

**TEST NO.**  
**62**

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

**Answer Key**

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

**Answer key with explanations**

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| <p>1. (B) Change 'has' into 'have'. 'Inadequacies and certain lapses' is plural hence plural verb is required.</p> <p>2. (A) Change 'his annual income' into 'their annual income'. The subject 'the working population' is plural hence plural possessive adjective is required.</p> <p>3. (C) Change 'to' into 'with'. Preposition with will be used with standoff.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standoff means an argument, contest in which there is no winner.</li> </ul> <p>4. (D) No error.</p> <p>5. (A) Remove 'to'. Use of 'to' after than is not required.</p> <p>6. (B) Change 'why did she cry' into 'why she cried'. We use 'verb + subject + in Interrogative sentences while 'Subject + verb' in assertive sentences.</p> <p>7. (A) Remove 'that'. The use of 'that' here is superfluous. We do not use 'that' after 'ask/ enquire/ want to know when a 'wh family' question follows.</p> <p>8. (C) Change 'till' into 'yet'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Till – तब तक</li> <li>• Yet – अभी भी (तक)</li> </ul> | <p>9. (D) No error.</p> <p>10. (A) Change 'has gone' into 'went'. 'Three weeks ago' into the sentence indicates that the sentence should be in Past Indefinite.</p> <p>11. (B) Change 'for' into 'with' We use sympathise with others. (दूसरो के साथ सहानुभूति होना)</p> <p>12. (B) Change 'are' into 'have been'. 'For long' in the sentence indicates that the sentence should be in Present Perfect Continuous Tense.</p> <p>13. (A) Remove 'for'. We can use wait for. But using 'for' with 'await' is incorrect.</p> <p>14. (B) Change 'asked' into 'asking'. Asking will be the parallel structure with visiting, collecting (See chapter Parallelism of English Vol. 1)</p> <p>15. (A) Change 'Had I not taken ill' into 'Had I not been ill'.</p> <p>16. (B) Change 'has' into 'had'. The sentence is of Past Tense.</p> <p>17. (A) Change 'was understanding' into 'understood'. Understand is a Non-actional verb hence we cannot use 'ing' with 'it'.</p> |
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| <p>18. (B) Change 'to familiarise' into 'to familiarise ourselves'. We use familiarise oneself with something/ somebody.</p> <p>19. (B) Change 'that' into 'as'. The structure of the sentence is based on 'so .... as'.</p> <p>20. (C) Change 'by' into 'with'.<br/>Substitute<sub>(m)</sub> takes 'for' and<br/>Substitute<sub>(v)</sub> takes 'with'</p> <p>21. (C) 'Conventional' is the correct option. Conventional means used and accepted by most people, usual or traditional.</p> <p>22. (D) 'growth' is the correct option. We use term 'population growth'. Growth means the process of forming or developing something.</p> <p>23. (A) 'at' is the correct option. 'At the top of one's voice' is an idiom which means extremely loudly.</p> <p>24. (C) 'Fanned' is the correct option. Fan means 'to move air on' (हवा देना, उत्तेजित करना) or 'to incite'.</p> <p>25. (B) 'China' is the correct option.<br/>Bull in the China shop means one who is out of place in a delicate situation. (जो जगह के अनुकूल न हो)</p> <p>32. (D) 'Rehearsal' is the correctly spelt word. Rehearsal means a private performance for a public appearance.</p> <p>33. (D) 'Massacre' is the correctly spelt word. 'Massacre' means the violent killing of many people.</p> <p>34. (C) 'Medicore' is the correctly spelt word. 'Medicore' means not very good.</p> <p>97. (C) 'Otherwise you will' is the correct option.<br/>The sentence starting with conjunction 'otherwise' takes the verb will/may.</p> <p>98. (B) 'Lend me a few rupees' is the correct option.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Few – hardly any</li> <li>• A few – some but not many</li> <li>• The few – Not many but all available.</li> </ul> <p>99. (B) 'Jolted to a halt' is the correct option.<br/>Halt means to stop during a journey (यात्रा के बीच रुकना) while Jolt means a sudden, rough movement. Jolted to a halt means झटके के साथ रुक गया।</p> | <p>100. (B) Perspective is the correct option. Perspective means the angle or direction in which a person looks at an object (दृष्टिकोण)<br/>Perception means the way you think about or understand someone or something. (समझ, ज्ञान)</p> <p>101. (A) 'through' is the correct option.<br/>Through indicates via(medium)/ indicates movement from one end to the other end. We use 'through' to pass something via door, passage, tube, hole etc.</p> <p>102. (C) 'from every' is the correct option. We use 'from every point of view'. (हर दृष्टिकोण से)</p> <p>103. (B) 'Accustom yourself to' is the correct option. Accustom takes preposition 'to'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accustomed to – usual or regular (आदी होना)</li> </ul> <p>104. (A) 'not last' is the correct option. We use – Sub + shall/ will + not + V<sub>b.f.</sub> in Simple Future.</p> <p>105. (B) 'as welcoming as' is the correct option. We use as ... as in Positive degree.</p> <p>106. (C) 'had been leaked' is the correct option. The sentence is of Past of the past. Hence it should be in Past Perfect Tense.</p> <p>107. (A) 'was hurrying' is the correct option. The sentence should be in Past Continuous Tense according to the meaning of the sentence.</p> <p>108. (A) 'was almost negligible' is the correct option.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negligible means very small or unimportant.</li> <li>• Neglected means not given proper or necessary care or attention.</li> <li>• Neglected is not the correct word to use in the contest of the meaning of the sentence. The sentence is of Past.</li> </ul> <p>109. (C) 'had told me of' is the correct option. The sentence is of conditional we use – If + sub + had + V<sub>3</sub>, Sub + would + have + V<sub>3</sub> (See chapter conditional sentence of English Vol. 1)</p> <p>110. (B) 'have been staying in' is the correct option. The sentence is of Present Perfect Continuous Tense. We use – Sub + has/ have + been + ing + object + for/ since + time.</p> |
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111. (A) 'large number' is the correct option. People is countable noun hence number should be used.
112. (D) 'if my car was safe' is the correct option. We do not use that after asked in interrogative Indirect sentence.
113. (A) 'of owning' is the correct option. We use - dream of something.
114. (D) No improvement. 'Set up' means the way that something is done or organised. (स्थापित करना). 'Than' is followed by 'V<sub>1</sub>+ing'.
115. (B) 'rather' is the correct option.
116. (C) 'dealt out' is the correct option. Dealt in means to buy and sell (something) as a business (ब्यापार करना)
- Deal out - to give out (something) to appropriate individuals
117. (B) 'no different from that of the' is the correct option. Here comparison is being done between advice, that of the has been used.
118. (D) No improvement  
off and on - irregular (कभी-कभार)

