, a continual extinction of personality. Eliot also points out the relation of the poem to its author; the poem, according to him, has no relation to the poet. The difference between the mind, of a mature poet and that of an immature one is that the mind, of a mature poet is “a more finely perfected medium in which special” or very varied, feelings are at liberty to, enter, into new combinations”.

Emotions and feelings are the elements which entering the presence of the poet’s mind which acts as a catalyst, go into the making of a work of art. The final effect produced by a work of art may be formed out of several emotions into one; it may be formed out of a single emotion or out the feeling evoked in the poet by various words and images. It is also possible that it may be composed of feelings alone, without using any emotion. Thus, “the poet’s mind is a **receptacle** for seizing and storing up numberless feelings, phrases, images, which remain there until all the particles which can unite to form a new compound are present together”.

Q8. Which statement is not true as per the given passage?

- (a) Poetry is not true according to Eliot?
- (b) Poetic process is not just an external expression of personal feelings
- (c) The past has no reflection on the present
- (d) The poem has no relation to the poet
- (e) None of the above

Q9. What is the style of writing employed in this passage?

- (a) Eliot’s idea of Tradition
- (b) Eliot’s impersonal Theory of Art
- (c) Nature of Poetic Process
- (d) Eliot’s impersonal Theory of Poetry
- (e) None of the above

Q10. What does Eliot mean by the term “unification of sensibility?”

- (a) A joining together of ideas in life
- (b) An amalgamation of influences on European literature
- (c) An organized presentation of chaotic and disparate experiences of the poet
- (d) A unified record of the poet’s perceptions dipped in tradition
- (e) None of the above



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Q11. What does the romantic theory of poetry advocate?

- (a) Poetry should follow the poet's own imagination and his individualism
- (b) Poetry is a process of the artists continual surrender of himself to the art form
- (c) Poetry is expression of the poet's own experiences in terms of the established rules of literature
- (d) Poetry, as an art form, has no relation to the poet
- (e) None of the above

Q12. What is Eliot's view on the past works European literature?

- (a) All the past works of European literature are dead and have no validity in the present day
- (b) European literature is a dynamic entity where every present work has its influence on the past works and is simultaneously modified by them
- (c) All the past works of European literature have only modified the thought process of the poets of the present day.
- (d) All the past works of European literature advocate the individualism of the poets
- (e) None of the above

Directions (13-15): 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.

Q13. Transcend

- (a) outvie
- (b) annoy
- (c) curtail
- (d) deceive
- (e) demarcate

Q14. Amalgamates

- (a) isolate
- (b) sunder
- (c) autonomous
- (d) segregate
- (e) meld

Q15. Fusing

- (a) quarantine
- (b) divorce
- (c) merge
- (d) sequester
- (e) shield

Directions (16–20): Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (5). (ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)

Q16. The blind's life (1)/ is really very miserable (2)/ because they can't see (3)/ what happens around them. (4)/ No Error. (5)

Q17. It was almost (a)/ ten years ago since he wrote (b)/ a letter to me to (c)/ remind me of my lapses. (d)/ No error. (e)

Q18. Despite of maternal mortality rates (a)/ showing decline in India, (b)/ thousands of women are dying every year (c)/ due to lack of access to basic healthcare facilities. (d)/ No error (e)

Q19. The gradual (a)/ withdrawal (b)/ of such safety (c)/ mechanism will affect small and medium industries the most. (d)/ All correct (e)

Q20. The difference between a successful person (a)/ and other is not (b)/ lack of knowledge (c)/ but a lack of will. (d)/ No error (e)

Directions (21-22): In each of the following sentences there are blank spaces. Below each sentence there are five set of words denoted by the alphabets (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e). Find out which set of words can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence in the same sequence to make it grammatically correct.

Q21. It is said in the budget that _____ changes would be made in the law to bring down prices of essential drugs and health equipments. Production of generic drugs would be _____.

