

TEST NO.
61

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

Answer Key

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

Answer key with explanations

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| <p>1. (B) Change 'shown' into 'sown'.</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <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>• Sow (बोना)</td> <td>sown</td> <td>sown</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Show (दिखाना)</td> <td>showed</td> <td>shown</td> </tr> </table> <p>2. (B) Change 'send' into 'sent'. The sentence is of Present Perfect Tense. The structure for this tense is—
Subject + has/have + V³ + obj.</p> <p>3. (B) Change 'whom' into 'who'. The one who is going to win is the subject so we need 'who'.</p> <p>4. (C) Change 'no' into 'any'. The use of hardly and no together will make the sentence superfluous.</p> <p>5. (A) Change 'who' into 'which'. Which is used for the animals.</p> <p>6. (C) Change 'very easily' into 'more easily'. The sentence is of comparative degree.</p> <p>7. (A) Change 'much now initiatives' into 'many new initiatives'. Many is used for countable nouns, much is used for uncountable nouns.</p> <p>8. (C) Change 'a' into 'the'. The centre of attraction is the correct use.</p> <p>9. (C) Change 'a very bad news' into 'very bad news or a very bad piece of news'. News</p> | V₁ | V₂ | V₃ | • Sow (बोना) | sown | sown | • Show (दिखाना) | showed | shown | <p>is an uncountable noun, article 'a' cannot be used with it.</p> <p>10. (C) Change 'drawn' into 'drawing'. Preposition is followed by v₁+ing.
'Draw upon' means to use someone or something in a beneficial way.</p> <p>11. (B) Remove 'enough'. 'Sufficient' and 'enough' have same meaning. The use of both together in the sentence will make the sentence superfluous.</p> <p>12. (C) Change 'oneself' into 'himself'. 'Each of them' in the sentence indicates that himself should be used. 'One' takes 'oneself'.</p> <p>13. (B) Change 'will' into 'would'. The sentence is of Past Tense.</p> <p>14. (B) Add 'a' before 'lot of'. 'a lot of'.</p> <p>15. (C) Change 'might' into 'should'. 'Lest' is followed by 'should'.</p> <p>16. (A) Remove 'most'. Perfect means completely good. Use of 'must' will make the sentence superfluous.</p> <p>17. (A) Change 'looked after' into 'looked for'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look after – to take care of (देखभाल करना) • Look for – search for (ढूँढ़ना) |
| V₁ | V₂ | V₃ | | | | | | | | |
| • Sow (बोना) | sown | sown | | | | | | | | |
| • Show (दिखाना) | showed | shown | | | | | | | | |

