

SSC MAINS MOCK TEST - 87 (ANSWER KEY)

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

EXPLANATION

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| 1. (B) Subject is compared with Subject. He must be compared with 'I'. | 14. (B) 'First' being ordinal number takes article 'the'. |
| 2. (A) If two actions take place in future one after the other, and the first action depends on the second, the first action shall be in simple present tense and the second one in simple future tense. | 15. (A) 'Not' and 'rarely' are together superfluous. |
| 4. (B) When we talk about 'mode of transport', we don't use 'the'. Ex- 'by road', 'by flight' etc. | 16. (B) Sentence is in past and so 'does' must be replaced by 'did'. |
| 5. (C) When we choose one out of all, we use superlative degree. | 17. (C) 'epic' starts with a vowel sound. |
| 6. (A) Plural form of 'deer' is the same. | 18. (A) 'Hard' means 'with a lot of effort'. 'Hardly' is used to emphasize a minimal amount. |
| 12. (C) We need a subject after 'approve of', here, Gerund (going to the party) works as a subject as Gerund is a noun. | 19. (B) 'Interrupting' being Gerund will take possessive adjective 'my' before it. |
| 13. (B) As we are talking about 'all', it will take Superlative degree. | 21. (C) Change 'easy into easier'. A conjunction joins two adjectives of the same degree. |
| | 22. (C) Change 'stand upon' into 'stand out of', which means 'something different enough to be noticeable'. |

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| <p>23. (B) Change 'similarly' into 'similar'. To compare two nouns with each other, we need an adjectives.</p> <p>24. (C) Change 'constitute' into 'constitutes', as the subject of the sentence 'the activity' is singular.</p> <p>25. (A) To describe an action completed before a certain moment in the past, Past Perfect Tense is used. Change 'wrote' into 'had written'.</p> <p>26. (A) To express an action that begun before a certain point in the past and continued upto that time, Past Perfect Continuous Tense is used. Hence change 'had played' into 'had been playing'.</p> <p>27. (B) 'Someone' will take 'one's' as a possessive pronoun.</p> <p>28. (B) As part (B) is in passive, change 'embed' into 'embedded'</p> <p>29. (B) Change 'different' into 'differently' as it qualifies verb 'speak'</p> <p>30. (A) Change 'to drink' into 'drinking'. 'To take to drinking' means 'to become addicted to alcoholic drinks.'</p> <p>31. (A) 'V3' of 'Broadcast' is the same.</p> | <p>32. (B) Change 'provide' into 'provides', as the subject 'the availability' is singular.</p> <p>33. (A) Change 'much' into 'many', as cattle is plural countable noun.</p> <p>34. (A) Remove 'the' before 'Man'. 'Man' without any article means 'human being'.</p> <p>35. (A) Put 'he was' before 'walking' to have an appropriate sense of the sentence.</p> <p>36. (C) Change 'needs' into 'need' as the verb is 'is' here.</p> <p>37. (C) Change 'to have remembered' into 'to remember'.</p> <p>38. (C) As the sentence is in Past tense, change 'have been' into 'had been'.</p> <p>39. (B) As the period of time (last three days) is given and it seems the action (raining) is still going on, it comes under Present Perfect Continuous Tense. Thus, change 'It is raining' into 'It has been raining'.</p> <p>40. (A) 'Computer' will take possessive adjective 'its'. Change 'their' into 'its'.</p> <p>79. (B) 'Go with the wind' means 'to finish or gone as if with the wind'.</p> <p>80. (A) 'Damocles sword' means 'impending danger'.</p> |
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MEANINGS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Abolish	formally put an end to (a system, practice, or institution)	समाप्त करना
Aboriginal	inhabiting or existing in a land from the earliest times or from before the arrival of colonists;	आदिवासी
Indigenous	originating or occurring naturally in a particular place; native	स्वदेशी
Accusing	(of an expression, gesture, or tone of voice) indicating a belief in someone's guilt or culpability	आरोप करना
Acommodation	a convenient arrangement; a settlement or compromise	निवास करना
Adamant	refusing to be persuaded or to change one's mind	अटल
Adolescence	the period following the onset of puberty during which a young person develops from a child into an adult	किशोरावस्था
Amputee	a person who has had a limb amputated	अपंग
Anachronism	a thing belonging or appropriate to a period other than that in which it exists, especially a thing that is conspicuously old-fashioned	कालभ्रम
Applauding	show approval or praise by clapping	ताली बजाना
Applauds	show approval or praise by clapping	सराहना

Christianity	the religion based on the person and teachings of Jesus of Nazareth, or its beliefs and practices	ईसाई धर्म
Consistently	in every case or on every occasion; invariably	लगातार
Decade	a period of ten years	दशक
Delinquent	(typically of a young person or that person's behavior) showing or characterized by a tendency to commit crime, particularly minor crime	अपराधी
Elegance	the quality of being graceful and stylish in appearance or manner; style	लालित्य
Encompass	surround and have or hold within	धरना
Enmity	the state or feeling of being actively opposed or hostile to someone or something	शत्रुता
Erratum	an error in printing or writing	इरेटा
Exclaim	cry out suddenly, especially in surprise, anger, or pain	चिल्लाना
Gauntlet	a stout glove with a long loose wrist	लोहे का दस्ताना
inaugurating	begin or introduce (a system, policy, or period)	का उद्घाटन
Indelicacy	a lack of sensitive understanding or tact	असभ्यता
industrialization	the development of industries in a country or region on a wide scale	औद्योगीकरण
Interregnum	a period when normal government is suspended, especially between successive reigns or regimes	अंतर्काल, दो शासनों के बीच का काल
Interrupting	stop the continuous progress of (an activity or process)	दखल
Judicious	having, showing, or done with good sense	उचित
Misogynist	a person who dislikes, despises	स्त्री जाति से द्वेष करने वाला
Predatory	relating to or denoting an animal or animals preying naturally on others	हिंसक, लुटेरा
Prevailing	existing at a particular time; current	प्रचलित
Province	a principal administrative division of certain countries or empires	प्रांत
Regionalism	the theory or practice of regional rather than central systems of administration or economic, cultural, or political affiliation	क्षेत्रवाद
Subjugate	bring under domination or control, especially by conquest	अधीन करना
Subservient	prepared to obey others unquestioningly	अधीन, सहायक
Tautology	the saying of the same thing twice in different words	अपनी दोहराना
Temerity	excessive confidence or boldness; audacity	उतावलापन
Unimaginable	difficult or impossible to imagine or comprehend	अकल्पनीय
Unwittingly	without being aware; unintentionally	बेइरादा