

**TEST NO.**  
**75**

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

**Answer Key**

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

**Answer key with explanations**

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| <p>1. (C) Use 'in' inspite of 'at'.</p> <p>2. (A) Use 'was' in place of 'were'. The verb agrees with first subject if conjunction is 'alongwith'.</p> <p>3. (A) Remove 'more'. It is superfluous.</p> <p>4. (C) Change 'when completed' into 'when you complete'. The 1st action of future is in Simple Present Tense.</p> <p>5. (B) 'No sooner' is followed by than.</p> <p>6. (A) Replace 'entering' with 'before I entered'.</p> <p>7. (C) Change 'their young' into 'its young ones'.</p> <p>8. (B) 'Bhism' a proper noun will not take article 'the'.</p> <p>9. (A) Comply takes with after it.</p> <p>10. (A) 'In spite of', 'despite' and 'although' all are used to show a contrast but there are difference in the structures used with them. After 'in spite of' and 'despite' we use 'a noun' or 'a pronoun' and after 'although' we use 'a subject' and 'a verb'. Here 'rains' is a noun hence In spite of/ despite will come.</p> <p>11. (A) Remove 'did not'. Unless is not followed by 'not'.</p> | <p>12. (B) Replace 'being opened' with 'has been opened' since the action is in continuation for fifty years.</p> <p>13. (A) Use 'reveals' in place of 'reveal'. 'Length' is a Singular Noun.</p> <p>14. (B) Use 'trying' in place of 'try'. Dissuade takes preposition 'from' and preposition is followed by Gerund.<br/>To try – किसी चीज को try करना<br/>Tying – कोशिश करना</p> <p>15. (B) When a sentence begins with 'in the garden' it takes inversion form hence the structure is right. But since there is no sense of comparison in a sentence so use of 'more' in a sentence is redundant. Remove 'the more'. However 'the most' can be used.</p> <p>16. (B) The main subject (cost) is singular. Hence 'has' will come in place of 'have'.</p> <p>17. (A) Sentence is in past tense.<br/>Replace 'done' with 'did'. 'Have done' is also correct.</p> |
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18. (C) Replace 'are' with 'is'.  
Verb agrees to the first subject if conjunction is 'as well as'.
19. (B) Use 'master's' instead of 'master'.
20. (B) One of के बाद हमेशा plural noun आणा।  
Change 'artist' into 'artists'.
97. (D) If the sentence starts with 'hardly', 'Scarcely', 'No sooner', 'Neither' etc, the formation will be-  
(Had + S + V<sub>3</sub> or Did + S + V<sub>1</sub>) – Inversion  
'Scarcely' is always followed by 'when'.
98. (D) Use of interrogative Present Perfect Tense is suitable here.
99. (C) Whose should be used to refer to the object of a verb.
100. (D)
101. (C) Male is singular. Hence, verb will be singular.  
during the day – दिन के समय
102. (C) The Passive Voice of 'to + V<sub>b.f</sub>' is 'to be V<sub>3</sub>'
103. (C) Smell is a verb of Sensation. It take Adjective 'Sweet' and not Adverb 'Sweetly'.
104. (D) Past Participle (Pleased) comes with 'much'. Very generally takes present participle.  
Eg.: Very exciting, much excited.
105. (C) Between is used for two.  
Among is used 3 or more than three.
106. (B) There is need of a Verb here.  
Allegation – आरोप  
Alleged – आरोप लगाया
107. (D) Have takes V<sub>3</sub>.
108. (A) Here 'by studying' should be used. 'By' is followed by 'V<sub>1</sub> + ing'.
109. (A) 'Too' is always followed by 'To'. 'So' followed by 'that'.
110. (D) No Improvement  
We use 'must' to show high possibility of something and we have evidence to prove that. We use 'must have' for the past.
111. (C) Thinking is Stative verb. 'I think' is a better option.
112. (C) We need Adverb 'Partially to' qualify Adjective successful.
113. (B)
114. (D)
115. (A)
116. (C) Here 'One of the factors' should be used. Here 'govern' agrees with the noun 'factors' that precedes Relative Pronoun 'that'. See Subject Verb Agreement.
117. (B) Out of the two part actions, the 1st one is in Past Perfect Tense.
118. (C) 'Knowing' (Gerund) will take S.V.

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**75**

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

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Aficionado	a person who is very knowledgeable and enthusiastic about an activity	अनुकरणकर्ता, उत्साहित
Ambidextrous	one who can write with both the hands	जो दोनों हाथों से लिख ले
Amphibian	that can live on land as well as in water	उभयचर
Anarchy	Absence of government	अराजकता
Animate	full of life	जीवंत
Animosity	enmity	दुश्मनी
Aquatic	that can live in water	जलीय
Bigamy	practice of marrying twice	द्विविवाह
Calligraphy	Art of beautiful handwriting	सुंदर हस्तलेखन कला
Captivity	confinement	कैद
Cartography	The process or skill of making maps	मानचित्रकला

Chirography	Handwriting	हाथ की लिखावट
Decent	polite, moral, and honest	सभ्य
Derelect	negligent	लापरवाह
Designate	chosen for a particular job officially	नियुक्त किया हुआ
Detour	The act at going to a place along a way that is different from the usual or planned way	घूम के जाना
Entreaty	plea/ suit	याचना
Epic	legend	कथा (जैसे महाभारत)
Foment	to cause or try to cause the growth or development of (something bad or harmful)	शह देकर भड़काना
Frugality	stinginess	कंजूसी
Gaiety	Merriment	खुशी
Humane	Kind or gentle to people	दयालु
Immobilism	a policy of extreme conservatism and opposition to change	गतिहीनता
Imperceptible	Impossible to see or notice	अप्रत्यक्ष
Impregnable	very strong	अभेद
Incriminating	involvement in a crime	किसी अपराध में लिप्त पाया हुआ
Indelible	Impossible to remove or forget	जो मिट न सके
Ineffable	Too great, powerful, beautiful etc not to be described	अकथनीय, अवर्णनीय
Instigate	to cause (something) to happen or begin	उकसाना
Jaunt	To make a usually short journey for pleasure	सैर करना
Lascivious	filled with or showing sexual desire	कामोत्तेजक
Laudable	praiseworthy	प्रशंसाजनक
Malice	desire to cause pain	तकलीफ पहुँचाने की इच्छा
Miserable	very unhappy	बहुत बुरी स्थिति में
Mobocracy	Ruled by the mob	भीड़तंत्र
Obscene	very offensive in usually a shocking way	अश्लील, घृणित
Overhaul	renovate or examine	मरम्मत करना या जाँच करना
Pictography	Picture writing	चित्रलिपि
Polyandry	practice of keeping more than many husbands	बहुपति प्रथा
Polygamy	practice of marrying more than twice	बहुविवाह
Pulpit	A raised platform where one stands when giving a speech or leading a religious service	मंच
Rambler	A person who goes on long walks for pleasure	भ्रमण करने वाला
Restrain	to prevent (a person or animal) from doing something	प्रतिरोध करना, रोकना
Revel	merriment	खुशी मनाना
Solitary	alone	अकेला
Soothe	to calm down, comfort	शांत करना
Stroller	Someone who is walking in a slow and relaxed way	टहलने वाला
Subdue	to get control of (something, such as a strong emotion)	वशीभूत करना
Teetotaller	having no addiction	सभी व्यसन से मुक्त
Wholesome	helping to keep your body healthy, good for your health	पौष्टिक, आरोग्यजनक
Xerography	the process of doing photocopy	छायाचित्र