

TEST NO.
66

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

Answer Key

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

Answer key with explanations

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| 1. (A) Change 'with' into 'to'. Listen takes preposition 'to'.
Listen to — ध्यान से सुनना | 8. (B) Change 'wait and watched' into 'wait and watch'. We use V _{b.f.} after modals. |
| 2. (A) Change 'would attempt' into 'attempted'. The sentence is of Simple Past. We use Subject + V ² in Simple Past. | 9. (D) No error |
| 3. (B) Change 'finished' into 'taken'. The degree is taken (प्राप्त किया), not finished (समाप्त किया) | 10. (C) Change 'was' into 'is'. The sentence is of Present Tense. |
| 4. (A) Having takes V ₃ . Change 'work' into 'worked'. | 11. (D) No error |
| 5. (A) Change 'had' into 'are'. The 'poor' is an Adjective hence we use have, has, had and not is, am, are, was, were. Because being poor of tribals is the truth of present hence Present Tense is used in the Part (A) | 12. (D) No error |
| 6. (B) Change 'camped' into 'camp'. To leave and (to) camp is the correct use. 'To' is hidden here. | 13. (B) Change 'copying' into 'copy'. We use— Had better/ would better or Had sooner/ Would sooner or Had rather/ Would rather + V _{b.f.} + than + V _{b.f.} (See Parallelism). |
| 7. (C) Change 'would be looked like' into 'would look like'. Because here look is Intransitive verb and this verb is not used in Passive Voice. Here meaning of look is to show, to seem (दिखना, मालूम पड़ना) | 14. (C) Replace 'to read' with 'to reading'. Here 'to seeing' should be balanced with 'to reading'. |
| | 15. (C) Change 'to' after 'for'.
Treat _(N) – (मनोरंजक कार्यक्रम, मनोरंजन, आनन्द) |
| | 16. (A) Change 'company' into 'companies'. We use—
One of the + Plural Noun + Singular Verb. |

17. (A) Change 'which' into 'who'. For person, Relative Pronoun 'that' is used.
18. (D) No error.
19. (A) Change 'provide' into 'provides'. The subject 'the course' is singular hence singular verb will be used.
20. (C) Change 'on' into 'at'. Preposition 'at' is used before words indicating hour. (घंटा)
e.g:- at 4 pm., at 5:30 pm.
21. (D) 'Sue' is the correct option.
'Sue' means to bring an action in court (केस करना)
• sew - कपड़े सिलना
• sway - to move slowly back and forth (डोलना, हिलना-डुलाना)
22. (A) 'a monster' is the correct option.
• Monster - अति क्रूर व्यक्ति
• Satan - शैतान
• Imp - छोटा शैतान
23. (A) 'to' is the correct option.
• Reconcile oneself to (a thing)-हालात (इत्यादि) को स्वीकार करना
• Reconcile with (a person)- सामंजस्य स्थापित करना
24. (D) 'Fair' is the correct option.
'Only the brave deserve the fair' is a proverb. It means only the best deserves the best just as a brave soldier deserves a beautiful wife.
Fare - the money a person pays to travel on a bus, train, boat or airplane (भाड़ा)
Flair - a natural ability to do something (स्वभावतः)
Flare - to shine or burn suddenly and briefly (हिलती रोशनी)
25. (A) 'had read' is the correct option.
Reporting verb (told) is in past tense hence Reported speech should also be in Past Tense and in active voice.
32. (B) Noticeable is the correctly spelt word. Noticeable means able to be easily seen or noticed (सुस्पष्ट)
33. (B) 'Cauliflower' is the correctly spelt word. Cauliflower means फूलगोभी
34. (C) 'Ignominious' is the correctly spelt word. Ignominious means causing disgrace or shame (घृणित)
97. (B)
98. (B) 'The sea being rough' is the correct option.
99. (C) 'a few' is the correct option.
• a few - संख्या में कम है लेकिन है।
• little - मात्रा में इतना कम की ना के बराबर है
100. (B) 'Besides cricket Rahul Plays tennis as well' is the correct option.
Besides - (के अलावा) Apart from
Beside - (के बगल में) By the side of
101. (C) 'How long have you been learning English for?' is the correct option. The sentence is in Present Perfect Continuous Tense.
'For how long (For + Period of time)'. Present Continuous Tense should be used.
102. (B) 'Since I last saw him' is the correct option.
103. (B) 'You, he and I cooked the foods' is the correct option.
If all the three persons or two out of three persons come in a single sentence, the order is 231. (See chapter 'Pronoun' in English Vol. I)
104. (C) 'had forgotten to take the key from' is the correction option.
If two action take place in the past one after other, the 1st action will be in Past Perfect Tense and the 2nd action will be in Simple Past Tense.
$$\frac{\text{1st action}}{\text{Past Perfect}} \text{ before } \frac{\text{2nd action}}{\text{Simple Past}}$$

