

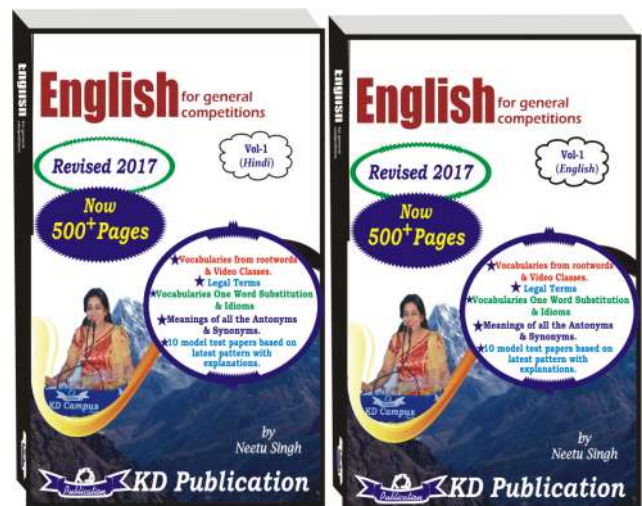
SSC MAINS MOCK TEST - 41 (ANSWER KEY)

1. (C)	26. (B)	51. (B)	76. (B)	101. (D)	126. (B)	151. (C)	176. (B)
2. (B)	27. (B)	52. (C)	77. (C)	102. (A)	127. (C)	152. (B)	177. (A)
3. (D)	28. (B)	53. (A)	78. (C)	103. (D)	128. (A)	153. (A)	178. (B)
4. (C)	29. (B)	54. (C)	79. (D)	104. (C)	129. (C)	154. (C)	179. (C)
5. (A)	30. (A)	55. (A)	80. (A)	105. (B)	130. (D)	155. (D)	180. (D)
6. (C)	31. (C)	56. (A)	81. (D)	106. (B)	131. (A)	156. (A)	181. (C)
7. (C)	32. (C)	57. (A)	82. (A)	107. (A)	132. (D)	157. (A)	182. (D)
8. (B)	33. (A)	58. (A)	83. (B)	108. (A)	133. (B)	158. (D)	183. (A)
9. (B)	34. (C)	59. (A)	84. (C)	109. (B)	134. (B)	159. (D)	184. (C)
10. (A)	35. (C)	60. (B)	85. (B)	110. (B)	135. (D)	160. (D)	185. (B)
11. (C)	36. (B)	61. (B)	86. (A)	111. (D)	136. (D)	161. (C)	186. (C)
12. (D)	37. (B)	62. (C)	87. (A)	112. (D)	137. (B)	162. (A)	187. (C)
13. (B)	38. (B)	63. (A)	88. (C)	113. (C)	138. (D)	163. (D)	188. (B)
14. (B)	39. (B)	64. (A)	89. (A)	114. (B)	139. (C)	164. (B)	189. (D)
15. (A)	40. (A)	65. (B)	90. (A)	115. (C)	140. (B)	165. (B)	190. (D)
16. (A)	41. (B)	66. (A)	91. (D)	116. (D)	141. (B)	166. (D)	191. (A)
17. (C)	42. (D)	67. (B)	92. (C)	117. (C)	142. (A)	167. (D)	192. (D)
18. (C)	43. (C)	68. (B)	93. (C)	118. (C)	143. (C)	168. (A)	193. (A)
19. (D)	44. (C)	69. (C)	94. (C)	119. (A)	144. (B)	169. (D)	194. (C)
20. (A)	45. (A)	70. (B)	95. (C)	120. (D)	145. (C)	170. (D)	195. (A)
21. (B)	46. (D)	71. (B)	96. (D)	121. (D)	146. (B)	171. (B)	196. (C)
22. (B)	47. (D)	72. (A)	97. (B)	122. (B)	147. (C)	172. (A)	197. (A)
23. (B)	48. (D)	73. (A)	98. (C)	123. (D)	148. (D)	173. (A)	198. (D)
24. (D)	49. (C)	74. (B)	99. (A)	124. (C)	149. (C)	174. (B)	199. (D)
25. (C)	50. (A)	75. (A)	100. (B)	125. (C)	150. (A)	175. (C)	200. (B)

