

TEST NO.
55

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

Answer Key

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

Answer key with explanations

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| 1. (D) No error. | 9. (A) Change 'was having' into 'had'. This part of the sentence should be in Simple Past Tense. 'Having' something means to enjoy or eat something. |
| 2. (B) Place 'promptly' after 'to act'. Promptly is a Adverb of manner which is placed after the verb that it qualifies. | 10. (C) Change 'to ask' into 'on asking'. Insist takes preposition 'on'.

Insist on - to demand that something happens or that someone does something. (आग्रह करना). And Preposition is followed by V ₁ + ing. |
| 3. (C) Change 'to go' into 'going'. Prefer always agree with Gerund. | 11. (A) Remove 'into'. Use of 'into' with enter is superfluous. |
| 4. (A) Change 'a few word of gratitude' into 'a few words of gratitude'. 'A few' means some but not many (संख्या में कम है लेकिन है) hence 'words' (plural) is used. | 12. (B) Change 'came for seeing' into 'came to see'. |
| 5. (C) Remove 'person'. Coward is a Singular Countable Noun which means a person who is too afraid to do what is right or expected. (कायर, डरपोक) (See Chapter Adverb of English Vol.-1) | 13. (B) Change 'insuring' into 'ensuring'.
Assure _(v) Ensure _(v) Insure _(v)
तसल्ली देना सुनिश्चित करना बीमा करना |
| 6. (B) Change 'could' into 'would'. Here we do not mean the ability of a drowning man to go down. | 14. (C) Replace 'it' with 'they'. The subject 'Morphine and other narcotic drugs' is plural hence plural verb is required. |
| 7. (A) Change 'studies' into 'study'. We use 'A/ an + Adjective + Singular Countable Noun'. | |
| 8. (B) Change 'since' into 'when'. We are referring to time here. | |

15. (B) Change 'have' into 'has'. The subject 'the call' is singular hence singular verb is required.
16. (A) Change 'Hardly I had' into 'Hardly had I'. Inversion follows when a sentence starts with Hardly/ Scarcely/ Seldom/ Never etc. (See Chapter 'Inversion' of English Vol. 1)
17. (C) Change 'why had they' into 'why they had'. This part of sentence is not interrogative.
18. (A) Change 'about' into 'of'.
19. (C) Change 'in' into 'about'.
20. (B) Change 'enrol' into 'enrolled'. Here enrolled is used as an Adjective which qualifies the percentage of girls.
21. (B) 'Look out' is the correct option.
 • 'Loot out' - beware/watch out (सावधान होना)
 • 'Look on/upon' - to consider (मानना)
 • 'Look for' - to try to find (खोजना)
 • 'Look after' - take care of (ध्यान रखना)
22. (D) 'Concluded' is the correct option.
 'Conclude' means to stop or finish, to end in a particular way or with a particular action. (समापन करना, निष्कर्ष निकालना)
23. (C) 'Site' is the correct option.
 • 'Sight' - ability to see/ view (दृष्टि/ नजारा)
 • 'Site' - a place of construction (कार्यस्थल)
 • 'Cite' - to mention (उल्लेख करना)
24. (C) 'rather' is the correct option.
 • 'Fairly' is used with Positive degree.
25. (D) 'to' is the correct option. We use Preposition 'to' with 'adhere'.
 'Adhere to' - to cause to stick fast (पालन करना, जुड़े रहना)
32. (A) 'Dolorous' is the correct spelt word.
 'Dolorous' means causing or expressing misery or grief. (पीड़ायुक्त, दुःखद)
33. (C) 'Gregarious' is the correctly spelt word.
 'Gregarious' means enjoying the company of other people (मिलनसार)
34. (D) 'Quarantine' is the correct option.
 'Quarantine' means the situation of being kept away from others to prevent a disease from spreading.
97. (C) 'to have told' is the correct option.
 We use ought to + V_{b.f.} in Present Tense and 'ought to + have + V³' is Past Tense. The sentence is of Past Tense.
98. (C) 'lay all the facts in front of him' is the correct option.
 Lie Lied Lied (झूठ बोलना)
 Lie Lay Lain (लेटना)
 Lay Laid Laid -क्षैतिज (horizontally रखना)
 -न्यौछावर करना
 -Hens lay eggs
99. (B) 'has come from' is the correct option.
 The subject 'this swarm' is singular hence singular verb is required.
100. (A) 'Less rainfall' means 'few traffic accidents' is the correct option.
 Little is a quantitative Adjective the comparative degree of which is less while few is a Numeral Adjective the comparative degree of which is fewer. 'Rainfall' is an uncountable Noun and 'accidents' is a Plural countable Noun.
101. (C) 'was reading' is the correct option. The sentence is of Past Tense and according to the meaning of the sentence.
 Second part of the sentence should be in Past Continuous Tense. (जब भी मैंने उसे देखा, वह वही उपन्यास पढ़ रहा होता था)
102. (B) 'had gone out' is the correct option.
 If two actions take place in the Past, one after the other, the first action will be in Past Perfect Tense and the second will be in Simple Past Tense.
103. (C) 'have spent' is the correct option.
 Because 'since the beginning' has been given in the sentence which means 'Since + point of time'. We use Present Perfect Continuous or Present Perfect Tense for since + past point of time.