- (a) Dispensable, stimulated
- (b) Imperative, dissuaded
- (c) Requisite, encouraged
- (d) Superfluous, incited
- (e) Essential, deterred

Q22. Mr. Trump could either fight back or make peace. Two days after Mr. Flynn's resignation, he has signaled both. He attacked the intelligence agencies on Twitter on Wednesday, while the White House _____ that the promised détente with Russia was over. But Mr. Flynn has set in motion a process that is unlikely to be controlled by a seemingly _____ administration like Mr. Trump's.

- (a) Imply, efficient
- (b) Denoted, ability
- (c) Abrogated, ineptitude
- (d) Indicated, incompetent
- (e) Refute, Inadequacy



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Bilingual

Directions (23-25): In each of the following sentence there are three blank spaces. Below each sentence there are five options and each option consists of three words which can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence to make the sentence grammatically correct.

Q23. The maps are _____ with simple lines and point _____ while the area coverage is easily distinguishable in terms of shapes and textures. The NATMO, _____, was awarded by Prime Minister Narendra Modi at this year's Indian Science Congress held at Tirupati.

- (a) stamped, emblems, consequently
- (b) embossed, symbols, meanwhile
- (c) designed, allegories, conversely
- (d) embellished , ideograms, on the other hand
- (e) printed, corrigendum, however

Q24. It's clear that we need something similar in India to make rights of animals more _____. For a long time, as Martha Nussbaum, an American philosopher, has observed, the _____ of global justice has required the inclusion of many people that were previously _____ as "fully equal subjects of justice".

- (a) impregnable, avocation, rejected
- (b) impuissant , recreation, cognized
- (c) equivocal , fascination, expatriated
- (d) invulnerable, avocation, banished
- (e) unassailable, pursuit, excluded

Q25. Reservation for women in Nagaland is _____ for their empowerment because there has been no woman legislator in the State ever since Nagaland _____ Statehood in 1963. Between 1969 and 2008, women have hardly made a mark in politics due to electoral _____.

- (a) important, seized, oddity
- (b) pivotal, acquired, peculiarity
- (c) crucial, attained, vagaries
- (d) consequential, resuscitated, regimen
- (e) extraneous , procured , acclimatization

Direction (26-28): Select the phrase/connector (STARTERS) from the given three options which can be used to form a single sentence from the two sentences given below, implying the same meaning as expressed in the statement sentences.

Q26.

- (1) India has climbed rapidly up the ladder of growth rates.
- (2) It has fallen relatively behind in the scale of social indicators of living standards.
- (i) Though India has...
- (ii) Although India has...
- (iii) Despite falling behind...
- (a) Only (i) 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

Q27.

(1) The pyre was lit and Gandhi's frail body was consigned to flames.
(2) Someone from the mourning millions exclaimed: 'Now he belongs to the ages.'

- (i) As the pyre was lit...
(ii) From the mourning millions...
(iii) After lighting the pyre...

- (a) Only (i) is correct
(b) Only (ii) is correct
(c) Only (iii) is correct
(d) All are correct
(e) None is correct

Q28.

(1) Visual and increasingly social media have phenomenal impact on public opinion.
(2) Can we expect fairly that legislation or jurisprudence will be immune?

- (i) With the phenomenal impact
(ii) Will visual and increasingly social media...
(iii) What can we expect from the immunity of...

- (a) Only (i) is correct
(b) Only (ii) is correct
(c) Only (iii) is correct
(d) All are correct
(e) None is correct



Directions (29-31): Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which one sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

Q29. The Economic Survey asks: "What went wrong?" and offers the following explanation: In the 2000s, "economies all over the world were booming", Indian firms "made plans accordingly. _____". Naturally, "projects that had been built around the assumption that growth would continue at double-digit levels were suddenly confronted with growth rates half that level". Firms stopped investing and banks, mostly public, which have accumulated a huge amount of bad loans, stopped lending. The growth of credit to industry became negative during the last fall, making SMEs suffer even more than big companies.

