

**SSC TIER II (ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND
 COMPREHENSION) MOCK TEST - 51 (ANSWER KEY)**

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

EXPLANATION

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. (A) The verb "apprised" does not take "with" as a preposition. It should be replaced with 'of'.</p> <p>2. (C) The correct phrase is 'contemporary of someone'. Change 'to' into 'of'.</p> <p>3. (B) In order to express 'to unexpectedly experience trouble, danger, difficulty etc' we use the phrasal verb 'meet with'. Change 'meet' into 'meet with'.</p> <p>4. (C) Add 'from' after 'escape'.</p> <p>5. (B) 'Never' will come after 'remember' as the sentence does not mean 'he never remembered'. It means 'he remembered never to have read a more enjoyable book'.</p> <p>6. (A) 'Hundreds' is used not for a specific number but just to show a large number and it comes with 'of'. In part A, the singular form is used instead of correct</p> | <p>7. (C) In part C the subject of clause "beneficial effects" is plural and the verb used with it is singular 'is' which is incorrect. It should be replaced with 'are'.</p> <p>8. (A) 'Since' is used to refer to a specific point in time but in part A it is used for period of time which is incorrect. It should be replaced with 'for'.</p> <p>9. (D) The given sentence is correct. Innings is always plural in form but can come in both singular and plural structure.</p> <p>10. (C) 'Each' takes a singular verb. 'Are' should be replaced with 'is'.</p> <p>11. (*) 'When' as a conjunction means 'at or during the time that...' whereas 'where' refers to a place. The context of the</p> |
|--|--|

- sentence suggests that we need a word that refers to a place. Change 'when' into 'where'. However the last part of the question has been typed wrong.
12. (B) The correct name of post is 'foundation director'.
13. (B) The phrasal work 'come in' means 'to enter' which is incorrect according to the context. The context suggests a phrase like 'come out' that could mean "to say something in an open, honest, or public way that often makes someone feel surprised, happy, embarrassed, or offended". Change 'come in' into 'come out'.
14. (B) 'As opposed to' is used to express two contradictory statements. Change 'as opposed to' into 'in comparison to'.
15. (B) In part to it is not clear whether 'it' has been used for 'prism' or 'light'. Hence a clear noun is needed in part B
16. (A) The use of 'for' is not needed. 'Gandhiji always regretted the fact' is the correct structure.
17. (B) 'Ousted' means 'to drive out or expel (someone) from a position or place'. It is 'followed by preposition 'from'.
18. (B) The error is in the second part. He was held, here, indicates that a person was found accused of. When something happens as a result of it being aligned with an Act/rule, it happens 'under' that Act. Hence 'in' should be replaced by 'under'.
19. (C) 'Are' should be replaced by 'is' since the subject is 'each and everything' which is singular.
20. (D)
21. (C) 'Die from' comes when the cause is mentioned. Here the cause Dengue virus is given.
22. (B) 'Shout at' comes when you are angry but here it seems Rahul tried to seek the attention of the girl by shouting. So 'to' will come.
23. (C) The sentence is in Past Perfect and positive. Question tag will be in the same tense and negative.
25. (C) 'Hit upon' means to think or discover'
97. (C) Here the main subject is plural so it will take plural verb. Also the given sentence is given as a universal truth. Hence 'tried' will be replaced with 'try'.
98. (B) Change 'was activated' into 'were activated'. 'Senses' here means the senses that our five sense organs have. Senses a plural Noun will take plural verb.
99. (A) 'In its true sense' is the correct option. Here 'sense' means 'meaning'.
100. (A) We talk about 'one thing and another'.
101. (B) The sentence should read as ... 'your previous project failed only because you did not persevere yourself for it'. The sentence is in Past tense and active voice and the reason is emphasised so only will come before 'because'.
102. (D) No improvement. Here 'comes' is singular for the subject. He is talking about the general routine of her daughter.
103. (C) 'Lend' means 'to give money temporarily'
104. (C) 'Why he was' is the correct option. In reported speech if the question is of 'Wh family' no conjunction is used.
105. (A) 'Who acquires' is the correct option. The sentence is in present tense and the subject 'the man' is singular hence it will take singular verb.
106. (A) The sentence seems a forced action as hard work is mandatory here.
107. (B) Here an Adjective 'painful' is needed.
108. (B) The sentence should be read as:
The child, who was burning with fever, tossed in bed. Fever causes restlessness that leads to tossing (moving back and forth).
109. (A) 'its' is the correct option. 'The centre' is third person singular hence it will take possessive adjective 'its' instead of 'their'.
110. (B) 'For instance' means 'for example'.
111. (A) The sentence is plain and simple so 'found' is a better word.
112. (D) No improvement
'Gaming' means 'gambling'.
113. (A) 'Done for' is the correct option. 'Done for' means 'to suffer very much because of a serious difficulty or danger'.
114. (C) 'Picked at' is the correct option. 'Pick at' means to eat a small amount of food in tiny bites without much interest'.
115. (A) 'Had done' is the correct option. The first action of two past actions will be Past Perfect Tense.
116. (B) 'Hardly anything' is the correct option. Hardly is an adverb which means only just, almost not, barely and hence is negative in meaning so it will not take a negative word 'nothing'.
117. (A) 'Has advised' is the correct option. advise (verb) - to give an opinion or suggestion to someone. Advice (Noun) - an opinion or suggestion. In the sentence a verb is needed.
118. (B) 'It being a pleasant evening' is the correct option. Subject 'it' is needed to start the sentence and denote 'evening'.

