

**TEST NO.**  
**72**

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

**Answer Key**

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

**Answer key with explanations**

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| <p>1. (B) Replace 'to use' with 'using' because after 'began' if any verb comes it is used in Gerund form</p> <p>2. (B) Replace 'offer' by 'offered'.</p> <p>3. (B) 'Could' is used to say that an action or event is possible. It shows capability too. 'Would' is used to talk about a possible or imagined situation. Hence change 'could' into 'would'.</p> <p>4. (A) Add 'us' after told. Told takes an object.</p> <p>5. (A) Change 'had not won' into 'did not win'. The sentence is of past hence Simple Past Tense will come.</p> <p>6. (C) 'Cyclone' leaves 'a trail of misery' not 'trial of misery'. Hence replace 'trial' with 'trail'. 'Trail' means 'a series of objects left behind by the passage of someone or something'.</p> <p>7. (B) The correct pair is the reason ----- that. 'Reason' with 'because' becomes superfluous.<br/><br/>Hence replace 'because' with 'that'.</p> | <p>8. (A) The correct proverb is ...<br/><br/>A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.<br/><br/>Meaning – The things we already have are more valuable than we only hope to get.</p> <p>9. (B) Replace 'has' with 'have'.</p> <p>10. (B) Replace 'were' with 'was'. Flock will take singular verb.</p> <p>11. (A) 'Rarely' itself is a negative word so it does not take any other negative words with it.<br/><br/>Hence remove 'not' from the first part of the sentence.</p> <p>12. (B) Replace 'should have done' with 'did'. It's time is followed by Past Tense.</p> <p>13. (B) Replace 'an' with 'the'.</p> <p>14. (A) Correct adjective is 'well known'. So replace 'know' with 'known'.</p> <p>15. (C) Replace 'losing' with 'to lose'. Comparison should always be between same grammatical items.<br/><br/>Here 'to + infinitive' should be compared with 'to + infinitive' only. (See chapter Parallelism)</p> |
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16. (C) Here 'won't' and 'never' can't come together. Hence replace 'won't never forget' with 'will never forget' or 'won't ever forget'.
17. (D) No error
18. (A) Replace 'has' with 'have'. All countries will take plural verb.
19. (D) Change 'about' into 'for'.
20. (A) Replace 'or' by 'nor'. 'Neither ... nor' is a pair of conjunction.
97. (C) Here 'no sooner had he reached' should be used because after 'had' takes 'V<sub>3</sub>'.
98. (B) 'In want of' means 'in the condition of needing something'.  
'need' means 'require (something)' because it is essential. Need is a better option as it is small and precise.
99. (B) Since the 1<sup>st</sup> part of the sentence is in Past Tense so the formes part should also be in Past Perfect Tense.
- 100.(C) Here 'have been either subjected to' should be used.  
'have/ has' is follower 'V<sub>3</sub>'.
- 101.(D) No improvement
- 102.(A) Here Relative Pronoun 'who' should be used. Here authority is the subject who allowed them.
- 103.(C) Replace 'didn't they' with 'don't they'.  
The sentence and the Question Tag must be in the same tense.
- 104.(C) Replace 'have to know that' with 'must know that'. Must indicates strong suggestion.
- 105.(A) Here clause That he has a good command over both English and French is known to all' ... should be used.
- 106.(B) 'Return and back' do not come together in a sentence because both means the same thing.
- 107.(A) It is a position related error. The correct sentence should be as follows:  
'As Rees was going to town a savage dog attacked him and bit him in the high street.
- 108.(A) Here 'I made a mistake' should be used.
- 109.(B) Here 'prevent them being spoiled by damp' should be used because the sentence is in Passive Voice.
- 110.(C) Here 'one of my neighbours, who is going abroad will sell his house' should be used.  
'One of' is followed by plural Noun and singular verb.
- 111.(C) The use of 'inspite of' (के बावजूद) makes the sentence meaningful.
- 112.(A) When a sentence begins with 'a negative word' it takes inversion form.  
Replace 'Not only they went' with 'not only did they go'.
- 113.(A) Here 'on' is used as a preposition after 'insist' and after preposition if any verb comes it is used in gerund form.
- 114.(C) The sentence fits in following structure:  

