

TEST NO.
58

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

Answer Key

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

Answer key with explanations

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| <p>1. (A) Change 'advised' into 'advised'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice_(n) – an opinion (सलाह) • Advise_(v) – to offer an opinion (सलाह देना) <p>And we need a verb here.</p> <p>2. (C) Add 'a' before 'singer'. Singer is a countable noun, article a should be used.</p> <p>3. (A) Change 'has not only built' into 'has built not only'. In the sentence 'this big theatre' and 'a new bungalows' are the two nouns we are talking about. 'Not only' should come before 'this big theatre' and 'but also' should come before 'a new bungalow'.</p> <p>4. (C) Change 'have' into 'had'. The sentence is of Simple Past.</p> <p>5. (B) Change 'largest' into 'larger'. In such structure of the sentence. Comparative degree should be used in both parts.</p> <p>6. (C) Remove 'on'. Use of 'on' here in the sentence is unnecessary.</p> <p>7. (C) Change 'no use to go' into 'no use going'. Gerund should be used instead of Infinitive here.</p> <p>8. (A) Change 'what does a person do' into</p> | <p>'what a person does'. The sentence is not interrogative.</p> <p>9. (B) Change 'catches' into 'caught'. The sentence is of Present Action.</p> <p>10. (C) Change 'could' into 'can'. The sentence is of Present Action.</p> <p>11. (A) Change 'inspite that' into 'inspite of that or despite that'.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">In spite of = Despite (के बावजूद)</p> <p>12. (B) Change 'working' with 'work'. We use 'To + V_{b.f}'</p> <p>13. (A) Change 'No less' into 'No fewer'. Less (Comparative of little) is used for uncountable nouns, while fewer is used for Countable Nouns. 'audience' is Countable Noun.</p> <p>14. (C) Change 'evidences' into 'witnesses'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence – material that is presented to a court of law to help find the truth. • Witness – one who gives evidence or statement in the court as he has seen the crime happening. |
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15. (B) Change 'with' into 'on' or 'over'. We use preposition on or over with watch. Keep watch only over (ध्यान रखना)
16. (C) Change 'bad' into 'badly'. We need an adverb here.
17. (B) Change 'more tall' into 'taller'. Comparative degree of tall is taller.
18. (C) Change 'either' into 'neither'. According to the meaning of the sentence neither (दोनों में से कोई नहीं) should be used.
19. (C) Change 'sell of' into 'selling'. Wearing, spitting and selling should be in same form according to the rule of Parallelism. (See Chapter Parallelism of English Vol. 1)
20. (C) Change 'has' into 'have'. The subject 'Rapid testing kits' is plural hence plural verb is required.
21. (D) 'in' is the correct option. 'Swear in' means to induct into office by administration of an oath. (शपथ लेना)
22. (B) 'With' is the correct option. We use preposition 'with' with 'endowed'
- Endowed with – to provide with something freely or naturally. (संपन्न होना)
23. (D) 'Contumacious' is the correct option.
- 'Contumacious' – stubbornly disobedient.
24. (B) 'of' is the correct option.
- 'Sure of' – certain (निश्चित)
25. (B) 'restored' is the correct option.
Restore – to put or bring back into existence or use. (फिर से प्राप्त करना)
32. (D) 'Supercilious' is the correctly spelt word. Supercilious means having or showing the proud and unpleasant attitude (घमंडी)
33. (B) 'Punctilious' is the correctly spelt word. 'Punctilious' means very careful about behaving properly and doing things in a correct and accurate way. (समयनिष्ठ, पाबन्द)
34. (C) 'Oppressive' is the correctly spelt word. 'Oppressive' means very cruel or unfair. (अत्याचारी, अति कठोर)
97. (C) 'didn't accede to the demand' is the correct option. Accede takes preposition 'to'. Accede means to agree to request or demand. (स्वीकार करना, मान लेना)
98. (B) 'has always been courteous' is the correct option. According to the meaning of the sentence, the sentence should be Present Perfect Continuous Tense.
99. (A) 'as if she doesn't' is the correct option. This part of the sentence is of conditional and should be in Simple Present Tense. (as if – (मानो) वह हमेशा ऐसे बर्ताव करती है, मानों वह मेरी भावनाओं का थोड़ा सा भी ख्याल नहीं करती)
100. (D) No Improvement
101. (D) No Improvement. The sentence is in Present Perfect Continuous Tense. And the structure for this tense is – 'Sub + has/have + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/since + time.'
102. (C) 'impose it on them' is the correct option. Discipline is uncountable noun, 'it' should be used and for people 'them' is the correct Pronoun.
103. (A) 'worse than I had expected' is the correct option. 'than' in the sentence indicates that comparative degree of 'bad' should be used.
104. (C) 'might be' is the correct option. 'Might' shows slight possibility.
105. (A) 'Cautiously before' is the correct option. We need an adverb here to qualify the verb 'looked'.
106. (C) 'was running' is the correct option. First part of the sentence is of Simple Past. According to the meaning of the sentence the 2nd part of sentence should be in Past Continuous Tense.
107. (C) 'Cut a sorry figure' is the correct option. Cut a sorry figure means to leave a poor impression. (अपने प्रयास में तनिक भी प्रभाव न छोड़ना)
108. (C) 'a pair of spectacles' is a better option.
109. (B) 'have told' is the correct option. 'But he did' in the sentence indicates that the sentence is of Past Tense and we use 'ought + to + have + V₃ + in past.' Ought + to + V_{b.f.} is used in Present.

