



KD Campus Pvt. Ltd

2007, OUTRAM LINES, 1ST FLOOR, OPPOSITE MUKHERJEE NAGAR POLICE STATION, DELHI-110009

SSC TIER II (ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPREHENSION) MOCK TEST - 48 (ANSWER KEY)

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

EXPLANATION

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. (C) Replace 'owed to' with 'owing to'.</p> <p>2. (C) Replace 'like' with 'as'.
'As' is an adverb that qualifies an action
Eg: Nobody loved her as I do.
The same idea can be expressed using 'like' but differently.
Eg: Nobody loves her like me.
[here 'like' is followed by the object pronoun 'me'. 'Like' is an adjective that qualifies a noun or a pronoun]</p> <p>3. (A) Phrasal verb</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For all - means - in spite of • All for - means - strongly in favour of <p>According to the meaning of the sentence 'all for' should be used.</p> <p>4. (C) 'All that we longed was to laugh and cry' is the correct form.</p> <p>5. (B) Here 'between differences' is superfluous. 'distinguish' means 'to recognise the difference between things'.</p> <p>6. (D) No error</p> <p>7. (B) Replace 'to do' with 'do'.</p> | <p>After causative verb 'make' V₁ is used.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <u>Make</u> + <u>object</u> + <u>Bare infinitive</u>
 <small>Made the boys do</small> </p> <p>8. (A) Replace 'shall' with 'should'. If reporting verb is in Past Tense, the Reported Speech should also be in Past Tense.</p> <p>9. (A) Replace 'would have' with 'had'.</p> <p>10. (A) Hardly, scarcely, rarely etc are negative adverbs. They have negative meaning so we use them without another negative word. The correct sentence will be 'Mother hardly knows...'. So remove 'not' from part 'A'.</p> <p>11. (C) Change 'with' into 'to'.
'Married' is followed by preposition 'to' in Passive Voice.</p> <p>12. (A) Replace 'the' with 'a'.</p> <p>13. (B) The correct pair is the reason ----- that.
'Reason' with 'because' becomes superfluous.
Hence replace 'because' with 'that'.</p> |
|--|--|

- | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|---|
| <p>14. (A) Change 'it' into 'this'. When we issue a 'certificate', we use the word 'certify'. The correct formation is 'This is to certify that'.</p> <p>15. (C) Replace 'since' with 'for'. 'For' is used for duration of time.</p> <p>16. (D) No error.</p> <p>18. (C) Replace 'practiced' with 'practised'. A verb is used in V₃ form as an adjective and not a noun.</p> <p>18. (C) 'Advice' being an uncountable noun will take 'much' before it. So replace 'many good advices' with 'much good advice' or 'many good pieces of advice'.</p> <p>19. (B) Replace 'for their' with 'his' because here we are talking about 'a man' which is singular.</p> <p>20. (A) Replace 'comes to worst' with 'come to the worst'.
'If the worst comes to the worst' means 'in the worst possible circumstances'.</p> <p>21. (B) The sentence is in past and talks about ability to speak English fluently so option (B) is appropriate.</p> <p>22. (A) Sentence is of past and not of suggestion so (A) is appropriate.</p> <p>23. (A) The act of preparation of dinner preceded the arrival of guests. Option (A) is the best option.</p> <p>24. (D) Father's death was in past and the action that followed will be in present perfect.</p> <p>97. (C) 'Gerunds are often used in combination after the verb 'go'.</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>go + bowling</td> <td>go + driving</td> </tr> <tr> <td>go + climbing</td> <td>go + shopping</td> </tr> <tr> <td>go + cycling</td> <td>'go + hitchhiking'.</td> </tr> </table> <p>'Hitch-hiking' means 'to travel by securing free rides'.</p> <p>98. (C) 'Reminiscent' means 'tending to remind one of something' (याद दिलाने वाला)
'Rendition' means 'A performance or interpretation especially of a dramatic role or piece of music'. (प्रस्तुतिकरण)
'Reincarnation' means 'the rebirth of soul in another body'. (अवतार)</p> <p>99. (A) To 'put off until later' means 'to postpone' (दलना) so one word is better than such a big phrase.</p> <p>100. (C) The sentence should read as ... 'Why should you be despaired of the success of you undertaking?'
We do not use 'possessive case' frequently in a sentence.</p> <p>101. (C) Replace 'could be able to' with 'would be able'.
'Could' and 'able to' can't come together in a sentence as both express ability and</p> | go + bowling | go + driving | go + climbing | go + shopping | go + cycling | 'go + hitchhiking'. | <p>hence make the sentence superfluous.</p> <p>102. (B) 'Few and far between' means 'scarcely, infrequently'.</p> <p>103. (D) 'Return and back' do not come together in a sentence. Replace 'to return back' with 'to return'.</p> <p>104. (B) Here 'team' is used as collective noun, hence for pronoun 'it' should be used. Thus replace 'shouldn't they' with 'shouldn't it'.</p> <p>105. (B) Here 'prevent them being spoiled by damp' should be used because the sentence is in Passive Voice.</p> <p>106. (A) 'Man is mortal' is a universal truth. Here 'man' means 'human beings'.</p> <p>107. (D) Option (C) is also correct but no improvement is needed here.</p> <p>108. (B) Replace 'lately to school' with 'late to school'.
Lately – recently
Late – after the usual time.</p> <p>109. (C) 'Acquisition' is followed by Preposition 'of'.</p> <p>110. (D) No improvement</p> <p>111. (A) Here 'A buffalo cannot defend another buffalo against a lion' should be used. Without the word 'another', we cannot figure out the number of buffaloes present.</p> <p>112. (C) The sentence should read as ... 'The offer is too good to be true'. This means that the offer is so good that it can't be true.</p> <p>113. (D) No Improvement
'Avail yourself of something' means 'to make use of something'.
'Avail' is followed by a reflexive pronoun and takes preposition 'of'.</p> <p>114. (A) Replace 'a clean pair at heels' with 'a clean pair of heels'.</p> <p>115. (C) Replace 'what does it matter most' with 'what matters most'.</p> <p>116. (A) 'Whisk' (v) means 'to move or take to another place very quickly'.</p> <p>117. (C) Here 'one of my neighbours, who is going abroad will sell his house' should be used.
'One of' is followed by plural and singular verb.</p> <p>118. (A) Here from the given structure it seems that 'The sun' is the main subject of the sentence which gives a wrong meaning to the sentence. 'He' is the subject of both the sentences in option (A) which will be the best choice.
Hence replace 'the sun went down watching before him' with 'he watched the sun go down'.</p> |
| go + bowling | go + driving | | | | | | |
| go + climbing | go + shopping | | | | | | |
| go + cycling | 'go + hitchhiking'. | | | | | | |