$$\underbrace{\text{As}}_{\text{so/as}} + \underbrace{\text{tall}}_{\text{Positive Degree of Adjective}} + \underbrace{\text{as}}_{\text{as}} +$$

$$\underbrace{\text{if not}}_{\text{if not}} + \underbrace{\text{taller}}_{\text{Comparative Degree of Adjective}} + \underbrace{\text{than}}_{\text{than/to}}$$
- When both positive and comparative degrees come in a sentence, this structure follows.
- 115.(C) Change 'didn't know' into 'didn't know'.  
After 'did' 'V<sub>1</sub>' is used.
- 116.(A) Here instead of 'terrorists'.  
'Terrorism' should be used.  
'Terrorist' – (आतंकवादी)  
'Terrorism' – (आतंकवाद)
- 117.(A) Here 'he had taken his breakfast' should be used.
- 118.(A) 'Whisk' (v) means 'to move or take to another place very quickly'.

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**72**

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

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN HINDI
Adversity <sub>(n)</sub>	a difficult situation or condition	दुर्भाग्य
Agenda <sub>(n)</sub>	a list of things to be done or talked about	कार्य-सूची
Agnosticism <sub>(n)</sub>	someone who believes that it is impossible to know whether or not God exists	अनीश्वरवाद
Altruism <sub>(n)</sub>	the philosophy of putting another's welfare above one's own	परोपकारिता, दूसरों के हित के लिये जीने का सिद्धान्त
Amnesia <sub>(n)</sub>	a condition in which a person is unable to remember things because of brain injury, shock, or illness	भूलने की बीमारी
Aphasia <sub>(n)</sub>	a condition that robs you of the ability to communicate, loss of speech	बोली बंद होना, वाचाघात
Apparent <sub>(Adj)</sub>	easy to see or understand	प्रत्यक्ष
Axiom <sub>(n)</sub>	a statement thought to be clearly true	स्वयं सिद्ध
Brash <sub>(Adj)</sub>	confident and aggressive in usually a rude or unpleasant way	रूखे स्वभाव वाला
Calligraphy <sub>(n)</sub>	the art of beautiful handwriting	आत्मविश्वाशी
Cartography <sub>(n)</sub>	the science or art of making maps	लिखावट
Congregation	a gathering at a religious place	मानचित्रकला
Contrite <sub>(Adj)</sub>	feeling or showing regret for bad behaviour	मण्डली
Cowardice <sub>(n)</sub>	lack of courage	पछताया हुआ
Dearth <sub>(n)</sub>	the state or condition of not having enough of something	डरपोकपन
Defiant <sub>(Adj)</sub>	refusing to obey something or someone, full of defiance	अभाव
Dermatology <sub>(n)</sub>	medical study of the skin and its diseases	अवज्ञाकारी
Distinguish <sub>(v)</sub>	to notice or recognize a difference between people or things	त्वचाविज्ञान
Distrust <sub>(n)</sub>	the lack or absence of trust of faith	फर्क बताना
Dolent <sub>(Adj)</sub>	sorrowful	अविश्वास
Enochlophobia <sub>(n)</sub>	the fear of crowds	उदास
Erratum <sub>(n)</sub>	an error or misprint in printing or writing	भीड़ से डर
Extravagant <sub>(n)</sub>	more than is usual, necessary or proper, wasteful	त्रुटि
Futile <sub>(Adj)</sub>	having no result or effect, pointless or useless	अत्यधिक, खर्चीला
Genealogy <sub>(n)</sub>	the study of family history	निरर्थक
Harangue <sub>(n)</sub>	a forceful or angry speech	वंश वृत्तान्त, वंशावली
Haughty <sub>(Adj)</sub>	having or showing a proud and superior attitude	उग्र भाषण
Humdrum <sub>(n)</sub>	Boringly monotonous	अहंकारी
Hysteria <sub>(n)</sub>	a state in which emotions (as fear or joy) are so strong that a person acts in an uncontrolled way	नीरस
Iconoclasm <sub>(n)</sub>	the action of attacking or assertively rejecting cherished beliefs and institutions or established values and practices.	उन्माद
Insolvent <sub>(Adj)</sub>	incapable of paying debts	मूर्तिभंजन, सामाजिक नियमों की अवेहलना
Insomnia <sub>(n)</sub>	inability to sleep	दिवालिया
Jargon <sub>(n)</sub>	the language used for a particular activity or by a	अनिद्रा
		शब्दावली (किसी निश्चित कार्यक्षेत्र का)