EXPLANATION

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| <p>1. (C) Replace 'who' with 'which'. Both 'who' and 'which' are relative pronouns. 'Who' is used for people whereas 'which' is used for 'things'. Here we are talking about acute shortage.</p> <p>2. (B) Replace 'who' with 'that'. As a relative pronoun 'that' is used for animals.</p> <p>3. (D) No error</p> <p>4. (C) Replace 'a deliciously dessert' with 'a delicious dessert'. 'Delicious' is an adjective. In the sentence 'delicious' qualifies 'dessert' which is a noun.</p> <p>5. (A) Add 'other' before 'book'. 'No other book' is the correct formation. There comparison of book is being done with 'other book'.</p> <p>6. (C) Remove 'his'. 'Make both ends meet' is the correct phrase which means 'to live within one's means'.</p> | <p>7. (C) Replace 'premise' with 'premises'. Premises (Plural Noun) – Campus/ building (परिसर) Premise (Singular Noun) – belief or assumption.</p> <p>8. (B) Remove 'be'. 'He is to blame' is correct use according to meaning of the sentence. 'He is to blame' refers 'he is guilty'. 'He is to be blamed' refers 'people will blame him in the near future'.</p> <p>9. (B) Remove 'most'. Use of fastest and 'most' is superfluous in the sentence.</p> <p>10. (A) Replace 'a' with 'an'. 'In an hour's time' is the correct formation. 'Hour' starts with vowel sound hence it will take article 'an'.</p> <p>11. (C) 'Add' the before 'least'. 'Least' is the superlative degree of 'less'. And we add 'the' before superlative degree.</p> <p>12. (D) No error</p> |
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13. (B) Replace 'are' with 'is'. Verb is used according to the main subject before first preposition in the sentence. Here 'the only bad thing' is the subject which is singular.
14. (B) Replace 'never' with 'no'. 'Will do no wrong' is the correct formation.
15. (A) Replace 'in' with 'with'. 'Beside herself with joy' is the correct use.
16. (A) 'She teaches us not only English' is the correct formation. 'Not only But also' is used just before the words or clauses that it modifies.
17. (C) Remove 'so'. 'Strife, we must help him always' is the correct use. 'Because' is not followed by 'so'.
18. (C) Remove 'but' with 'yet'. 'Although ... yet' is the correct pair.
19. (D) No error
20. (B) Replace 'nor sent me any' with 'nor did she send me'. According to meaning, this part of sentence should be in 'inversion' form.
21. (B) 'Austere' is the correct option which mean simple or plain (not fancy)
22. (B) 'Sumptuous' is the correct option which means 'very expensive or luxurious'.
23. (B) 'Intractable' is the correct option which means not easily managed, controlled or solved.
24. (D) 'Sabotage' is the correct option which means to destroy or damage (something) deliberately.
25. (B) 'Gave in' is the correct option. 'Give in' is a phrasal verb which means 'to finally agree to what someone wants, after refusing for a period of time.'
97. (B) 'Doesn't it make' is the correct option. According to meaning of the sentence this is the best option.
98. (C) 'At 11 pm on 14th July in the year 1960' is correct option. We keep the sequence as "time + month + year".
99. (A) 'Exercise and meditation' both are different from each other. Hence plural verb is required in the sentence. Hence 'seem to help' is correct option.
101. (D) 'Count on' is a phrasal verb which means to depend on someone or expect something.
102. (A) 'Clear out' is a phrasal verb which means to make a place or container clean or tidy by removing things.
104. (C) 'Lacked' is the correct option. According to meaning of the sentence Past Indefinite Tense is needed.
106. (B) 'Carry out' is the correct option which means 'to do a particular piece of work' or to 'execute'.
107. (A) 'She not I' is the correct option. Subject 'I' will be placed with 'she' in the sentence.
108. (A) 'Inclined him' is the correction option. 'Incline' means to cause (someone) to want to do something or to be likely to do something.
109. (B) 'Eased up' is the correct option. 'Ease up' is the phrasal verb which means 'to gradually stop or become less'.
110. (B) 'On the rampage' is the correct option which means 'behaving violently or destructively'.
113. (C) 'Didn't we' is the correct option. Sentence is the Past Indefinite Tense.
114. (B) 'Rose to' is the correct option. 'Rise' means to an increase in number, 'size or amount'.
116. (D) 'Predicament' means 'a difficult or unpleasant situation'.
117. (C) 'Nor does he drink' is the correct option. 'Nor' takes inversion form of verb.
118. (C) 'Too much noise' is the correct option. Here 'too' indicates a high degree or extent of noise.