MEANINGS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Aberration	deviation from the normal	असामान्य
Anecdote	a short interesting account of a real incident	कथा
Arbiter	one who has the power to decide a dispute or settle an argument	न्यायकर्ता
Aristocracy	ruled by elite class	शाहीतंत्र
Auspicious	suggesting success or favourable situation in future	शुभ
Autocracy	ruled by one person	एकतंत्र
Bohemian	vagabond/wanderer	घुमक्कड़
Bureaucracy	rule of bureaucrats	नौकरशाही
Cannibalism	practice of eating the flesh of one's own kind	स्वयं की प्रजाति का भक्षण
Cenotaph	empty tomb	स्मारक/कब्र
Citadel	a fortress that protects a city	किला
Connoisseur	an expert in fine art	कदरदान
Cosmopolitan	a citizen of the whole world, one who feels at home every where	पूरे दुनिया का निवासी
Deviation	a action, behaviour or path that is different from what is usual	लीक से हट कर
Dilettante	dabbler/A person whose interest in an art is not very deep or serious	नौसिखुआ
Diminish	to become less in size	घटना
Dormant	inactive	सुस्त
Dwindle	to gradually become smaller	कम हो जाना
Genocide	killing of mass	नरसंहार
Glower	to look in an angry way	गुस्से में देखना
Gnash	to grind together (as the teeth)	पीसना मिलाकर (जैसे दाँत)
Gnaw	to chew	कुतरना
Grind	to break into very small pieces	पीसना
Intensification	to become stronger or more extreme	तीव्रीकरण
Irrevocable	incapable of being revoked	अटल/जिसे पलटना असंभव हो (आदेश/निर्णय आदि)
Jurist	legal expert, Judge	धर्मशास्त्री
Lenient	not strict	नरम
Maestro	an artist of consummate skill	उस्ताद
Mansion	a large and impressive house	हवेली
Narcissism	self Love/admiration of oneself	आत्मकामिका
Narcotic	a drug that affects the brain	नशीली दवा
Nepotism	favouritism to one's own relatives	भाई-भतीजावाद
Oligarchy	rule of a small group	एक छोटे गुट के द्वारा शासन
Pantheism	worship that admits or tolerates all gods	सर्वेश्वरवाद
Patricide	killing of father	पितृहत्या
Philanthropist	one who works for the welfare of mankind	परोपकारी, मानवता प्रेमी
Quack	medically unqualified	झोलाछाप डॉक्टर
Serenity	calmness	शांतचित्तता
Solecism	a socially awkward act	आशिष्टता
Solipsism	philosophy that your own existence is only thing that is real	आत्मवाद
Stern	very serious especially in an unfriendly way	सख्त
Tranquillity	quiet and peaceful	शांति