

Call :- 9721581581

Join Today Rs 1,999/-

4 months Live classes + 1 Year Validity



COMPLETE IBPS/RRB/SBI

(PRE TO MAINS)

COMBO OFFER

Registration Open



Batch start date :- 7 Sep 2020

Speed test for 1 Year

• Live Bilingual

Duration:- 120 Days

Class Hours :- 3 Hours

(1 hr Maths + 1 hr English +
1 hr Reasoning)



For Online Admission - 9899779103 / 8887538455 Below Redz saloon, T.B, Sapru Marg, Civil Lines, Prayagraj, UP No. 9721581581



Offline Admission :- Below Redz saloon, T.B, Sapru Marg, Civil Lines,
Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh 211001. Contact :- [09721581581](tel:09721581581)

Online Admission :- Contact :- 8595544091 / 8887538455.

आपकी सोच VS मेरी APPROACH

Directions (1-5): In each of the questions given below a sentence is given which is divided into 5 parts. It is then followed by 5 options which give the sequence of the correct parts. Choose the option which gives the correct sequence of the grammatically correct parts. If all the parts are grammatically correct, choose option (e) as the correct choice

1. For admission to Honours in any language programme(A)/, an advantage of 2% in the 'best four' will be(B)/ given to those applicants who has(C)/ studied that particular elective(D)/ language in the qualifying examination(E).

- (a) BCDE
- (b) ABCE
- (c) ABDE
- (d) ACDE
- (e) No error

2. While one reason cited is a(A)/ paucity of resources(B)/, the other is about a mindset(C)/ that those in jail does(D)/ not deserve better(E).

- (a) ABCD
- (b) BCDE
- (c) ABCE
- (d) ABCD
- (e) No error

3. In order to ensure transparency and monitoring(A)/ of any untoward incidents, measures(B)/ have been took to webcast all(C)/ proceedings from the sensitive(D)/ polling booths on the election day(E).

- (a) ABCE
- (b) ABDE
- (c) ABCD
- (d) BCDE
- (e) No error

4. There is also no liberal mindset(A)/
anywhere to set the(B)/ ball rolling on
how(C)/ we could introduce(D)/ clemency in
incarceration(E).

- (a) BCDE
- (b) ABCE
- (c) ABCD
- (d) ACDE
- (e) No error

5. Once detained, a woman prisoner not only(A)/ deserves compassion as should(B)/ also be given standards(C)/ of facilities more(D)/ liberal than for men(E).

- (a) ABCD
- (b) BCDE
- (c) ABCE
- (d) ACDE
- (e) No error

Direction (6-10): In each of the questions given below a sentence is given which is then divided into five parts out of which one part is given bold and correct . There are errors in three out of four remaining parts and therefore only one of the parts (other than the bold one) is correct. You must choose the grammatically correct part as your answer.

6. The move follows the ongoing debate to(A)/ various parts of the world, including India(B)/, on tackle spread of fake information on(C)/ **the platform owned by social(D)**/ media networked Facebook(E).

(a) A

(b) B

(c) C

(d) E

(e) None of the above

7. During fasting, kinetin is(A)/ remove from the lipid droplets, and this(B)/ ensures they do not reaches the(C)/ endoplasmic reticulum, neither are(D)/ they secreted into the blood(E).

- (a) B
- (b) C
- (c) D
- (d) E
- (e) None of the above

8. Forex dealers said beside increased(A)/ **demand for the US currency from importers,** **persistent outflows by(B)**/ foreign funds and the dollar's strength against some(C)/ other currencies overseas, an escalates trade spat(D)/ between the US and China also weighs on the rupee(E).

- (a) A
- (b) C
- (c) D
- (d) E
- (e) None of the above

9. Everybody says that she was untraceable(A)/ but if NADA officials were unable to get her(B)/ **for tests when she was in the Registered Testing Pool(C)**/, aren't there many option open to them?(D)/ Did they use this options?(E)

(a) A

(b) B

(c) D

(d) E

(e) None of the above

10. A tram is the slower form of transport(A)/
knew to man. The only thing it can overtake is
two fat men(B)/ in a hand-rickshaw. It's the
idol form of transport when reaching(C)/
somewhere on time is not an issue, which is
why(D)/ **Calcutta is the only city in the
country which has them(E).**

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) None of the above

Directions (11-13): You are required to match statements from columns 1 and 2 and find which of the following pairs of statement make sense meaningfully and grammatically:

11.

