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**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-5) :** In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2010)

1. Lusuriant
 

(a) Luxury loving	(b) Lovely
(c) Rich	(d) Abundant
2. Cantankerous
 

(a) Cancerous	(b) Ferocious
(c) Quarrelsome	(d) Fissiparous
3. Onus
 

(a) Sadness	(b) Happiness
(c) Responsibility	(d) Criticism
4. Derision
 

(a) Humiliation	(b) Embarrassment
(c) Ridicule	(d) Condemnation
5. Trite
 

(a) Commonplace	(b) Clever
(c) Brief	(d) Impudent

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 6-10) :** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL 2<sup>nd</sup> Sit. 2010)

6. Debacle
 

(a) Decline	(b) Downfall
(c) Discomfiture	(d) Degeneration
7. Ostracise
 

(a) Banish	(b) Belittle
(c) Beguile	(d) Besiege
8. Prophylactic
 

(a) Antagonistic	(b) Toxic
(c) Preventive	(d) Purgative
9. Coddle
 

(a) Huddle	(b) Satisfy
(c) Protect	(d) Cheat
10. Flimsy
 

(a) Funny	(b) Irrational
(c) Weak	(d) Partisan

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 11-15) :** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2011)

11. Loquacious
 

(a) Talkative	(b) Slow
(c) Content	(d) Unclear

12. Vindictive
 

(a) Imaginative	(b) Accusative
(c) Spiteful	(d) Aggressive
13. Inclement
 

(a) Selfish	(b) Active
(c) Unfavourable	(d) Inactive
14. Genial
 

(a) Cordial	(b) Unselfish
(c) Careful	(d) Specific
15. Accrue
 

(a) Accumulate	(b) Accommodate
(c) Grow	(d) Suffice

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 16-20) :** out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL 2<sup>nd</sup> Sit. 2011)

16. Barren
 

(a) Good	(b) Wholesome
(c) Unproductive	(d) Profitable
17. Infamy
 

(a) Notoriety	(b) Glory
(c) Integrity	(d) Familiarity
18. Intrepid
 

(a) Hesitant	(b) Fearless
(c) Extrovert	(d) Rash
19. Prodigal
 

(a) Exclusive	(b) Productive
(c) Lavish	(d) Carefree
20. Perspicuous
 

(a) Relevant	(b) Precise
(c) Brief	(d) Clear

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 21-25) :** out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2012)

21. Nexus
 

(a) Connection	(b) Distance
(c) Deficit	(d) Difference
22. Mammoth
 

(a) Straight	(b) Huge
(c) Wild	(d) Greedy
23. Hyperbole
 

(a) Expansion	(b) Imitation
(c) Decoration	(d) Exaggeration
24. Eulogy
 

(a) Apology	(b) Address
(c) Speech	(d) Praise



25. Menacingly  
 (a) Dangerously (b) Threateningly  
 (c) Harmfully (d) Hideously

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 26-30):** In question nos. 161 to 165, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer sheet.

(SSC CGL 2<sup>nd</sup> Sit, 2012)

26. Annexure  
 (a) Retirement (b) Commencement  
 (c) Attachment (d) Development
27. Errand  
 (a) Energy (b) Task  
 (c) Mistake (d) Blunder
28. Bequeath  
 (a) Give (b) Disclose  
 (c) Scold (d) Surround
29. Nonchalant  
 (a) Imaginary (b) Casual  
 (c) Neutral (d) Formal
30. Forbearance  
 (a) Deliverance (b) Patience  
 (c) Extravagance (d) Relevance

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 31-35):** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit, 2012)

31. Gael  
 (a) Destination (b) Garden  
 (c) Jail (d) Earl
32. Loathing  
 (a) Warmth (b) Affection  
 (c) Hatred (d) Affection
33. Pragmatic  
 (a) Intelligent (b) Wise  
 (c) Religious (d) Practical
34. Notion  
 (a) Thought (b) Fact  
 (c) Truth (d) Hypothesis
35. Vivacious  
 (a) Poisonous (b) Energetic  
 (c) Tricky (d) Show

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 36 - 40):** In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL 2<sup>nd</sup> Sit, 2012)

36. Vociferous  
 (a) Violent (b) Loud  
 (c) Secret (d) True
37. Fictional  
 (a) Genuine (b) Authentic  
 (c) Fanciful (d) Real
38. Trivial  
 (a) Crucial (b) Significant  
 (c) Vital (d) Ordinary
39. Impudent  
 (a) Vigilant (b) Astute  
 (c) Insolent (d) Arrogant

40. Pompous  
 (a) Pretentious (b) Supportive  
 (c) Demanding (d) Flashy

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 41-45):** out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC SI 2012)

41. Indiscriminate  
 (a) undifferentiated (b) instant  
 (c) sensible (d) discreet
42. Literal  
 (a) verbatim (b) formal  
 (c) idealistic (d) outdated
43. Intricate  
 (a) puzzling (b) illusive  
 (c) complicated (d) assertive
44. Expeditiously  
 (a) rudely (b) gently  
 (c) meekly (d) quickly
45. Idiosyncrasies  
 (a) demands (b) needs  
 (c) ideologies (d) eccentricities

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 46 - 48):** Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CHSL 2012)

