

TEST NO.
70

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

Answer Key

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

Answer key with explanations

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| <p>1. (A) Change 'inform' into 'informed'. Since the Reported speech is in the Past Tense, the Reporting verb should also be in Past Tense.</p> <p>2. (B) Change 'forget' into 'forgets'. The subject 'a politician' is singular hence singular verb is required.</p> <p>3. (A) Change 'have been' into 'had been'. The sentence is of Past Tense.</p> <p>4. (A) Change 'as' into 'that'. Conjunction 'that' is needed here to connect the second sentence.</p> <p>5. (C) Change 'about' into 'for'. For the flood victims (बाढ़-पीड़ितों के लिए)</p> <p>6. (B) Change 'became' into 'become'. The sentence is in Present Perfect Tense.
And V₂ (here became) is used in Past Indefinite Tense. 'Has' takes 'V₃'.</p> <p>7. (B) Change 'imply' into 'implies'. The sentence is in Present Tense and the subject is singular hence singular verb will be used.</p> <p>8. (B) Change 'a wooden big building' into 'a</p> | <p>big wooden building'. If adjective of size, color, age, etc. come together in a sentence, they should be used in the following order— OSASCOMP (Opinion > Size > Age > Shape > Colour > Origin > Material > Purpose).</p> <p>9. (A) Change 'distributed' into distribute. We use to + V_{b.f.}</p> <p>10. (D) Change 'are' into 'is'. The subject 'work' is singular uncountable noun, hence singular verb is required.</p> <p>11. (D) Change 'he' into 'him'. Preposition takes Object form of Pronoun.</p> <p>12. (D) No error</p> <p>13. (C) Change 'came' into 'come'. First form (V₁) of verb is used with didn't.</p> <p>14. (B) Change 'plan' into 'planned' or 'has planned'. According to the meaning, this part of sentence should be in Past Indefinite Tense or Present Perfect Tense.</p> <p>15. (C) Affect_(v) - असर करना
Effect_(n/v) - परिणाम/ प्रभावित करना
'Has' takes V₃. Change 'effect' into 'effected'.</p> |
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16. (C) Change 'to a holiday' into 'on a holiday'.
17. (C) Change 'to the post' with 'for the post'. Preposition 'for' is used with vie. 'Vie' means to compete with others in an attempt to get or win something. (प्रतिस्पर्धा करना)
- Vie for something.
 - Vie with someone.
18. (C) Change 'to listening' into 'to listen'. We use to + V_{b.f.}
19. (B) Remove 'as'.
20. (D) Change 'can't hardly' with 'can hardly'. Hardly is a negative word hence use of can't and hardly together make the sentence superfluous.
21. (B) 'ill health' is the correct option.
22. (A) 'likely' is the correct option. 'Likely' means 'very possibly going to happen'.
23. (A) 'At once' is the correct option. Here meaning of 'at once' is immediately'.
24. (A) 'Lucrative' is the correct option. 'Lucrative' means 'producing wealth or profit' (लाभप्रद).
- Dubious — Doubtful (संदिग्ध)
 - Prosperous — rich and successful (धनी व सफल)
 - Flourishing — strong, healthy and developing (उन्नति करना)
25. (C) 'Legitimate' is the correct option. 'Legitimate' means 'allowed according to rules and laws' (विधिसंगत, वैध)
- Formidable – very powerful or strong. (दहला देने वाला)
- Irrational — not based on reasons (अतार्किक)
97. (A) No improvement. Positive degree of adjective/ adverb comes in between 'as ... as' and 'so as'.
98. (C) 'Wish to participate' is the correct option. If the subject is I, we, they, you or plural we use– [Sub + V₁ + obj (Present Indefinite Tense)]. and after 'to' V_{b.f.} comes.
99. (D) 'are you feeling' is the correct option. This part of sentence should be in Present Continuous Tense but in Interrogative form.
100. (B) No improvement. We use [to + V_{b.f.}]
101. (A) 'did not like' is the correct option. The sentence is of Past Tense.
102. (A) 'didn't want to eat' is the correct option. The sentence is in Past Tense.
- No other option is correct in structure.
103. (B) No improvement. According to the meaning of the sentence, the sentence should be in Present Continuous.
104. (B) 'to get used to driving' is the correct option. Here 'used to' means to become habituated and like any other phrasal verb it will take 'V₁ + ing' form it. (See Modals for Clarity)
105. (C) 'While she was reading' is the correct option. The sentence is in Past Tense and while (के दौरान) takes Continuous Tense.
106. (A) 'beyond a few minutes' is the correct option. (कुछ मिनट से ज्यादा)
107. (D) 'Where Anya is?' is the correct option. The sentence is in Present Tense and 'where' is not at the starting of the sentence so it will be followed by an Assertive sentence and not an interrogative sentence.
108. (D) 'he was going'. According to the meaning this part of sentence should be in Past Continuous Tense. The Sentence started with Past and so will continue in past.