Column (1)		Column (2)	
(A)	ArkaNeelkiran is the hybrid mango developed	(D)	business flourished well.
(B)	She was possessive about	(E)	from the cross of 'Neelum' and 'Alphonso'.
(C)	She learnt a new language	(F)	going to the beach.

A) Only A-E

B) Only B-D

C) Only C-F

D) none of the above

E) all the above

12.

Column (1)		Column (2)	
(A)	Mahavir Swami dedicated his remaining life	(D)	to celebrate his birthday party.
(B)	Rabindranath Tagore was one of the greatest	(E)	figure of modern India.
(C)	We went to the restaurant	(F)	preaching his doctrines and religious views.

A) Only A-F

B) Only B-E

C) Only C-D

D) All the above

E) None of the above

13.

Column (1)		Column (2)	
(A)	Love is eternal	(D)	froth is overflowing from the cup.
(B)	She won the best business woman	(E)	so that they can share their concerns in Council.
(C)	Panchayat have to be on board on GST Council	(F)	for her performance in the wedding.

A) Only A-D

B) Only B-F

C) Only C-E

D) All the above

E) None of the above

Directions (14-18): In each of the following sentence, there are two blank spaces. Below the sentences, there are five options with a pair of words each. Fill up the sentences with the pair of words that make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

14. Although Milkha Singh and P.T. Usha came heartbreakingly close, independent India has never _____ an athletics medal at the Olympics. But Chopra's presence and awesome progress give one _____ that things could be different at the 2020 Tokyo Olympics.

Win, hope

Brought, heart-break

Get, hopes

Won, hope

None of these

15. The core of the team has _____ the same, with John Johnson and Subhasish Bose the only major departures. After defeat in the AFC Cup, BFC has only one _____ to focus on.

Been, hoping

Remained, competition

Stay, game

Both (a) & (b)

None of these

16. Then there is the virtuous NRI Parvinder. He falls in pyaar at _____ sight with Rumi; knows that he doesn't have a chance in hell yet decides to _____ his luck with her.

One, tries

first, pull

one, pull

first, push

none of these

17. The _____ for HIV testing as a pre-requisite for obtaining employment or _____ health care or education is also prohibited under the HIV/AIDS Act, 2017.

Demand, needing

Requirement, accessing

Pre-requisite, availing

Task, availing

Rule, excessing

18. BFC has _____ three new overseas players _____ former Swansea centre-half Albert Serran, Spanish midfielder Xisco Hernandez and Bhutanese striker Chencho Gyeltshen.

Fired, as

Signed, as

Signed, in

Bought, as

Inducted, from

In the questions given below five words are given in which four of them have a similar meaning and one word is the antonym for the other four words. Choose the word, opposite in meaning to the other four, as your answer.

19. A. Cautious
 B. Careless
 C. Thoughtless
 D. Negligent
 E. Reckless

In the questions given below five words are given in which four of them have a similar meaning and one word is the antonym for the other four words. Choose the word, opposite in meaning to the other four, as your answer.

20.

- A. Astute
- B. Suspicious
- C. Unbelieving
- D. Untrusting
- E. Gullible

In the questions given below five words are given in which four of them have a similar meaning and one word is the antonym for the other four words. Choose the word, opposite in meaning to the other four, as your answer.

21.

- A. Uncivil
- B. Amicable
- C. Amiable
- D. Cordial
- E. Harmonious

In the questions given below five words are given in which four of them have a similar meaning and one word is the antonym for the other four words. Choose the word, opposite in meaning to the other four, as your answer.

22. A. Meticulous
 B. Accurate
 C. Inexact
 D. Fastidious
 E. Precise

In the questions given below five words are given in which four of them have a similar meaning and one word is the antonym for the other four words. Choose the word, opposite in meaning to the other four, as your answer.