46. Apprise  
 (a) Praise (b) Inform  
 (c) Conceal (d) Assess
47. Periodic  
 (a) Infrequent (b) Continuous  
 (c) Occasional (d) Regular
48. Gruesome  
 (a) Sullen (b) Hideous  
 (c) Exhausting (d) Insulting

**DIRECTIONS (49-53):** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)

49. Abnormal  
 (a) Unnatural (b) Aggressive  
 (c) Unique (d) Informal
50. Vernal  
 (a) Corrupt (b) Comprehensible  
 (c) Legible (d) Forgivable
51. Conjuror  
 (a) Magician (b) Jester  
 (c) Performer (d) Trickster
52. Invoice  
 (a) Word (b) Sound  
 (c) Statement (d) Language
53. Ameliorate  
 (a) Improve (b) Degrade  
 (c) Motivate (d) Agree

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 54-55):** out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CHSL 2013)

54. Willy  
 (a) Angry (b) Wise  
 (c) Stupid (d) Cunning

55. Temerity  
 (a) Paucity (b) Verity  
 (c) Audacity (d) Simplicity

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 56-58) :** In question numbers, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2013)

56. Advocate:  
 (a) Predict (b) Pronounce  
 (c) Support (d) Determine
57. Preamble :  
 (a) Definition (b) Mediation  
 (c) Conclusion (d) Introduction
58. Students are asked to collate for an important programme by the principal.  
 (a) Assemble (b) Describe  
 (c) Narrate (d) Prescribe

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 59-61) :** In questions below, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL 2<sup>nd</sup> Sit. 2013)

59. Garrulous  
 (a) Talkative (b) Sedative  
 (c) Cocative (d) Positive
60. Tinsel  
 (a) Tinkle (b) Decoration  
 (c) Tin (d) Colourful
61. Labyrinth  
 (a) Meandering (b) Rotating  
 (c) Pacing (d) Wriggling

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 62-64) :** In these questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2013)

62. Citadel  
 (a) Metropolis (b) Mansion  
 (c) Fortress (d) Palace
63. Stern  
 (a) Lenient (b) Young  
 (c) Stern (d) Strict
64. Aberration  
 (a) Justification (b) Intensification  
 (c) Deviation (d) Rationality

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 65-67) :** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2013)

65. Condone  
 (a) Forgive (b) Support  
 (c) Forget (d) Defend
66. Analogy  
 (a) Difference (b) Comparison  
 (c) Addition (d) Deletion
67. Allure  
 (a) Extol (b) Escite  
 (c) Entice (d) Elicit

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 68-70) :** Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given .

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2013)

68. Parsimony  
 (a) expenditure (b) bankruptcy  
 (c) bribery (d) miserliness
69. Tribulation  
 (a) palpitation (b) suffering  
 (c) weakness (d) stimulation
70. The Prime Minister goes on the ramparts of the Red Fort to hoist the National Flag.  
 (a) rampway (b) staircase  
 (c) parapet (d) scaffold

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 71-73) :** In questions below, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Multitasking 2013)

71. Barbaric  
 (a) Thorny (b) Uncivilized  
 (c) Premeditated (d) Barber's
72. Hurdle  
 (a) Suspicion (b) Throw  
 (c) Opposition (d) Obstacle
73. Deter  
 (a) To hinder (b) To neglect  
 (c) To disapprove (d) To differ

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 74-76) :** In question no. 95 to 97, out of the four alternative, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Multitasking 2014)

74. Disgrace  
 (a) Disrespect (b) Jealousy  
 (c) Disregard (d) Shame
75. Striking  
 (a) Attractive (b) Violent  
 (c) Funny (d) Hatful
76. Fiasco  
 (a) Festival (b) Failure  
 (c) Fortune (d) Feast

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 77-79) :** Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL 2014)

77. Persist  
 (a) Resist (b) Leave  
 (c) Quit (d) Insist
78. Eventually  
 (a) Previously (b) Briefly  
 (c) Finally (d) Successfully
79. Impeccable  
 (a) Remarkable (b) Unbelievable  
 (c) Flawless (d) Displeasing

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 80-84) :** In questions below, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer sheet.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)

80. Scorn  
(a) condescend (b) despise  
(c) bias (d) fierce
81. Catastrophe  
(a) tragedy (b) anger  
(c) violence (d) hatred
82. Abjure  
(a) renounce (b) announce  
(c) pronounce (d) denounce
83. Assess  
(a) overload (b) measure  
(c) permit (d) enter
84. Elastic  
(a) free (b) liberal  
(c) flexible (d) broad

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 85-89) :** In questions below, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CHSL 2014)

85. Persevere  
(a) Fickle (b) Persist  
(c) Constant (d) Polite
86. Petition  
(a) Rotation (b) Administration  
(c) Appeal (d) Vexation
87. Proposition  
(a) Intimation (b) Protestation  
(c) Proposal (d) Invitation
88. Vivacious  
(a) Imaginary (b) Lively  
(c) Perceptible (d) Languid
89. Sporadic  
(a) Timely (b) Scattered  
(c) Frequent (d) Irrelevant

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 90-92) :** In the following Three Questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2015)

