



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 - 49 (ANSWER KEY)

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

EXPLANATION

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. (A) Few, when used without a preceding 'a', means "very few" or "none at all". On the other hand, a few is used to indicate "not a large number". The question talks about the days of monsoon which are not many in number. So there should be an "a" before few in the question. Hence option (A) is correct. | 5. (B) Replace 'have' with 'has'. 'Not one' is singular in meaning hence singular verb will be used. |
| 2. (A) The correct structure is "hard won liberty" but in part (A) "hardly" is used which is wrong.
Hard - मेहनत से
Hardly - मुश्किल से | 6. (D) The given sentence is totally grammatical and has no error. Hence option (D) is correct. |
| 3. (B) We use "the" before superlatives and ordinal numbers. In part B, second is an ordinal number but there is no "the" before it which is incorrect. Add 'the' before second. | 7. (D) No error |
| 4. (C) In the context of the sentence, the verb "trickling" does not take "out" as a preposition. It should be replaced with | 8. (B) Replace 'for' with 'to'. 'Look forward to' is a Phrasal verb which means to feel happy and excited about something that is going to happen. |
| | 9. (B) 'Were' should be replaced by 'was'. Any fraction of a singular noun (here 'book') takes singular verb. |
| | 10. (B) Change 'have to sing' into 'having to sing' because preposition (here 'for') is followed by a Gerund. |
| | 11. (D) The given sentence is correct as it is. Difference between agree with, agree to and agree on. |

- Agree with someone
Agree on some issue
Agree to something
12. (C) When the first segment of the sentence is in simple past tense, the second should also change 'has' into 'had'
13. (B) Leave doesn't make sense, it should be replaced by 'let'. It means that the nurses don't let someone donate blood if they have the minutest of deviation from the healthy status.
14. (B) Form should be replaced by formation since a process is being talked about.
15. (B) Twice more is incorrect structure. It must be twice as much as. Twice, thrice or in times does not take a comparative degree.
16. (D) Change 'lied' into 'laid'.
Lied — झूठ बोलना
Laid — न्योछावर करना
17. (A) Did is followed by base form. Change 'reached' into 'reach'.
18. (C) 'Today night' is the incorrect usage. It needs to be replaced by 'tonight'.
19. (C) Replace "preferred coffee much more than tea" with "preferred coffee to tea". "Prefer" takes preposition "to".
20. (C) The clause 'both of them' in part (B) means that number of boys is two and for two persons, we use 'each other' instead of 'one another'.
21. (C) Sullen means 'angry or unhappy'. A spoiled person becomes unhappy and angry when his desires are not fulfilled.
22. (A) If your instructions are explicit (meaning 'Clear'), your driver takes you to your destination straight without unnecessary deviations.
23. (D) Gregarious means 'tending to be in groups'. Man is a sociable animal.
24. (B) Submit takes preposition 'to'.
25. (C) Assure takes preposition 'of'.
97. (*) 'Gandhians who did what they believed' is the right structure. Gandhians who plural pronoun (they) will follow.
98. (C) 'Absolve' takes preposition 'of'.
99. (B) 'Keeping' will take verb 'helps' and 'their' will come for 'tourists (plural noun)'.
100. (A) According to Parallelism some parts of speech will balance each other.
Constructing ← balanced by → decorating.
101. (C) 'Cope with' means 'to handle'.
102. (C) 'Laid to the door of someone' means to assign blame or responsibility of something to someone.
103. (A) 'Bring out the best and the worst' means to behave in the best manner and the exhibit one's worst traits'.
104. (A) We use a comparative degree when we talk about two.
105. (A) For past simply use past tense.
107. (A) 'One of the' takes plural noun.
109. (B) If 'have' means 'to possess', do not use it in 'ing' form.
111. (D) 'Throw cold water on something' means 'to ruin the plan' (पानी फेर देना)
113. (D) For addressing all the people of that class, we use the + Adjective. 'The poor' is required here.
114. (B) 'to blame' is a correct structure.
115. (C) 'Break the ice' means 'to start conversation'.
116. (A) For present imaginary post, we use 'were' with all subject.
117. (B) 'Put forward' means आगे बढ़ना
118. (C) To decline means refuse to accept (अस्वीकार करना)

MEANINGS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Adroit	very clever or skillful	कुशल
Amateur	a person who takes part in sports or occupations for pleasure and not for pay, not professional	शौकिया तौर पर कुछ करने वाला
Ambidextrous	using both hands with equal ease	दोनों हाथों से सक्षम
Anecdote	a short story about an interesting or funny event or occurrence	छोटी कहानी, किस्सा
Apprentice	a person who learns a job or skill by working for a fixed period of time for someone who is very good at that job or skill	शिक्षार्थी कर्मी
Archipelago	a group of islands	द्वीप समूह
Auburn	reddish brown	सुनहरा

Blonde	of a yellow or very light brown colour	सुनहरे बालों वाली
Brunette	a person who has brown or black hair	जिसके काले बाल हो
Concurrence	the state of agreeing with someone or something	सहमति
Conquest	the act of taking control of a country or city	विजय व कब्जा प्राप्त करना
Constellation	a group of stars that forms a particular shape in the sky and has been given a name	तारों का समूह
Convalescent	to become healthy and strong again slowly over time after illness, weakness, or injury	स्वास्थ्य लाभ करने वाला
Defendant	a person who is being sued in a court of law	प्रतिवादी
Ecologist	one who deals with the relationships between living things and their environments	परिस्थितिविज्ञानी
Enigma	something hard to understand or explain	रहस्य
Espionage	the things that are done to find out secrets from enemies or competitors, the activity of spying	जासूसी
Foment	to cause or try to cause the growth or development of (something bad or harmful)	उकसाना
Foodie	a person having an avid interest in the latest food fads	खाने-पीने का शौकिन
Gregarious	enjoying the company of other people	झुण्ड में रहनेवाला
Hedonist	a person who believes that pleasure or happiness is the most important goal in life	सुखवादी
Implicit	understood though not clearly or directly stated	अस्पष्ट
Lineage	people descended from the same ancestor	वंश
Litigant	a person who is involved in a lawsuit	मुकदमेबाज
Materialistic	overly concerned or preoccupied with material possessions rather than with intellectual or spiritual things	भौतिकतावादी
Nepotism	the unfair practice by a powerful person of giving jobs and other favors to relatives	भाई-भतीजावाद
Novice	a person who has just started learning or doing something	नौसिखिया
Parable	a short story that teaches a moral or spiritual lesson	कहावत
Pioneering	a person who helps create or develop new ideas, methods, etc.	पथप्रदर्शक
Plagiarist	the act of using another person's words or ideas without giving credit to that person, the act of plagiarizing something	साहित्यिक चोर
Plaintiff	a person who sues another person or accuses another person of a crime in a court of law	अभियोक्ता
Profane	to treat (a holy place or object) with great disrespect	अनादर करना
Profound	having or showing great knowledge or understanding	विद्वान
Profuse	given, produced, or existing in large amounts	प्रचुर
Prolific	producing a large amount of something	अनुकूल
Prologue	an introduction to a book, play, etc.	आरंभ
Quell	to end or stop (something) usually by using force	कुचलना
Repulse	to force (someone) to stop attacking you	प्रतिरोध करना
Retrieve	to get and bring (something) back from a place	पुनः प्राप्त करना
Stoic	a person who accepts what happens without complaining or showing emotion	अडिग, साहसी
Tardy	slow in moving, acting, or happening	मंदा, आलसी