



K D Campus Pvt. Ltd

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

SSC MAINS - 04 (ENGLISH LANGUAGE)

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

Explanation

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| 1. (B); Change 'or' into 'nor'. 'Neithernor' is a correlative. | 13. (B) Replace 'to them' by 'their'. Gerund is preceded by a possessive adjective. |
| 2. (A); Remove 'shall'. Double future does not come in a sentence. The 1st action will be in simple present tense. | 14. (A) 'Nearly' and 'about' together make the sentence superfluous. |
| 3. (A); Change 'have' into 'has'. 'Furniture' being an uncountable noun takes singular verb. | 15. (A) Remove 'was' |
| 4. (D); | 16. (D) No error. |
| 5. (B); Add 'the' before 'Earth'. Heavenly objects take article 'the'.
Note: It is better to write 'around' in place of 'round'. | 17. (C) Replace 'from' by 'with'. |
| 6. (A); If a sentence starts with a negative introductory word (here-seldom), it is followed by inversion. 'Have' will come before 'we'. | 18. (A) use 'were' in place of 'would be' |
| 7. (C); Change 'among' into 'between'. For two, we use 'between'. | 19. (D) No error |
| 8. (C); Add 'also' after 'but'. Not onlybut also' is a correlative. | 20. (B) Use 'luggage' in place of 'luggages'. |
| 9. (B) Replace 'why' before the sentence to write as 'Why I do not like him' | 21. (B) Replace 'are' by 'is'. When a plural quantity is taken as a singular unit, singular verb is used. |
| 10. (A) Remove 'more'. Two comparative degrees cannot come together . | 22. (C) Change 'their' into 'his'. When two subjects are joined by 'either-or', the verb agrees with the nearest subject. |
| 11. (B) Replace 'who' by 'whom'. Here 'I' is the object and 'he' (the one who looks for help) is the 'subject'. | 23. (B); Add 'that of' before 'Delhi'. Population of Kolkata must be compared with the population of Delhi and not with Delhi. |
| 12. (B) Replace 'very good' by 'well'. We need an adverb (well) here to qualify the verb 'working'. 'Good' is an adjective. | 24. (C) Change 'the' into 'a'. |
| | 25. (B) Replace 'whom' by 'who'. Here 'the man' is the subject who is crazy. |

Corrections

- 124 (C); 'This movie' will remain the same as the reporting verb is in present tense.
174 (A); Read 'frequent' as 'frequently'.

MEANINGS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Subsequent	Happening or coming after something else	आगामी, उत्तरवर्ती
Demoralize	To cause someone to lose hope, courage, or confidence	उत्साह/ आत्मविश्वास भंग कर देना
Render	To give something to someone	देना, सौंपना
Extensive	Having wide or considerable extent	व्यापक, विस्तृत
Obstinacy	An instance of being obstinate	जिद, हठ
Banal	Boring or ordinary : not interesting	साधारण, सामान्य
Pious	Deeply religious : devoted to a particular religion	धार्मिक, पवित्र
Submissive	Willing to obey someone else	विनम्र, आज्ञाकारी
Penitent	Feeling or showing sorrow and regret because you have done something wrong	प्रायश्चित्त, अफसोस
Pertinent	Relating to the thing that is being thought about or discussed	उपयुक्त, प्रासंगिक
Senility	The quality or state of being senile; specifically the physical and mental infirmity of old age	बुढ़ापा, बुझाना
Virility	The quality or state of being energetic, vigorous or sexually fit	जवान/उर्जावान
Obstreperous	Difficult to control and often noisy	प्रचंड, ऊधम
Unruly	Difficult to control	अनियंत्रित
Sullen	Used to describe an angry or unhappy person who does not want to talk, smile, etc.	खिन्न, बदमिजाज
Meddle	To become involved in the activities and concerns of other people when your involvement is not wanted	हस्तक्षेप करना
Intercede	To try to help settle an argument or disagreement between two or more people or groups	मध्यस्थता करना, बीचबचाव करना
Consonance	Harmony or agreement among components	तालमेल
Contrite	Feeling or showing regret for bad behaviour etc	दुखी, पछताया हुआ
Imponderable	Not able to be measured or judged exactly	अतिसूक्ष्म, सरल
Invulnerable	Impossible to harm, damage, or defeat	जिसे नुकसान ना पहुँचाया जा सके
Dilettante	A person whose interest in an art or in an area of knowledge is not very deep or serious	नौसिखुआ
Hypochondriac	A person who is often or always worried about being ill	रोगभ्रमी
Narcissist	Excessive love for oneself	आत्मप्रेमी, खुद को ही चाहने वाला
Reservoir	An artificial lake where water is collected and kept in quantity for use	टंकी, हौज
Ruffle	To make (someone) irritated, annoyed, worried, etc.	व्याकुल करना, परेशान करना
Vitriolic	Harsh and angry words	तीखा, कटु भाषण
Wanderlust	A strong desire to travel	भ्रमण-लालसा
Hearse	A large car that is used for carrying a coffin to a grave	शव वाहन
Lackey	A person who is or acts like a weak servant of	अनुचर, प्यादा



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	someone powerful	
Sceptic	A person who often questions or doubts things	शक करने वाला, संदेहशील व्यक्ति
Mongrel	A cross between types of persons or things	संकर, मिश्रित जाति का
Martinet	A person who is very strict and demands obedience from others	कठोर अनुशासक
Jocund	Marked by or suggestive of high spirits and lively mirthfulness	जिंदादिली, प्रसन्नता
Portent	A sign or warning that something usually bad or unpleasant is going to happen	अनहोनी, अपशकुन
Ocular	Of or relating to the eye	नेत्र संबंधित
Snob	Someone who tends to criticize, reject, or ignore people who come from a lower social class, have less education, etc	घमण्डी/नखरेबाज
Rigmarole	A long, complicated, and annoying process, description, etc.	अनाप-शनाप, नीरस और निरर्थक प्रक्रिया
ruckus	A noisy argument, fight, etc.	शोर-गुल, हंगामा
consensus	A general agreement about something, an idea or opinion that is shared by all the people in a group	सर्वसम्मति
Hutch	An enclosed area or cage for an animal	पिंजरा
Verbatim	In the exact words word for word	शब्दशः
Sty	A dirty slovenly place	सुअरों का बाड़ा
Zodiac	An imaginary area in the sky that the sun, moon, and planets appear to travel through	राशि चक्र
Speleology	The scientific study or exploration of caves	गुहा विचरण एवं उनका अध्ययन
Petrology	A science that deals with the origin, history, occurrence, structure, chemical composition and classification of rocks	विज्ञान की वह शाखा जो चट्टानों के उत्पत्ति, विकास, संरचना एवं संघटक का अध्ययन करती है।
Domineer	To exercise arbitrary or overbearing control	अत्याचार करना, शासन करना
Orthoepy	The study of the pronunciation of a language	भाषाओं के सही उच्चारण का अध्ययन
Epicure	A person who appreciates fine food and drink	स्वादलोलुप व्यक्ति
Gourmet	A person who enjoys and knows a lot about good food and wine	स्वादिष्ट भोजन पसंद करने वाला, पेटू
Blatant	Very obvious and offensive	स्पष्ट, जबरदस्त
Squarely	In a direct and honest way	पूर्ण रूप से
Obliterate	To destroy (something) completely so that nothing is left	मिटा देना
Expound	To explain or state (something) to give details about (something)	व्याख्या करना

Note : If your opinion differs regarding any answer please message the mock test and question no to 8860330003

For any issues related to Result Processing, kindly contact us on 9313111777.



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