90. Devout  
(a) Solemn (b) Loyal  
(c) Dedicated (d) Pious
91. Predilection  
(a) Favour (b) Whim  
(c) Prejudice (d) Preference
92. Effigy  
(a) Dummy (b) Imagery  
(c) Reflection (d) Organ

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 93-97) :** In questions below out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)

93. Annihilate  
(a) initiate (b) destroy  
(c) solve (d) deduce
94. Quarry  
(a) quest (b) denounce  
(c) victim (d) quake
95. Interference  
(a) honour (b) deference  
(c) obstruction (d) fearful
96. Verisimilitude  
(a) festive (b) fantastic  
(c) grotesque (d) authenticity
97. Conjecture  
(a) knowledge (b) guess  
(c) truth (d) bias

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 98-101) :** In questions below, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CHSL 2015)

98. Pawn  
(a) Scrounge (b) Hire  
(c) Pledge (d) Sponge
99. Maestro  
(a) Admirer (b) Employee  
(c) Novice (d) Genius
100. Feeble  
(a) Playful (b) Pretty  
(c) Small (d) Weak
101. Chastise  
(a) Upbraid (b) Monitor  
(c) Chase (d) Praise

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 102-105) :** Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CHSL 2015)

102. Vocation  
(a) virtue (b) holiday  
(c) break up (d) occupation
103. Limpid  
(a) ruffled (b) crippled  
(c) lopsided (d) clear
104. Merge  
(a) blend (b) meet  
(c) mixture (d) contact
105. Gourmet  
(a) fussy (b) constant  
(c) gastronome (d) praise

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 106-109) :** In questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2015)

106. Board  
(a) Frame (b) Lodging  
(c) Food (d) Furniture

107. Peruse

- (a) Follow (b) Argue  
(c) Reduce (d) Read

108. Spume

- (a) foam (b) Lava  
(c) poison (d) spit

109. Conscript

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit, 2016)

- (a) draftee (b) draw  
(c) encircle (d) subscribe

**DIRECTIONS : (Qs. 110-111) :** In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

110. Profligate

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit, 2016)

- (a) Talkative (b) Intelligent  
(c) Unconventional (d) Wasteful

111. Forswear

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit, 2016)

- (a) Swear (b) Oath  
(c) Abuse (d) Forsake

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 112-113) :** In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit, 2016)

112. Credulous

- (a) Funny (b) Silly  
(c) Innocent (d) Gullible

113. Reassure

- (a) Comfort (b) Console  
(c) Inspire (d) Discourage

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 114-118) :** In the following Five Questions, Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Stenographer 2016)

114. Brutal

- (a) Sympathetic (b) Compassionate  
(c) Humane (d) Savage

115. Stroll

- (a) Walk (b) Jog  
(c) Trot (d) Gallop

116. Eternal

- (a) Time being (b) Forever  
(c) Temporary (d) Short term

117. Adversity

- (a) Familiarity (b) Misery  
(c) Seniority (d) Spirituality

118. Revel

- (a) Revel (b) Revert  
(c) Make Merry (d) Glory

# STUDY MASTER

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## HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (d) The word **Luxuriant (Adjective)** means : growing thickly and strongly; rich in something that is pleasant or beautiful; abundant.
2. (c) The word **Cantankerous (Adjective)** means : bad tempered and always complaining.  
Hence, the words **cantankerous** and **quarrelsome** are synonymous.
3. (c) The word **Onus (Noun)** means : the responsibility for something.
4. (c) The word **Derision (Noun)** means : ridicule; mockery; a strong feeling that somebody/something is ridiculous and not worth considering seriously.
5. (a) The word **Trite (Adjective)** means : dull and boring because it has been expressed so many times before; not original; banal; very ordinary and containing nothing that is interesting or important.  
Hence, the words **trite** and **commonplace** are synonymous.
6. (b) The word **Debauch (Noun)** means : an event or a situation that is a sudden or complete failure.  
Hence, the words **debauch** and **downfall** are synonymous.
7. (a) The word **Ostracise (Verb)** means : to refuse to let somebody, a member of a social group; refuse; shun.  
Hence the words **banish** and **ostracise** are synonymous.
8. (c) The word **Prophylactic** means : course of action used to prevent a disease.  
Hence, the words **prophylactic** and **preventive** are synonymous.
9. (b) The word **Coddle (Verb)** means : to treat somebody with too much care and attention; pamper; cosset.  
Hence, the words **coddle** and **satisfy** are synonymous.
10. (c) The word **Flimsy (Adjective)** means : badly made and not strong enough; thin and easily torn.  
Hence, the words **flimsy** and **weak** are synonymous.
11. (a) The word **Loquacious (Adjective)** means : talking a lot; talkative. Option (d) is the right synonym while others have different meanings.
12. (c) The word **Vindictive (Adjective)** means : trying to harm or upset somebody or showing that you want to, because you think that they have harmed you; spiteful; revengeful. Option (c) **spiteful** is the correct synonym as it means-having or showing a desire to harm, anger or defeat someone.
13. (c) The word **Inclement (Adjective)** means : not pleasant; unfavourable; cold, wet etc.
14. (a) The word **Genial (Adjective)** means : friendly and cheerful; affable; cordial.
15. (a) The word **Accrue (Verb)** means : to increase over a period of time; to allow a sum of money or debts to grow over a period of time. Therefore **grow** is the correct nearest word.
16. (c) The word **Barren (Adjective)** means: not good enough for plants to grow on it; infertile unproductive.
17. (a) The word **Infamy (Noun)** means: the state of being well known for something bad or an evil act notoriety.
18. (b) The word **Intrepid (Adjective)** means : very brave not afraid of danger or difficulties fearless.
19. (c) The word **Prodigal (Adjective)** means: too willing to spend money or waste time, energy or materials extravagant lavish.
20. (b) The word **Perspicuous (Adjective)** means precise clear and accurate.
21. (a) The word **Nexus (Noun)** means : a complicated series of connections between different things; connection.
22. (b) The word **Mammoth (Adjective)** means: extremely large, huge.
23. (d) The word **Hyperbole (Noun)** means : a way of speaking or writing that makes something sound better, more exciting than it really is; exaggeration.
24. (d) The word **Eulogy (Noun)** means : speech or piece of writing praising somebody/something very much : praise.
25. (b) The word **Menacingly (Adverb)** means : seeming likely to cause you harm or danger; threateningly.
26. (c) The word **Annexure (Noun)** means : attachment; appendix.
27. (b) The word **Errand (Noun)** means : a job that you do for somebody; task.
28. (a) The word **Bequeath (Verb)** means : pass something on to someone else; give.
29. (b) The word **Nonchalant (Adjective)** means : careless; indifferent; behaving in a calm and relaxed way; casual.
30. (b) The word **Forbearance (Noun)** means: patience; the quality of being patient and sympathetic towards other people.
31. (c) The word **Gaol (Noun)** means : a place for the confinement of accused person; put someone in jail.
32. (c) The word **Loathing (Noun)** means : a strong feeling of hatred.
33. (d) The word **Pragmatic (Adjective)** means : practical, busy, realistic; solving problems in a practical and sensible way rather than by having fixed ideas or theories.
34. (a) The word **Notion (Noun)** means : belief, desire; intention; thought.
35. (b) The word **Vivacious (Adjective)** means : having a lively, attractive personality; energetic.
36. (b) The meaning of word **Vociferous (Adjective)** is : outspoken, blunt. Its synonym should be : Loud.