- (a) They launched new projects worth lakhs of crores", their "investment financed by an astonishing credit boom".
(b) Growth remains high at 7.2 per cent, but its rate is declining and its composition is worrying.
(c) Certainly, there was some good news.
(d) Most economic problems were resolved through market-based mechanisms.
(e) These reforms have not really taken place yet, according to the Economic Survey.

25 TOTAL TEST

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Q30. Perhaps, the lack of simple fact check and critical thinking is also how regressive notions still find their way into secondary and graduate level textbooks. Recently a Maharashtra State textbook informed students that “ugly” and “handicapped” girls may need more dowry to be married, followed by no attempt to question the posited thought. BA Sociology textbooks still unflinchingly state that the primary goal of Hindu marriage is putraprapti, or reproduction of sons. _____ - and yet these outdated ideas are propagated unquestioned, with textbook dignity afforded to them. Students memorize and reproduce them in exams. These follies are compounded by the fact that questioning is still relatively discouraged in classrooms.

- (a) This would instill them with ‘femininity’ that would ostensibly keep their thinking undistorted for future reproductive performance
- (b) It enfeebles real progressive development
- (c) This is the justification provided to segregate the male and female students in the college canteen
- (d) Science wise, there is baffling nonsense in this statement
- (e) The nation is supposedly trying to do away with these social ills

Q31. There is a spiritual grain of truth to what you have asked about, even though there is no formula about repeating something a hundred times. The source of everyone’s reality is consciousness. Before you see anything that is real to you – a cloud, a car, your best friend – there must be a way for it to appear. It seems as if the physical world doesn’t need consciousness – things just are. Rocks are rocks, stars are stars. _____. It is the origin of the universe, a field of all possibilities. The strange thing is that when everything is possible, the line between real and fantasy, true and false, physical and mental is much more blurred than we generally accept. That is why someone can say, ‘I followed my dream, and it came true.’

- (a) You can tell yourself that you are a prime minister, but the likelihood of it coming true is impossible to fathom.
- (b) But consciousness is more than our personal minds.
- (c) No one looks good enough in your eyes because our perception is dominated by the past.
- (d) Experience teaches that it is a thousand times easier for truth to become real than a lie.
- (e) You can see Mt Kailash on a map, but that tells you nothing about what it feels like to go to Mt Kailash.

Directions (32-35): 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.

Q32.

- (a) Many analysts feel that these are opening gambits to create uncertainty as bargaining ploy with the adversary.
- (b) Minor incidents had been taking place since long.
- (c) When man-made disaster looms, sane voices come together to ward it off.
- (d) However, with the coming of Mr. Donald Trump to the White House matters have taken a more serious turn, to the extent that things could get out of hand and even lead to war should the two powers not negotiate and come to a solution acceptable to both sides.
- (e) Such a disaster is clearly looming in the South China Sea, brought on by the two leading powers of the world, China and the USA; the former by militarising the islands, the latter by objecting to it.

Q33.

(a) Party symbols enable illiterate voters to identify the candidate of the party they wish to vote for.

(b) According to certain criteria, set by the Election Commission regarding the length of political activity and success in elections, parties are categorised by the Commission as National or State parties, or simply declared registered-unrecognised parties.

(c) National parties are given a symbol that is for their use only, throughout the country. State parties have the sole use of a symbol in the state in which they are recognised as such Registered-unrecognised parties can choose a symbol from a selection of 'free' symbols.

(d) How a party is classified determines a party's right to certain privileges, such as access to electoral rolls and provision of time for political broadcasts on the state-owned television and radio stations – All India Radio and Doordarshan – and also the important question of the allocation of the party symbol.

(e) ECI identifies the apex committee(s) in the organisation and finds out how many office-bearers, members or delegates support the rival claimants.

Q34.

