

TEST NO.
54

SSC TIER-II : ENGLISH LANGUAGE & COMPREHENSION
(Answer with Explanations)

Answer Key

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

Answer key with explanations

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|---|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------|--------|--------|
| <p>1. (B) Replace 'once a blue moon' with 'once in a blue moon'. Once in a blue moon is an idiom which means very rarely. (कभी-कभार)</p> <p>2. (B) Change 'is' into 'was'. Reported verb is in Past Tense hence Reported speech should also be in Past Tense.</p> <p>3. (C) Change 'me' into 'I'. We use Nominative case after as/ than if there is comparison between two Nominative cases.</p> <p>4. (B) Change 'distinguishing' into 'to distinguish'. Because we use to + infinitive (to + V_{b.f.}) after able, easy, unable, difficult, glad, enough, too.</p> <p>5. (C) Change 'will complete' with 'has completed'. If the work will be completed in future, we use Present Perfect with 'after'.</p> <p>6. (B) Change 'to enrolled' into 'to be enrolled'. We need Passive Voice here.</p> <p>7. (B) Remove 'on'. Because 'highlight' is a transitive verb hence use of 'on' is not required here.</p> <p>8. (B) Change 'hearing' into 'hear'. We use Infinitive (to + V_{b.f.}) after hope, want wish, like, order, request, advise, allow etc.</p> | <p>9. (B) Change 'don't' into 'doesn't'. The subject 'she' is third person and singular and so it will take singular verb does.</p> <p>10. (B) Change 'works' into 'work'. Here work is an uncountable noun.</p> <p>11. (B) Change 'catched' into 'caught'.</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">V₁</td> <td style="text-align: center;">V₂</td> <td style="text-align: center;">V₃</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Catch</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Caught</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Caught</td> </tr> </table> <p>12. (C) Change 'went' into 'had gone'. We use structure – Past Perfect + before + Simple Past.</p> <p>13. (A) Change 'shall see' into 'see'. When the sentence is of Future Tense, we use Simple Present Tense in the first action and Simple Future in the second action.</p> <p>14. (D) No error.</p> <p>15. (B) Evidence is an uncountable Noun. It cannot take s/es.</p> <p>16. (B) Change 'habitual to drive' into 'habituated to driving' or habitual of driving
Habituated means 'accustomed' and we use Preposition 'to' with 'it'.</p> | V ₁ | V ₂ | V ₃ | Catch | Caught | Caught |
| V ₁ | V ₂ | V ₃ | | | | | |
| Catch | Caught | Caught | | | | | |

17. (A) Change 'being a day' into 'It being a day'. 'Being' is a Participle and there should be a subject for each participle.
18. (A) Change 'are wanting' into 'want'. Because 'want, like, dislike are Non-actional verbs and they are not used in Continuous Tense.
19. (C) Change 'am advising' into 'have been advising'. Because 'for a long time' in the sentence indicates that the sentence should be in Present Perfect Continuous Tense.
20. (A) Remove 'most'. Here use of 'most' makes the sentence superfluous. Because the meaning of essential is most important (सबसे महत्वपूर्ण)
21. (D) 'Upon' is the correct option.
Depend upon – किसी वस्तु/ व्यक्ति पर निर्भर होना
22. (A) 'Walked' is the correct option.
The sentence is in Past Tense.
23. (C) 'Exploit' is the correct option. Exploit means to use something well in order to gain as much from it as possible. (उपयोग करना, काम में लेना)
Muster – to gather together (a group of people, soldiers etc.)
Harness – to control and make use of (natural resources) especially to produce energy
24. (C) 'Faded' is the correct option.
Fade means to become less bright. (रंग उड़ जाना)
25. (D) 'aside' is the correct option.
Set aside means something that is saved and used for a particular purpose.
97. (D) No improvement.
98. (A) 'he should miss' is the correct option. 'Lest' is followed by should.
99. (A) 'to take part in' is the correct option. We use to + V_{b.f}
100. (B) In the interests of the poor is the correct option. 'Poor' is an adjective the plural of which is not possible by adding s/es (poors). 'The poor' means 'poor people'.
101. (D) No improvement.
102. (C) 'with oneself' is the correct option.
Reflexive of 'one' is oneself.
103. (A) 'are very' is the correct option.
Unless means if not (यदि नहीं) hence use of 'not' is superfluous.
104. (B) 'have been living' is the correct option. 'For the last ten years' in the sentence indicates that, the sentence should be in Present Perfect Continuous Tense.
105. (C) 'Carried away' is the correct option.
'Carry away' means 'to arouse to a high and often excessive degree of emotion or enthusiasm.'
106. (A) 'rose another two feet' is the correct option.