37. (c) The meaning of word **Fictional (Adjective)** is : Imaginary, unreal, fabricated, mythical  
Its synonym should be : fanciful
38. (d) The meaning of word **Trivial (Adjective)** is : not important.  
Its synonym should be : ordinary.
39. (c) The meaning of word **Impudent (Adjective)** is : not showing due respect for another person.  
Insolent the correct synonym means—to show a rude and arrogant attitude.  
It's synonyms should be : Insolent.
40. (a) The meaning of word **pompous (Adjective)** is : self important.  
It's synonym should be : Pretentious.
41. (a) The meaning of **Indiscriminate (adj.)** : random, chaotic "Undifferentiated" best expresses the meaning of the given word.
42. (a) The meaning of **Literal (adj.)** : exact, real. "Verbatim" means exactly the same words.
43. (c) The meaning of **Intricate (adj.)** : complicated, elaborate. "Complicated" word best expresses the meaning of given word.
44. (d) The meaning of **Expeditiously (adverb)** : actively, intently. "Quickly" word best expresses the meaning of given word.
45. (d) The meaning of **idiosyncrasies (noun)** : oddity, way of doing something in an unusual way "Eccentricities" word best expresses the meaning of given word.
46. (b) Apprise means to inform someone
47. (d) Periodic means happening regularly over a period of time.
48. (b) Gruesome means disgusting and therefore option (b) is correct as 'hideous' means very ugly or disgusting.
49. (a) The word **Abnormal (Adjective)** means: unusual, irregular ; unnatural ; different from what is usual.  
**Look at the sentence :**  
They thought his behaviour was abnormal.
50. (a) The word **Venal (Adjective)** means : corrupt; prepared to do dishonest or immoral thing in return for money.  
**Look at the sentence :**  
Venal leaders should be denied vote.
51. (a) The word **Conjurer (Noun)** means: a person who performs magic tricks ; magician.
52. (c) The word **Invoice (Noun)** means: list of goods that have been sold ; bill ; statement.
53. (a) The word **Ameliorate (Verb)** means: to make something better; improve.
54. (d) 'Wily' means 'cunning' which also means skillful or clever.
55. (c) 'Audacity' best expresses the meaning of 'temerity' which also means 'arrogance' or the quality of being confident.
56. (c) Advocate means to argue for or support a cause.
57. (d) Preamble is a statement made at the beginning of something.
58. (a) Collate refers to, arranging in the correct order. Option (a) assemble is the correct synonym.
59. (a) The word **Garrulous (Adjective)** means : talkative; talking a lot.
60. (b) The word **Tinsel (Noun/Adjective)** means : strips of shiny material like metal used as decorations.
61. (a) The word **Labyrinth (Noun)** means : a place that has many confusing path's or passage. The correct synonym meandering that means, to have a lot of curves on a path.
62. (c) The word **Citadel (Noun)** means : a castle on high ground where people could go when the city was being attacked, fortress.
63. (d) The word **Stern (Adjective)** means : strict, harsh serious and difficult.
64. (c) The word **Aberration (Noun)** means : deviation; unusual action.
65. (a) Condone and forgive are similar in meaning
66. (b) Analogy denotes comparison.
67. (c) Allure and entice both denote provoking someone to do something through (often false or exaggerated) promises or persuasion.
68. (d) Parsimony means the quality of being very unwilling to spend money. option (d) expresses the correct meaning
69. (b) Tribulation means, unhappiness, pain or suffering.
70. (c) Ramparts and Parapet are synonymous and mean: a low wall at the edge of a platform
71. (b) Barbaric means uncivilised
72. (d) Hurdle means obstacle
73. (a) Deter means to hinder
74. (d) Disgrace means a state of shame.
75. (a) Striking means extraordinary, attractive
76. (b) Fiasco means a complete failure.
77. (d) 'Persist' means 'to insist'.
78. (c) 'Eventually' means 'finally'.
79. (c) 'Impeccable' means 'flawless'.
80. (b) Scorn means contempt toward something.
81. (a) Catastrophe means an event causing great and usually sudden damage or suffering.
82. (a) Abjure means solemnly renounce.
83. (b) Assess means to get measure of.
84. (c) Elastic means able to encompass much variety and change; flexible and adaptable.
85. (b) Persevere means continue in a course of action even in the face of difficulty or with little or no indication of success. Persist means continue in an opinion or course of action in spite of difficulty or opposition.
86. (c) Petition means a formal written request, typically one signed by many people, appealing to authority in respect of a particular cause.
87. (c) Proposition means a plan or scheme proposed.