(a) The proponents of government intervention claim that a significant capital infusion by established global companies such as Amazon and Uber constitutes market manipulation and distorts the level-playing field.

(b) It is naïve to expect that the government will offer protection for organized firms and their foreign capital partners when it has not done so for the unorganized sector that bears more political capital.

(c) The last few months have seen demands that the government intervene in preventing "capital dumping" by certain foreign firms in the e-commerce and taxi markets.

(d) Ironically, these same companies that are looking for government intervention were criticized in the past by the unorganized retail firms and incumbent taxi service providers for engaging in predatory pricing.

(e) They further argue that benefits from the growth of global companies do not accrue proportionately to local labour markets when compared with the benefits from the growth of local firms.

Q35.

(a) The protests that have convulsed Romania are the largest since the fall of communism in the country in 1989.

(b) The move has impressed neither the citizens of Romania, nor European Union officials in Brussels.

(c) When Romania joined the EU in 2007, the precondition of membership – strict enforcement of the rule of law – sat uneasily with the realities on the ground.

(d) The popular outcry against such a blatant move to relax the rules should have been anticipated by the government, especially as it had a direct bearing on the Social Democratic Party (PSD), which heads the current coalition.

(e) Hundreds of thousands of Romanians have taken to the streets against the government's attempt to decriminalise graft involving sums below a certain threshold, ostensibly for practical reasons.

Directions (36–38): Sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences amongst the five choices given to construct a paragraph.

Q36.

- A. Since 2006, the EC has been closely studying the gender composition of the electoral rolls.
B. It prohibits the publication of voters' photographs in the electoral rolls, barring a small stamp size photograph in the hard copy distributed to political parties.
C. The Election Commission (EC) has to be credited for a part of that success since it has improved the conduct of elections in ways that encourage women's participation.
D. The improvement of electoral rolls, provision of separate queues for women voters, and making the polling process secure after 1996 have gone a long way in making voting easier and safer for women.
E. In the recent years, women's participation has caught up with the average, to the point that in the last round of elections to state assemblies, women outvoted men in 17 states.

- (a) EBCAD
(b) ECDAB
(c) ABECD
(d) CABDE
(e) CBDAE

Q37.

- A. According to PronabSen, former chief statistician of India, the informal sector in India accounts for about 45% of gross domestic product (GDP) and nearly 80% of employment.
B. The Budget that was presented on February 1, 2017 removed for the first time the distinction between plan and non-plan categories.
C. The government also merged the Railway Budget with the Union Budget.
D. If this sector is not taken into account, then the metadata not only remains inadequate but also may be seen as a deliberate move to mislead.
E. In this context, there is no conclusive method to understand the real impact of demonetisation on India's growth story.
F. One has to first actively disaggregate the figures sector-wise and department-wise to compare the figures with earlier estimates and arrive at some meaningful comparisons.

- (a) BDCAEF
(b) BEADCF
(c) CEDAFB
(d) EDCBAF
(e) BCFEAD

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Q38.

A. It dreams of this despite reports that almost three-fourths of the graduates emerging from these colleges and universities are adding little value to research and innovation as a result of the poor-quality education that they have received.

B. By repeatedly doing this, the Centre is limiting its role in improving the quality of education and research given that it controls only some hundred institutions in the country, which produce less than 1 per cent of the total number of graduates in the country every year.

C. Every year, India dreams of its higher educational institutions rising up to world standards in terms of ranking, number of peer-reviewed publications, and awards for research.

D. The Central government's solution to this problem is simple: increase the number of institutions under its control, whether it is the Indian Institutes of Technology or the medical institutes, and hope that the quality improves.

E. On the other hand, State universities produce over 95 per cent of the nation's graduates, including from the private college system through the affiliation route.

F. Yet they have little presence in bodies that frame policies and decisions regarding regulation or funding.

(a) CBDEFA

(b) CDAEBF

(c) CADBEF

(d) CABDFE

(e) CEBDAF



Directions (39-40): 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.

