## SSC MAINS - 09 (ENGLISH LANGUAGE)

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

## Corrections:

167. Change 'Please say' into 'please tell'.
168. (C) Put 'were' before 'broken'.

## Explanation

21. (B) Replace 'were' by 'was'. If the two subjects are joined by correlative conjunction 'Neither .... nor', the verb agrees with the nearest subject. Here, the subject, that the verb will follow, is 'his father'.
22. (B) There is no verb in the $2^{\text {nd }}$ clause after 'but'. So, insert 'be' before 'grateful'.
23. (B) Replace 'for' by 'to'. 'Detrimental' should be followed by 'to'.
24. (B) Replace 'have we' by 'if we had'. In an indirect speech, a sentence is in assertive form, not in interrogative form and according to the clause, it should be in past perfect tense.
25. (C) Here, 'but' is unnecessary. 'Help' must be followed by an object. So, replace 'but like' by 'liking', thus, making liking him' an object of the verb 'help'.
26. (B) Since, only two pictures are being compared, replace 'best' by 'better'.
27. (C) Replace 'to cook' by 'in cooking'. Here, 'assist' is a verb which requires sentence formation 'assist in doing something' i.e, 'cooking food'.
28. (A) Replace 'snowed' by 'snows'. In conditional sentences, the subordinate clause, beginning with if, should be in simple present tense.
29. (B) Here 'to the contrary' is redundant, because 'in spite of' carries the same sense.
30. (C) Remove 'had'. Since, the actions simultaneously happened in the past (reaching at the place and noticing that there was no one), the sentence should be in simple past.
31. (B) When two actions take place in the past, we use past perfect for the earlier one and past simple for the later. So, replace 'was throwing' by 'had thrown'.
32. (B) Remove 'to' when the infinitive follows verbs like 'see'. See pattern 12, Verb Advance from book 'Plinth to Paramount'.
33. (C) Replace 'has' by 'had'. Since, the sentence is in past tense. Thus, to agree with the rest of the sentence, the verb should be in the past tense, i.e. 'had'.
34. (A) Replace 'succeeded to get' by 'succeeded in getting'.
35. (D) No error.
36. (B) Add 'other' after 'any'. Since, comparison is being made between one (Swift himself) and others apart from Swift. So, here 'Swift' himself should be excluded from those he is compared to.
37. (C) Replace 'for win' by 'of winning' or 'to win'.
38. (B) Since, the sentence is in interrogative
form, we should add 'do' before 'you require'.
39. (B) The form of this sentence gives the meaning that 'the church was coming'.....' which is incorrect. Thus, to avoid the confusion, add 'while' between 'church' and 'coming round'.
40. (C) Replace 'were' by 'was'. Here in the $2^{\text {nd }}$ sentence, the subject is 'sanskrit language', which is singular in nature. Thus, it should be followed by singular verb, i.e., 'was'.

## MEANINGS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Word
Adage

Addendum

Adulterated
Agendum
Animate
Appendix

Aversion
Beckon
Belittle

Commendable
Compere

Connubial

Corpulent
Disband
Divergent
Ferment
Fortitude

Fulminate
Garnished

## Meaning in English

An old and well-known saying that expresses a general truth
Something that is added, especially a section of a book that is added to the main or original text Mixed with impurities
A list of matters to be taken up (as at a meeting)
To make something more lively or full of energy Supplementary material that is collected and appended at the back of a book
A strong feeling of not liking something
To give somebody a signal
To describe (someone or something) as little or unimportant
Deserving praise and approval
The master of ceremonies of an entertainment (as a television programme)
Related to marriage, or the relationship between husband and wife
Fat
To end an organization or group
Developing or moving in different directions
A state of agitation or turbulent change or development
Mental strength and courage that allows someone to face danger, pain, etc.
To complain loudly or angrily
To be added as a decoration to (food)

Meaning in Hindi कहा वत पु र तक मे बाद मे जु

मिला वट १
का य सू ची

पु स्तक के अंतमे जुड
अतिरिक त विषा यवस्तु
विर्रकित, हा प $T$
इप T रा करना
अप्मा न करना , छा' टा स्म\&

प्र शं सी य, सा हनी य ऊुう $\boldsymbol{T}$ ध र

वै वा हिक
₹ थ $\mathrm{T}_{\text {。 }}$ ल, मा’ ट T
${ }^{2} \mathrm{~T}^{-}$ग करना

उ पद्र व
धै य, स हस
${ }^{2} \mathrm{~T} \overline{\mathrm{C}}$ स ना करना, निं दा
करना
कुछश१ खाने की ची ज
\& $\mathrm{Tf}^{\prime}$ जा का समाय ज ता

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| :---: | :---: |
| Generosity | The quality of being kind उ दा रता |
| Gimmick | A method or trick that is used to get people＇s attention तिकड．म，हथ वं वं ड $\dagger$ or to sell something |
| Glossary | A list that gives definitions of the hard or unusual प ब दा वली words found in a book |
| Impostor | A person who deceives others by pretending to be someone else |
| Impressionable | Easy to influence अ स नी से प्र \％T T वितहा＇ |
| Intact | Physically and functionally complete पू प＇ |
| Interlocutor | A person who takes part in a conversation सं \％T T ¢ ¢ |
| Invigorate | To cause（something）to become more active and lively ज न ड T लना，叉 पू 万 fर्ष |
| Languish | To continue for a long time without activity or progress किसे अप्रि यहा ला तमें जा in an unpleasant or unwanted situation |
| Lashes | A hit with a whip，given as a form of punishment ${ }^{\text {c }}$ ¢ ड＇की मा र |
| Leniency | Mercifulness as a consequence of being lenient or tolerant उ दा रता |
| Masochist | A person who gets sexual pleasure from being पि ड．$T$ से सु ख पने वा physically hurt |
| Monomania | Mental illness especially when limited in expression एही बा तकी धुन to one idea or area of thought |
| Mould | Make something，usually for a specific function ढ．T लनт |
| Nostalgia | Pleasure and sadness that is caused by remembering पु रा नी य दा＇के <br>  experience it again |
| Oculist |  |
| Ophthalmologist | A doctor who studies and treats problems ने ラ $\boldsymbol{T}$－रा＇ग विश्श षा ज and diseases of the eye |
| Optician | A person whose job is to make and sell eyeglasses and चक्षा बना ने वा ला contact lenses． |
| Optometrist | A person whose job is to examine people＇s eyes to ने ラT दृ षिट की ज＂चकरन find out if they need eyeglasses or medical treatment |
| Outlive | To continue to exist longer than से अध्किस्मयत्कर टक रहना |
| Outlook | The way that a person thinks about things दृ षिट का＇प |
| Pampered | treated very well <br> सिचढ़． T ，बहु तला ड．प्य मिला हा＇ |
| Paranoia | A serious mental illness that causes you to falsely <br> ए तरह का प गलप्म believe that other people are trying to harm you |
| Penchant | A strong liking for something or a strong tendency to प्र वृ $\bar{\tau} T$ ，झु का व behave in a certain way |
| Peremptory | Used to describe an order，command，etc．，that you बा ध्यक री must obey without any question or excuse |
| Perfunctory | Used to describe something that is done without यं ラ $\boldsymbol{\top}$ वत् energy or enthusiasm because of habit |



