

TEST NO.
56

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

Answer Key

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

Answer key with explanations

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. (A) Change 'beside' into 'besides'.
• Beside - by the side of (के बगल में)
• Besides - apart from, in addition to (के अलावा)</p> <p>2. (C) Change 'there' into 'their'. Possessive Adjective of 'they' is 'their'.</p> <p>3. (B) Change 'most' into 'more'. 'Than' in the sentence indicates that comparative degree 'more' should be used.</p> <p>4. (C) Remove 'become'. Use of 'become' in the sentence, makes the sentence superfluous. The main verb 'learn' is sufficient.</p> <p>5. (B) Change 'which' into 'who' or 'that'. Relative pronoun 'who' or 'that' is used for people. 'Which' is used for non living things.</p> <p>6. (D) No error</p> <p>7. (A) Change 'fully water' into 'full of water'. 'Fully' is an Adverb which means completely. Here 'water' is a Noun, hence 'full of' (से पूरा भरा हुआ) will be used.</p> <p>8. (A) Change 'he realised' into 'did he realise'. When the sentence starts with an Adjective we use Inversion.</p> | <p>9. (A) Change 'seen' into 'saw'. The sentence is of Past Indefinite Tense. The structure for this tense is- Sub + V₂+obj.</p> <p>10. (D) No error.</p> <p>11. (C) Change 'frequently' into 'frequent'. Frequently is an Adverb which means often while frequent is an Adjective which means 'often happening'. And we need an Adjective here to qualify Noun (delays)</p> <p>12. (A) Change 'in order for making' into 'in order to make'. In order to means 'so as to'.</p> <p>13. (B) Change 'comes' into 'came'. The sentence is of Simple Past.</p> <p>14. (D) No error.</p> <p>15. (B) Change 'the more' into 'the most'. 'In the whole world' in the sentence indicates that comparison is being done with more than two cars, hence superlative degree 'the most' should be used.</p> <p>16. (B) Change 'on' into 'about'. Preposition 'about' is used with 'worry'.
Worry about - (किसी चीज के बारे में चिंतित होना)</p> |
|---|--|

17. (B) Change 'usually' into 'usual'. Usually is an Adverb which means often, generally (प्रायः सामान्यतः). While usual is an Adjective which means happening or done most often as routine.
18. (B) Change 'with' into 'in'. Involved in something – (किसी चीज में संलिप्त होना)
19. (A) Change 'equipments' into 'equipment'. Equipment is an uncountable noun and hence cannot be made plural by adding s/es.
20. (C) Change 'desired' into 'desirous'. We need an Adjective here to qualify the subject 'he'.
21. (C) 'Respectable' is the correct option. 'Respectable' means considered to be good correct or acceptable (सम्मानित, योग्य)
- Respectful — सम्मान करने वाला
 - Respective — अपना-अपना
22. (D) 'Indispensable' is the correct option. Indispensable means extremely important and necessary (अनिवार्य, जिसके बिना काम ना चले)
23. (C) 'Look' is the correct option.
- 'Look' – to direct the eyes in order to see (ताकना/ नजर डालना)
 - 'Gaze' – to look at someone or something in a steady way and usually for a long time (निहारना)
 - 'Peep' – to see secretly or through a hole (झाँकना)
 - 'Sight' – ability to see/scenery (दृष्टि/ नजारा)
24. (D) 'Over' is the correct option.
- 'Preside takes preposition over' means to be in charge of something (such as a meeting or organisation)
25. (B) 'Cut down' is the correct option.
- 'Cut down' – to reduce an amount of something. (कटौती करना)
 - 'Cut off' – the act of stopping the movement or supply of something.
 - 'Cut out for' – Naturally suited for (के लिए बना होना)
32. (C) 'Recuperate' is the correctly spelt word. 'Recuperate' means to return to normal health or strength after being sick, injured. (पुनः स्वस्थ हो जाना)
33. (B) 'Saccharine' is the correctly spelt word. 'Saccharine' means too sweet or sentimental. (मीठा, मधुर), containing sugar.
34. (A) 'Conciliation' is the correctly spelt word. 'Conciliation' means the process of ending a disagreement. (समझौता, समाधान)
97. (D) No improvement. We use to + V_{b.f} after hesitate. And listen takes preposition 'to'.
98. (C) 'Why he had not' is the correct option. If the question is of 'wh family' no conjunction will come. Apart from this in Narration, Inversion never comes. So option 'A' is wrong.
99. (D) No improvement. We use – one of the + Plural Noun + Singular Verb.
100. (B) 'Why you did not speak' is the correct option. This part of the sentence is not Interrogative so Inversion does not follow.
101. (B) 'are not aware of' is the correct option. Beware is a verb which means to be careful, to be cautious (सावधान रहना). While 'aware' is an Adjective which means knowing that something (such as a situation, condition or problem) exists (अवगत)
102. (A) 'Did you not throw' is the correct option. The sentence is of Simple Past. The structure of this tense is – Interrogative : Did + Sub + V₁ + obj?
103. (A) 'Depend on them' is the correct option. 'Dependant' is an Adjective and depend is a verb. And we need a verb here because modals are followed by V_{b.f}. Preposition on/ upon is used with depend/ dependent.
104. (B) 'is really a wastage' is the correct option. The sentence is of Present Tense.
105. (C) 'Were delighted' is the correct option. This part of the sentence is in Passive Voice hence V₃ is required (यहाँ खुश करना नहीं खुश होने की बात हो रही है).
106. (C) 'does' is the correct option. The sentence is of Simple Present.
107. (C) 'Came to a halt before' is the correct option.
108. (D) No improvement. 'One of' takes plural noun.

