2007, OUTRAM LINES, 1ST FLOOR, OPPOSITE MUKHERJEE NAGAR POLICE STATION, DELHI-110009

## SSC MAINS MOCK TEST - 88 (ANSWER KEY)

| 1. (C) | 26. (B) | 51. (C) | 76. (A) | 101. (D) | 126. (D) | 151. (C) | 176. (B) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. (B) | 27. (C) | 52. (B) | 77. (C) | 102. (D) | 127. (A) | 152. (D) | 177. (A) |
| 3. (C) | 28. (B) | 53. (B) | 78. (D) | 103. (A) | 128. (D) | 153. (B) | 178. (B) |
| 4. (A) | 29. (C) | 54. (C) | 79. (B) | 104. (C) | 129. (B) | 154. (C) | 179. (B) |
| 5. (B) | 30. (C) | 55. (C) | 80. (C) | 105. (C) | 130. (D) | 155. (A) | 180. (C) |
| 6. (A) | 31. (B) | 56. (C) | 81. (B) | 106. (C) | 131. (C) | 156. (A) | 181. (A) |
| 07. (B) | 32. (A) | 57. (B) | 82. (A) | 107. (D) | 132. (B) | 157. (A) | 182. (A) |
| 08. (B) | 33. (D) | 58. (B) | 83. (C) | 108. (C) | 133. (D) | 158. (C) | 183. (B) |
| 09. (B) | 34. (B) | 59. (B) | 84. (B) | 109. (B) | 134. (C) | 159. (A) | 184. (C) |
| 10. (C) | 35. (A) | 60. (B) | 85. (A) | 110. (C) | 135. (D) | 160. (A) | 185. (B) |
| 11. (C) | 36. (B) | 61. (C) | 86. (D) | 111. (D) | 136. (B) | 161. (D) | 186. (A) |
| 12. (C) | 37. (A) | 62. (C) | 87. (C) | 112. (D) | 137. (D) | 162. (C) | 187. (B) |
| 13. (B | 38. (B) | 63. (B) | 88. (C) | 113. (B) | 138. (C) | 163. (D) | 188. (B) |
| 14. (A) | 39. (C) | 64. (D) | 89. (A) | 114. (B) | 139. (A) | 164. (A) | 189. (B) |
| 15. (A) | 40. (B) | 65. (A) | 90. (C) | 115. (C) | 140. (B) | 165. (C) | 190. (B) |
| 16. (B) | 41. (C) | 66. (B) | 91. (B) | 116. (D) | 141. (D) | 166. (B) | 191. (C) |
| 17. (B) | 42. (B) | 67. (D) | 92. (D) | 117. (C) | 142. (D) | 167. (A) | 192. (C) |
| 18. (A) | 43. (C) | 68. (A) | 93. (B) | 118. (A) | 143. (D) | 168. (C) | 193. (B) |
| 19. (C) | 44. (B) | 69. (B) | 94. (D) | 119. (C) | 144. (A) | 169. (D) | 194. (D) |
| 20. (A) | 45. (D) | 70. (A) | 95. (A | 120. (D) | 145. (B) | 170. (D) | 195. (A) |
| 21. (B) | 46. (B) | 71. (C) | 96. (D) | 121. (C) | 146. (C) | 171. (B) | 196. (A) |
| 22. (A) | 47. (B) | 72. (D) | 97. (C) | 122. (A) | 147. (B) | 172. (C) | 197. (C) |
| 23. (A) | 48. (D) | 73. (B) | 98. (A) | 123. (C) | 148. (A) | 173. (B) | 198. (D) |
| 24. (C) | 49. (B) | 74. (A) | 99. (C) | 124. (D) | 149. (D) | 174. (B) | 199. (C) |
| 25. (A) | 50. (D) | 75. (B) | 100. (D) | 125. (B) | 150. (C) | 175. (C) | 200. (B) |

## EXPLANATION

1. (C) The sentence shall be in Active Voice of Past Indefinite Tense.
2. (C) The sentence is in Past Tense and shall be in Passive form.
3. (A) 'get off' or 'get down' means to alight from a vehicle.
4. (A) In these kinds of sentences, progressive form of 'stand' comes for living things that can move. For immovable object simple present or simple past comes.
5. (B) 'Everyone' is singular, hence will take 'is' and the sentence shall be in passive form.
6. (B) The sentence is affirmative, hence helping verb should come after subject.
7. (B) 'When' shows that the action was in progress in the past at that particular time, hence it should be in Past Continuous Tense.
8. (C) 'Not only..... but also' takes similar phrase or words.
9. (C) 'look forward to' takes ' $\mathrm{V}+$ ing' $^{\text {after it. }}$
10. (B) In these kinds of sentences, progressive form of 'stand' comes for living things that can move. Simple present or simple past (V1 or V2) comes for immovable objects.
11. (A) 'V3' of 'build' is 'built'.
12. (B) 'Accidents' is plural, hence it will take plural verb.
13. (A) 'Luggage' is plural.
14. (A) Here we need to emphasise the reason. 'Only' will come near 'because'.
15. (B) Since the sentence is in indirect speech and affirmative in nature, replace 'had' after the subject 'she'.
16. (A) The sentence is in passive form, hence, add 'was' after the subject, 'Iqbal'.
17. (A) This sentence comes under Present Perfect Tense. Add 'has' after the subject 'No one'.
18. (C) As the subject of the sentence i.e, 'the appeal' is singular in nature, hence change 'have' into 'has'.
19. (A) Here, 'statistics' has been used as data (Plural noun) and hence will take plural verb 'have'.
20. (C) The correct sentence is 'the jury had given its verdict'.
21. (B) Change 'distinguished' into 'distinguish' as present age denotes present time.
22. (C) Remove article 'the' that is before 'chairman' as we are talking about the same person who holds those two positions.
23. (C) We can't use 'why' and 'because' in a single sentence to elucidate a reason. Remove 'because'.
24. (B) Replace 'good' by 'well'. we need an adverb 'well' to qualify verb 'performed'.
25. (A) Change 'to do not calculate' into 'not to calculate', as we need a subject here.
26. (B) If two subjects are joined by 'neither....nor', the verb agrees with the nearest subject i.e., 'Phillipines' singular in nature. Change 'have' into ‘has'.
27. (A) Add 'the' before 'whole world'.
28. (B) This following form of subject:
'More + Plural countable Noun + than one' is plural in nature, thus it takes plural verb.
29. (A) If two actions take place in the past, one after the other, the 1 st action will be in Past Perfect Tense and the 2nd action will be in Simple Past Tense. Hence add 'had' after the subject 'Ravi'.
30. (B) The subject of the sentence 'Romanticism of melancholy' is singular in nature.
31. (C) As we are talking about a singular person, thus it will take singular pronoun. Change 'their' into 'his'.
32. (B) As the sentence is in Past Tense, change 'is' into 'was'.