Q39.

(a) Hardly had we settled down for the night's rest when we were startled by the loud noise being made outside the house.

(b) The children were inclined to be frightened by the sight of the small animal, which reminded them of the bears; but Dorothy reassured them by explaining that Eureka was a pet and could do no harm even if she wished to.

(c) Being reassured by the fact that the creatures could not crawl out of their rock-pockets, the children and the Wizard now took time to examine them more closely.

(d) It was no fun to be pulled over the sharp stones in that way; but it was better than to be bitten by the wolf.

(e) All are correct.

Q40.

- (a) Would she ever outgrow the things mama had taught her?
- (b) He was not a very large man, but was well formed and had a beautiful face--calm and serene as the face of a fine portrait.
- (c) She only understood the movie because she had read the book.
- (d) She had offered a temporary assignment but she turned it down saying that she would accept only a permanent one.
- (e) We were not able to get a hotel room because we had not booked in advance.

Directions (41-50): 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/phrases are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word/phrase in each case.

Seed quality is an (41) aspect of crop production. For ages, farmers have traditionally been selecting and (42) good quality seed, since it was in their interest to do so. They knew and understood the importance of quality seed in production.

However, with the advent of green revolution technology, based (43) on the high yielding dwarf varieties of wheat, and rice, mainstream thinking changed. Agricultural scientists, for reasons that remain (44), began to doubt, the ability of farmers to maintain seed quality (45). Aided by the World Bank, the Ministry of Agricultural launched a National Seeds Project in 1967. Under the project spread into three phases, seed processing plants were (46) up in nine states. Six states were covered under phase three. All that the huge processing plants were (47) to do was to provide 'certified' seeds of food crops, mainly self-pollinating crops, to farmers. In mid - 1980s, the International Rice Research institute (IRR) in the Philippines concluded a study which (48) that there was hardly any difference in the crop yields from transplanted rice and from the crop sown by broadcasted seeds. One would wonder why, in the first instance, were the farmers, asked to (49) over to transplanting paddy? The answer is simple - probably, to help the mechanical industries grow. Since, rice, is the staple food in Aisa, tractor sales could only grow if there was a way to move the machine in the rice fields. No wonder, the sales of tractors, puddlers, reapers and other associated (50) soared in the rice growing areas.

Q41.

- (a). irrational
- (b) main
- (c) brilliant
- (d) important
- (e) empathetic

Q42.

- (a) maintaining
- (b) trusting
- (c) selling
- (d) processing
- (e) creating



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Q143.

- (a) necessarily
- (b) exceptionally
- (c) primarily
- (d) regularly
- (e) truly

Q144.

- (a) unexplained
- (b) doubt
- (c) some
- (d) true
- (e) sad

Q145.

- (a) himself
- (b) sometimes
- (c) proper
- (d) improve
- (e) themselves

Q146.

- (a) established
- (b) created
- (c) set
- (d) wound
- (e) thought

Q147.

- (a) tried
- (b) mattered
- (c) meaning
- (d) supposed
- (e) expect

Q148.

- (a) renounced
- (b) showed
- (c) passed
- (d) negated
- (e) directed



Q149.

- (a) shift
- (b) make
- (c) turn
- (d) mull
- (e) switch

Q150.

- (a) sell
- (b) equipment
- (c) people
- (d) techniques
- (e) creatures



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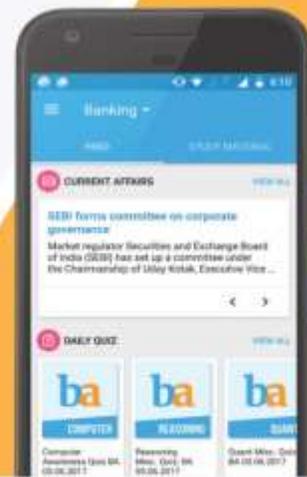




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