23. A. Imbalanced
 B. Inconsistent
 C. Changeable
 D. Varying
 E. Immutable

Directions (Qs. 24 – 30): Read the following passage carefully and answer the given questions. Certain words/phrases are given in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

There is little that is surprising about India's recent refusal to allow Google to launch its Street View service, which gives users a 360-degree view of public spaces. As this newspaper has reported, the proposal was rejected following objections raised by the Defence Ministry. The decision is said to have come in the **backdrop** of the terror attack on the Pathankot airbase in January, with investigators suspecting that terrorists used Google Maps to study the **topography** of the targeted area. Barely days after the airbase attack, the Delhi High Court asked the government to examine the issue of sensitive locations such as defence installations and nuclear power plants showing on Google Maps. It isn't clear if these concerns have been addressed. Street View goes a step further than the maps. It displays **panoramic** views of public spaces, thanks to images captured by Google's moving vehicles, adding a layer of depth and reality to the maps. India has hinted that its refusal is not final and that such issues could be resolved once the Geospatial Bill, which seeks to regulate map-creation and sharing, comes into force. But it is unclear whether this will help, given that the proposed legislation is somewhat overenthusiastic about regulation. India isn't the first country to seem troubled by Street View. Since its launch in 2007 in the U.S., the service has faced **roadblocks** in many countries. In the U.S., for instance, both the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Defense had concerns over Google capturing images of sensitive locations. In Europe, especially Germany, concerns over loss of privacy took centre stage. The script wasn't different in Japan. And yet, Street View is available in all these countries. Solutions were eventually found. Before long, the service figured out a way to blur people's faces and licence plates automatically before the pictures were made public. In the U.S., Google was asked to remove sensitive information, and its image-capturing cars were ordered to keep off military bases. In Germany, households were given the option of blurring their buildings. In Japan, the height from which the cameras scanned the neighbourhoods was lowered and local governments were notified prior to Google's photography. Even Israel, which takes internal security very seriously, gave the green signal to Street View five years ago, reportedly making sure Google doesn't show images in real-time and only photographs public spaces open to all. While there is an obvious tourism angle involved, Google representatives have spoken of Street View's usefulness in **disaster** management. All things considered, it might not be in India's best interests to keep out this technology for long.

Q24. Why Google's Street View service proposal was rejected?

- 1) because of the come terror attack on the Pathankot airbase suspected that terrorists used Google Maps to study the topography of the targeted area.
- 2) it might be in India's best interests to keep out this technology for long.
- 3) Only B
- 4) Only A
- 5) None of the Above.

There is little that is surprising about India's recent refusal to allow Google to launch its Street View service, which gives users a 360-degree view of public spaces. As this newspaper has reported, the proposal was rejected following objections raised by the Defence Ministry. The decision is said to have come in the **backdrop** of the terror attack on the Pathankot airbase in January, with investigators suspecting that terrorists used Google Maps to study the **topography** of the targeted area. Barely days after the airbase attack, the Delhi High Court asked the government to examine the issue of sensitive locations such as defence installations and nuclear power plants showing on Google Maps. It isn't clear if these concerns have been addressed. Street View goes a step further than the maps. It displays **panoramic** views of public spaces, thanks to images captured by Google's moving vehicles, adding a layer of depth and reality to the maps. India has hinted that its refusal is not final and that such issues could be resolved once the Geospatial Bill, which seeks to regulate map-creation and sharing, comes into force. But it is unclear whether this will help, given that the proposed legislation is somewhat overenthusiastic about regulation. India isn't the first country to seem troubled by Street View. Since its launch in 2007 in the U.S., the service has faced **roadblocks** in many countries. In the U.S., for instance, both the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Defense had concerns over Google capturing images of sensitive locations. In Europe, especially Germany, concerns over loss of privacy took centre stage. The script wasn't different in Japan. And yet, Street View is available in all these countries. Solutions were eventually found. Before long, the service figured out a way to blur people's faces and licence plates automatically before the pictures were made public. In the U.S., Google was asked to remove sensitive information, and its image-capturing cars were ordered to keep off military bases. In Germany, households were given the option of blurring their buildings. In Japan, the height from which the cameras scanned the neighbourhoods was lowered and local governments were notified prior to Google's photography. Even Israel, which takes internal security very seriously, gave the green signal to Street View five years ago, reportedly making sure Google doesn't show images in real-time and only photographs public spaces open to all. While there is an obvious tourism angle involved, Google representatives have spoken of Street View's usefulness in **disaster** management. All things considered, it might not be in India's best interests to keep out this technology for long.

