

TEST NO.
79

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

Answer Key

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

Answer key with explanations

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| <p>1. (B) If a sentence starts with past tense, it should continue in past.</p> <p>2. (B) Replace 'pass away' with 'pass'.
'Pass away' means 'to die'.</p> <p>3. (A) Remove 'will'.</p> <p>4. (B) Change 'work' into 'working'.</p> <p>5. (B) Replace 'luggages' with 'luggage'.
'Luggage' is an uncountable noun. It always exist in singular form.</p> <p>6. (B) Equipped not only with should be used in place of not only equipped with,with Not only... but also /Either Or ./ Neither ... nor we join two subject / objects/verbs/ gerunds. See Parallelism</p> <p>7. (A) Replace 'being a very cold' with 'it being a very cold'. We need a subject for day here.</p> <p>8. (B) Replace 'have' with 'has'. Much takes singular verb.</p> <p>9. (C) Last four days denotes a period of time we use for with period of time we use for</p> | <p>with period of time and since with point of time</p> <p>10. (B) Change 'who' into 'whom' as you is the subject and we need 'whom' in place of object.</p> <p>11. (A) Replace 'hardly' with 'hard'.
hardly (adv.) means 'almost not'.
hard (adv.) means 'with a great deal of effort'.</p> <p>12. (B) 'Marries' is not followed by any preposition in Active Voice.
Hence remove 'with'.</p> <p>13. (A) When we compare two things belonging to the same group,we use no other.</p> <p>14. (A) To refer a class of people we use definite article 'the'.
Hence replace 'an ancient' with 'the ancient'.</p> <p>15. (A) The article the is used before physical place (Position) like top bottom etc,So we say the top, the bottom</p> |
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| <p>16. (D) No error</p> <p>17. (C) Replace 'caused' with 'are caused'. The given sentence is in Passive Voice.</p> <p>18. (C) Use 'are' in place of 'is'. Countries will take plural verb.</p> <p>19. (B) Not only But also? connects two words of same part of speech, Therefore, not only + holding ... but also rendering is the correct structure.</p> <p>20. (B) Remove 'so'. 'Since so' is no pair of conjunction.</p> <p>23. (B) 'Done in' means 'extremely tired' (बहुत थका हुआ)</p> <p>25. (A) 'Get over' means 'to overcome' (उबरना)</p> <p>97. (B) Replace 'went back' with 'retreated'. 'Retreat' means 'movement of soldiers away from an enemy because they have lost the battle.</p> <p>98. (D) 'Go with the tide' means 'agree to the opinion that most people have.</p> <p>99. (D) No Improvement</p> <p>100.(C) 'Scrutinise' means 'examine or inspect closely and thoroughly'. (अच्छे से जाँचना)
'Recollect' means 'to bring back to the level of conscious awareness'. (याद करना)
'Recapitulate' means 'summarise and state again the main points of'. (संक्षेप में दुहराना)
'Revise' means 'to study again'. Just before exam we revise what we have studied.</p> <p>101.(A) Replace 'has' with 'is'.</p> <p>102.(A) Replace 'given' with 'gave'.</p> <p>103.(D) No improvement</p> <p>104.(C) Replace 'cope up with' with 'cope with'.</p> <p>105.(B) Replace 'have been reported' with 'has been reported'.

Here the main subject is 'increase' which is singular hence will agree with singular verb.</p> <p>106.(A) Here 'not until he received her letter did he fully realise her problem ... should be used. Here the 'not' that comes before 'until' is a part of the 'he did not fully realise'. When 'not' came at the beginning of the sentence the 2nd part took</p> | <p>inversion form.</p> <p>107.(B) Here 'clean their room quickly' should be used.</p> <p>108.(A) Replace 'have to' with 'ought to'.
'Have to' is used to show compulsion.
'Ought to' is used to indicate moral duty.</p> <p>109.(A) Replace 'went beyond' with 'made its way past'.
'make one's way past' means 'to go forward and overtake' (से आगे निकल जाना)</p> <p>110.(C) 'Demolish' means 'to knock down a building'.</p> <p>111.(C) Here 'he met a European lady' should be used ...

