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2007, OUTRAM LINES, 1ST FLOOR, OPPOSITE MUKHERJEE NAGAR POLICE STATION, DELHI-110009

**SSC MAINS MOCK TEST - 25 (ANSWER KEY)**

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

**EXPLANATION**

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| <p>1. (C) Replace 'reach at home' with 'reach home'.<br/>We do not use prepositions before home when home is used as an adverb.</p> <p>2. (D) No error</p> <p>3. (C) Replace 'jam' with 'jammed' because the given sentence is in past tense so the whole sentence will be in Past Tense.</p> <p>4. (B) Replace 'for' with 'of'.<br/>Accuse is followed by preposition 'of'.</p> <p>5. (B) Remove 'to'. The sentence should read as.... 'mothers keep on encouraging their children to study.'</p> <p>6. (B) Replace 'will' with 'would' or 'were'.<br/><b>Rules:</b> We use Past Tense forms to talk about wishes:<br/>1. We use past tense modals would and could to talk about wishes for the future:<br/>I don't like my work. I wish I could get a better job.<br/>2. We use Past Tense forms to talk about wishes for the present:<br/>Everyone wishes they had more money.</p> | <p>3. We use Past Perfect to talk about wishes for the past:<br/>I wish I had worked harder when I was at school.</p> <p>7. (C) Replace 'had been living' with 'have been living' because the action of 'living' is still continuing for some time hence Present Perfect Continuous Tense should be used.</p> <p>8. (B) Replace 'informations' with 'information' because 'information' is uncountable noun.<br/>Uncountable noun always exists in singular form.</p> <p>9. (C) Replace 'kill' with 'killed' because the given sentence is in passive voice.<br/>Verb used in Passive Voice always exists in 'V<sub>3</sub>' form.</p> <p>10. (C) Replace 'has come' with 'came' because the given sentence is in past tense.</p> <p>11. (A) Replace 'are wanting' with 'want'.<br/>'Want' as a verb is not generally used in</p> |
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| <p>'ing'(continuous) form.</p> <p>12. (B) Replace 'elected as chairman' with 'elected chairman'<br/>Elected is not followed by adverb 'as'.</p> <p>13. (C) Replace 'with' with 'of'.<br/>'Make use of something' means 'to use something in order to get advantage'.</p> <p>14. (C) Replace 'is' with 'was' because the given sentence is in past tense.</p> <p>15. (B) Replace 'unbelievably' (adverb) with 'unbelievable'(adjective).</p> <p>16. (D) No error</p> <p>17. (C) Replace 'for' with 'of'.</p> <p>18. (C) Change 'that' into 'as'. Here we need 'such ... as'.</p> <p>19. (B) Replace 'was' with 'were'.<br/>When collective noun acts as individual units, it is treated as plural noun hence takes plural verb with it.</p> <p>20. (C) Replace 'conceal' with 'conceal'<br/>Conceal means to hide something.</p> <p>21. (B) Here 'was opened' will be used because the given sentence is in past tense and also the main subject 'the gate' is singular hence it will takes singular verb (was) with it.</p> <p>22. (C) Assassinate means to murder an important or famous person especially for political reasons. Execute means 'to kill' somebody, especially as a legal punishment. Exterminate means 'to kill all the members of a group of people or animals'.</p> <p>23. (B) Here according to the meaning of the sentence 'consent' should be used.<br/>'Acquiescence' means the fact of being willing to do what somebody wants and to accept their opinions, even if you are not sure that they are right. Consent (to something) means permission to do something, especially given by somebody in authority.</p> <p>24. (B) Accede (to something) means to agree to a request, proposal, etc.</p> <p>97. (D) No improvement</p> <p>98. (A) According to the structure of the conditional sentence 'had known' should be used.<br/><b>Rule:</b> If +sub + had + V<sub>3</sub>, sub + would + have +V<sub>3</sub></p> <p>99. (D) One another's is correct usage as the number of members here is more than two.<br/>Generally Apostrophe is used to the last word in compound words and phrases.</p> <p>100. (B) One after another or one after the other both are correct form. one after another/ the other means first one person or thing, and then another, and then another, up</p> | <p>to any number.</p> <p>101. (B) Among other things is used when you are mentioning one or more things out of a larger number.</p> <p>102. (A) Here according to the meaning of the sentence 'make nonsense of something' should be used.<br/>Make nonsense of something means to make something appear stupid or wrong, or to spoil something.</p> <p>103. (D) No improvement<br/>Nonplussed by something means surprised and confused by something.</p> <p>104. (B) Clash (between A and B) means a short fight between two groups of people.</p> <p>105. (B) Nothing (much) to write home about is an idiom which means 'not especially good'.</p> <p>106. (D) If two actions take place in the past, one after the other, the 1st action will be in Past Perfect Tense and the 2nd action be in Simple Past Tense.</p> <p>107. (A) Ordinal number (first, second, third etc.) is preceded by 'the'.</p> <p>108. (C) Here 'doesn't it' should be used.<br/>Sentence and the question tag must be in the same tense. Here the given sentence is in Simple Present Tense hence the question tag should also be in Simple Present Tense.</p> <p>109. (C) Here 'ifs' and 'buts' should be used. 'No ifs and buts' means 'without a doubt'.</p> <p>110. (B) Here 'your leaving' should be used.<br/>Gerund is preceded by possessive adjective.</p> <p>111. (C) The correct pair is 'the reason ..... that'.</p> <p>112. (B) Married here is not followed by any preposition as 'to' has already come before whom.</p> <p>113. (C) 'Apprehended' means 'arrested'.</p> <p>114. (D) No improvement<br/>'Below par' means 'below expectations'.</p> <p>115. (A) Here according to the meaning of the sentence 'remained happy' should be used as the unhappiness persisted.</p> <p>116. (A) Revolutionize something means to completely change the way that something is done.</p> <p>117. (D) No improvement<br/>Emend something means to remove the mistakes in a piece of writing, especially before it is printed.<br/>Amend something means to change a law, document, statement, etc. slightly in order to correct a mistake.</p> <p>118. (D) No improvement. I'd stands for I had, I would, I could and I should</p> |
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**MEANINGS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER**

