

TEST NO.
57

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

Answer Key

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

Answer key with explanations

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| <p>1. (A) Change 'else' into 'or'. 'Either ... or' is the correct pair of Conjunction.</p> <p>2. (A) Change 'as well as' into 'and'. 'Both ... and' is the correct pair of Conjunction. (See Chapter 'Conjunction' of English Vol. 1)</p> <p>3. (C) Change 'have' into 'had'. 'The issue were' in the sentence indicates that the sentence is of Past Tense.</p> <p>4. (C) Change 'implementing' into 'implementation'. We use adjective + noun.</p> <p>5. (C) Change 'to sell' into 'to be sold'. This part of the sentence should be in passive voice. 'To be sold' and to be opened should be used according to Parallelism. (See chapter Parallelism of English Vol. 1)</p> <p>6. (B) Add 'by' before 'whom'. Whom always takes preposition before it. And this part of the sentence is in Passive Voice.</p> <p>7. (C) Change 'all of it' into 'all of them'. 'Technical questions' is plural hence 'them' is required.</p> <p>8. (C) Change 'nothing' into 'anything'. Use of cannot and 'nothing' together will make the sentence superfluous.</p> | <p>9. (A) Change 'the economical condition' into 'the economic condition'. Economical means using money, resources etc carefully (किफायती, अल्पव्ययी) while economic means relating to or based on the making, selling and using of goods and services. (आर्थिक)</p> <p>10. (A) Change 'whose' into 'who'. Relative pronoun 'who' is used for human being. 'Whose' is used to find out the owner (जिसका/किसका).
E.g., Whose car is this?</p> <p>11. (A) Change 'little' into 'the little'.
Little • Little – hardly any
• A little – some but not much
• The little – not much but all that is available</p> <p>12. (B) Remove 'the'. Lose heart is a phrase which means to lose confidence and courage.</p> <p>13. (A) Change 'strictly' into 'strict'. 'Strictly' is an adverb and 'strict' is an adjective. And we need an adjective here.</p> <p>14. (C) Add 'how' before 'to'. 'does not know how to read and write' is the correct use.</p> |
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15. (B) Change 'makes' into 'make'. A number of/ a large number of/ a great number of is used with plural countable noun. Hence they will take plural verb.
16. (B) Change 'many' into 'much'. Many is used for Countable nouns.
Much is used for uncountable noun.
Here 'care' is uncountable noun.
17. (A) Change 'have been asked after' into 'have often been asked'. Often is an Adverb of frequency and is placed between the helping and the main verb.
18. (B) Change 'affection with' into 'affection for'. Affection takes preposition 'for'.
• Affection for – feeling of love
• Affectionate to – (के प्रति स्नेही होना)
19. (C) Change 'with' into 'to'. 'assessible' takes preposition 'to'.
• Assessible to – reach (पहुँच)
20. (C) Change 'patient' into 'patients'. Here several (बहुत) has been used, plural (patients) noun is required.
21. (B) Sacrificing is the correct option.
• Sacrifice — to give up something (त्याग देना)
• Enduring — lasting, durable (स्थायी, टिकाऊ)
22. (B) 'To be elected' is the correct option. This part of the sentence should be in Passive Voice.
23. (B) 'Accomplished' is the correct option.
• 'Accomplished' – very skillful, having or showing the skill of expert. (पारंगत, प्रवीण)
• 'Enthrall' – to hold the attention of (someone) by being very exciting, interesting or beautiful (मंत्रमुग्ध करना)
• 'Pedestrian' – not interesting or unusual, a person who is walking in a city along a road etc. (नीरस, पैदल चलनेवाला)
24. (A) 'Economise' is the correct option.
• 'Economise' – to use money, resources etc. carefully (क्रिफायत करना)
• 'Splurge' – to spend more money than usual on something for yourself (पैसे उड़ाना, दिखावा करना)
25. (C) Option (C) is the correct option.
We use – the comparative degree + the comparative degree
32. (A) 'Annuciation' is the correctly spelt word. Annuciation means the act of announcing or of being announced. (घोषणा)
33. (B) 'Foreseeable' is the correctly spelt word. 'Foreseeable' means such as reasonably can or should be anticipated or seen before it happens (पूर्व भासी)
34. (A) 'Nourishment' is the correctly spelt word. 'Nourishment' means food and other things that are needed for health, growth etc. (पोषण, आहार)
97. (B) 'discharges' is the correct option. If two actions take place one after the other in future and if the second action depends on the first action, the first action is in simple present tense and the second action is in simple future tense.
98. (C) 'listening to' is the correct option.
• Hear – to receive sound (सुनना)
• Listen – to hear carefully (ध्यान से सुनना)
• 'Listen' takes preposition 'to'.
99. (D) No improvement. The sentence is of past conditional.
100. (C) 'Being tired of' is the correct option. We need a passive participle in the sentence.
101. (A) 'You are' is the correct option.
102. (C) 'to hand over to you' is the correct option. Hand over to somebody means to yield control of (किसी व्यक्ति को सौंपना)
103. (A) 'Despite having' is the correct option. We do not use 'of' after despite. Despite – in spite of (के बावजूद)
104. (C) 'Performance satisfactory' is the correct option. 'Satisfactorily' is an adverb which cannot qualify noun (performance). Hence we need an adjective to qualify it. Satisfactory is an adjective.
105. (D) No improvement. 'Untiring' means working very hard with a lot of energy for a long time. (अथक प्रयास)
106. (D) No improvement
107. (B) Afford_v is followed by Infinitive.
108. (B) 'merely to achieve' is the correct option.