Q25. Which among the following is false according to the passage given above?

- 1) In Europe, especially Germany, concerns over loss of privacy took centre stage.
- 2) In Japan, the height from which the cameras scanned the neighbourhoods was lowered and local governments were notified prior to Google's photography.
- 3) only A
- 4) Both A and B
- 5) Neither A or B

There is little that is surprising about India's recent refusal to allow Google to launch its Street View service, which gives users a 360-degree view of public spaces. As this newspaper has reported, the proposal was rejected following objections raised by the Defence Ministry. The decision is said to have come in the **backdrop** of the terror attack on the Pathankot airbase in January, with investigators suspecting that terrorists used Google Maps to study the **topography** of the targeted area. Barely days after the airbase attack, the Delhi High Court asked the government to examine the issue of sensitive locations such as defence installations and nuclear power plants showing on Google Maps. It isn't clear if these concerns have been addressed. Street View goes a step further than the maps. It displays **panoramic** views of public spaces, thanks to images captured by Google's moving vehicles, adding a layer of depth and reality to the maps. India has hinted that its refusal is not final and that such issues could be resolved once the Geospatial Bill, which seeks to regulate map-creation and sharing, comes into force. But it is unclear whether this will help, given that the proposed legislation is somewhat overenthusiastic about regulation. India isn't the first country to seem troubled by Street View. Since its launch in 2007 in the U.S., the service has faced **roadblocks** in many countries. In the U.S., for instance, both the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Defense had concerns over Google capturing images of sensitive locations. In Europe, especially Germany, concerns over loss of privacy took centre stage. The script wasn't different in Japan.

And yet, Street View is available in all these countries. Solutions were eventually found. Before long, the service figured out a way to blur people's faces and licence plates automatically before the pictures were made public. In the U.S., Google was asked to remove sensitive information, and its image-capturing cars were ordered to keep off military bases. In Germany, households were given the option of blurring their buildings. In Japan, the height from which the cameras scanned the neighbourhoods was lowered and local governments were notified prior to Google's photography. Even Israel, which takes internal security very seriously, gave the green signal to Street View five years ago, reportedly making sure Google doesn't show images in real-time and only photographs public spaces open to all. While there is an obvious tourism angle involved, Google representatives have spoken of Street View's usefulness in **disaster** management. All things considered, it might not be in India's best interests to keep out this technology for long.

Q26. Which among the following is TRUE according to the passage given above?

- 1) India isn't the first country to seem troubled by Street View
- 2) the green signal to Street View five years ago, reportedly making sure Google doesn't show images in real-time and only photographs public spaces open to all
- 3) Before long, the service not figured out a way to blur people's faces and licence plates automatically before the pictures were made public.
- 4) Both A and B.
- 5) All of the above.

There is little that is surprising about India's recent refusal to allow Google to launch its Street View service, which gives users a 360-degree view of public spaces. As this newspaper has reported, the proposal was rejected following objections raised by the Defence Ministry. The decision is said to have come in the **backdrop** of the terror attack on the Pathankot airbase in January, with investigators suspecting that terrorists used Google Maps to study the **topography** of the targeted area. Barely days after the airbase attack, the Delhi High Court asked the government to examine the issue of sensitive locations such as defence installations and nuclear power plants showing on Google Maps. It isn't clear if these concerns have been addressed. Street View goes a step further than the maps. It displays **panoramic** views of public spaces, thanks to images captured by Google's moving vehicles, adding a layer of depth and reality to the maps. India has hinted that its refusal is not final and that such issues could be resolved once the Geospatial Bill, which seeks to regulate map-creation and sharing, comes into force. But it is unclear whether this will help, given that the proposed legislation is somewhat overenthusiastic about regulation. India isn't the first country to seem troubled by Street View. Since its launch in 2007 in the U.S., the service has faced **roadblocks** in many countries. In the U.S., for instance, both the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Defense had concerns over Google capturing images of sensitive locations. In Europe, especially Germany, concerns over loss of privacy took centre stage. The script wasn't different in Japan.

