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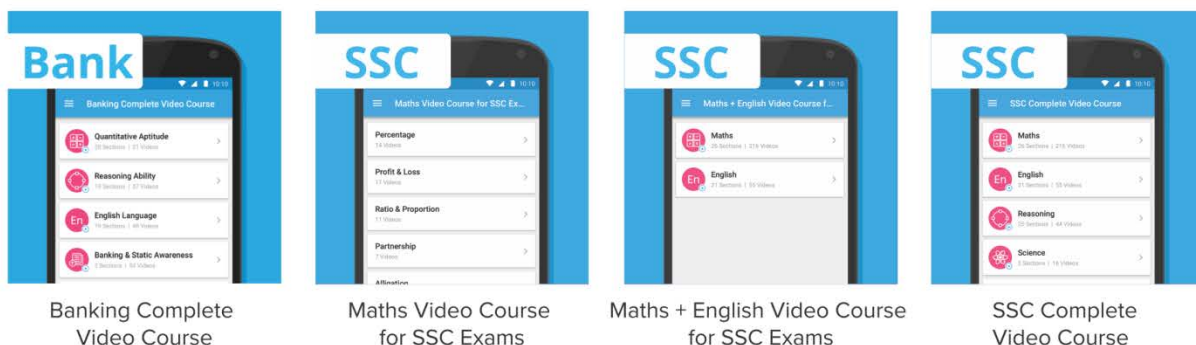
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Face Up to Phrasals



PHRASAL VERB	MEANING	EXAMPLE
Iron out	to deal successfully with a disagreement or problem, especially by removing the last remaining difficulties	We haven't been able to iron out our differences.
Jot down	Make a quick note	I JOTTED DOWN her number on a scrap of paper and I can't find it now
Jump at(something)	to eagerly take (a chance, offer, etc.)	He jumped at the offer of a better job.
jump in	to say something about a subject that another person is already talking about	to join a conversation-Jump in if you have any questions.
jump out at (someone)	to suddenly come at (someone) from a hiding place	The hidden assailant jumped out at them.
	to immediately get the attention of (someone)	The sculpture jumps out at you when you enter the house.
jump to	make a quick, poorly thought out decision	You shouldn't jump to conclusions.
Jump on	attack or take hold of (someone) suddenly	two men jumped on him from behind
keep after (someone)	to tell (someone) again and again to do something	My kids kept after me to quit smoking, so I finally did.
keep (someone) after	to require (a student) to stay at school after classes have ended	The teacher kept him after (school) for misbehaving in class.

keep at it	to continue doing or trying to do something	The project was difficult, but we kept at it and eventually it Was done.
keep (someone) at it	to force or cause (someone) to continue doing something	The coach kept us (hard) at it until late afternoon.
Keep around	Keep something near you	I KEEP a dictionary AROUND when I'm doing my homework.
Keep back	Maintain a safe distance	The police told the crowd to KEEP BACK from the fire.
Keep down	to stay close to the ground or floor	The soldiers were ordered to keep down.
keep (someone) down	to prevent (someone) from succeeding, winning, etc	You can't keep a good man down.
keep it down	used to ask someone to be quiet	Please keep it down in there. I'm trying to study.
Keep from	Control yourself, refrain	I couldn't KEEP FROM arguing with her.
keep up	to go or make progress at the same rate as others	The leader began to run faster, and the other runners found it hard to keep up.
	to continue happening	The rain kept up all night
keep up with (someone)	to continue to talk to or write to (someone)	She still keeps up with [=keeps in touch with] her old friends from college.
laugh something off	to treat a serious problem lightly by laughing at it	Although his feelings were hurt, he just laughed the incident off as if nothing had happened.
	To dismiss something or someone as ridiculous or laughable	She laughed off the critic's conclusion that the show was a flop.

Look after	Take care	They hired a babysitter to look after the children.
look ahead	to think about what will happen in the future	The past year has been successful and, looking ahead, we expect to do even better in the coming months.
Look around/round or look around/round (a place)	to go through a place in order to see what is there	to explore a place-to go through a place in order to see what is there : to explore a place
look at	to think about or consider (something or someone)	Just look at how successful she's been
	to examine or study (someone or something)	I had the veterinarian look at my cat.
look back	to think about something in the past	Looking back to/at last season, I can see why they didn't win the pennant
look down on (someone or something)	to think of or treat (someone or something) as unimportant or not worthy of respect	The other children looked down on me because my parents were poor
look forward to (something)	to expect (something) with pleasure	They're looking forward to their vacation.
look in on (someone)	look in on (someone)- to make a brief social visit to (someone)	I plan to look in on [=drop in on, call on] some old friends when I'm in town.
look into	to try to get information about (something)	Is there a problem? I could look into it.
lie down	rest, recline	I need to lie down before we go out tonight.
lie with	be decided by	Whether or not you can go to the party lies with your father.
lie down on	rest, recline (on a couch, bed)	I'm going to lie down on the sofa for a while.

stand alone	to be in a position or situation in which you are not helped or supported by others	She stood alone in her opposition to the proposal.
stand aside	to take a few steps backwards	The paramedics told the crowd to stand back.
stand behind	to support (someone or something)	I'll stand behind your decision 100 percent.
stand by	to stand or be present without taking any action while something is happening	A group of students stood by and watched the boys fight.
stand by (something)	to support or defend (something)	I stand by my actions and have no regrets.
stand by (someone)	to remain loyal to (someone)	They promised to stand by each other until the end.
stand down	to leave the witness stand in a court of law	The judge thanked the witness and allowed her to stand down.
	to leave a job or official position	She stood down in favour of a more popular candidate.
stand in	to take the place of (someone who is away for a time)	He can't be here today, so he asked me to stand in.
stand out	to be easily seen or noticed	The trees' red leaves stood out against the gray sky.