Article 'A' is used before the nouns starting with Consonant Sound here 'yu'.</p> <p>112.(C) No Improvement</p> <p>113.(B) Here contrast is evident so conjunction 'but' will be used here.

hence replace 'and not exactly a free man' with 'but not exactly a free man'.</p> <p>114.(C) Replace 'where is he going' with 'where he was going'. Because the given sentence is not an interrogative sentence.</p> <p>115.(A) The 'firm' is singular hence. 'Sells them' should come.</p> <p>116.(D) No improvement</p> <p>117.(B) Replace 'a three-years degree course' with 'a three-year degree course'.

• Hyphenated noun is never used in Plural form.

Ex. He stays in five-star hotels.</p> <p>118.(C) Here 'highlights a numbers of instances of justice' should be used.</p> |
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Correction of Mock Test –78

97. (C) Read 'who is a poet' into 'who was a poet'.
118. Both (B) and (A) are correct.
133. (A)
134. (B)

**TEST NO.
79**

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

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Abject	sunk to a low condition	दीन हीन
Admire	to think very highly of	प्रशंसा करना
Anticipate	to think of (something that might happen in future)	अनुमान करना (भविष्य का)
Aperiodic	of irregular occurrence	अनियमिता
Appreciate	to be grateful for (something)	मूल्यांकन करना
Aristocrat	One who has suddenly gained new wealth, power or prestige	उच्चकुलीन
Artifice	Deception or trickery	युक्ति, चाल
Beget	to cause (something) to happen or exist	कारण होना
Biennially	Happening once every two years	द्विवार्षिक
Cherish	to feel or show great love for (someone or something)	प्यार करना
Chicanery	the use of clever underhanded actions to achieve an end	टाल मटोल, कुतर्क
Coarse	of ordinary or inferior quality	भद्दा
Congenital	Existing at or from one's birth	जन्मजात
Crestfallen	The state of being sad and disappointed because of unexpected result	हतोत्साहित
Disown	to refuse to acknowledge as one's own	अस्वीकार करना
Dissipation	squandering of money, energy, or resources	फिजूलखर्ची, अपव्ययिता
Eschew	to avoid doing something	कुछ करने से बचना
Extrapolate	to conclude a theory based on certain statistics	निष्कर्ष निकालना
Extravasate	The act of forcing out (blood, fluid etc.) from its vessel.	नली आदी से निकालना या बहाना
Extricate	free (someone or something) from a constraint or difficulty	छुड़ाना
Exuberate	make something worse	और अधिक खराब करना
Facsimile	an exact copy	प्रतिलिपि
Flatter	to praise (someone) in a way that is not sincere	चापलूसी करना
Foretell	predict	पहले से ही कह देना
Fugitive	running away or fleeing	भगोड़ा

Gubernatorial	Of a governor	गवर्नर संबंधी
Hindsight	perception of the significance and nature of events after they have occurred	पश्च दृष्टि
Incentive	something that encourages a person to do something or to work harder	प्रोत्साहन
Maverick	an unorthodox or independent-minded person	स्वतंत्र, अपरंपरागत
Mug shot	A photograph taken by the police of someone who has been arrested	चेहरे का फोटो
Omen	to be a prophetic sign of	पूर्व सूचना
Pathetic	very bad, poor, weak, etc.	करुणाजनक, निराश
Propagation	the act of spreading ideas, beliefs or information among many people	प्रचार-प्रसार करना
Repudiate	to refuse to accept	नकारना
Salubrious	conducive to health	स्वास्थ्यवर्धक
Scorn	a feeling about expression of contempt for someone	तिरस्कार
Stratagem	a scheme or manoeuver designed to achieve an objective	दांव-पेंच, चाल
Vicious	having the quality of vice or immortality	दुराचारी
Vigilant	alert, watchful	सतर्क
Vigorous	strong, healthy, robust	जोरदार/उर्जावान
Vile	morally despicable	घिनौना, नीच
Virtuous	morally excellent	गुणी
Visualise	to see or form a mental image of envisage	कल्पना करना