And yet, Street View is available in all these countries. Solutions were eventually found. Before long, the service figured out a way to blur people's faces and licence plates automatically before the pictures were made public. In the U.S., Google was asked to remove sensitive information, and its image-capturing cars were ordered to keep off military bases. In Germany, households were given the option of blurring their buildings. In Japan, the height from which the cameras scanned the neighbourhoods was lowered and local governments were notified prior to Google's photography. Even Israel, which takes internal security very seriously, gave the green signal to Street View five years ago, reportedly making sure Google doesn't show images in real-time and only photographs public spaces open to all. While there is an obvious tourism angle involved, Google representatives have spoken of Street View's usefulness in **disaster** management. All things considered, it might not be in India's best interests to keep out this technology for long.

Q27. Which among the following is MOST SIMILAR in meaning to the word "panoramic"?

- 1) wide-ranging
- 2) Barging
- 3) panned
- 4) comprehensive
- 5) scenic

There is little that is surprising about India's recent refusal to allow Google to launch its Street View service, which gives users a 360-degree view of public spaces. As this newspaper has reported, the proposal was rejected following objections raised by the Defence Ministry. The decision is said to have come in the **backdrop** of the terror attack on the Pathankot airbase in January, with investigators suspecting that terrorists used Google Maps to study the **topography** of the targeted area. Barely days after the airbase attack, the Delhi High Court asked the government to examine the issue of sensitive locations such as defence installations and nuclear power plants showing on Google Maps. It isn't clear if these concerns have been addressed. Street View goes a step further than the maps. It displays **panoramic** views of public spaces, thanks to images captured by Google's moving vehicles, adding a layer of depth and reality to the maps. India has hinted that its refusal is not final and that such issues could be resolved once the Geospatial Bill, which seeks to regulate map-creation and sharing, comes into force. But it is unclear whether this will help, given that the proposed legislation is somewhat overenthusiastic about regulation. India isn't the first country to seem troubled by Street View. Since its launch in 2007 in the U.S., the service has faced **roadblocks** in many countries. In the U.S., for instance, both the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Defense had concerns over Google capturing images of sensitive locations. In Europe, especially Germany, concerns over loss of privacy took centre stage. The script wasn't different in Japan.

And yet, Street View is available in all these countries. Solutions were eventually found. Before long, the service figured out a way to blur people's faces and licence plates automatically before the pictures were made public. In the U.S., Google was asked to remove sensitive information, and its image-capturing cars were ordered to keep off military bases. In Germany, households were given the option of blurring their buildings. In Japan, the height from which the cameras scanned the neighbourhoods was lowered and local governments were notified prior to Google's photography. Even Israel, which takes internal security very seriously, gave the green signal to Street View five years ago, reportedly making sure Google doesn't show images in real-time and only photographs public spaces open to all. While there is an obvious tourism angle involved, Google representatives have spoken of Street View's usefulness in **disaster** management. All things considered, it might not be in India's best interests to keep out this technology for long.

Q28. Which among the following is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning to the word "topography"?

- 1) azure
- 2) Hide Out
- 3) firmament
- 4) heavens
- 5) empyrean

There is little that is surprising about India's recent refusal to allow Google to launch its Street View service, which gives users a 360-degree view of public spaces. As this newspaper has reported, the proposal was rejected following objections raised by the Defence Ministry. The decision is said to have come in the **backdrop** of the terror attack on the Pathankot airbase in January, with investigators suspecting that terrorists used Google Maps to study the **topography** of the targeted area. Barely days after the airbase attack, the Delhi High Court asked the government to examine the issue of sensitive locations such as defence installations and nuclear power plants showing on Google Maps. It isn't clear if these concerns have been addressed. Street View goes a step further than the maps. It displays **panoramic** views of public spaces, thanks to images captured by Google's moving vehicles, adding a layer of depth and reality to the maps. India has hinted that its refusal is not final and that such issues could be resolved once the Geospatial Bill, which seeks to regulate map-creation and sharing, comes into force. But it is unclear whether this will help, given that the proposed legislation is somewhat overenthusiastic about regulation. India isn't the first country to seem troubled by Street View. Since its launch in 2007 in the U.S., the service has faced **roadblocks** in many countries. In the U.S., for instance, both the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Defense had concerns over Google capturing images of sensitive locations. In Europe, especially Germany, concerns over loss of privacy took centre stage. The script wasn't different in Japan.