MEANINGS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Adamant	not giving in, very determined	हठी
Alienate	to make (someone) unfriendly	पराया करना
Austere	simple or plain	सीधा-सादा
Beleaguer	to cause constant or repeated trouble for (a person, business, etc.)	तंग करना
Capricious	moved or controlled by a sudden desire	चंचल, अस्थिर
Carnivores	an animal that feeds on meat	मांसाहारी पक्षी
Conspiracy	a secret agreement to do something harmful or unlawful	षडयंत्र
Corroborate	to support with evidence or authority	पुष्टि करना
Defiled	to make unclean or impure	अपवित्र करना
Dipsomaniac	an uncontrollable craving for alcoholic liquors	शराब की लत
Discrimination	the ability to see differences	भेद भाव
Distraught	very upset	बहुत उदास, व्याकुल
Enthral	to hold the attention of	मोहित करना
Epicure	a person who appreciates fine food and drink	खान-पान का शौकिन
Espouse	to express support for (a cause, belief, etc.)	समर्थन करना
Etiolate	to make pale and sickly	पीला कर देना
Exhilarate	to make cheerful or excited	आनन्दित, हर्षित करना
Extricate	to free from a trap or difficulty	मुक्त कर देना
Flare	to shine or burn suddenly and briefly	तेज रोशनी
Flaunt	to wave or flutter in a showy way	अकड़ कर चलना
Foliate	shaped like a leaf	पत्ते के रूप में
Gastronomy	the art or activity of cooking and eating fine food	खाना-पीना बनाने एवं खाने का शौकिन
Haggard	looking very thin and tired especially from great hunger, worry, or pain	दुबला-पतला, कमजोर
Haughty	having or showing a proud and superior attitude	अभिमानी
Hazard	a source of danger	खतरा, जोखिम

Heresy	a belief or opinion that does not agree with the official belief or opinion of a particular religion	धर्म विरुद्ध मत
Immutable	unable to be changed	अपरिवर्तनशील
Impairment	to make less (as in quantity, value, or strength) or worse	बिगाड़ना
Implicate	to show to be connected or involved	अपराध में फँसाना
Ingratiate	to gain favour for by effort	अनुग्रह प्राप्त करना
Insane	not normal or healthy in mind	पागल, उन्मादी
Mortify	to embarrass greatly	शर्मिदा करना
Mutilate	to cause severe damage to (the body of a person or animal)	अंग-भंग करना
Obdurate	refusing to do what other people want	जिद्दी
Oncology	the study and treatment of cancer and tumors	कर्करोग विज्ञान
Pagan	of or relating to heathens or their worship	मूर्तिपूजक
Pathology	the study of diseases and of the changes that they cause	रोग लक्षण विद्या
Patronage	the help or business given by a supporter	संरक्षता
Predator	an animal that lives mostly by killing and eating other animals	हिंसक जानवर
Procreate	to produce children or offspring	प्रजनन करना
Sabotage	deliberate destruction of or damage to property	तोड़-फोड़ करना
Sacrilegious	an act of treating a holy place or object in a way that does not show proper respect	अपवित्र करना
Stupendous	so large or great that it amazes you	आश्चर्यजनक
Sumptuous	very expensive, rich, or impressive	आलीशान, शानदार
Villainy	evil behaviour or actions	बदमाशी

Note:- If you face any problem regarding result or marks scored, please contact 9313111777

Note : Whatsapp with Mock Test No. and Question No. at 705360571 for any of the doubts. Join the group and you may also share your suggesstions and experience of Sunday Mock Test.

Note:- If your opinion differs regarding any answer, please message the mock test and question number to 8860330003