104. (B) 'doesn't she' is the correct option. The tense of Question Tag and the sentence should be same. (See Chapter Question Tag of English Vol. 1)
105. (A) 'like those of many other writers' is the correct option. Here comparison is being done between Dickens' novels and the novels of many writers. Pronoun 'those' will be used for 'the novels'.
106. (D) No improvement. 'as ... as' takes positive degree and 'than' takes comparative degree.
107. (A) 'Never have I' is the correct option. If the sentence starts with Never/ seldom/ Hardly/ Scarcely/ Inversion is used.
108. (C) 'to walking' is the correct option. Accustom means get used to (अभ्यस्त होना). We use preposition to with accustom. And 'accustom to' is followed by V+ing.
109. (D) No improvement
110. (C) 'has finished' is the correct option. Everybody is singular hence singular verb is required and since here the action is important so Present Perfect Tense is needed.
111. (B) 'broke away' is the correct option.
- 'Break away' - move away (अलग होना)
 - 'Break through' - make a way through (रास्ता बना लेना)
112. (A) 'for' is the correct option.
'Make up for' means to compensate.
113. (C) 'had got' is the correct option. In Past Conditional Sentence we use- If + Sub + had + V³, Sub + would + have + V³.
114. (D) No improvement. 'Look forward to' is an idiom which means to feel happy and excited about something that is going to happen (आशा करना, उम्मीद करना). Here 'to' is a preposition hence V₁ + ing will follow.
115. (A) 'she wants' is the correct option. Want, like, dislike are non-actional verbs hence they are not used in Continuous Tense.
116. (B) 'Speaks for itself' is the correct option. Speak for itself is idiomatic phrase here which means 'be self evident' (स्वतः स्पष्ट होना)
117. (C) 'Pouring in' is the correct option.
'Pour in' means come freely in (खुले रूप से/में आना)
118. (C) 'is expected to' is the correct option. We use to + V_{b.f.}