TEST NO.  
**62**

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

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN HINDI
Allegiance	loyalty to a person, country, group, etc.	राजनिष्ठा, आज्ञापालन
Ambition	a desire for success, honour, or power	महत्वाकांक्षा, अभिलाषा
Anarchy	absence of government	अराजकता
Assemblage	a group of people or things	सभा, जमावड़ा
Assiduous	showing great care, attention, and effort	तत्पर, परिश्रमी
Cenotaph	a special structure or statue that is built to remind people of a dead person who is buried somewhere else	स्मारक
Chafe	injury caused by friction	छिलना
Coerce	to make (someone) do something by using force or threats	जबरजस्ती करना
Colossal	very large or great	विशाल
Consummated	to make (something) perfect or complete	उत्कृष्ट
Contagious	transmissible by direct or indirect contact with an infected person	संक्रामक
Contaminated	soiled, stained, corrupted, or infected by contact or association	दूषित
Coup	an impressive victory or achievement that usually is difficult or unexpected, armed rebellion	अप्रत्याशित सफलता, सशस्त्र विद्रोह
Crescendo	a gradual increase	आरोही
Derelict	A person without home, a job or property	त्यागा हुआ
Desolate	to make (someone) feel very sad and lonely for a long time	वीरान
Dignified	serious and somewhat formal	मर्यादित
Ennui	a feeling of weariness and dissatisfaction, boredom	उदासी, थकान
Enshrine	to remember and protect (someone or something that is valuable, admired, etc.)	संजोना
Fearlessness	free from fear	डर से मुक्त
Feeble	lacking in strength	कमजोर, निर्बल
Fetter	a chain or shackle for the feet	बेड़ी
Fidelity	the quality or state of being faithful	सच्चाई, निष्ठा
Frankness	marked by free, forthright, and sincere expression	वाक्य की स्पष्टता
Gruesome	causing horror or disgust	भयंकर, डरावना
Holocaust	Destruction or slaughter on a mass scale	प्रलय, सर्वनाश
Inclement	having rain and storms	तूफान

Infeasible	not practical	अव्यावहारिक
Infectious	capable of causing infection	संक्रामक
Limber	bending easily	लचीला, फुर्तीला
Limp	Lacking strength walking unevenly	लंगड़ाकर चलना
Limpid	perfectly clear	सुस्पष्ट
Liturgy	a religious rite or body of rites	धार्मिक रीति
Macabre	involving death or violence in a way that is strange, frightening, or unpleasant	भयावह, डरावना
Mansion	A large impressive house	महल, बड़ा बंगला
Martinet	a person who is very strict and demands obedience from others	कठोर अनुशासक
Mnemonic	Helping you to remember something	स्मृति सहायक
Modus Operandi	a usual way of doing something	कार्य-प्रणाली
Nemesis	an opponent or enemy that is very difficult to defeat	विरोधी जिसे हराना कठिन हो
Offend	to do wrong	अपराध करना
Opulent	decorated with expensive materials	कीमती वस्तुओं से सजा
Palaeography	The study of ancient writing systems	प्राचीन शिलालेखों का अध्ययन
Palaver	excitement and activity caused by something that is not important	भाग-दौड़
Paleontology	science dealing with the life of past geological periods as known from fossil remains	जीवाश्मिकी
Panegyric	Osteopathy	गुणगान
Panorama	a clear complete view in every direction	परिदृश्य चित्र
Persistent	continuing to act or exist longer than usual	लगातार
Placate	Make someone less energetic or hostile	शांत करना
Poverty	the state of being poor	गरीबी
Remit	to send (money) as a payment	डाक द्वारा पैसा भेजना
Sabotage	Intentional damage to arrest production	तोड़-फोड़ करना
Sangfroid	the ability to stay calm in difficult or dangerous situations	आत्मसंयम
Sceptre	an ornamented staff carried by rulers on ceremonial occasions as a symbol of sovereignty	राजकीय सत्ता
Scourge	someone or something that causes a great amount of trouble or suffering	विपत्ति
Seditious	disposed to arouse or take part in or guilty of sedition	उपद्रवी
Splendour	magnificent and splendid appearance; grandeur	शानदार
Stormy	relating to, characterized by, or indicative of a storm	तुफानी
Stupendous	so large or great that it amazes you	आश्चर्यजनक
Suffrage	The right to vote in political elections	वोट देने का अधिकार
Sullen	used to describe an angry or unhappy person who does not want to talk, smile, etc.	बदमिजाज
Tether	a line by which something is fastened so as to limit where it can go	बांधना
Treason	The crime of betraying one's country	देशद्रोह
Valiant	a valiant person	शूरवीर
Vehement	showing strong and often angry feelings, very emotional	जोशीला, प्रचंड