110. (B) 'a chance to ride' is the correct option.
111. (B) 'get success' is the correct option.
112. (C) 'talks more than others' is the correct option. If the subject is joined by 'as well as', the verb agrees to the first subject. Here the first subject Kartik is singular, singular verb (takes) is required.
113. (D) No improvement
114. (B) 'that have been told' is the correct option. The subject before relative pronoun 'that' is plural hence plural verb is required and the sentence is of Present Perfect Tense.
115. (B) 'their pay' is the correct option. Here Possessive Adjective 'their' is required.
116. (C) 'Look it up' is the correct option. For getting any information from the book or computer we use 'look it up or look for it'.
117. (A) 'Never have I' is the correct option. If the sentence starts with 'never', we use inversion. (See chapter Inversion of English Vol. 1)
118. (B) 'doesn't she?' is the correct option. In Question Tag, if the sentence is positive the question tag must be negative and vice versa.

Corrections of Mock Test – 57

33. Explanation is correct, option should be (B) in place of (A)
34. Explanation is correct. Option (A) and (D) both are correct.

TEST NO.
58

**SSC TIER-II : ENGLISH LANGUAGE & COMPREHENSION
(VOCABULARY)**

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN HINDI
Brittle	that can be easily broken or cracked	भंगुर
Censure	to criticize officially	निंदा करना
Derogatory	expressing a low opinion of someone or something	अपमानजनक
Despondent	very sad	उदास, दुखी
Detriment	the cause of an injury or loss	नुकसान की वजह
Discipline	strict training that corrects or strengthens	शिष्य, अनुयायी
Distant	easily led or influenced	दूर-दराज, सुदूर
Ductile	That which can be drawn into a thin wire	धातू का वह गुण जिससे उसका तार बनाया जा सके
Elated	very happy and excited	उत्तेजित, प्रफुल्लित
Eloquent	having or showing the ability to use language clearly and effectively	सुवक्ता
Etiquette	Rules governing socially acceptable behaviour	शिष्टाचार
Excite	to cause feelings of enthusiasm in (someone)	उत्साहित करना
Haematology	Science of blood	रक्त रोग विज्ञान
Inconceivable	not understandable	समझ से बाहर
Inconclusive	Not leading to a definite result	दुविधा में पड़ा हुआ, जो निष्कर्ष पर ना पहुँचा हो
Incongruous	strange because of not agreeing with what is usual or expected	बेमेल, असंगत
Indescribable	that cannot be described	अवर्णनीय

Infuriate	to make (someone) very angry	क्रोध से भरना
Irrelevant	not relevant	अप्रासंगिक, विसंगत
Kindle	to set on fire, light	सुलगाना, जलाना
Kudos	praise given for achievement	प्रशंसा
Laudatory	expressing or containing praise	प्रशंसात्मक
Laughable	bad in a way that seems foolish or silly	हास्यस्पद
Limber	bending easily	फुर्तीला, लचीला
Limerick	a humorous rhyming poem of five lines	पांच पंक्तियों की व्यंग्यात्मक कविता
Limpid	Completely clear and transparent	सुस्पष्ट
Lineage	the ancestors from whom a person has descended	वंशावली
Magnificent	very beautiful or impressive	शानदार
Metalloid	resembling a metal	उपधातु
Metallurgy	the science and technology of metals	धातु विज्ञान
Metaphysics	the part of philosophy that is concerned with the basic causes and nature of things	तत्त्वविज्ञान
Neonatology	a branch of medicine concerned with the care, development, and diseases of newborn infants	अभी -अभी जन्में हुए शिशु के विशेषज्ञ
Oncology	Study and treatment of tumours	कर्करोग विज्ञान
Opprobrium	Public disgrace arising from shameful conduct	सामाजिक अपमान
Ovation	an expression of approval or enthusiasm made by clapping or cheering	तालियों की गड़गड़ाहट स्वागत
Palatial	very large and impressive	आलीशान, शानदार
Plaudit	an act or round of applause	प्रशंसा, शाबाशी
Punter	A person who gambles, places a bet or make a risky investment	बाजी लगाने वाला
Purge	to clear of guilt	शुद्धीकरण, निर्दोष साबित करना
Rebellion	opposition to one in authority or dominance	विद्रोह
Sanity	the condition of having a healthy mind	बुद्धिमानी, समझदारी
Scabbard	a protective case for a sword that covers the blade	म्यान
Scant	Barely sufficient or adequate	थोड़ा, अपर्याप्त
Stellar	connected with the stars	तारों से संबंधित
Stinging	a quick, sharp pain	चुभता
Stricture	a law or rule that limits or controls something	निंदा, कटु आलोचना
Villainous	Very evil and unpleasant	दुष्ट, नीच
Virulent	full of hate or anger	विषैला, संक्रामक
Viscous	thick or sticky, not flowing easily	गाढ़ा, चिपचिपा
Vivacious	happy and lively in a way that is attractive	जिंदादिल