

TEST NO.
63

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

Answer Key

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

Answer key with explanations

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|---|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|---------------------|--|--|
| <p>1. (D) No error</p> <p>2. (B) Add article 'the' before 'Earth'. We use article 'the' with the names of heavenly objects.</p> <p>3. (B) Change 'are' into 'is'. The subject 'the duo' is singular hence singular verb is required.</p> <p>4. (B) Change 'fly' into 'flies'. The subject 'every group' is singular hence singular verb is required.</p> <p>5. (B) Change 'how could she kill' with 'how she could kill'. The sentence is not interrogative.</p> <p>6. (C) Change 'by sea' into 'by the seaside'.</p> <p>7. (A) Change 'as if' into 'as if I well' or 'to be' after pretended. 'I pretended to be' is the appropriate use.</p> <p>8. (C) Change 'when' into 'if'. According to the meaning of the sentence, the sentence should be of conditional. Hence if is required.</p> <p>9. (B) Change 'anyone' into 'anyone's'. Apostrophe's' is required here.</p> <p>10. (A) Change 'than' into 'but'. 'It is nothing</p> | <p>else but' is the correct pair.</p> <p>11. (A) Change 'are' into 'have' The sentence should be in Present Perfect Tense. The structure for this tense is- 'Subject + has/have + V³ + Object.</p> <p>12. (B) Change 'Seldom we have been treated' into 'Seldom have we been treated'. When the sentence starts with seldom, it follows inversion (verb + sub) (See chapter Inversion of English Vol. 1)</p> <p>13. (C) Change 'cut down' into 'cut off'.
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut down means to remodel by removing extras or unwanted furnishings. • Cut off means the act of stopping the movement or supply of something. </p> <p>14. (A) Change 'forecasted' into 'forecast'.
 <table style="margin-left: 20px; border: none;"> <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;">Forecast</td> <td style="text-align: center;">forecast</td> <td style="text-align: center;">forecast</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">(पुर्वानुमान लगाना)</td> </tr> </table> </p> <p>15. (B) Change 'which' into 'who'. For person or people we use relative pronoun 'who'.</p> <p>16. (D) No error</p> <p>17. (D) No error</p> | V ₁ | V ₂ | V ₃ | Forecast | forecast | forecast | (पुर्वानुमान लगाना) | | |
| V ₁ | V ₂ | V ₃ | | | | | | | | |
| Forecast | forecast | forecast | | | | | | | | |
| (पुर्वानुमान लगाना) | | | | | | | | | | |

18. (A) Change 'on' into 'in'. 'Persist in' means to continue to occur or exist beyond the usual, expected or normal time. (लगे रहना)
19. (B) Change 'damage' into 'damaged'. The sentence is of past.
20. (A) Add 'he was' after 'while'. 'While he was walking' is the correct use.
21. (D) 'to' is the correct option. Impart takes preposition to.
Impart means to make (something) known to someone.
22. (B) 'need' is the most suitable option.
23. (B) 'unabashed' is the correct option. 'Unabashed' means not embarrassed or ashamed about openly expressing strong feelings or opinions.
24. (C) 'repugnance' is the correct option. Repugnance means a strong feeling of dislike or disgust. We have objection to some suggestion.
25. (D) 'For' is the correct option.
Compensation for means something that is done or given to make up for damage trouble etc. (मुआवजा, हर्जाना)
32. (B) 'Lectureship' is the correctly spelt word. Lectureship means a post as a lecturer.
33. (A) 'Legendary' is the correctly spelt word. 'Legendary' means very famous and admired or spoken about.
34. (C) 'Negligence' is the correctly spelt word. 'Negligence' means failure to take proper or normal care of something or someone.
97. (D) No improvement. We use— 'good at something'.
98. (A) 'long before' is the correct option.
Long before — बहुत पहले
99. (B) 'get' is the correct option.
The sentence is of conditional. We use—
If + Simple Present, Simple Future.
100. (C) 'left' is the correct option. 'Ago' in the sentence indicates the sentence should be in Past Indefinite Tense.
101. (C) 'if I am' is the correct option.
102. (C) 'at the left' is the correct option. 'Sit at the feet' is the correct use.
103. (A) 'on luxuries' is the correct option. We use— spend something 'on' something.
104. (A) 'us everything he knew' is the correct option. We use—
'to' is not used after tell/ told. And 'know' is not used in progressive tenses.
105. (C) 'wrong' is the correct option. 'Wrong side of sixty' is the correct phrase. It means above 60.
106. (B) 'am yet to meet' is the correct option.
107. (A) 'flute recital' is the correct option. 'Recital' means a public performances of music or poetry.
108. (A) 'at me' is the correct option.
'Blow' is followed by preposition 'at'.
109. (B) 'as usual' is the correct option. 'As usual' means in the same way as what happens most of the time or in most cases.
110. (A) 'Who I talked to you about' is the correct option.
111. (C) 'should' is the correct option.
'Lest' is followed by should.
112. (A) 'for' is the correct option.
'Call for something' means to need something. (किसी चीज की जरूरत होना)
113. (B) 'denied' is the correct option.
Refuse — मना करना
Deny/ Refute — खंडन करना
Decline — अस्वीकार करना
114. (B) 'me to leave' is the correct option. 'that I left' is the wrong use of case.
115. (C) 'for him to recognise his faults' is the correct option.
116. (C) 'seen' is the correct option. The sentence is of Present Perfect Tense. We use— V³ in this tense.
117. (A) 'belonged' is the correct option. The sentence is all about the past moment, so past form of verb will be used.
118. (A) 'comes' is the correct option.
The sentence is of Conditional sentence.

