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

ENGLISH (TIER II) MOCK TEST - 14 (ANSWER KEY)

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

ENGLISH (TIER II) MOCK TEST - 13 (CORRECTIONS):

61. (B) 68. (B)

97. (B) 149. (B)

Explanation

- 1. (B) 'Further' means 'additional', whereas 'farther' is used for physical distance.
- 2. (B) 'reassure' takes no preposition after it.
- 3. (A) Possessive case for 'the company' shall be 'its'.
- 7. (A) Change 'display' into 'furnish' which is an appropriate word in relation to the given context.
- 8. (B) 'That' is used after a superlative degree.
- 11. (A) In a sentence starting with 'neither...nor', the verb agrees with the nearest subject.
- 12. (A) Add 'the' before 'kindness'. Here 'kindness' is the specific noun 'with which he treated me so kindness' must be preceded by 'the'.
- 14. (A) Change 'me' into 'I'. If a sentence starts with 'It' and followed by any form of 'be', the pronoun that follows 'be' must be in 'nominative case'.
- 17. (A) Change 'have seen' into 'saw'.

 'Yesterday' denotes the 'past time' so the sentence must be in 'simple past tense'.
- 19. (B) 'Scarcely...when' is a correct pair.
- 20. (B) Here 'Jury' has been used in a plural sense, which refers 'the members among themselves were divided.'

- 21. (A) Add 'ourselves' as 'enjoy' takes a reflexive pronoun after it.
- 22. (A) Put a subject to change it into 'it being the second Saturday of the month'.
- 23. (A) If the verb is clear mentioned in the sentence, 'the same + noun' is followed by 'that'. Thus, replace 'who' by 'that'.
- 24. (A) 'such of those' must be changed into 'those'.
- 25. (A) Possessive pronoun for 'one' is 'one's'. Thus, replace 'his' by 'one's'.
- 26. (B) Change 'for' into 'to'.
- 27. (B) Change 'furnitures' into 'furniture' as it is a singular noun.
- 28. (B) Change 'over' into 'down' as 'turn something down' means 'to reject an offer'.
- 29. (C) This is an example of conditional sentence. Hence, change the sentence that follows 'till' into 'Simple Present Tense'.
- 30. (C) 'Scenery' is a singular uncountable noun, and hence it will take pronoun 'that' instead of 'those'.
- 31. (B) As 'that bicycle' refers to singular noun, hence change part (B) into 'what was the price of that bicycle...'.

Ph: 09555108888, 09555208888



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- 32. (B) Use relative pronoun 'which' in place of 'who' for an animal (i.e., bird) and other non-living things.
- 33. (A) The first sentence shows that the action is still going on. Thus, this is an example of Present Perfect Tense. Change 'am' into 'have been'.
- 34. (B) Change 'would have' into 'had'. This is a conditional sentence which follows the structure If + Sub + had + V3; Sub + would have + V3 +....
- 5. (C) Remove 'watch' after 'mine', as noun is not used after possessive pronoun.
- 36. (A) Change 'Cattles' into 'Cattle', 'Cattle' is a plural noun.
- 37. (B) 'Scarcely.....when' is a pair of conjunction.
- 40. (C) 'till date' makes it a sentence of Present Perfect Tense. Thus, change 'produced' into 'has produced'.

MEANINGS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Ascribe	Attribute something to (a cause)	कारण होना
Cane	Beat with a stick as a punishment	छड़ी मारना
Delusion	A mistaken or unfounded opinion or idea	वहम
Depletion	Reduction in the number or quantity of something	किसी चीज का कम होना
Dwindle	Diminish gradually in size, amount, or strength	कम होना
Empirically	By trial and error	अनुभव से
Identifiable	Able to be recognized; distinguishable	पहचान योग्य
Incipient	In an initial stage; beginning to happen or develop	प्रारंभिक
Libellous	Tending to discredit or malign	अपमानजनक, निंदात्मक
Maladies	Ailments	बुराइयाँ
Martinet	A strict disciplinarian, especially in the armed forces	शक्त अनुशासक
Nourishment	The food or other substances necessary for growth, health, and good condition	पोषण
Opportune	(of a time) well-chosen or particularly favorable or appropriate	अनूकुल
Paradigm	A typical example or pattern of something; a model.	नमूना, मिसाल
Prone	Likely to suffer from something	किसी चीज की ओर उन्मुख होना
Quibble	One who argues or complains about a small matter	छोटी-छोटी बातों पर झगड़ने वाला
Repugnant	Extremely distasteful; unacceptable	घृणास्पद
Ripples	A small wave or series of waves on the surface of water	· लहरें
Scrupulous	Careful about doing something correctly	काम को सही तरीके से करने
		पर जोर देने वाला व्यक्ति
Set aside	To not consider something more important	उपेक्षा करना
Set out	To present ideas, facts, etc. in an organized way	वर्णन करना
Subtle	So delicate or precise as to be difficult to analyze or describe	सूक्ष्म, जटिल
Tamper with	To make changes to something in order to damage it	छेड़छाड़ करना, क्षति करना
Tyro	A beginner or novice	नौसिखुआ
Ward off	To protect or defend yourself against danger	किसी हमले से बचना
Wits	Mental sharpness and inventiveness; keen intelligence	सुक्ष्म बुद्धि