<b>Word</b>	<b>Meaning in English</b>	<b>Meaning in Hindi</b>
Altruistic	caring about the happiness of other people more than your own	परहितवादी
Amphibian	any animal that can live both on land and in water	उभयचर
Anaesthetic	a drug that makes a person unable to feel anything, especially pain	निश्चेतक
Anarchy	a situation in a country in which there is no government, order or control	अराजकता
Anatomy	the scientific study of the structure of human or animal bodies	शरीर रचना विज्ञान
Anthropoid	looking like a human	मानवाकारी
Antidote	a substance that controls the effects of a poison	विष नाशक
Antiseptic	a substance that helps to prevent infection	रोगाणु रोधक
Apiary	a place where bees are kept	मधुमक्षिशाला
Apposite	very appropriate for a particular situation	उपयुक्त
Appropriate	suitable for the particular circumstances	उचित
Aquarium	a large glass container in which fish are kept	मछलीशाला
Aviary	a place where birds are kept	पक्षीशाला
Barren	not reproducing, not fertile	बांझ, बंजर
Ceremonial	relating to a ceremony	उत्सव-संबंधी
Ceremony	an event that is a part of a social or religious occasion	अवसर
Cocaine	a powerful drug that is taken illegally for pleasure	कोकीन
Comperere	the master of ceremonies of an entertainment	कार्यक्रम उद्घोषक
Democracy	government by the people	लोकतंत्र
Dipsomaniac	a person who has a strong desire for alcoholic drink	शराबी
Egalitarian	a person who believes that everyone is equal and should have the same rights	समानतावादी
Egoistic	thinking that you are better than anyone else	अहंकारी
Elixir	a magic liquid that is believed to make people live for ever	अमृत
Eloquent	having the ability to use language clearly and effectively	अच्छा वक्ता
Fascism	a political system which is in favour of strong central government and which does not allow any opposition	फासिस्ट
Fascist	one who practise fascism	वह जो फासिजम के सिद्धांत को मानता हो
Fatalist	a person who believes that events are decided by fate and cannot be controlled	भाग्यवादी
Fertile	producing many plants or crops	उपजाऊ
Generous	liberal in giving	उदार
Genocide	the murder of a whole race	जातिसंहार
Haemorrhage	a medical condition in which there is severe loss of	रक्तस्राव

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	blood from inside a person's body	
Herbarium	a collection of dried plants	वनस्पतियों का संग्रह
Kleptomania	a mental illness in which somebody has a strong desire to steal things	चोरी करने की बीमारी
Liaison	a relationship between two organizations involving the exchange of ideas or information	मेल-जोल
Marsupial	the group of animals that carry their young in a pocket of skin called a pouch	धानी प्रणाली
Matricide	the crime of killing your mother	मातृहत्या
Misanthrope	a person who hates other people	लोगों से घृणा करने वाला
Misogynist	a man who hates women	महिला-द्वेषी
Monarchist	a supporter of belief that a country should be ruled by a king or queen	राजतंत्रवादी
Mordant	critical and unkind, but funny	कटु लेकिन व्यंग्यमिश्रित
Narcissist	a person who admires himself too much	आत्मकामी
Nectar	fruit juice	फूलों का रस
Octogenarian	a person between 80 and 89 years old	80 से 89 साल के बीच के उम्र का व्यक्ति
Ornithology	the scientific study of birds	पक्षीविज्ञान
Pacifist	a supporter of the belief that war and violence are always wrong	शांतिवादी
Panacea	a remedy for all illness	रामबाण दवा
Parricide	the crime of killing parents	माता-पिता की हत्या
Patricide	the crime of killing father	पितृहत्सा
Pensive	quietly sad or thoughtful	विषादग्रस्त, विचारमग्न
Philanderer	a man who has sexual relationships with many women	वैसा व्यक्ति जो बहुत स्त्रीओं के साथ संबंध रखता है, दिलफेंक
Pragmatic	practical	तथ्यात्मक, व्यवहारिक
Profound	having intellectual depth and insight	अगाध, अथाह
Pyromania	a mental illness that causes a strong desire to set fire to things	दहनोन्माद
Sarcastic	marked by using irony in order to mock	व्यंग्यात्मक
Secular	not connected with religious matters	धर्मनिरपेक्ष
Stingy	not generous, miser	कजूस
Stoic	showing no emotion	तत्स्थः
Superficial	located near a surface	ऊपरी
Superfluous	exceeding what is necessary	अनावश्यक
Supernumerary	more than you normally need	अधिसंख्या
Tonic	one that invigorates, restores	बलवर्धक औषधि
Zoology	the scientific study of animals and their behaviour	जीवविज्ञान