

TEST NO.
65

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

Answer Key

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

Answer key with explanations

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| <p>1. (A) Change 'keep' into 'keeps'. The subject pandemic is singular hence singular verb is required.</p> <p>2. (B) Change 'so' into 'so that'.</p> <p>3. (C) Change 'I' into 'me'. We need an 'Adjective case' here since not only but is used in the sentence.</p> <p>4. (C) Change 'his' into 'their' as the subject is 'soldiers'.</p> <p>5. (D) No error</p> <p>6. (C) Change 'since' into 'for'.
• 'Since' is used for point of time.
• 'For' is used for period of time.</p> <p>7. (B) Change 'in' into 'into'. 'Into the well' is correct. (See chapter Preposition of English Vol. 1)</p> <p>8. (C) Add 'had' after train'. The train had left is the appropriate use.
1st Action 2nd Action
Past Perfect Simple Past
(See chapter Tense of English Vol. 1)</p> <p>9. (B) Change 'have' into 'has'. When two subjects are added with as well as, with, alongwith, together with, the verb is used according to the first subject.</p> | <p>10. (A) Change 'wrote' into 'written'. We use had + V₃</p> <p>11. (B) Change 'revising' into 'revise'. We use to + V_{b,f}</p> <p>12. (C) Remove 'that'. Here use of 'that' is unnecessary.</p> <p>13. (B) Remove 'together'. Here use of 'together' is superfluous.</p> <p>14. (B) Remove 'as'.</p> <p>15. (A) Add 'done' after 'have'. If two forms of verbs are needed in a sentences use both the forms.</p> <p>16. (B) Change 'decide' into 'decide'.
The sentence is of Present Perfect Tense so we need V₃.</p> <p>17. (C) Change 'fire' into 'firing'. Here we meet gun shots.</p> <p>18. (C) Replace 'is' with 'was'. Sentence is in Past Tense.</p> <p>19. (A) Add 'that' after said. We need a conjunction between two sentences.</p> <p>20. (A) Change 'issue' into 'issued'. The sentence is of Present Perfect Tense. The structure</p> |
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- for this tense is – Sub + has/ have + v³ + obj.
21. (B) 'for' is the correct option. Stand for – पक्ष में होना
Came off – to be able to be removed.
Come out – emerge, become known.
Come from – to live in or born in from.
22. (A) 'of' is the correct option.
Come of – to originate, to be the result of something (उत्पन्न होना)
23. (D) 'absolved' is the correct option.
Absolve of (बरी होना) to get completely discharged by the court.
24. (A) 'Propensity' is the correct option.
Propensity means a strong natural tendency to do something (लागव, झुकाव)
25. (C) 'took off' is the correct option.
Take off means the act when an airplane, helicopter leaves the ground and beings to fly.
32. (A) Opportunity is the correct option.
Opportunity means an amount of time or a situation in which something can be done (अवसर)
33. (B) 'Annihilate' is the correctly spelt word.
Annihilate means to destroy (something or someone) completely (सत्यानाश करना)
34. (C) 'Sovereignty' is the correctly spelt word.
Sovereignty means a country's independent authority and the right to govern itself (प्रभुत्व)
97. (D) No improvement
98. (B) 'saying' is the correct option. Tell is used only to instruct or inform and when the receiver of the information is included as an object of the verb.
99. (D) No improvement
By dint of – के बल पर
100. (A) 'have been reading' is the correct option.
The sentence is of Present Perfect Continuous Tense. The structure for this tense is – Sub + has/ have + been + v+ing + object + for/ since + time.
101. (D) No improvement. The subject is singular hence singular verb is required.
102. (A) 'She wants' is the correct option. Some verbs like believe, like, dislike, love, adore, want do not take 'ing' form. See Continuous Tense in Vol. 1
103. (B) 'has' is the correct option. 'Having' does not come in 'V₁ + ing' form if it means own or possess (See class room notes of Neetu Ma'am).
104. (B) 'to make him understand' is the correct option. To make someone do something means (किसी को कुछ करवाना)
105. (D) No improvement 'sit on the fence' is an idiom which means 'not to make a decision or take a side when presented with two options or possibilities.
106. (A) 'Imposter' is the correct option which means 'a person who deceives others by pretending to be someone else (बहुरूपिया).
107. (B) 'has finished' is the correct option. According to the meaning of the sentence, the sentence should be in Present Perfect Tense. Here action is important. See Present Perfect Tense in Vol. 1
108. (C) 'since I saw him' is the correct option. This part of the sentence should be in Past Indefinite Tense. See Vol. 1
109. (D) No improvement
Each, Every, Everyone, Someone, None, Many a, More than one is singular hence they take singular noun, singular verb.
110. (A) 'did they speak' is the correct option. The sentence is in Inversion (did + sub + V₁)
111. (D) 'All but' is followed by object form of Pronoun.
112. (C) 'Cannot' and able together make the sentence superfluous.
113. (B) 'hear what' is the correct option.
Here– 'to receive sound' (सुनना)
Listen– 'to hear carefully' (ध्यान से सुनना)
114. (A) 'of' is the correct option. Hear takes preposition of if it means to have information.
115. (C) 'Where did you go yesterday' is the correct option. The sentence is of Past Indefinite Tense.
116. (D) No improvement
Here 'lay' is V₂ of lie (लेटना)
117. (B) 'by Sunday' is the correct option. (रविवार तक)
118. (B) 'doubtful' is the correct option.
Doubtful means lacking a definite opinion, conviction or determination (संदिग्ध, संदेहात्मक)