109. (A) 'was prepared to' is the correct option. 'declared' in the sentence indicates that the sentence is of Past Tense.
110. (A) 'brought him' is the correct option. We use - bring, buy, give + Indirect object + Direct object
111. (B) 'not different from that of the' is the correct option. Here the comparison is being done between the suggestion of the two and not between the persons.
112. (C) 'If you had' is the correct option. If the sentence is of Past Conditional, we use- If + Sub + had + V₃
113. (C) 'taxes affect' is the correct option.
Affect_(v) - (असर करना)
Effect_(N/v) - (परिणाम, प्रभाव में लाना)
114. (A) 'should be moulded' is the correct option. The sentence is in Passive Voice. We use - be + V₃ in passive voice.
115. (B) 'Can be readily persuaded' is the correct option. The sentence is of Passive voice.
116. (C) 'had been unconscious' is the correct option. We use Past Perfect Tense for the action of Past of the Past.
117. (C) 'a unique' is the correct option. 'Unique' is not used in Superlative or Comparative degree.
118. (D) No improvement.

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

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN HINDI
Amiable	friendly	स्नेही
Apogee	Highest point in the development of something	पराकाष्ठा, चरम बिन्दु
Burrow	a hole or tunnel in the ground that an animal (such as a rabbit) makes to live in for safety	बिल, मांद
Cajolement	to deceive with soothing words or false promises	खुशामद
Calmative	Having a sedative effect	संतुष्ट करने वाला, शांतिदायक
Conquer	to get or gain by force, win by fighting	जीतना, पराजित करना
Diminutive	one that is notably small	थोड़ा, अल्प, छोटा
Edifice	a large or massive structure	महल, भवन
Emaciated	very thin because of hunger or disease	दुर्बल, क्षीण
Ephemeral	lasting a very short time	क्षणिक, अल्पकालिक
Epidemic	an occurrence in which a disease spreads very quickly and affects a large number of people	महामारी, संक्रामक रोग
Erudite	having or showing knowledge that is learned by studying	विद्वान
Eschew	to avoid (something) especially because you do not think it is right or proper	से बचना, परहेज करना
Excogitate	to think out, devise	विचार करना, कल्पना करना
Felicide	Killing of a cat	बिल्ली की हत्या
Femicide	the gender-based murder of a woman or girl	महिला की हत्या
Filicide	the murder of one's own daughter or son	अपने संतान की हत्या
Gamut	the whole series of recognized musical notes	संपूर्ण विस्तार, सारे पहलू (संगीत का)
Hedonist	a person who believes that pleasure or happiness is the most important goal in life	सुखवादी

Hiatus	a period of time when something (such as an activity) is stopped	अंतराल
Impiety	lack of respect for God	नास्तिकता
Intrepid	feeling no fear, very bold or brave	निर्भय, निडर
Irascible	having a bad temper	चिड़चिड़ा
Irk	to make weary, irritated, or bored	सताना, गुस्सा दिलाना
Junta	a military group controlling a government after taking control of it by force	सत्ताधारी सेना
Lustre	the shiny quality of a surface that reflects light	सौंदर्य, चमक
Malleable	capable of being stretched or bent into different shapes	लचीला, नरम
Mellifluous	having a smooth, flowing sound	मधुर
Menial	of or relating to unpleasant work that does not require special skill	निम्न
Mercy	kind or forgiving treatment	दया, करुणा
Moribund	being in the state of dying	मरणासना
Mundane	ordinary not interesting	साधारण
Nebulous	not clear, vague	अस्पष्ट, धुंधला
Oenophile	A person who is fond of wine	मदिरा प्रेमी
Oncology	the study and treatment of tumors	कर्करोग विज्ञान
Opus	a piece of music written by a major composer	रचना, कृति
Orology	The science of mountains	पर्वत विज्ञान
Pandemic	(of a disease) prevalent over a whole country or the whole world	देशव्यापी या सार्वभौमिक महामारी
Pedestrian	a person going on foot	पैदल चलने वाला
Perpetual	continuing forever	लगातार, बिना रूके
Posse	a group of police etc	सैन्य या पुलिस दल
Rebuff	to refuse to accept	अस्वीकार करना
Recapitulate	Giving a brief summary of something	दोहराना
Remiss	Not showing enough care and attention	लापरवाह, असावधान
Reveal	to make known	प्रत्यक्ष करना, प्रकट करना
Rhinology	a branch of medicine that deals with the nose and its diseases	नासिक विज्ञान
Solemn	very serious or formal in manner, behaviour, or expression	गंभीर, महत्त्वपूर्ण
Sombre	so shaded as to be dark and gloomy	उदासीन, फीका
Speleology	the scientific study of caves	गुफाओं का अध्ययन करने वाली विद्या
Succulent	full of juice	रसीला
Triumphant	victorious	विजयी
Triumvirate	a group of three powerful people	तीन व्यक्तियों का शासन
Turgid	very complicated and difficult to understand	आडम्बरी, सूजा हुआ
Tyrant	a ruler who has complete power over a country and who is cruel and unfair	अत्याचारी
Tyro	a beginner in learning	आरंभ करने वाला, अनुभवहीन
Venial	not serious	क्षम्य, मामूली गलती
Vicinity	a surrounding area or district, neighbourhood	नजदीकी, आस-पास