

TEST NO.
77

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

Answer Key

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

Answer key with explanations

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| <p>1. (B) Replace 'addict' with 'addicts'. Most of is followed by uncountable noun or plural countable noun.</p> <p>2. (C) Use 'on' in place of 'to'. Depend on - निर्भर होना</p> <p>3. (B) Remove 'that'. When questions of 'Wh-family' is changed into indirect speech, Conjunction 'that' is not used.</p> <p>4. (A) Replace 'adviced' with 'advised'. Advise (Noun) - an option or suggestion. Advise (Verb) - to give suggestion.</p> <p>5. (B) 'Supposing' and 'if' cannot be used together. Both means the same hence either use 'supposing' or 'If' should be used at a time.</p> <p>6. (C) Use 'be' before 'enrolled'.</p> <p>7. (A) Replace 'childrens' with 'children'. 'Children' is plural in meaning.</p> <p>8. (A) Change 'despite of' into 'despite'.</p> <p>9. (C) 'To make both ends meet'. 'To make both ends meet' means to live within means'.</p> <p>10. (C) Change 'hasn't he?' into 'Haven't they?'</p> | <p>Every one is singular but in question tag it takes plural pronoun and plural verb.</p> <p>11. (C) Replace 'to play' with 'playing'. See Parallelism</p> <p>12. (A) Correct formation - Past Perfect ----- before ---- simple past. Use had before finished.</p> <p>13. (C) Replace 'have' with 'has'. Investment (singular noun) will take singular verb.</p> <p>14. (A) Here, I really (do) regret not learning how to play the violin should be used. When you regret your past action, regret takes 'ing' form'. For official announcements 'regret' takes 'to + V₁'. Eg: I regret to inform you that your flight is late.</p> <p>15. (D) No error</p> <p>16. (A) Replace 'would have' with 'had'. See structure of Past conditional sentences.</p> <p>17. (A) Replace 'me' with 'I'. The order will be 231. 'My friend and I' is the correct order.</p> <p>18. (B) Replace 'am' with 'have'. Have found is the appropriate structure. According to the meaning of the sentence, the sentence</p> |
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should be in Present Perfect Tense.

19. (B) Indefinite article 'a' will be used before 'good pair of gloves'.

20. (B) Replace 'to bring' with 'from bringing'.

97. (A) Here use of 'for' after 'was' is redundant. Also after preposition objective case of Pronoun should be used.

Hence 'Gauri was waiting for Hena and me' should be used.

98. (D) 'Desired' means 'wished for'.

99. (B) We place 'only' before the word it modifies.

Here 'only' is modifying 'money' so it should be placed just before 'money'.

Hence the sentence should read as ...

He married her only for her money.

100. (B) The sentence should be read as:

The child burning with fever, tossed in bed. Fever caused the restlessness that led to tossing (moving back and forth).

101. (D) No Improvement

We use 'may' in subordinate clause if principal clause is in Present Tense and the subordinate clause starts with so that/ in order that and the subordinate clause denotes a purpose.

102. (A) No Improvement

'Ingest' means 'to swallow (something)

103. (B) Replace 'don't you' with 'didn't you'.

The sentence and the Question Tag must be in the same tense. Here the given sentence is in Past Tense so the Question Tag should also be in Past Tense.

104. (A) Here 'He is looking for a flat of 1200 sq feet carpet area for his son ... should be used.

105. (C)

106. (C) The sentence should read as ... 'Why should you be despaired of the success of your undertaking?'

We do not use 'possessive case' frequently in a sentence.

107. (B) Replace 'a wooden broken chair' with 'a broken wooden chair'.

If more than one adjective comes in a sentence

The general order should be as follows (OSASCOMP)–

Opinion size age shape
1 2 3 4

colour origin material purpose
5 6 7 8

'Material' (wooden) will be 'nearer' to noun (chair).

108. (B) 'Mark' is followed by Preposition 'with'. Hence 'his speech was worked with disagreement and scorn for his opponents positions.

109. (D) This is a sentence expressing a wish and an action of present. So 'knew' (V₂) for wish and 'is wrong' for present state should come.

110. (D) No improvement

111. (A) Here 'from place to place' should be used ...

'Go from place to place' is a phrase which means 'to go to many different places one after the other'.

112. (C) The sentence should read as ...

I took some grapes for my mother ...

113. (D) No improvement

114. (D) No Improvement

115. (C) Replace 'he had hardly gone' with 'hardly had he gone' to give a more effective structure to the sentence.

When a sentence begins with 'hardly' it takes inversion form.

116. (A) Here 'A buffalo cannot defend another buffalo against a lion' should be used. Without the word 'another', we cannot figure out the number of buffaloes present.