TEST NO.
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**SSC TIER-II : ENGLISH LANGUAGE & COMPREHENSION
(VOCABULARY)**

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN HINDI
Acrophobia	abnormal dread of being in a high place, fear of heights	ऊँचाई से डर
Aerophobia	An abnormal fear of high places	ऊँचे स्थानों का डर
Agnosticism	The belief that nothing can be known about God	अज्ञेयवाद
Astrology	the study of the supposed influences of the stars and planets on people's lives and behaviour	ज्योतिसशास्त्र
Astronomy	Study of heavenly bodies	खगोल-विद्या
Astrophysics	the scientific study of the physical and chemical properties and structures of stars, planets, and other objects in outer space	खगोल भौतिकी
Atheism	a lack of belief or a strong disbelief in the existence of god	नास्तिकता
Awful	extremely bad or unpleasant	भद्दा, खराब
Blasphemy	great disrespect shown to God or to something holy	ईश्वर-निंदा
Censure	official strong criticism	निंदा करना
Claustrophobia	a fear of being in closed or small spaces	घिरे हुए स्थान से डर
Condemn	to say in a strong and definite way that someone or something is bad or wrong	निंदा करना
Connoisseur	An expert in an area of the fine or other arts	पारखी
Contempt	the act of insulting	अपमान, तिरस्कार
Corroborate	To confirm with the help of evidence	समर्थन करना, पुष्टि करना
Defiance	a refusal to obey something or someone	आज्ञा न मानना
Desecration	The act of violating the sanctity of the church	अपवित्रता
Designate	chosen for a particular job	निर्वाचन करना
Despotic	of, relating to, or characteristic of a dictator	तानाशाह
Discrimination	the practice of unfairly treating a person from other people	भेदभाव
Disobedience	refusal or neglect to obey	अवज्ञा करना
Enthusiast	a person who feels enthusiasm for something	उत्साही
Extricate	to free or remove (someone or something) from something (such as a trap or a difficult situation)	मुक्त करना
Fanatical	Excessively enthusiastic and unreasonable about something	कट्टर
Fortuitous	occurring by chance	भाग्य से
Hedonist	a person who believes that pleasure or happiness is the most important goal in life	सुखवादी
Heresy	a belief or opinion that does not agree with the official belief or opinion of a particular religion	विधर्म

Homonym	a word that is spelled and pronounced like another word but is different in meaning	समनाम
Hydrophobia	a morbid dread of water	जल से डर
Imperfect	having fault or mistake	त्रुटिपूर्ण
Imperious	having or showing the proud and unpleasant attitude of someone who gives orders and expects other people to obey them	घमण्डी
Implicate	to show that someone or something is closely connected to or involved in something (such as a crime)	फँसाना
Indifferent	not interested	उदासीन
Inevitable	sure to happen	अपरिहार्य
Intangible	not made of physical substance	जो छुआ ना जा सके
Invincible	That cannot be conquered	अजय
Invulnerable	impossible to harm, damage, or defeat	अखंडनीय
Ludicrous	very foolish	मूर्ख
Marvellous	extremely good or enjoyable	उत्तम
Monotheism	the belief that there is only one God	एकेश्वरवाद
Neophyte	a person who has just started learning or doing something	नौसिखिया
Notoriety	the condition of being famous or well-known especially for something bad	बदनामी
Propensity	a strong natural tendency to do something	इच्छा, रूझान
Protection	the act of shielding from harm	सुरक्षा
Pseudonym	An imaginary name assumed by an author as a disguise	झूठा नाम
Psychopath	a mentally unstable person	मनोरोगी
Reluctance	the quality or state of showing doubt or unwillingness	अनिच्छुक
Ridicule	the act of making fun of someone or something in a cruel or harsh way	उपहास करना
Sacrilege	an act of treating a holy place or object in a way that does not show proper respect	अपवित्र करना
Spirited	full of energy, animation, or courage	उत्साह, उर्जावान
Submissive	willing to obey someone else	अधीन, दबू
Sycophant	A servile self-seeker who attempts to win favour by flattering influential people	चापलूस
Theism	the belief that God exists or that many gods exist	आस्तिकता, ईश्वरवाद
Transformation	Complete change of form	बदलाव
Transgression	a violation of a command or law	उल्लंघन
Transmigration	to cause to go from one state of existence or place to another	स्थान परिवर्तन
Unconcerned	not anxious or upset, free of worry	चिंतामुक्त