



**KD Campus Pvt. Ltd**

1997, GROUND FLOOR OPP. MUKHERJEE NAGAR POLICE STATION, OUTRAM LINES, GTB NAGAR, DELHI -9

**SSC TIER II (ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPREHENSION) MOCK TEST - 53 (ANSWER KEY)**

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

## EXPLANATION

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1. (C) Replace 'a' with 'an'. 'Epidemic' starts with a vowel, hence 'an' is required here. 'An' is used only before vowel sounds. Remember 'a, e, i, o, u' do not necessarily produce vowel sound. We must see the Hindi letters if we are comfortable in Hindi Vowel of Hindi letters (अ, आ, इ, ई, उ, ऊ ...) can be helpful.</p> <p>2. (B) Replace 'was' with 'were'. 'Police' is a plural noun. Hence plural verb 'were' is required here. Police, People, Cavalry, Poultry, Gentry are certain nouns that are singular in form but plural in meaning. They take plural verb.</p> <p>3. (C) Add 'that of' after 'than'. 'Than that of any other city in India' is the correct formation.</p> <p>4. (B) Replace 'was' with 'is'. If the reporting verb is in 'past' and the reported speech is a 'universal truth'/ Phrase/ Idiom/ habitual action or 'general fact', the tense of the reported speech does not change.</p> <p>5. (C) Remove 'back'.</p> <p>6. (C) Replace 'by' with 'of'.<br/>We use – • die of disease.<br/>          • die from reason.</p> <p>7. (B) Remove 'more'. The use of 'more' makes the sentence superfluous. Two comparative or two superlative degrees cannot come together as the sentence will become superfluous.</p> <p>8. (C) Remove 'it is'. (Rule of Parallelism)</p> <p>9. (C) Replace 'are' with 'is'. The subject 'the only good thing' is singular hence singular verb is required.</p> <p>10. (B) Replace 'different' with 'differently'. We need an Adverb to qualify verb 'speak'.</p> <p>11. (A) Replace 'broadcasted' with 'broadcast'. 'Cast' has all three forms the same.</p> <p>12. (C) Replace 'as well as' with 'and'. 'Both ... and' is the correct pair of conjunction.</p> <p>13. (A) Replace 'around the clock' with 'round the clock'. Round the clock means all day and all night.</p> <p>14. (D) No error</p> <p>15. (A) Replace 'have' with 'has'. The subject is singular hence singular verb is required. If two or more than two nouns or adjectives are joined by 'and' but only person or thing or idea is discussed, singular verb is used.</p> | <p>16. (A) Remove 'of'. Use of 'of' with despite makes the sentence superfluous.<br/>Despite – in spite of (के बावजूद)</p> <p>17. (A) Remove 'the' before scholar. Using article 'the' before both the nouns indicates that these are two persons.</p> <p>18. (B) Replace 'why does he not' with 'why he does not'. The sentence is affirmative.</p> <p>19. (B) Replace 'one another' with 'each other'. Each other is generally used for 'two'.</p> <p>20. (B) Change 'raze' into 'raise'.<br/>Rise rose risen उगना, बढ़ना, उठना<br/>Raise raised raised उठाना (मुद्दा, प्रश्न)<br/>Raze razed razed ध्वस्त करना</p> <p>21. (B) 'bore away' is the correct option.<br/>• Bear away means to carry off or attain to in victory (जीतना)<br/>• Bear with – to suffer (सहना)</p> <p>22. (C) 'Narrowly' is the correct option.<br/>Narrowly means almost not successful, very close to failure.</p> <p>23. (D) 'Productivity' is the correct option.<br/>Productivity means yield (पैदावार)</p> <p>24. (C) 'in' is the correct option.<br/>Lie in means to exist</p> <p>25. (C) 'abstained' is the correct option.<br/>Abstain from – to choose not to do or have something (परहेज करना)</p> <p>97. (D) No improvement</p> <p>98. (A) 'whose voice' is the correct option.<br/>Preposition 'of' is not required before whose.</p> <p>99. (A) 'Consists of' is the correct option. The sentence should not be in passive voice.<br/>• Consist of to be made up of (something)<br/>से बना हुआ</p> <p>100. (D) No improvement. Lay the table to arrange things to be used while eating a meal (खाने का मेज सजाना)</p> <p>101. (A) The sentence is negative introductory. Hence H.V (could) will come before the subject (see verb (Advance))</p> <p>102. (D) No improvement</p> <p>103. (C) 'Lay' is the correct option. The sentence is in Past Tense.<br/>Lie Lied Lied – To make an untrue statement<br/>Lie lay lain – To move into a horizontal position<br/>Lay laid laid – To sacrifice<br/>                  – To keep in a horizontal position<br/>                  – Hens lay eggs</p> |
|---|--|