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

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN HINDI
Acquit	to discharge completely (as from an accusation or obligation)	मुक्त करना
Antagonism	a strong feeling of dislike or hatred	शत्रुता, बैर
Apposite	very appropriate	एकदम सटीक, उचित
Arduous	very difficult	कठिन, दुष्कर
Asunder	into parts	अलग-अलग
Aversion	a strong feeling of not liking something	घृणा, द्वेष
Chafe	Rub a part of the body to restore warmth or sensation	रगड़कर गरमाना, मालिश करना
Chivalry	polite brave and honorable behaviour of men towards women	वीरता, बहादुरी
Defiance	a refusal to obey	आज्ञा न मानना, अनादर
Degradation	the act or process of damaging or ruining something	घटना, दर्जा घटना
Denial	a refusal to give or agree to something asked for	अस्वीकार, इंकार
Disaffect	to alienate the affection or loyalty of	असंतुष्ट
Discourtesy	rudeness	अशिष्ट व्यवहार
Dishonesty	lack of honesty or integrity	बेईमानी
Disobedience	refusal or neglect to obey	अवज्ञा
Eccentric	That which is away from centre	विकेन्द्र, सनकी
Eclectic	including things taken from many different sources	संकलक, चयनशील
Emancipate	to free (someone) from someone else's control or power	मुक्त करना
Equine	of, relating to, or resembling a horse or the horse family	घोड़े से संबंधित
Ergomania	Excessive desire to work	काम करने की आतुरता
Facilitate	to make easier	आसान कर देना, सुगम करना
Femicide	murder of a woman or girl	स्त्रीहत्या
Gelid	extremely cold, icy	अत्यधिक ठंडा
Hamper	to restrict the movement by creating or obstacles	बाधा डालना
Inappropriate	not appropriate, unsuitable	अनुचित
Incriminate	to cause (someone) to appear guilty of or responsible for something (such as a crime)	दोषी ठहराना
Indecent	using language that offends people	अभद्र, अशोभनीय
Instigate	to goad or urge forward, provoke	भड़काना
Intemperate	having or showing a lack of emotional calmness or control	असंयमित
Jangle	to make a harsh ringing sound	कोलाहल, खड़खड़ाहट
Lark	something done for fun or adventure	मजे के लिए किया जाने वाला

Liberate	to free (someone or something) from being controlled by another person, group, etc.	मुक्त करना
Limbic	perfectly clear	स्पष्ट, स्वच्छ
Limivorous	that eats mud	मिट्टी खाने वाला
Mariticide	The murder of a husband by his wife	पतिहत्या
Mediocre	of moderate or low quality, value, ability	साधारण, औसत
Meteorite	a piece of rock or metal that has fallen to the ground from outer space	दूटा हुआ टुकड़ा
Mirthful	gladness or gaiety as shown by or accompanied with laughter	आनंदित, जिंदादिल
Modus operandi	A particular way of doing something	काम करने का तरीका
Moot	to introduce (an idea, subject, etc.) for discussion	विचार करना
Muffle	to wrap up so as to conceal or protect	छिपाना, ओढ़ना
Naivete	Lack of sophistication or worldliness	आधुनिकता का अभाव
Nippy	somewhat cold	बहुत ठंडा
Nonentity	a person who is not famous or important	तुच्छ व्यक्ति
Pander	a go-between in love intrigues	राजी करना
Panegyric	Formal praise eulogy	खुशामद
Pantheon	the gods of a particular country or group of people	देव समूह
Pantomime	a way of expressing information or telling a story without words by using body movements and facial expressions	मूक अभिनय
Parley	a discussion between two people who disagree	दाँव, बाजी
Permeate	to pass or spread through (something)	में फैल जाना, रिसना
Prompt	to cause (someone) to do something quickly	फुर्तीला, तैयार
Prowler	a person who moves through an area in a quiet way in order to commit a crime	लुटेरा
Recede	to move back or away	कम होना
Repose	To rest, sleep or feel calm	आराम करना
Residue	something that remains after a part is taken, separated, or designated	बचा हुआ, अवशेष
Resistance	refusal to accept something new or different	मना करना, रोधक पैदा करना
Sprain	a sudden or violent twist or wrench of a joint with stretching or tearing of ligaments	मोच आना
Stir	To try to cause trouble	उत्तेजित करना
Torpid	having or showing very little energy or movement	निष्क्रिय, सुस्त
Tortuous	Full of twists and turns	कपटपूर्ण, पेचीदा
Unchain	to free	मुक्त करना
Viscous	thick or sticky, not flowing easily	गाढ़ा
Volition	The faculty or power of using one's will	चाह, इच्छा
Waltz	a dance in which a couple moves in a regular series of three steps	एक प्रकार का नाच