TEST NO.
55

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

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN HINDI
Abstain	to choose not to do or have something	दूर रहना, परहेज रखना
Adjure	to renounce upon oath	त्यागना, अस्वीकार करना
Affable	friendly and easy to talk to	मिलनसार
Apology	an expression of regret for having done or said something wrong	क्षमा प्रार्थना
Atheism	a lack of belief in the existence of god	नास्तिकता
Ballad	a slow popular song that is typically about love	गीत, छोटी कविता
Calumny	an untrue statement that is made to damage someone's reputation	बदनामी, निन्दा
Circumspection	thinking carefully about possible risks before doing or saying something	एहतियात, चौकसी
Deceive	to make (someone) believe something that is not true	धोखा देना
Defer	to give in or yield to the opinion or wishes of another	टाल देना
Denature	Take away or alter the natural qualities of	विकृत करना
Dermatology	a branch of medicine dealing with the skin, its structure, functions, and diseases	त्वजाविज्ञान
Disintegrate	to break apart into many small parts or pieces	टुकड़े-टुकड़े करना
Dolorous	expressing great sorrow or distress	उदास, दुखी
Dromomania	Mania for travel	यात्रा करने की सनक
Emanate	to come out from a source	प्रकट होना, निकलना
Eminent	successful, well-known and respected	प्रसिद्ध
Endanger	close to becoming extinct	विलुप्त होने के कगार पर, जोखिम में डालना
Eschew	to avoid habitually especially on moral or practical grounds	परहेज करना, दूर रहना
Estrange	to cause someone to be no longer friendly or close to another person or group	दूर रखना, मनमुटव पैदा करना
Etymology	the study of words from their root	शब्द निर्माण विज्ञान
Eulogy	a speech that praises someone who has died	प्रशंसा, गुणगान
Gregarious	enjoying the company of other people	मिलनसार
Heirloom	a piece of personal property handed down in a family from one generation to another	कुलागत संपत्ति
Herbarium	Place for collection of dried plant specimens	वनस्पतियों का संग्रह
Impiety	lack of respect for God	अपवित्रता, नास्तिकता

Inheritance	money, property, etc., that is received from someone when that person dies	विरासत, उत्तराधिकार
Insolent	having or showing a lack of respect for other	उदंड, बदतमीज
Inspection	the act of examining closely or officially	निरीक्षण, जांच
Limerick	a humorous rhyming poem of five lines	पांच पंक्तियों की व्यांगत्मक कविता
Limpid	perfectly clear	स्वच्छ, स्पष्ट
Meddle	to change or handle something in a way that is unwanted or harmful	हस्तक्षेप करना
Megalomania	a delusional mental illness that is marked by feelings of personal omnipotence and grandeur	खुद को महान समझने की सनक
Mobocracy	rule or domination by the masses.	भीड़तंत्र
Hoodwink	deceive or trick.	धोखा, चालाकी करना
Oblivion	the state of something that is not remembered, used, or thought about any more	गुमनामी
Oenophile	a lover or connoisseur of wine	मदिरा प्रेमी
Opus	An artistic work, especially one on a large scale	रचना, कृति
Orchard	a planting of fruit trees	बगीचा
Patent	Sole right to make and sell some invention	एकस्व अधिकार पत्र, लाइसेंस
Perilous	full of danger	खतरनाक, जोखिम भरा
Quarantine	the situation of being kept away from the others to prevent a disease from spreading	अलग रहना
Relegate	to put (someone or something) in a lower or less important position, rank, etc.	पदावनति
Retrospection	The act of looking back on past time	भूतकाल का अवलोकन
Sceptic	a person inclined to question or doubt accepted opinions	शंका करने वाला
Scepticism	doubt as to the truth of something.	संदेहवाद
Sonnet	a poem made up of 14 lines that rhyme in a fixed pattern	14 पंक्तियों की कविता, गीत
Sordid	very bad or dishonest	लालची, गन्दा
Stratocracy	A government by the military class	सैनिकों के द्वारा शासन
Stuttering	Speaking with a stammer or lisp	हकलाना
Taxidermy	The art of cleaning and preserving animal skins	चर्म प्रसाधन
Theological	Relating to the study of the nature of god and religious beliefs	आध्यात्मविधा संबंधी
Unadulterated	not mixed or diluted with any different or extra elements	मिलावट रहित
Vacillate	to hesitate between courses or opinions	संकोच करना
Venerate	to show deep respect for	आदर करना
Vicious	very violent and cruel	भ्रष्ट, अनैतिक
Warehouse	a large building used for storing goods	माल गोदाम