109. (A) 'him fully recovered' is the correct option. 'Fully' is an adverb hence it will qualify any Adjective or Adverb. Recovered can be used as an Adjective.
110. (B) 'Would have appreciated' is the correct option. This part of sentence should be in Active Voice.
111. (C) 'Go through it carefully' is the correct option. Go about means move from place to place, pay visits while go through means 'to read from beginning to end'.
112. (C) 'has recently conducted' is the correct option.
The subject 'the register' is singular hence singular verb is required.
113. (D) No improvement. We use Perfect Continuous with for/ since + time.
114. (C) 'these kinds of activities' is the correct option. These is plural hence plural Noun 'kinds' will be used.
115. (C) 'Were severely criticised' is the correct option. Severe is an Adjective while 'severely' is an Adverb. Hence we need an Adverb to qualify verb 'criticised'.
116. (A) 'agree to help' is the correct option. We use to + v_{b.f}
117. (A) 'Who arrives late' is the correct option. This part of sentence should be in Simple Present. Anyone is singular hence singular verb (arrives) is required.
118. (D) No improvement.
144. (C) It's time/ It is time changes into It was time but after that S + V₂ follows which cannot change as the structure explains present imaginary sentences.

TEST NO.
56

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

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN HINDI
Amiable	friendly	सौम्य, स्नेही
Apocryphal	well-known but probably not true	अप्रमाणिक, लेकिन प्रसिद्ध
Apparent	easy to see or understand	स्पष्ट, प्रत्यक्ष
Boredom	the state of being uninteresting	उबाऊपन, नीरसता
Brood	A family of young birds, to worry	पक्षियों के छोटे बच्चे का समूह, कुढ़ना
Burrow	A rabbit's dwelling.	बिल, माँद
Casserole	A large, deep pot used both in the oven and as a serving vessel.	कैसरोल, हाँडी
Cauldron	a large pot	कड़ाही
Cavort	to jump or move around in a lively manner	उछल-कूद करना
Cease	to stop	रोकना
Clutch	to hold onto (someone or something) tightly with your hand	पकड़ना, जकड़ लेना
Den	the shelter or resting place of a wild animal	माँद
Devout	deeply religious, devoted to a particular religion	तपस्वी, धार्मिक
Discreet	not likely to be seen or noticed by many people	चौकस, सावधान
Disparity	different from each other	असमानता
Distinguish	to perceive a difference in	फर्क बताना, अंतर करना
Ecstasy	a state of very great happiness	अति उल्लास
Embezzle	to steal money that you have been trusted with	गबन करना
Enigma	someone or something that is difficult to understand or explain	रहस्य, पहेली

Ennui	a feeling of weariness and dissatisfaction, boredom	उबारूपन
Ergophobia	Fear of solitude	अकेलेपन का डर
Euphoria	a feeling of great happiness	अति उल्लास
Exotic	very different, strange, or unusual	विचित्र व आकर्षक
Expedite	to accelerate the process or progress of, speed up	शीघ्र करना
Harmony	a pleasing arrangements at parts	सामंजस्य
Heliophile	Lover of horses	घोड़े से प्रेम
Impel	to cause (someone) to feel a strong need or desire to do something	प्रेरित करना
Innocuous	not harmful	हानि रहित, नुकसान न पहुँचाने वाला
Irreverent	Showing a lack of respect	श्रद्धाहीन
Lair	the place where a wild animal sleeps	माँद
Lupicide	Killing of a wolf	भेड़ियों की हत्या
Modest	not very large in size or amount	साधारण
Oenophile	a lover of wines	मदिरा प्रेमी
Offspring	a person's child	संतान
Opulence	great wealth or luxuriousness	धन-सम्पत्ति
Paucity	scarcity	कमी, अभाव
Pious	deeply religious, devoted to a particular religion	पवित्र
Proliferation	Rapid increase in the number or amount of something	तीव्र वृद्धि
Propensity	a strong natural tendency to do something	इच्छा, रूक्षान
Rectitude	the quality of being honest and morally correct	ईमानदारी, सरलता
Recuperate	to return to normal health or strength after being sick, injured, etc.	पुनः स्वस्थ होना
Resolute	having or showing a lot of determination	दृढ़प्रतिज्ञा, अटल
Saccharine	too sweet or sentimental, containing sugar	मधुर, मीठा
Skillet	a frying pan	तवा
Slacken	Reduce or decrease in speed or intensity	धीमा पड़ जाना, सुस्त
Solemn	very serious or formal in manner, behaviour, or expression	शान्त, गंभीर
Speculation	The forming of a theory or opinion without firm evidence	अनुमान
Spur	to encourage (someone) to do or achieve something	प्रोत्साहित करना
Submissive	willing to obey someone else	अधीन, दबू
Substantiation	to prove the truth of (something)	सबूत, प्रमाण
Tremulous	shaking slightly especially because of nervousness, weakness, or illness	काँपता हुआ
Truculent	easily annoyed or angered and likely to argue	उग्र