88. (b) Vivacious means attractively lively and animated.
89. (b) Sporadic means occurring at irregular intervals or only in a few places; scattered or isolated.
90. (d) 'Devout' means deeply religious or pious.
91. (d) 'Predilection' means a predisposition in favour of something; A strong liking; preference.
92. (a) Effigy means a representation of a person (especially in the form of sculpture); hence, dummy.
93. (b) Annihilate means to destroy utterly.
94. (a) Quarry means a quest or pursuit for an object.
95. (c) Interference means act of interfering or obstructing.
96. (d) Verisimilitude means the state of being similar. Therefore, authenticity is the correct meaning of verisimilitude.
97. (b) Conjecture means an opinion or guess formed on the basis of incomplete information.
98. (c) Pawn as a noun means something given as security for loan; a pledge or guarantee. Therefore, 'Pledge' is the synonym of 'Pawn'.
99. (d) 'Maestro' means a person who is an expert in a particular sphere. Genius refers to an intelligent person who possesses exceptional skill in a particular area. Therefore 'genius' is the synonym of 'maestre'.
100. (d) 'Feeble' means lacking physical strength. Therefore, 'weak' is the correct synonym in of 'Feeble.
101. (a) 'Chastise' means to rebuke or scold severely. 'Upbraid' means to find fault with someone or scold. Therefore, 'upbraid' is the synonym of 'chastise.
102. (d) 'Vocation' means the work in which a person is employed or occupation. Therefore, occupation is the synonym of vocation.
103. (d) 'Limpid' means perfectly clear. Therefore, clear is the correct synonym of Limpid.
104. (a) 'Merge' means to blend or combine to form a single entity. Therefore, blend is the correct synonym of Merge.
105. (c) 'Gourmet' means a connoisseur of good food. Whereas Gastronome means a lover of good food. Therefore, 'Gastronome' is the synonym of 'Gourmet'.
106. (c) Board means daily meals that you pay for when you are paying to stay at a hotel.
107. (d) Peruse means examine or consider with attention and in detail. "Please peruse this report at your leisure."
108. (a) Spume means bubbles that form on ocean waves. Lava, poison and spit do not correspond to the given word.
109. (a) Conscription, or drafting is the compulsory enlistment of people in a national service.
110. (d) Profligate means wasting money material foolishly.
111. (d) Forswear means to give up something option (d) forswear is correct.
112. (d) Credulous- Having Or Showing, Too Great A readiness to believe things  
Gullible- easily persuaded to believe something.
113. (a) Reassure-make someone feel less afraid up set or doubtful  
Comfort- a person that makes you fell less upset
114. (d)
115. (a)
116. (b)
117. (d)
118. (c)

# STUDY MASTER

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**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-5) :** In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL, 1<sup>st</sup> Sit, 2010)

1. Florid  
(a) Weak (b) Pale  
(c) Monotonous (d) Ugly
2. Verity  
(a) Sanctity (b) Reverence  
(c) Falsehood (d) Rarity
3. Perspicuity  
(a) Vagueness (b) Dullness  
(c) Unfairness (d) Unwillingness
4. Fervent  
(a) Inescapable (b) Enduring  
(c) Dispassionate (d) Subdued
5. Meandering  
(a) Sliding (b) Stopping  
(c) Strained (d) Straight

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 6-10) :** In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL, 2<sup>nd</sup> Sit, 2010)

6. Jettison  
(a) Accept (b) Reward  
(c) Preserve (d) Consent
7. Ameliorate  
(a) Improve (b) Depend  
(c) Soften (d) Worsen
8. Grotesque  
(a) Natural (b) Odd  
(c) Whimsical (d) Sinful
9. Devious  
(a) Straight (b) Opaque  
(c) Simple (d) Superficial
10. Evanescent  
(a) Imminent (b) Permanent  
(c) Pervasive (d) Immanent