(See Chapter Tense of English Vol-1)
105. (C) 'among' is the correct option.
• Among का प्रयोग हमेशा दो से अधिक के संदर्भ में होता है।

• Between का अर्थ है दो के बीच में

106. (C) 'thicker' than water is the correct option. Here comparison is being done between 'blood and water'. We use 'than' in the comparative degree (except some exceptions)

107. (C) 'doesn't it?' is the correct option.

In Question Tag, if the sentence is positive, the question tag must be negative and vice versa. (See chapter 'Question Tag' of English Vol. 1).

108. (D) No improvement.

109. (A) 'hope she clears' is the correct option. The sentence should be in Simple Present Tense. Option 'b' could have also correct if there is 'that' after 'hopeful'.

110. (B) filled with smoke (धुएँ से भर गया)

111. (C) 'hardly possible to keep' is the correct option.

'Hardly' is a negative word hence impossible (-ve word) cannot be used with it.

112. (B) One person takes article only 'once'.

113. (A) Man is mortal is a universal truth. It means इंसान अमर नहीं है।

114. (C) 'thoroughly enjoyed' is the correct option.

thoroughly – in a complete or through manner (पूर्ण रूप से)

115. (A) 'she is the best and most honest student of the class' is the correct option. Both the adjectives should be in superlative degree.

(See chapter PARALLELISM of English Vol. 1).

116. (C) Looking through the window, he saw the beggar standing right there, is the correct option.

117. (C) 'is greater than that of any other town in India' is the correct option.

Comparison is done between two similar things or of qualities.

118. (A) 'each may contribute what he can' is the correct option. Pronoun 'he' is used for 'each'.

TEST NO.
66

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

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN HINDI
Benefactor	a person who gives money or other help to a person or cause	भलाई करने वाला
Beneficiary	one who gains benefit from someone	लाभ प्राप्तकर्ता उत्तराधिकारी
Hermit	a person living in solitude as a religious discipline.	तपस्वी
Miser	a person who hates to spend money, a very stingy person	कंजूस
Amateur	a person who takes part in sports or occupations for pleasure and not for money	शौकिया, खिलाड़ी
Annoyed	feeling or showing angry irritation	नाराज
Antedate	to give an earlier date rather than the actual date to (something)	समय से पूर्व घटित होना
Anthropology	a study of the human race	मानव विज्ञान
Anxious	afraid or nervous especially about what may happen,	चिंतित
Aphorism	Philosophy of short, meaningful saying	कहावत
Apogee	the highest point of something	पराकाष्ठा, चरमोत्कर्ष
Apostasy	an act of refusing to continue to follow, obey, or recognize	धर्मत्याग