V₁	V₂	V₃	
Rise	rose	risen	उगना, बढ़ना
Raise	raised	raised	उठाना (मुद्दा, प्रश्न)
107. (D) No improvement.
108. (C) 'rained' is the correct option. The sentence is of Past Tense.
109. (A) 'Notice of' is the correct option.
110. (B) 'tall' is the correct option. 'Tall claims' means boastful talks (डींगे)
111. (C) 'Stand up' is the correct option.
'Stand up' means stiffened to stay upright folding over. (खड़े होना)
112. (B) 'Telling stories' is the correct option.
Subject + Verb + Gerund.
Verbs in this pattern are – begin, start, love, like, finish, enjoy, prefer etc. See chapter Verb (Advance) of Volume 1
113. (B) 'Shall have been waiting' is the correct option. According to the meaning the sentence should be in Future Perfect Continuous Tense.
114. (C) 'Regret' is the correct option. 'Regret something' means 'to feel sorry for what you have done.' (किसी चीज पर पश्चाताप करना)
115. (A) 'has been working' is the correct option. The sentence should be in Present Perfect Continuous Tense.
116. (C) 'I have been waiting for' is the correct option. 'For three quarters of an hour' indicates that the sentence should be in Present Perfect Continuous Tense.
117. (B) 'the most interesting' is the correct option. Here comparison is being done among there books, hence superlative degree will be used.
118. (C) 'If' is the correct option. Use of 'suppose' and 'if' together, makes the sentence superfluous.

TEST NO.
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**SSC TIER-II : ENGLISH LANGUAGE & COMPREHENSION
(VOCABULARY)**

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN HINDI
Adherent	a follower of a leader, party, or profession	अनुयायी
Antique	an object (as a piece of furniture) made at an earlier time	प्राचीन वस्तु
Apathetic	having or showing little or no feeling or emotion	उदासीन, निरुत्साह
Apathy	lack of feeling or emotion	उदासीन
Appalling	very bad in a way that causes fear, shock, or disgust	डरावना, भयावह
Bower	a shelter in a garden made of boughs of trees or vines	पेड़ों की टहनियाँ लटाओं से बना छायादार स्थान
Brigand	a robber who travels with others in a group	लुटेरा
Cannibal	one that eats the flesh of its own kind	अपनी ही प्रजाति खाने वाला
Capsize	to turn so that the bottom is on top	नाव का पलटना
Chauvinist	the belief that your country, race, gender etc., is better	अपने नस्ल, देश इत्यादि को बेहतर समझने वाला
Cling	to hold on tightly	चिपटना
Civilized	polite, reasonable and respectful	सभ्य
Colossal	very large or great	बहुत बड़ा
Condemnation	blame	लांछन
Conscientious	guided by or agreeing with a sense of doing what is right	कर्तव्यनिष्ठ
Consoling	to comfort in a time of grief or distress	दिलासा देना
Coquette	a woman involved in casual love affair	दिलफेंक महिला
Daft	crazy or foolish	मूर्ख
Debonair	gracefully charming (of a man)	आकर्षक पुरुष
Disciple	student	शिष्य
Divulge	to give (information) to someone	भेद खोलना
Exhort	to strongly encourage or urge	प्रोत्साहित करना
Flatter	to praise (someone) in a way that is not sincere	खुशामद करना
Fugitive	a person who is running away or escaping	भगौड़ा
Gourmand	one who eats too much	पेटू
Gratification	satisfaction	संतुष्टि
Herald	to be a sign that something is going to happen soon	कुछ होने का संकेत देने वाला
Impotent	lacking in power, strength, or vigour	कमजोर, नामर्द

Incognito	with someone's identity kept secret	अज्ञात
Insist	to demand that someone do something	आग्रह करना, जोर देना
Invocation	a calling upon for authority or justification	आह्वान
Knack	an ability, talent, or special skill needed to do something	कुशलता
Limpid	perfectly clear	स्पष्ट, साफ
Lively	very active and energetic	उत्साहपूर्ण
Maestro	a master usually in an art	विशेषज्ञ
Meek	having or showing a quiet, gentle, and humble nature	दबू, आज्ञाकारी
Mercenary	one who works only for money	जो सिर्फ पैसे के लिए कार्य करता है।
Naive	having or showing a lack of experience or knowledge	अनुभवहीन
Obtuse	stupid or unintelligent	मंदबुद्धि
Persist	to insist	डटे रहना, जोर देना
Plunge	a sudden fall or jump usually from a high place	डुबना
Privilege	a right or benefit that is given to some people and not to others	विशेषाधिकार
Requisite	needed for reaching a goal or achieving a purpose	आवश्यक वस्तु
Reticent	one who speaks very less	अल्पभाषी, कम बोलने वाला
Revel	a usually wild party or celebration	उत्सव
Sanction	to officially accept or allow (something)	अनुमति देना
Sanguine	confident and hopeful	आशावादी
Scabbard	a sheath for a sword, dagger, or bayonet	म्यान
Sceptic	a person inclined to question or doubt accepted opinions	संदेही, शंका करने वाला
Solemnity	the quality of being formal or serious	गंभीरता
Sporadic	occurring occasionally, irregular	छिटपुट, अनियमित
Stevedore	a person whose job is to load and unload ships at a port	जहाज पर/ से समान उतारने/ चढ़ाने वाला
Submerge	to put under or plunge into water	डूबना
Transgressor	one who violates a law	उल्लंघन करने वाला
Travesty	something that is shocking, upsetting, or ridiculous because it is not what it is supposed to be	उपहास या आश्चर्य का विषय
Unscrupulous	not honest or fair	अनैतिक
Vehement	marked by forceful energy	प्रचंड, तीव्र
Yearn	to want something/ someone very much	लालसा