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 11-15) :** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL, 1<sup>st</sup> Sit, 2011)

11. Accord  
(a) Disagreement (b) Welcome  
(c) Disrespect (d) Conformity
12. Infirmary  
(a) Employment (b) Indisposition  
(c) Strength (d) Weakness

13. Feasible  
(a) Useful (b) Impractical  
(c) Uneven (d) Important
14. Meticulous  
(a) Forgetful (b) Destructive  
(c) Careless (d) Flagrant
15. Synthetic  
(a) Natural (b) Plastic  
(c) Cosmetic (d) Apathetic

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 16-20) :** Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL, 2<sup>nd</sup> Sit, 2011)

16. Liberty  
(a) Serenity (b) Slavery  
(c) Serfdom (d) Subordination
17. Disorderly  
(a) Chaotic (b) Organized  
(c) Adjusted (d) Arranged
18. Elevation  
(a) Reduction (b) Humiliation  
(c) Depression (d) Debasement
19. Glossy  
(a) Dull (b) Shining  
(c) Weary (d) Tired
20. Appropriate  
(a) Dissimilar (b) Incomparable  
(c) Unsuitable (d) Disparate

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 21-22) :** Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC CGL, 1<sup>st</sup> Sit, 2012)

21. Impeccable  
(a) Faulty (b) Tedious  
(c) Flashy (d) Boring
22. Amalgamate  
(a) Separate (b) Combine  
(c) Assimilate (d) Integrate
23. Zenith  
(a) Climax (b) Crisis  
(c) Acme (d) Nadir
24. Influx  
(a) Reflex (b) Deflection  
(c) Effluent (d) Exodus
25. Orderly  
(a) Semitic (b) Colic  
(c) Democratic (d) Chaotic

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 26-30) :** Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL 2<sup>nd</sup> Sit. 2012)

26. Amenable  
 (a) Acquiescent (b) Distrustful  
 (c) Inattentive (d) Unwilling
27. Conspicuous  
 (a) Blatant (b) Definite  
 (c) Obvious (d) Obsure
28. Reproof  
 (a) Approbation (b) Apposition  
 (c) Condemnation (d) Appropriation
29. Niggard  
 (a) Avaricious (b) Extravagant  
 (c) Generous (d) Miserly
30. Exotic  
 (a) Conventional (d) Poor  
 (c) Inexpensive (d) Indigenous

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 31-35) :** In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2012)

31. Hasten  
 (a) Dash (b) Dawdle  
 (c) Hurry (d) Scurry
32. Spirited  
 (a) Animated (b) Escited  
 (c) Lively (d) Dull
33. Fortright  
 (a) Blunt (b) Tricky  
 (c) Candid (d) Plainspoken
34. Antagonism  
 (a) Cordiality (b) Antimosity  
 (c) Hostility (d) Enmity
35. Vanity  
 (a) Humanity (b) Humility  
 (c) Pretension (d) Arrrogance

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 36-40) :** In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL 2<sup>nd</sup> Sit. 2012)

36. Cultivated  
 (a) Crude (b) Coarsed  
 (c) Suave (d) Refined
37. Impertinent  
 (a) Insolent (b) Impudent  
 (c) Cheeky (d) Courteous
38. Divulge  
 (a) Disseminate (b) Dissemble  
 (c) Publicize (d) Transmit
39. Appreciation  
 (a) Aspersions (b) Admiration  
 (c) Commendation (d) Compliment
40. Supple  
 (a) Pliant (b) Pliable  
 (c) Rigid (d) Flexible

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 41-45) :** Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word).

(SSC Sub Inc. 2012)

41. Resourcefulness  
 (a) Scarcity (b) Stupidity  
 (c) Incompetence (d) Bankruptcy
42. Evolve  
 (a) Withdraw (b) Withhold  
 (c) Suspend (d) Stop
43. Antiquated  
 (a) Renewed (b) Unique  
 (c) Modern (d) Renovated
44. Pathetic  
 (a) Comic (b) Ridiculous  
 (c) Dramatic (d) Trivial
45. Fastidious  
 (a) Ugly (b) Shabby  
 (c) Shallow (d) Discourteous

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 46-48) :** Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CHSL 2012)

46. Knack :  
 (a) Talent (b) Dullness  
 (c) Dexterity (d) Balance
47. Pernicious :  
 (a) Prolonged (b) Ruinous  
 (c) Ruthless (d) Beneficial
48. Opulence :  
 (a) Luxury (b) Transparency  
 (c) Wealth (d) Poverty

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 49-51) :** Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2013)

49. Ambiguous :  
 (a) Easy (b) Plain  
 (c) Clear (d) Simple
50. Acolade :  
 (a) Permeate (b) Blame  
 (c) Reticent (d) Decorate
51. Wary :  
 (a) Rash (b) Conscientious  
 (c) Daring (d) Thrifty

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 52-54) :** Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL 2<sup>nd</sup> Sit. 2013)

52. Cordial  
 (a) Fast (b) Heartfelt  
 (c) Friendly (d) Hostile
53. Instinctive  
 (a) Innate (b) Rational  
 (c) Inherent (d) Inborn
54. Venial  
 (a) Minor (b) Pardonable  
 (c) Unpardonable (d) Clean