117. (A) Here from the given structure it seems that 'The sun' is the main subject of the sentence which gives a wrong meaning to the sentence. 'He' is the subject of both the sentences in option (A) which will be the best choice.

Hence replace 'the sun went down watching before him' with 'he watched the sun go down'.

118. (C) 'Breeze' (Noun) means 'a light wind'.

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

| Word | Meaning in English | Meaning in Hindi |
|---------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Abandon | to leave | परित्याग करना |
| Amazon | A tall and strong woman | योद्धा स्त्री |
| Anarchy | The absence of government in a country | अराजकता |
| Anthology | A collection of works of art or music | पद्य संग्रह |
| Archery | A sport or skill of shooting with a bow and arrow | तीरंदाजी |
| Arsonist | one who commits crime of setting fire to something | जानबूझ कर आग लगाने वाला |
| Autocracy | a government of one person | एकतंत्र |
| Bibliothèque | a library | पुस्तकालय |
| Biodegradable | Material that changes naturally by the acting of bacteria | जैवनिम्नीकरण |
| Biological | relating to life and living things | जैविक |
| Brutalize | Treat in a very harsh and violent way | बहुत निर्मम तरीके से व्यवहार करना |
| Cease | to stop | बंद करना |
| Confiscate | to take something away from someone especially as punishment or to enforce the law | जब्त कर लेना |
| Confront | to oppose a challenge, to face | सामना करना |
| Connoisseur | an expert in a particular subject | पारखी |
| Denounce | to criticize harshly and publicly | निंदा करना |
| Destructor | a furnace or oven for the burning of waste | कूड़ा जलाने की भट्टी |
| Devise | to invent or plan | आविष्कार करना |
| Ethnologist | a science that deals with the division of human beings into races and their origin, distribution, relations, and characteristics | मानवजाति व नस्ल विज्ञानी |
| Etymologist | One who deals with derivation of words | शब्द निर्माण विज्ञानिक |
| Fusillade | A large number of bullets fired at the same time | गोलियों कि बौछार |
| Garble | to be unclear or confusing | अस्पष्ट |
| Harridan | An angry and unpleasant woman | लड़ाकू स्त्री |
| Harridan | an angry and unpleasant woman | लड़ाकू स्त्री |
| Hostage | a person who is captured by someone who demands that certain things be done before the captured person is freed | बंधक व्यक्ति |
| Imperialism | A policy by which a country increases its power by gaining control over other area of the world | साम्राज्यवाद |
| Inflammable | capable of being burnt quickly | ज्वलनशील |
| Initiate | to start or begin | आरंभ करना |

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| Inspid | lacking strong flavour | बेस्वाद |
| Monarchy | a state or country having a king or queen | राजतंत्र |
| Oligarchy | A government of small group of powerful person | कुलीनतंत्र |
| Omnibus | Relating to many things at once | बहुप्रयोजन |
| Optimistic | One who is hopeful | आशावादी |
| Otologist | One who studies ear disease | कान के संबंधित विशेषज्ञ |
| Pathologist | One who studies disease | रोग विशेषज्ञ |
| Perishable | likely to spoil or decay quickly | खराब हो जाने वाली (वस्तु) |
| Pinnacle | A high mountain top | शिखर |
| Podiatrist | One who studies foot disease | पैर से संबंधित विशेषज्ञ |
| Polyglot | Person having command over many languages | बहुभाषाविद् |
| Rancid | having a unpleasant smell or taste | सड़ा हुआ/ खराब (खाना) |
| Rattle | a series of short, loud sounds | खनखनाहट |
| Rein | a strap that is placed on the head of an animal and that is used to guide and control the animal/ to control | लगाम/लगाम लगाना |
| Rhinologist | One who studies nose diseases | नाक से संबंधित विशेषज्ञ |
| Savoury | having pleasant taste or smell | स्वादिष्ट |
| Seamy | relating to unpleasant and usually illegal things | घटिया, अनैतिक |
| Shrew | An unpleasant, bad-tempered woman | झगडालू स्त्री |
| Siren | A woman who is very attractive but also dangerous | मोहिनी पर खतरनाक स्त्री |
| Strike | to hit in a forceful way | आक्रमण करना |
| Summit | The highest point | शिखर |
| Tepid | not too hot or cold | गुनगुना |
| Vampire | a dead person who leaves the grave at night to bite and suck the blood of living people | एक कल्पित भूत जो रात को मनुष्यों का लहू पीता है |
| Vandal | A person who deliberately destroys or damage property | तोड़-फोड़ करने वाला |
| Whip | to hit a person or animal with something like a rope | चाबुक से मारना |
| Yoke | a wooden object used for connecting animals that are pulling a vehicle | सांकल |