

TEST NO.
83

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

Answer Key

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

Answer key with explanations

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|---|--|
| 1. (C) Change 'are' into 'is'. 'One' is singular and takes singular verb. | 9. (C) These are certain verbs which is commonly followed by gerund.
e.g. admit, advise, avoid, consider, delay etc. Change 'to speak' into 'speaking'. |
| 2. (A) Here 'going' is superfluous' with 'underway'. 'Underway' means 'going on now'. The sentence should read as 'A study is underway'... | 10. (A) Put 'not only' before 'pack'. This is a case of misplaced conjunction. |
| 3. (C) When we use a superlative adjective before the noun, we generally use it with 'the' but remember, we don't use 'the' when there is a possessive adjective.
Hence add 'his' before 'best'. 'Remove himself'. Dressed doesn't take a reflexive pronoun. | 11. (B) When a sentence begins with 'seldom if ever' it takes inversion form.
Hence the sentence should read as ... Seldom if ever does nature operate... |
| 4. (D) 'To make way' means 'to pass'. | 12. (B) Replace 'to do' with 'do'.
After causative verb 'make' V _{b.f} is used. |
| 5. (A) We always use article 'The' before armed forces. | <div style="text-align: center;"> <div>Make</div> <div>the boys</div> <div>do</div> </div> <p>Make + object + Bare infinitive</p> |
| 6. (B) Replace 'doors' with 'door'. | 13. (C) If a word has negative meaning, we do not use 'not' with that word.
Words that do not take not with them are: unless, until, deny, prohibit, lest, hardly, barely, rarely and scarcely. Hence replace 'does not have' with 'has'. |
| 7. (A) Use 'are' in place of 'am'. When two subjects are joined by 'and' plural verb follows. | 14. (C) Change 'certain' into 'certainly'. 'Certainly' |
| 8. (C) Replace 'isn't it' with 'has she'.
The sentence and the Question Tag must be in the same tense. | |

is an adverb means 'without doubt'. We need an Adverb to qualify a verb (here-verb is outlast)

15. (B) 'Worth' is a post positive adjective. It is always used after the Noun it qualifies. Hence replace 'a worth reading book' with 'a book worth reading'.

16. (A) Replace 'due to me being' with 'due to my being'. A gerund is preceded by Possessive Adjective.

17. (A) Replace 'has' with 'have'. Men (Plural subject) take plural verb.

18. (A) Replace 'were' with 'was'.

19. (C) Replace 'is' with 'are'. 'Places' a plural noun will take plural verb.

20. (C) Replace 'witness' with 'evidence' or 'statement'.

Witness – गवाह (a person who sees a crime)

Evidence – सबूत

97. (A) Either use 'having completed' or 'on completion of'.

98. (A) Replace 'who will did the highest' with 'who bids the highest'.

In conditional sentence the structure we follow is:

Subordinate Clause +

Simple Present Tense

↓
He who bids the highest

Principle Clause

Simple Future Tense

↓
will get the product

99. (B) Here 'I want a nurse of about fifty years to look after my child' should be used.

100. (C) Here 'strenuous although it has' should be used ...

Although (के बावजूद) means in spite of the fact that.

101. (A) Replace 'may' with 'must'.

Modal 'must' is used to make a strong suggestion.

102. (B)

103. (B) Few and far between means scarce and

infrequent. (कभी-कभी और बहुत कम)

104. (D) English without article means English Language.

105. (B) Replace 'an error in grammar' with 'a grammatical error'.

106. (C) found founded founded
V₁ V₂ V₃

(to establish something – स्थापित करना)

find found found
V₁ V₂ V₃

(to come across – पाना)

107. (D) No improvement

'Impertinent' means 'rude and showing a lack of respect'.

108. (C) Replace 'mother-in-law' with 'mothers-in-law'.

109. (A) 'Have' is a better option than 'take' or 'eat'.

110. (A) Replace 'haven't we' with 'didn't we'.

111. (C) Replace 'you to clearly understand' with 'you to understand clearly'.

Adverbs of manners are generally placed either after the verb or after the object it modifies.

112. (D) 'at close quarters' means 'very close to something'.

'Close off' means 'to not allow (something) to be used for a period of time'. 'Close at hand' means 'within reach'. 'Close to hand' means 'available'.

113. (C) Replace 'without being called' with 'unless he is invited'.

114. (A) Replace 'soon to' with 'about to'.

115. (B) Replace 'unless you don't' with 'unless you'. 'Unless' is not followed by any negative word.

116. (C) Here 'shook hands with everyone' should be used.

117. (D) No improvement

118. (C) Replace 'for keep as the city clean' with 'to keep the city clean'.

'To + infinitive' is used to show purpose. 'In keeping' would also have been a choice.

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

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Acronym	a word formed from the first letter of each one of the words in a phrase	सभी शब्दों के पहले अक्षर को लेकर बना शब्द
Adjunct	assistant	सहायक
Amputee	one whose limbs have been cut off	अपंग
Appraisal	evaluation	मूल्यांकन
Apprentice	trainee	शिक्षार्थी
Atheist	a person who believes that God does not exist	अनीश्वरवादी
Codicil	A supplement to a will	वसीहत में बाद में अतिरिक्त लगा भाग
Curtailment	to limit	सीमा में बांध देना, कम करना
Dissemination	to spread or disperse	फैल जाना
Effusion	leakage	रिसाव
Exonerate	to release, free from blame	विमुक्त करना, दोषारोपण से मुक्त करना
Feeble	very weak	कमजोर
Fleeting	not lasting	क्षणभंगुर
Furlough	leave or absence (from jail)	थोड़े दिन की छुट्टी (जेल से)
Gloomy	sad, morose	उदास
Haste	Hurry	जल्दबाजी
Hedonism	Pleasure seeking	सुखवाद
Monotheism	belief that there is only one God	एकेश्वरवाद

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Monotheist	one who believes in one God	एक ईश्वर पर आस्था
Nepotism	favouring relatives by giving them jobs	भाई-भतीजावाद
Numismatist	study of coins, token currency etc	मुद्राविज्ञानविद
Obscure	unclear	अस्पष्ट
Obsolete	outdated	अप्रचलित
Ornithologist	who studies birds	पक्षी विज्ञानी
Philatelist	one who collects stamp	डाक टिकट संग्राहक
Philologist	one who studies languages	भाषा का अध्ययन करने वाला
Phonologist	The study to speech sound	भाषा ध्वनि अध्ययन
Phrenologist	One who studies the conformation of the skull based on the belief that it is indicative of mental faculties and character	मस्तिष्क-विज्ञान में निपुण व्यक्ति
Polytheist	one who believes in many Gods	कई ईश्वर पर आस्था
Pseudonym	false name adopted by authors	छद्म नाम
Red tapism	too much government formalities	लाल फीताशाही
Scintillating	shinning brightly	चमकीला
Solidarity	a feeling of unity among people of same interest	एकता होना (उन लोगों में जिन की एक मुद्दे पर एक ही सोच हो)
Theist	one who believes in God	आस्तिक
Transient	momentary	क्षणिक
Truncation	to make shorter	कम करना
Voracious	want great amount of food /eager to do something	पेटू / इच्छित