MEANINGS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Articulate	to speak or pronounce clearly, orator, with gift of the gab	अच्छा वक्ता
Wayward	following no clear principle or law	पथभ्रष्ट
Connoisseur	an expert in a particular subject, expert	पारखी
Delinquent	doing things that are illegal or immoral	अपराधी
Muffle	to wrap up so as to conceal or protect	आवाज़ दवाना, छिपाना
Hasten	to move or act quickly	गतीवान बनाना, हड़बड़ाना
Ornery	becoming angry or annoyed easily	चिड़चिड़ा
Baggy	very loose, not tight	ढीला-ढाला
Cajole	Persuade by flattery	खुशामत करना
Catacomb	an underground place where people are buried/a complex set of interrelated things.	कब्र/एक दूसरे से संबंधित
Cogonate	Having the same source or origin.	एक ही उत्पत्ति के
Contagious	Which spreads by physical touch or contact	संक्रामक
Dexterous	Skilful at handling things.	कुशल
Fauna	Animals of a certain region.	एक स्थान के जंतु
Flora	Plants of a certain region.	एक स्थान के वनस्पति
Indefatigable	Incapable of being tired.	जो थके नहीं
Indelible	Which cannot be erased or forgotten	अमिट
Indignant	Angry at injustice	अन्याय के कारण क्रुद्ध
Indispensable	That without which one can't do.	अपरिहार्य
Martyr	one who dies for a noble cause.	शहीद
Matins	Morning prayer.	सुबह का प्रार्थना
Maxim	A short statement of a general truth.	कहावत
Memento	Something kept to remember place or event.	निशानी
Obscurantist	Person who is opposed to enlightenment.	ज्ञानोन्नति विरोधी
Obsequies	Funeral rites	अंतिम संस्कार
Omniform	Having every form or shape.	सर्वाकृति
Omniscient	Knowing everything (God).	सर्वज्ञानी
Optimist	A person who looks to the bright side of things	आशावादी
Pacifist	A person who believes in the total abolition of war	शान्ति दूत
Panegyric	Piece of writing full of praise.	प्रशंसा पत्र
Paramour	Sexual partner or lover	जिस से शारीरिक संबंध हो
Pedantic	A style in which a writer makes a display of his knowledge and learning.	ज्ञान दर्शाने वाला
Piquant	Pleasant or sharp to taste	मसालेदार
Plagiarism	The practice of borrowing words and ideas from other authors and using them as one's own, literary theft.	साहित्यिक चोरी
Plutocracy	a government by a rich and powerful class	धनी लोगों के द्वारा शासन
Predicament	Difficult or dangerous situation.	दुर्दशा
Prodigy	A child with unusual or remarkable talent	प्रतिभा संपन्न बालक
Repartee	Witty and clever answers.	हाजिर जवाबी
Sacrilege	Treating something holy without respect	पवित्रता भंग करना
Senility	Extreme old age when a man behaves like a fool and tends to forget things	बुढ़ापा
Spiritualist	A person who believes in spiritual things	जीर्णावस्था
Tantrum	Fit of bad temper or anger.	अध्यात्मिक
Usurper	One who grabs somebody's else property or title	नखरे
Vacuous	Suggesting absence of thought or intellect.	सम्पत्ती हड़पने वाला
Verbatim	Repetition of a writing, word for word.	बुद्धिहीन
Vindictive	Having or showing a desire for revenge.	शब्दशः प्रतिशोधी