## MEANINGS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

## Word

Adequately
Admirable
Admonish
Anarchy

Apoplexy

Appropriate
barbarism'
Benevolence
Bombarding

Bureaucrat

Credulous

## Meaning in English

to a satisfactory or acceptable extent arousing or deserving respect and approval warn or reprimand someone firmly a state of disorder due to absence or nonrecognition of authority unconsciousness or incapacity resulting from a cerebral hemorrhage or stroke suitable or proper in the circumstances absence of culture and civilization the quality of being well meaning; kindness attack (a place or person) continuously with bombs, shells, or other missiles relating to the business of running an organization, नाँ करश T ही or government
having or showing too great a readiness to believe things

## Meaning in Hindi

प्य ${ }^{\wedge}$ त स्स से
प्र श सी य
धिम का रना, चे ता वनी दे ना
अरा जकता

मिरगी

उ फुु व त
बर्ब रता, अस या
\% T ला इ
बा" छा र

विश्रम

| Declarative | of the nature of or making a declaration |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Deprived | suffering a severe and damaging lack of basic | वं चित |
|  | material and cultural benefits |  |
| Destructive | causing great and irreparable harm or damage | हा निका रक |
| Devious | showing a skillful use of underhanded | चा ला क, कु टि ल, कप्ट १ |
|  | tactics to achieve goals |  |
| Distinguished | successful, authoritative, and commanding | विशि ष्ट |
|  | great respect |  |
| Ebullience | the quality of being cheerful and full of energy; | ज' ${ }^{\text {- }}$ - ख रा' |
|  | exuberance |  |
| embezzlement | theft or misappropriation of funds placed in | गबन, 亏 यह्रप |
|  | one's trust or belonging to one's employer |  |
| Extravagance | lack of restraint in spending money or | अफ यस, पि जू लख ची ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
|  | use of resources |  |
| Fecund | the ability to produce an abundance of | उ पजा उ亏 फ्न |
|  | offspring or new growth; fertility |  |
| Flamboyance | the tendency to attract attention because of one's | \% T ड . की ला प्म |
|  | exuberance, confidence, and stylishness |  |
| Fragmented | break or cause to break into fragments | ख डि त |
| Gimcrack | flimsy or poorly made but deceptively attractive | ट ${ }_{\text {- }}$ |
| Hesitation | the action of pausing or hesitating before saying | सं का च |
|  | or doing something |  |
| inadequate | lacking the quality or quantity required; | अप्य ${ }^{\wedge}$ टत |
|  | insufficient for a purpose |  |
| Infrastructural | relating to the basic physical and organizational | ढा' चा गत |
|  | structures and facilities needed for the operation |  |
|  | of a society or enterprise |  |
| Lethargy | a lack of energy and enthusiasm | सु स ती |
| Literature | written works, especially those considered of | सा हित य |
|  | superior or lasting artistic merit |  |
| Magnificent | impressively beautiful, elaborate, or extravagant; | प T नदा र |
|  | striking |  |
| Malevolent | having or showing a wish to do evil to others | द्र $\mathrm{T}^{\prime}$ ही |
| Overwhelming | very great in amount | ज़ बर्द स्त |
| Parochial | relating to a church parish | सं की प ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| Peculiarities | an odd or unusual feature or habit | विशे षा ता |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pessimism | a tendency to see the worst aspect of things or believe that the worst will happen; a lack of hope or confidence in the future | निरा T T वा द |
| Prohibition | the action of forbidding something, especially by law | निषो' ध |
| Restricted | limited in extent, number, scope, or action | प्र तिबं धित |
| Romanticism | a movement in the arts and literature that originated in the late $18^{\text {th }}$ century, emphasizing inspiration, subjectivity, and the primacy of the individual | प्र T कृ त्वा द |
| Sanctuary | a place of refuge or safety | अभ य र रण्य |
| Scintillates | emit flashes of light; sparkle | जामगा ना, झलकना |
| Segregation | the action or state of setting someone or something apart from other people or things or being set apart | पृ थ क करण |
| subsequent | coming after something in time; following | बा द का |
| Unconvincing | failing to make someone believe that something is true or valid | दु विधाt में पड. T हु अ |
| Utilised | make practical and effective use of | उ पा` ग किय |
| Viable | capable of working successfully; feasible | $\bar{\circ}$ यहहा य |