	a religious faith	
Archaeology	a science that deals with past human life and activities by studying the bones, tools, etc., of ancient people	पुरात्व विज्ञान
Astrology	the study of how the positions of the stars and movements of the planets have a supposed influence on events and on the lives and behavior of people	ज्योतिष, शास्त्र
Cacophonous	something which is noisy	कर्कश
Capricious	changing often and quickly	अस्थिर
Confess	to admit that you did something wrong or illegal	स्वीकार करना (अपराध)
Connoisseur	An expert in an area of the fine or other arts	जानकार, कदरदान
Construct	to build or make (something physical, such as a road, bridge, or building)	निर्माण करना
Criminology	the study of crime, criminals, and the punishment of criminals	अपराध विज्ञान
Deny	to say that something is not true	अस्वीकार करना
Depressed	low in spirits, sad	दुःखी
Desultory	not having a plan or purpose	अनियमित
Discourage	to make (someone) less determined, hopeful, or confident	हत्तोसाहित करना
Dissent	to publicly disagree with an official opinion, decision, or set of beliefs	असहमत होना
Enthusiast	a person who is very excited about or interested in something	उत्साही
Equestrian	of or relating to the riding of horses	घुड़सवार
Ethnology	the study of the characteristics of different peoples and the differences and relationships between them.	मानवजाति विज्ञान
Etymology	an explanation from where a word came from,	शब्द निर्माण विज्ञान
Euthanasia	bring about an easy and painless death for someone suffering from an incurable disease	इच्छामृत्यु
Fleeting	not lasting, lasting for only a short time	अस्थायी
Horseman	a person (especially a man) who rides horses	घुड़सवार
Incantation	Chanting of magic spells	जादु-टोना, मंत्र
Irregular	not normal or usual	अनियमित
Irritable	becoming angry or annoyed easily	संवेदनशील, तुनक मिजाज
Jockey	a person who rides horses in races as an occupation	घुड़सवार
Narration	the act or process of telling a story or describing what happens	कथन, वर्णन
Neophyte	a person who has just started learning or doing something	नौसिखिया
Neurology	the scientific study of the nervous system and the diseases that affect it	तंत्रिका विज्ञान
Noisy	making noise	कोलाहलपूर्ण
Optimistic	having or showing hope for the future, expecting good things to happen	आशावादी

Penology	study of the problems of legal punishment and prison management	दंडशास्त्र
Pessimistic	having or showing a lack of hope for the future, expecting bad things to happen	निराशावादी
Recitation	the act of saying or repeating something out loud for an audience	प्रवचन, अनुवाद
Salvage	the act of saving something (such as a building, a ship, or cargo) that is in danger of being completely destroyed	नष्ट होने से बचाना
Sanguine	confident and hopeful	आशावित
Sarcastic	using or showing sarcasm	व्यंग्यपूर्ण
Scurrilous	Severely abusive writing in journals	अपमानजनक
Seismology	the scientific study of earthquakes	भूकंप-विज्ञान
Slovenly	messy or untidy	गंदा
Sluggish	moving slowly or lazily	आलसी
Spasmodic	relating to or caused by a spasm	अनियमित
Speculative	based on guesses or ideas about what might happen or be true rather than on facts	काल्पनिक
Strangulation	the act of killing someone by squeezing the throat, the act of strangling someone	रूकावट, गला घोटना
Taxidermy	the practice or job of preparing, stuffing, and mounting the skins of animals	चर्म प्रसाधन
Taxonomy	the study of the general principles of scientific classification, systematics	वर्गीकरण विज्ञान
Topology	the study of geometrical properties and spatial relations unaffected by the continuous change of shape or size of figures	सांस्थिति
Trilogy	A group of three books, films etc. that have the same object or characters	तिकड़ी
Trinity	a group of three closely related persons or things	त्रिमूर्ति
Trio	a group of three singers or musicians who perform together	तीन का दल
Tripod	something (as a container or stool) resting on three legs	तीन पद का
Uncouth	behaving in a rude way, not polite or socially acceptable	असभ्य
Ungraceful	lacking grace or decency	असभ्य
Utterance	something said	बोली, उच्चारण
Uxoricide	the killing of one's wife	पत्नी-हत्या
Wreck	a vehicle, airplane, etc., that has been badly damaged or destroyed	कट्टर, मलवा