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 55-57) :** In these questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2013)

55. Dwindle  
 (a) Decrease (b) Diminish  
 (c) Shrink (d) Increase
56. Dormant  
 (a) Active (b) Inactive  
 (c) Dorsal (d) Domestic
57. Tranquility  
 (a) Disturbance (b) Quiet  
 (c) Serenity (d) Peace

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 58-60) :** Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2013)

58. Fabricate  
 (a) Unearth (b) Construct  
 (c) Demolish (d) Renovate
59. Gregarious  
 (a) Sociable (b) Societal  
 (c) Unsociable (d) Solitary
60. Pragmatic  
 (a) Indefinite (b) Vague  
 (c) Optimistic (d) Idealistic

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 61-63) :** Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2013)

61. Lunacy  
 (a) Sanity (b) Stupidity  
 (c) Sensibility (d) Insanity
62. Obtuse  
 (a) Sharp-witted (b) Transparent  
 (c) Timid (d) Blunt
63. Inadvertently  
 (a) Secretly (b) Accidentally  
 (c) Completely (d) Deliberately

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 64-68) :** In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC SI 2013)

64. Debacle  
 (a) Success (b) Response  
 (c) Acceptance (d) Agreement
65. Abusive  
 (a) Laudatory (b) Profuse  
 (c) Effusive (d) Noble
66. Amorphous  
 (a) Amoral (b) Definite  
 (c) Perfect (d) Irregular
67. Unitary  
 (a) Single (b) Triple  
 (c) Multiple (d) Double
68. Adulteration  
 (a) Purification (b) Normalization  
 (c) Rejuvenation (d) Consternation

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 69-70) :** Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CHSL 2013)

69. Insipid  
 (a) Tasty (b) Colourful  
 (c) Colourless (d) Dull
70. Relinquish  
 (a) Relish (b) Continue  
 (c) Vanish (d) Quench

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 71-73) :** Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Multitasking 2013)

71. Indolent  
 (a) Solvent (b) Diligent  
 (c) Malvolent (d) Brilliant
72. Coherent  
 (a) Distorted (b) Disorganized  
 (c) Inept (d) Carefree
73. Brutal  
 (a) Adamant (b) Humane  
 (c) Fearless (d) Criminal

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 74-76) :** Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL 2014)

74. Predilection  
 (a) Predicament (b) Afterthought  
 (c) Aversion (d) Postponement
75. Pompous  
 (a) Uppish (b) Humble  
 (c) Meek (d) Grandiose
76. Serene  
 (a) Calm (b) Angry  
 (c) Ruffled (d) Bitter

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 77-81) :** In questions below, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Sub Inc. 2014)

77. Safe  
 (a) Rash (b) Insecure  
 (c) Beneficial (d) Harsh
78. Redundant  
 (a) Repentant (b) Surplus  
 (c) Singular (d) Required
79. Fair  
 (a) Untrue (b) Unjust  
 (c) Coarse (d) Harsh
80. Boisterous  
 (a) Serenity (b) Calm  
 (c) Cheerful (d) Courageous
81. Substantial  
 (a) Flimsy (b) Hefty  
 (c) Actual (d) Excess

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 82-86) :** Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CHSL 2014)

82. Equilibrium  
(a) Work out (b) Disturb  
(c) Imbalance (d) Unevenness
83. Immortal  
(a) Eternal (b) Permanent  
(c) Deathly (d) Temporary
84. Focus  
(a) Disappear (b) Disperse  
(c) Link (d) Layer
85. Veteran  
(a) Activist (b) Enthusiast  
(c) Novice (d) Master
86. Superfluous  
(a) Essential (b) Excess  
(c) Unwanted (d) Necessary

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 87-89) :** Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Multitasking 2014)

87. Gloomy  
(a) Heavy (b) Gay  
(c) Sad (d) Forlorn
88. Start  
(a) Continue (b) Break  
(c) Begin (d) Resume
89. Elation  
(a) Animation (b) Bliss  
(c) Depression (d) Pride

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 90-92):** In the following three Questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Stk. 2015)

90. Tremulous  
(a) Steady (b) Obese  
(c) Young (d) Healthy
91. Fake  
(a) Fanciful (b) Real  
(c) Ideal (d) Wrong
92. Disconsolate  
(a) Joyous (b) Thankful  
(c) Unprejudiced (d) Prominent

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 93-95):** In Question, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Stk. 2015)

93. Vacillation  
(a) Inoculation (b) Relief  
(c) Steadfastness (d) Remorse
94. Placid  
(a) Dull (b) Stormy  
(c) Urgent (d) Moving
95. Effeminate  
(a) Manliness (b) Boorishness  
(c) Aggressiveness (d) Attractiveness

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 96-100) :** In questions below, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Sub Inv. 2015)

96. Unscrupulous  
(a) Single-minded (b) Superfluous  
(c) Dedicated (d) Conscientious
97. Tranquil  
(a) Perpetual (b) Temporal  
(c) Unruffled (d) Disturbed
98. Enlarge  
(a) Amplify (b) Glorify  
(c) Condense (d) Augment
99. Obsequious  
(a) Domineering (b) Clever  
(c) Opaque (d) Careful
100. Vacillate  
(a) Injure (b) Relieve  
(c) Decide (d) Repel