And yet, Street View is available in all these countries. Solutions were eventually found. Before long, the service figured out a way to blur people's faces and licence plates automatically before the pictures were made public. In the U.S., Google was asked to remove sensitive information, and its image-capturing cars were ordered to keep off military bases. In Germany, households were given the option of blurring their buildings. In Japan, the height from which the cameras scanned the neighbourhoods was lowered and local governments were notified prior to Google's photography. Even Israel, which takes internal security very seriously, gave the green signal to Street View five years ago, reportedly making sure Google doesn't show images in real-time and only photographs public spaces open to all. While there is an obvious tourism angle involved, Google representatives have spoken of Street View's usefulness in **disaster** management. All things considered, it might not be in India's best interests to keep out this technology for long.

Q29. Which among the following is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning to the word "disaster"?

- 1) catastrophe
- 2) triumph
- 3) casualty
- 4) emulate
- 5) cataclysm

There is little that is surprising about India's recent refusal to allow Google to launch its Street View service, which gives users a 360-degree view of public spaces. As this newspaper has reported, the proposal was rejected following objections raised by the Defence Ministry. The decision is said to have come in the **backdrop** of the terror attack on the Pathankot airbase in January, with investigators suspecting that terrorists used Google Maps to study the **topography** of the targeted area. Barely days after the airbase attack, the Delhi High Court asked the government to examine the issue of sensitive locations such as defence installations and nuclear power plants showing on Google Maps. It isn't clear if these concerns have been addressed. Street View goes a step further than the maps. It displays **panoramic** views of public spaces, thanks to images captured by Google's moving vehicles, adding a layer of depth and reality to the maps. India has hinted that its refusal is not final and that such issues could be resolved once the Geospatial Bill, which seeks to regulate map-creation and sharing, comes into force. But it is unclear whether this will help, given that the proposed legislation is somewhat overenthusiastic about regulation. India isn't the first country to seem troubled by Street View. Since its launch in 2007 in the U.S., the service has faced **roadblocks** in many countries. In the U.S., for instance, both the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Defense had concerns over Google capturing images of sensitive locations. In Europe, especially Germany, concerns over loss of privacy took centre stage. The script wasn't different in Japan.

And yet, Street View is available in all these countries. Solutions were eventually found. Before long, the service figured out a way to blur people's faces and licence plates automatically before the pictures were made public. In the U.S., Google was asked to remove sensitive information, and its image-capturing cars were ordered to keep off military bases. In Germany, households were given the option of blurring their buildings. In Japan, the height from which the cameras scanned the neighbourhoods was lowered and local governments were notified prior to Google's photography. Even Israel, which takes internal security very seriously, gave the green signal to Street View five years ago, reportedly making sure Google doesn't show images in real-time and only photographs public spaces open to all. While there is an obvious tourism angle involved, Google representatives have spoken of Street View's usefulness in **disaster** management. All things considered, it might not be in India's best interests to keep out this technology for long.

Q30. Which among the following is MOST SIMILAR in meaning to the word "backdrop"?

- 1) depart
- 2) dissipate
- 3) scrim
- 4) forward
- 5) foreground

REACH OUT US AT



[The Selection Adda](#)



www.selectionadda.com



[Selection Adda](#)



[Selection_adda](#)



selectionadda2018@gmail.com



[8795581581 / 9721581581](tel:8795581581)



[The SelectionAdda:Live Classes, Test Series & More](#)



SELECTION ADDA

जहाँ सेलेक्शन एक जिद है

New Batch for IBPSPO/RRBPO/SBI 2020



Live classes (4 month)
Video validity 1 year



Special Whatsapp
Group for Personal
Doubt Discussion



All Contents in PDF
format with Video Sol.
for each chapter.

360° Learning



2 Mock Test
Every Week



Every Sunday
Free Test + Video
solution



Daily Quiz &
Current Affairs.

Timing: Maths: 10:00 am English: 11:10 am Reasoning: 12:20 pm

Fee: ₹6450-

₹1999-

(10% Discount)

₹1799



Best Experience faculty