Directions (1-5): In the question given below, there is error in one or more sentences. Please select the most appropriate option, out of the five options given for each of the following sentences, which, in your view, is grammatically incorrect or structurally incorrect.

Q1.

- (I) Please put on your shoes.
- (II) Please put your shoes on.
- (III) Please put on them.
- (IV) Please put them on.

Select the most appropriate option

- (a) ONLY I
- (b) Only II
- (c) Only III
- (d) Only IV
- (e) both (II) and (IV)

Q2.

- (I) The teacher called on Josh.
- (II) The teacher called Josh on.
- (III) The teacher called on him.
- (IV) The teacher called Josh on him.

Select the most appropriate option

- (a) ONLY I
- (b) Only II
- (c) Only III
- (d) Only IV
- (e) both (II) and (IV)

Q3.

- (I) The detectives came some new clues across in their investigation.
- (II) The detectives came across some new clues in their investigation
- (III) The detectives came out some new clues across in their investigation.
- (IV) The detectives came some new across clues in their investigation.

Select the most appropriate option

- (a) ONLY II
- (b) Only I
- (c) Only III
- (d) Only IV
- (e) both (I), (III) and (IV)

Q4.

- (I) The teacher called on Josh.
- (II) The teacher called Josh on.
- (III) The teacher called on him.
- (IV) The teacher called Josh on.

Select the most appropriate option

- (a) ONLY I (b) Only II (c) Only III
(d) Only IV (e) both (II) and (IV)

Q5.

- (I) The new employee finally turned up at noon.
(II) The new employee finally turned himself up at noon.
(III) The new employee finally turned it up at noon.
(IV) The new employee finally turned at noon up.

Select the most appropriate option

- (a) ONLY I (b) both (II) and (IV) (c) Only III
(d) Only (I) and (III) (e) (II), (III) and (IV)

Directions (6-10): In the question given below, there is error in one or more sentences. Please select the most appropriate option, out of the five options given for each of the following sentences, which, in your view, is grammatically correct and structurally correct.

Q6.

- (a) My new shoes hurt. I can't wait to take off them when I get home tonight.
(b) My new shoes hurt. I can't wait to take them off when I get home tonight
(c) My new shoes hurt. I can't wait take off when them I get home tonight.
(d) My new shoes hurt. I can't wait for off them to take when I get home tonight.
(e) My new shoes hurt. I can't wait for offing them at take when I get home tonight.

Q7.

- (a) I am counting on my father to help me pay for my classes.
(b) I am counting my father on to help me pay for my classes.
(c) I am counting my father at to help me pay for my classes.
(d) I am counting my father upon to help me pay for my classes.
(e) I am counting my father on to helping me at pay for my classes.

Q8.

- (a) Excuse me. How can I ascertain which bus goes to Jensen Stadium?
(b) Excuse me. How can I find out which bus goes to Jensen Stadium?
(c) Excuse me. How can I find on which bus goes to Jensen Stadium?
(d) Excuse me. How can I ascertain over which bus goes to Jensen Stadium?
(e) Excuse me. How can I ascertain onto which bus goes to Jensen Stadium?

Q9.

- (a) My cousin picked me in the airport up last night.
- (b) My cousin picked me at the airport last night.
- (c) My cousin picked me up at the airport last night.
- (d) My cousin pick me at the airport up last night.
- (e) My cousin picked at me up the airport last night.

Q10.

- (a) In yesterday's meeting, time running out of.
- (b) In yesterday's meeting, we ran out of time.
- (c) In yesterday's meeting, we ran out time off.
- (d) In yesterday's meeting, time ran out of.
- (e) In yesterday's meeting, time run out of us.

Directions (11-15): In each question, the word at the top is used in five different ways, numbered to (a) to (e), Choose the option in which the usage of the word is INCORRECT or INAPPROPRIATE.

Q11. Laugh

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

Q12. Look

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

Q13. Keep

- (a) Keep the cat of the couch.
- (b) When I am not using it, I keep my passport in this drawer.
- (c) If I ate that, I down know if I could keep it down.
- (d) Keep back! The burning building is about to collapse.
- (e) Keep the kids away from the cookies.



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Q14. Run

- (a) I ran into my English teacher at the movies last night. She's so nice!
- (b) The new government is trying at run the drug traffickers off.
- (c) Would you mind running off 10 copies of this document for me?
- (d) Why did you run off after the party?
- (e) You shouldn't swim where the sewage runs off into the ocean.