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>104. (B) 'Any' is the correct option. We use 'any' to show negativity. Rest of the options give positive sense.</p> <p>105. (A) 'Deceiving' is the correct option. After verbs of perception, Gerund is used without preposition.</p> <p>106. (C) 'Only when people work hard' is the correct option. Adverb is always placed adjacent to the word that it modifies.</p> <p>107. (D) No improvement<br/>We use <math>V_2</math> after it's time/ it's high time.</p> <p>108. (C) 'Through' is the correct option. 'Fall through' gives the appropriate meaning of the sentence. 'Fall through' means to fail or stop in a sudden or final way.</p> <p>109. (D) No improvement. None takes S.V.</p> <p>110. (B) 'He is arrested' is the correct option. Use of supposing and if together makes the sentence superfluous.</p> <p>111. (C) 'Turn off the fan' is the correct option. To close/ switch off an electrical appliance, we should use 'turn off'. Turn off - to stop the flow of</p> <p>112. (B) 'Discriminate against' is the correct option. 'Discriminate' is followed by preposition 'against' - (भेद-भाव करना)</p> | <p>113. (A) 'to' is the correct option. 'Prior' is followed by preposition 'to'.</p> <p>114. (B) 'Doubtful' is the correct option. 'Redoubtable' is not suitable here. Using doubtful, which is an adjective best describes the character of a person.</p> <p>115. (B) 'Alternative' is the correct option. 'Altering' means 'to change or modify', so it is not proper to use. 'Alternation' means the 'repeated rotation' and it also does not give proper meaning here. 'Alternative', means 'a choice or option' and is best suited here.</p> <p>116. (C) 'Should' is the correct option. 'Lest' is always followed by 'should'.</p> <p>117. (C) 'For' is the correct option.<br/>Call up - to make a telephone call<br/>Call out - to challenge / to shout<br/>Call in - to seek explanation<br/>Call for - to be a requisite/ necessity</p> <p>118. (C) 'is' is the correct option. Some nouns like Economics, Mathematics, Politics, News etc. seem plural but are singular.</p> |
|--|---|

## MEANINGS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Ablaze	in the process of burning, on fire	जलता हुआ
Ablution	the washing of one's body or part of it	स्नान, नहाना-धोना
Abnegation	the act or practice of giving up or rejecting something once enjoyed or desired	अस्वीकार, विरक्ति
Absolute	complete and total	संपूर्ण
Aesthetic	a set of ideas or opinions about beauty or art	सौंदर्यप्रेमी
Bask	to lie or relax happily in a bright and warm place	धूप सेकना
Betrayal	the act or fact of violating the trust or confidence of another	विश्वासघात
Callow	a young person who does not have much experience and does not know how to behave the way adults behave	अनुभवहीन
Captivate	to attract and hold the attention of (someone) by being interesting, pretty, etc.	मोहित करना
Coherent	logical and well-organized, easy to understand	स्पष्ट
Compassionate	having or showing pity for and desire to help someone	दया करनेवाला
Concision	the quality or state of being marked by or using only few words to convey much meaning	संक्षिप्तता
Contemplation	the act of thinking deeply about something	चिंतन
Contraband	things that are brought into or out of a country illegally	शमलिंग का सामान
Creed	a brief authoritative formula of religious belief	धर्म, संप्रदाय
Curt	said or done in a quick and impolite way	अशिष्टतापूर्ण, कम
Deceit	dishonest behaviour, behavior that is meant to fool or trick someone	धोखेबाजी
Deliberate	done or said in a way that is planned or intended, done or said on purpose	पहले से सोचा हुआ

Deluge	a large amount of rain that suddenly falls in an area	बाढ़
Denial	a statement saying that something is not true or real	अस्वीकार
Depict	to represent by a picture	चित्रण करना
Dilettante	a person whose interest in an art or in an area of knowledge is not very deep or serious	कलाप्रेमी लेकिन प्रवीण नहीं
Docile	easily taught, led, or managed	आज्ञाकारी
Ember	a glowing piece of coal or wood in the ashes from a fire	जलता हुआ कोयला
Epitome	a perfect example, an example that represents or expresses something very well	सर्वोत्तम उदाहरण
Esteem	respect and affection	आदर
Fallacious	not true or accurate	गलत, झूठा
Fatigue	the state of being very tired, extreme weariness	थकावट
Glutton	a person who eats too much	पेटू
Grove	a small group of trees	पेड़ों का समूह
Huffy	angry or annoyed	क्रोधी, नाराज
Hypothesis	something not proved but assumed to be true for purposes of argument or further study or investigation	अनुमान
Illicit	not permitted	अवैध
Immaculate	having no flaw or error	दोषरहित
Junta	a military group controlling a government after taking control of it by force	सैनिकों का दल
Malady	a disease or disorder of the body or mind	रोग, विमारी
Monition	an intimation of danger	खतरे का संकेत
Obscure	difficult to understand	अस्पष्ट
Permeate	to pass or spread through (something)	समाना
Plethora	a very large amount or number, an amount that is much greater than what is necessary	प्रचुरता
Rapacious	always wanting more money, possessions, etc., greedy	लालची
Rebuke	to speak in an angry and critical way to (someone)	डाँटना
Repercussion	something usually bad or unpleasant that happens as a result of an action, statement, etc.	प्रतिक्रिया
Sallow	slightly yellow in a way that does not look healthy	हल्के पीले रंग का
Savouring	a particular flavour or smell	स्वाद
Scant	very small in size or amount	थोड़ा
Secretive	not open or outgoing in speech, activity, or purposes	रहस्यात्मक
Sneer	to smile or laugh with facial contortions that express scorn or contempt	उपहास करना
Spurious	not genuine, sincere, or authentic	नकली, झूठा
Stanchion	a strong, upright pole that is used to support something	खूंट
Succinct	using few words to state or express an idea	संक्षिप्त
Surfeit	an amount that is too much or more than you need	अधिकता
Swindle	to take money or property from by fraud or deceit	धोखा देना
Torrent	a large amount of water that moves very quickly in one direction	तेज धारा
Veil	something that covers or hides something else	पर्दा करना
Venerate	to feel or show deep respect for (someone or something that is considered great, holy, etc.)	आदर, सम्मान करना
Veracity	the quality of being truthful or honest	सच्चाई
Verbiage	speech or writing that contains too many words or that uses words that are more difficult than necessary	शब्द बाहुल्य
Vista	a large and beautiful view of an area of land or water	परिदृश्य
Whittle	a large knife	चाकू