109. (D) 'was a traffic jam' is the correct option. The sentence is in Past Tense. 'Traffic jam' is an uncountable noun, hence singular verb should be used.
110. (B) No improvement. The sentence should be in Past Indefinite Tense.
111. (C) 'Couldn't come' is the correct option. The sentence is in Past Tense. In 'Past Tense' we need past form of 'can'.
112. (B) No improvement. The subject 'these houses' is plural hence plural verb is required.
113. (B) 'Will have left' is the correct option. According to the meaning of the sentence, this part of sentence should be in Future Perfect Tense. (दो बजे के बाद स्कूल में मत रुकना, तब तक सभी शिक्षक जा चुके होंगे।)
114. (D) Canada and the United States. 'The' is not used with the name of any country. E.g., America, Russia, Canada etc.
- However, if Union, United, Republic or Kingdom comes with the names of the Country, 'the' is used.
- E.g., The United States, The Irish Republic.
115. (C) 'a lot of' is the correct option.
116. (C) 'Prefers to walk' is the correct option. The subject is singular hence singular verb is required and prefer takes preposition 'to'.
117. (D) 'is not a good' is the correct option. Positive degree denotes the quality of a person, thing or group. It is used when no comparison is made.
118. (A) 'Since I have seen' is the correct option. Here since means (जब से). Ans is wrong. No option is correct because if since is preceded by Present Perfect Tense, since is followed by Simple Past Tense.

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

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN HINDI
Amateur	non-professional, novice	नौसिखिया
Antipathy	feeling of hatred	घृणा
Appalling	causing shock or dismay, horrific.	भयावह
Autophobia	the fear of being alone	एकांत से डर
Catastrophic	involving or causing sudden great damage or suffering	विपत्तिपूर्ण
Catatonic	relating to state of immobility due to disturbed mental state	मानसिक बिमारी के कारण चलना फिरना बंद कर देने वाली बिमारी से संबंधित
Chasm	a deep hole or opening in the surface of the earth, difference in opinion	खाई, दरार
Claustrophobia	extreme fear of confined places	बंद जगह से डर
Concise	giving a lot of information clearly; brief but comprehensive	संक्षेप
Conducive	making a certain situation or outcome likely or possible, favourable	अनुकूल
Curious	eager to know or learn	जिज्ञासु
Dubious	hesitating or doubting	संदिग्ध
Eloquent	fluent in speaking or writing	सुवक्ता
Empathy	the ability to understand and share the feeling of another	सहानुभुति
Enthusiastic	showing intense and eager enjoyment	उत्साही
Exclamatory	expressing surprise, strong emotion or pain	विश्मयबोधक
Fortitude	courage	हिम्मत
Frivolous	not having any serious purpose or value	महत्त्वहीन
Garbled	unclear, difficult to understand	अस्पष्ट
Generous	willing to give money, help etc.	दिलदार
Hindering	to make (something, such as a task or action) slow or difficult	रोधक
Hydrophobia	extreme fear of water; especially as symptom of Rabies in humans	जल से डर
Idealistic	aiming for perfection	आदर्शवादी
Impoverished	poor	गरीब
Insane	seriously mentally ill	पागल
Insatiable	Impossible to satisfy	असंतुष्टि की अवस्था
Interim	temporary	अंतरिम
Interminable	Continuing for a very long time	दिर्घकालीन
Jocular	humorous or playful	हास्यकर
Lackadaisical	lacking enthusiasm, lazy	आलसी
Laconic	using very few words	संक्षिप्त
Layman	a person who does not have specific knowledge	साधारण व्यक्ति जिसे कोई विशेष ज्ञान ना हो

Legitimate	conforming to the law or to rules	बैध
Lessor	a person who lets a property to another	मकान या जमीन को किराये पर देने वाला
Lucid	expressed clearly; easy to understand	स्पष्ट, आसान
Lucrative	producing a great deal of profit	लाभदायक
Lukewarm	showing little enthusiasm, slightly warm	उदासीन, गुनगुना
Maestro	a distinguished figure in any sphere	अतिकुशल, कलाकार
Magnanimous	generous	उदार, दिलदार
Malicious	intended to do harm	कुटिल, नुकसान पहुँचाने वाला
Misadventure	an unfortunate event	दुर्घटना
Misanthropist	a person who dislikes humankind and avoid human society	मानव से नफरत करने वाला
Mischievous	causing or showing a fondness for causing trouble in a playful way	शरारती
Monotonous	lacking in variety and interest, dull, tedious	नीरस
Oppressor	a person or group that oppresses people	उत्पीड़क
Optimistic	hopeful and confident about the future	आशावादी
Palatable	pleasant to taste	स्वादिष्ट
Peculiar	different to what is normal or expected, Strange	अजीब
Penniless	having no money, very poor	गरीब
Permeable	material allowing liquids or gases to pass through it	पारगम्य
Pessimistic	tending to see the negative aspect of thing	निराशावादी
Philanthropist	a person who seeks to promote the welfare of others	परोपकारी
Philosopher	a person engaged in academic discipline	दार्शनिक
Plausible	statement seeming reasonable or probable	तार्किक
Pyrophobia	fear of fire	आग से डर
Reclusive	avoiding the company of the other people, solitary	एकांत प्रिय
Remarkable	worthy of attention	असाधारण
Serendipity	the occurrence and development of events by chance in a happy or beneficial way	नसीब
Serenity	the state of being calm	शांति
Spasmodic	happening suddenly for brief period	अचानक घटित
Spendthrift	a person who spends money in an extravagant, irresponsible way	खर्चीला
Sumptuous	splendid and expensive looking	शानदार
Sympathy	feeling of sorrow for someone else's misfortune	सहानुभूति
Telepathy	the supposed communication of thoughts by mind or feelings	मानसिक संवेदन
Versatile	able to do many different things	बहुमुखी
Vibrant	full of energy and life	जीवंत
Volatile	substance that easily evaporates at normal temperatures	परिवर्तनशील