Q15. Take

- (a) Would you mind taking down my messages while I am on vacation?
- (b) The city government made the shop take down their bright, neon sign.
- (c) Do you take me for an idiot?
- (d) Are you taking in all of these phrasal verbs?
- (e) He was taken by the concert artist.

Solutions

S1. Ans.(d)

Sol. With separable phrasal verbs, you must separate the verb and particle when a pronoun is used as the object.

S2. Ans.(e)

Sol. With non-separable phrasal verbs, you can never separate the verb and the particle.

S3. Ans.(e)

Sol. You cannot separate the verb and particle if the phrasal verb is non-separable.

S4. Ans.(e)

Sol. With separable phrasal verbs, it is possible to move the particle after a noun object. However, this movement is not common in formal writing.

With separable phrasal verbs, you must separate the verb and particle when a pronoun is used as the object.

S5. Ans.(e)

Sol. Intransitive verbs, including intransitive phrasal verbs, cannot have an object.

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol. You must separate the verb and particle if the object is a pronoun.

S7. Ans.(a)

Sol. Be careful with phrasal verbs with on.

Some are separable, but others are not.

S8. Ans.(b)

Sol. Do not avoid using phrasal verbs. The single-word alternatives found in a dictionary often sound more technical or formal than the equivalent phrasal verb.

S9. Ans.(c)

Sol. Do not forget to use the whole phrasal verb, not just the verb.

S10. Ans.(b)

Sol. You cannot separate the verb and particle in a three-word phrasal verb.

S11. Ans.(e)

Sol. laugh off-To force someone to leave some area because of laughter or ridicule

To dismiss something or someone as ridiculous or laughable

laugh off something-to act as if something is not important to you-

laugh something off-to treat a serious problem lightly by laughing at it.

S12. Ans.(c)

Sol. look before you leap-to think or learn about the possible bad results of an action before doing it

look at (something)- to have (something bad or unpleasant) as a problem or possibility

look back - to think about something in the past

look at (something)-to have (something bad or unpleasant) as a problem or possibility

look at (someone or something)-to think about or consider (something or someone)

look around/round or look around/round (a place) -to go through a place in order to see what is there : to explore a place

S13. Ans.(a)

Sol. keep -away prevent access to, hold back

keep back- maintain a safe distance, cause

to maintain a safe distance

keep down -not vomit, not throw up, keep in one's stomach

keep in -keep in a particular place,

have something in a specific location

keep off- prevent from stepping or

S14. Ans.(b)


Sol. run into -meet unexpectedly

run off - make leave

run off- reproduce (photocopies)

run off-leave quickly

run out of - not have any more of something



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S15. Ans.(e)

Sol. He was taken in by the con artist.

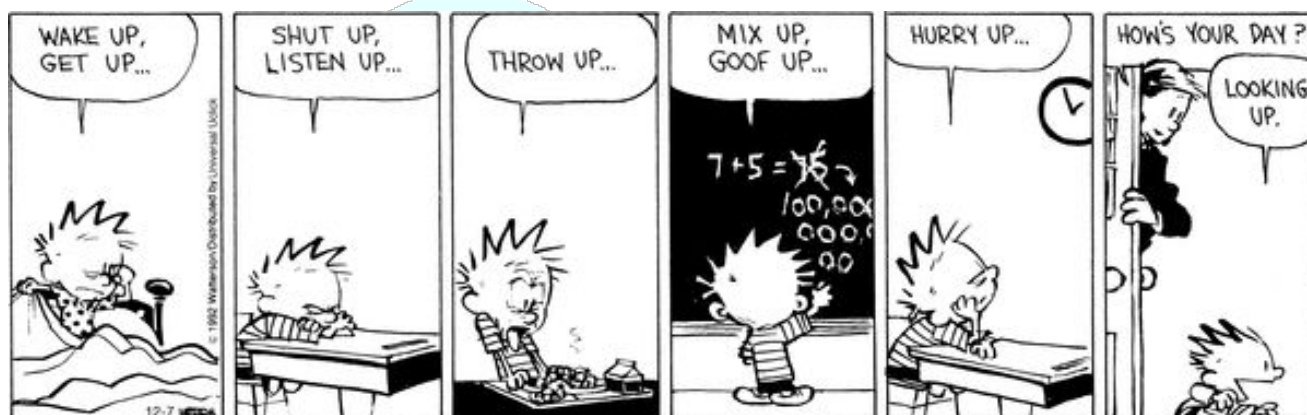
take back-return an item to a store

take down - write down what is said

take down -remove (from a high place)

take for -consider, view as

take in- learning



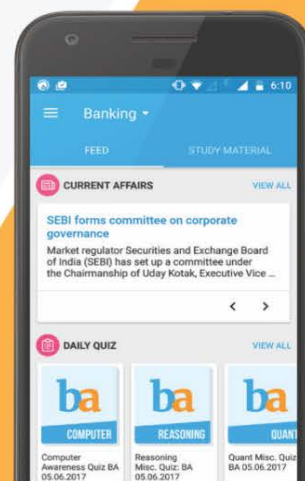


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