Lapidist <sub>(n)</sub>	particular group of people a skilled worker who cuts and engraves precious stones	शिल्पकर (कीमती पत्थरों के कारीगर)
Lunacy <sub>(n)</sub>	mental illness	पागलपन
Microscope <sub>(n)</sub>	a device used for producing a much larger view of very small objects so that they can be seen clearly	सूक्ष्मदर्शी
Misogynist <sub>(n)</sub>	one who hates women	महिलाओं से घृणा करने वाला
Mob <sub>(n)</sub>	a crowd of angry people	उपद्रवी व्यक्तियों की भीड़
Modest <sub>(Adj)</sub>	not showing or feeling great or excessive pride	विनीत, संकोची
Obsolete <sub>(Adj)</sub>	no longer used because something newer exists	अप्रचलित, पुराना
Odorous <sub>(Adj)</sub>	having a strong smell	सुगन्धित, दुर्गन्धयुक्त
Ombudsman <sub>(n)</sub>	another term for Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration	प्रशासनिक शिकायत जाँच अधिकारी
Orthopaedics <sub>(n)</sub>	a branch of medicine that tries to prevent and correct problems that affect bones and muscles	हड्डी रोग चिकित्सा संबंधी
Ostensible <sub>(Adj)</sub>	seeming or said to be true or real but very necessarily not true or real	काल्पनिक
Panacea <sub>(n)</sub>	cure for all diseases, something that will make everything about a situation better	रामबाण, सभी बिमारियों की दवा
Penury <sub>(n)</sub>	the state of being very poor, extreme poverty	गरीबी, अभाव
Perpetual <sub>(Adj)</sub>	continuing forever or for a very long time without stopping	निरंतर
Philology <sub>(n)</sub>	the study of language	भाषाशास्त्र
Polytheism <sub>(n)</sub>	belief in or worship of more than one god	बहुदेववाद, अनेक देवताओं में विश्वास
Prosperous <sub>(Adj)</sub>	having success usually by making a lot of money	संपन्न
Quiescent <sub>(Adj)</sub>	not active	निष्क्रिय
Recluse <sub>(n)</sub>	a person who lives alone and avoids other people	सन्यासी, एकांतवासी
Regretful <sub>(Adj)</sub>	feeling or showing regret, sad or disappointed	पछतावा करता हुआ
Relinquish <sub>(v)</sub>	to give up (something)	त्याग देना
Ruck <sub>(n)</sub>	tightly packed crowd of people	ठसाठस भीड़
Rueful <sub>(Adj)</sub>	showing or feeling regret for something done	उदास
Scapegoat <sub>(n)</sub>	a person who is unfairly blamed for something that others have done	बलि का बकरा
Spectators <sub>(n)</sub>	a person who watches an event, show, game, activity, etc., often as part of an audience	दर्शक
Stampede	A sudden rush of a large number of frightened people or animals	भगदड़
Subterfuge <sub>(n)</sub>	the use of tricks especially to hide, avoid, or get something	धोखा, बहाना
Telescope <sub>(n)</sub>	An instrument of seeing distant objects	दूरबीन, टेलीस्कोप
Temerity <sub>(n)</sub>	rashness, recklessness	दुस्साहस
Unbend <sub>(v)</sub>	to make (something) straight or to become straight	सीधा होना
Uncertainty <sub>(n)</sub>	the quality or state of being uncertain	अनिश्चितता
Venereology <sub>(n)</sub>	the branch of medicine concerned with venereal diseases.	गुप्त रोग विज्ञान
Verbatim <sub>(Adj)</sub>	in exactly the same words	प्रतिशब्द
Virtually <sub>(Adv)</sub>	very nearly, almost entirely	वास्तव में
Xenophobia <sub>(n)</sub>	fear or hatred of strangers or foreigners	अजनबी या विदेशियों से डर या घृणा