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| <p>18. (C) Change 'did not' into 'had not'. The sentence is of conditional.
Structure : If + Sub + had + V₃,
 Sub + would + have + V₃</p> <p>19. (A) Change 'impress' into 'impresses'. The subject 'the story' is singular hence singular verb is required.</p> <p>20. (C) Change 'kindly' into 'kind'. Kind means having sympathy or love for others. (दयालु)</p> <p>21. (B) 'of' is the correct option. Comprise takes preposition 'of' in Passive Voice.
'Comprised' of means to be made up of (something). In Active Voice 'comprise' is followed by no preposition.</p> <p>22. (B) 'till' is the correct option.</p> <p>23. (A) 'timid' is the correct option. Timid means lacking in boldness or determination.</p> <p>24. (D) Novice means beginner, tyro. Amateur means a person who takes part in an activity for pleasure and not for money.</p> <p>25. (B) 'fragrance' is the correct option.
Fragrance means a pleasant and usually sweet smell.</p> <p>32. (B) 'Libertarian' is the correctly spelt word. Libertarian means an advocate of the doctrine of free will. (स्वतंत्र इच्छावादी)</p> <p>33. (C) 'Sanctimonious' is the correctly spelt word. 'Sanctimonious' means pretending to be morally better than other people (पाखंडी)</p> <p>34. (A) 'Privilege' is the correctly spelt word. 'Privilege' means an opportunity that is special and pleasant. (विशेषाधिकार)</p> <p>97. (D) No improvement. 'Look forward to' is a phrase and it means waiting in anticipation (खुशी और संतुष्टि के साथ इन्तजार करना). 'To' a preposition is followed by 'V₁ + ing'.</p> <p>98. (A) 'assent' is the correct option.
Ascent means the act of rising or mounting upward. (चढ़ाई)
Assent means approval (सहमति)</p> <p>99. (D) No improvement.
When sentence starts with 'no sooner', sentence is followed by inversion. (See chapter Inversion of English Vol 1)</p> <p>100. (D) No improvement. It is an idiom. It means that even when a conclusion seems certain, things can still go wrong. (कुछ निश्चित तय दिखता है पर शायद ना हो पाए)</p> <p>101. (A) 'Can't we' is the correct option.</p> | <p>In question tag if the sentence is positive, the question tag must be negative and should be in the same tense.</p> <p>102. (C) 'to serve' is the correct option. We use— 'too to + V_{b.f}'.</p> <p>103. (D) No improvement
Sit on the bench means to refuse to take side in a dispute (किसी का पक्ष नहीं लेना)</p> <p>104. (A) 'to dispose of' is the correct option. 'Dispose of' means to get rid of (छुटकारा पाना)</p> <p>105. (C) 'nevertheless' is the correct option. Nevertheless is used as a Conjunction which means even then, in spite of that (फिर भी)</p> <p>106. (B) 'Could help' is the correct option. The sentence is of unreal situation. In this type of sentence we use V²</p> <p>107. (D) No improvement</p> <p>108. (C) 'Were once considered' is the correct option. Here we need an adverb 'once'. 'Were once considered' means 'एक समय माना जाता था'</p> <p>109. (C) 'been executed' is the correct option. 'Has' is used in the sentence, been is appropriate to use as has takes V₃.</p> <p>110. (C) 'may increase the risk' is the correct option. We use— may + V_{b.f} to express possibility.</p> <p>111. (C) 'must not have raised' is the correct option. The sentence is of Present Tense.</p> <p>112. (A) 'to tolerate' is the correct option.
We use— 'too' + ... 'to'.</p> <p>113. (A) 'to insulting me' is the correct option.
We use— V+ing after with a view to.</p> <p>114. (D) No improvement. 'Admit of' means to allow or permit a question that admits two possible answer (ऐसे सवाल की अनुमति देना जिसके दो जवाब हो सकते हैं।)</p> <p>115. (C) 'has not been and can never be' is the correct option. When two forms of verbs are needed, we should use both.</p> <p>116. (C) 'What the matter was' is the correct option. The sentence is of Past and is not in the interrogative form.</p> <p>117. (C) 'One of the factors' is the correct option. We use— One of the + Plural Noun + Singular Verb.</p> <p>118. (D) No improvement
Roll back means the act of reversing or undoing something.</p> |
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TEST NO.
61

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

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN HINDI
Aborigines	a member of the original people living in a region, native	मूलनिवासी
Adonis	a very handsome young man	आकर्षक पुरुष
Allegory	a story in which the characters and events are symbols that stand for ideas about human life or for a political or historical situation	कहानी, नीति कथा
Authentic	real or genuine, not copied or false	वास्तविक
Avidity	keen interest or enthusiasm	उत्सुकता
Boast	an act of expressing too much pride in a person's own qualities, possessions, or achievements	डींग
Capricious	changing often and quickly	अस्थिर, उमंगी
Cavalier	a gentleman trained in arms and horsemanship	बहादुर, घुड़सवार
Choleric	made angry easily	क्रोधी, चिड़चिड़ा
Commemorate	to call to remembrance	स्मरण करना, उत्सव मनाना
Compendium	a brief summary of a larger work or of a field of knowledge	संक्षेप, सारांश
Culpable	deserving blame, guilty of doing something wrong	गुनहगार, दोषपूर्ण
Debonair	gracefully charming	आकर्षक, खुशमिजाज
Devious	showing a skilful use of underhand tactics to achieve goals.	कुटिल, धूर्त
Disapprove	to not approve of someone or something	अस्वीकार करना
Dulcet	sweet to the taste	मीठा, सुरीला
Edgy	having an edge, sharp	तुनुकमिजाज, तेज, नुकीला
Esteem	respect and admiration	आदर, सम्मान
Excessive	being too much	बहुत अधिक
Exorbitant	going far beyond what is fair, reasonable, or expected, too high, expensive, etc.	बहुत ज्यादा, अत्यन्त
Expansion	the act of growing or increasing, enlargement	फैलाव
Expatriate	a person who lives outside his native country	प्रवासी
Felonious	very evil, villainous	दुराचारी, अपराधी
Fugitive	a person who is running away to avoid being captured	भगोड़ा
Harmonies	the combination of simultaneously sounded musical notes to produce a pleasing effect	सुर
Hassle	something that is annoying or that causes trouble	परेशानी, तकलीफ
Heretic	a person who believes or teaches something opposed to accepted beliefs (as of a church)	पाखंडी, धर्म विरोधी
Humility	the quality or state of not thinking you are better than other people	बिनम्रता
Lassitude	the condition of being tired	थकावट
Lethargy	the quality or state of being lazy, sluggish	सुस्त
Loyalist	a person who is loyal to a political cause, government, or leader	विश्वासपात्र, वफादार
Manipulate	to move or control (something) with your hands or by using a machine	कुशलतापूर्वक प्रयोग करना, हेरफेर करना
Monotheist	the doctrine or belief that there is but one God	एकेश्वरवादी
Muffle	to wrap or cover in clothing	लपेटना, छिपाना

Ostentation	an unnecessary display of wealth, knowledge, etc.	दिखावटी
Peccant	guilty of a moral offence, sinning	पापी
Pity	a strong feeling of sadness or sympathy for someone or something	दया-भाव
Polytheist	belief in or worship of more than one god	एक से ज्यादा ईश्वर में विश्वास
Putrid	decayed with usually a very bad or disgusting smell	गंदा
Rancid	having a strong and unpleasant smell or taste from no longer being fresh	सड़ा हुआ
Rapacious	always wanting more money, possessions, etc., very greedy	लालची, अति लोभी
Recondite	not understood or known by many people	गुप्त, छुपा हुआ
Renegade	a person who leaves one group, religion, etc., and joins another that opposes it	स्वधर्म त्यागी
Ridiculous	extremely silly or unreasonable	बेतुका, हास्यास्पद
Scrupulous	careful about doing what is honest and morally right	चौकस, कर्तव्यनिष्ठ
Soporific	causing a person to become tired and ready to fall asleep	नींद लानेवाला
Subtle	clever and indirect, not showing your real purpose	सूक्ष्म
Succinct	briefly giving the gist of something	संक्षिप्त
Sundry	made up of different things	विभिन्न
Suppression	an act or instance of putting down or holding back	अवरोध
Surge	a sudden, large increase	आगे बढ़ना, तेजी से बढ़ना
Swindler	to take money or property from (someone) by using lies or tricks	ठग, जालसाज
Sycophant	a person who praises powerful people in order to get their approval	चापलूस
Tartar	a person who cheats somebody in order to get something from them	धोखेबाज
Teetotaler	someone who never drinks	नशा, शराब का सेवन न करने वाला
Theist	one who believes in the existence of God	आस्तिक
Torrent	a large amount of water that moves very quickly in one direction	तेज धारा
Tortuous	a strong and fast moving stream of water	प्रचंड धारा
Traitor	one who betrays another's trust or is disloyal to an obligation or duty	विश्वासघाती
Transient	not lasting long	क्षणिक
Translucent	not completely clear or transparent but clear enough to allow light to pass through	अस्पष्ट
Travail	a difficult or unpleasant situation	कष्ट, पीड़ा
Tutelage	the teaching of an individual student by a teacher	अध्यापन
Tycoon	a businessperson of exceptional wealth, power, and influence	शक्तिशाली उद्योगपति
Vanity	inflated pride in oneself or one's appearance	गुमान, दिखावा
Veracious	showing a skilful use of underhand tactics to achieve goals.	ईमानदार, सत्यनिष्ठ
Vicinity	a surrounding area or district, neighbourhood	अड़ोस-पड़ोस, समीपता
Vicious	dangerously aggressive	अनैतिक, भ्रष्ट
Wreckage	the broken parts of a vehicle, building, etc., that has been badly damaged or destroyed	टूटा-फूटा, भाग (वाहन, मकान इत्यादि का)