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 101-104) :** Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CHSL 2015)

101. Bizarre  
(a) Ridiculous (b) Ordinary  
(c) Comical (d) Droll
102. Guilty  
(a) Honest (b) Innocent  
(c) Sorry (d) Dubious
103. Accusation  
(a) Compliment (b) Felicitation  
(c) Exculpation (d) Encouragement
104. Appear  
(a) Reward (b) Yield  
(c) Disunite (d) Dismiss

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 105-108):** Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CHSL 2015)

105. Illicit  
(a) Legal (b) Correct  
(c) Approved (d) Noble
106. Demand  
(a) Supply (b) Claim  
(c) Request (d) Petition
107. Descent  
(a) Discom (b) Ascent  
(c) Dissent (d) Assent
108. Notorious  
(a) Prominent (b) Infamous  
(c) Honourable (d) Reputed
109. Captivity  
(a) Slavery (b) Permission  
(c) Freedom (d) Limitation

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 110-111) :** In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Stk. 2016)

110. Contemplative  
(a) Wistful (b) Unreflective  
(c) Numbed (d) Aroused

111. Inclement  
 (a) Radical (b) Mild  
 (c) Harsh (d) Tyrannical

**DIRECTIONS :** In the following Five Questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Sub. Inc. 2016)

112. Ostracize  
 (a) Patronize (b) Shun  
 (c) Crucify (d) Discard
113. Unapproachable  
 (a) Withdrawn (b) Unclear  
 (c) Accessible (d) Casual
114. Abstain  
 (a) Repel (b) Disgrace  
 (c) Indulge (d) Dismiss
115. Misanthropist  
 (a) Zealot (b) Pedant  
 (c) Pragmatist (d) Philanthropist
116. Fortify  
 (a) Support (b) Intensify  
 (c) Undermine (d) Strengthen

**DIRECTIONS :** In the following Five Questions, Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Steno. 2013)

117. Formal  
 (a) Heedful (b) Plain  
 (c) Pitiable (d) Informal

118. Thorough  
 (a) Intensive (b) Utter  
 (c) cursory (d) Detailed

119. Nasty  
 (a) Unpleasant (b) Beautiful  
 (c) Ugly (d) Pleasant

120. Exaggerate  
 (a) Abundance (b) Except  
 (c) Extravagant (d) understate

121. Abrupt  
 (a) Spongy (b) Smooth  
 (c) Sudden (d) Crisp

**DIRECTIONS :** In Question no. 122 to 126, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Steno. 2016)

122. Inflammable  
 (a) combustible (b) non-flammable  
 (c) flammable (d) excitable

123. Hasty  
 (a) harsh (b) unharried  
 (c) rapid (d) cautious

124. Attachment  
 (a) attraction (b) rejection  
 (c) detachment (d) aversion

125. Uniform  
 (a) variable (b) common  
 (c) unfamiliar (d) a measure

126. Obscure  
 (a) hidden (b) obvious  
 (c) concealed (d) zealous

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## HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (b) The word **Florid (Adjective)** means : rosy; gaudy; ornated; red; having too much decoration or detail.  
The word **Pale (Adjective)** means : light in colour; not strong or bright; having skin that is almost white because of illness.  
Hence, the words **florid** and **pale** are antonymous.
2. (c) The word **Verity (Noun)** means : a belief or principle about life that is accepted as true; truth.  
Hence, the words **verity** and **falsehood** are antonymous.
3. (a) The word **Perspicuity (Noun)** means : clarity.  
The word **vagueness (Noun)** means : no clarity in a person's mind.  
Hence, the words **perspicuity** and **Vagueness** are antonymous.
4. (c) The word **Fervent (Adjective)** means : having or showing very strong and sincere feelings about something; ardent.  
The word **Dispassionate (Adjective)** means : not influenced by emotion; impartial.  
Hence, the words **fervent** and **dispassionate** are antonymous.
5. (d) The word **Meandering (Adjective)** means : not straight ; curved ; a course that does not follow a straight path.  
Hence, the words **meandering** and **straight** are antonymous.
6. (a) The word **Jettison (Verb)** means : to throw something; abandon; to reject an idea.  
Hence, the words **jettison** and **accept** are antonymous.
7. (d) The word **Ameliorate (Verb)** means : to make something better.  
Hence, the words **ameliorate** and **worsen** are antonyms.
8. (a) The word **Grotesque (Adjective)** means : strange in a way that is unpleasant; extremely ugly, unusual.  
Hence, the words **grotesque** and **natural** are antonyms.
9. (a) The word **Devious (Adjective)** means : behaving in a dishonest way; a route that is not straight.  
Hence, the words **devious** and **straight** are antonymous.
10. (b) The word **Evanescent (Adjective)** means: disappearing quickly from sight or memory.  
Hence, the words **evanescent** and **permanent** are antonymous.
11. (a) The word **Accord (Noun)** means : a formal agreement between two organisations, countries etc.  
Its antonym should be **disagreement**.
12. (c) The word **Infirmity (Noun)** means : weakness or illness over a long period.  
Its antonym should be **strength (Noun)** which means : the quality of being physically strong, brave.
13. (b) The word **Feasible (Adjective)** means : that is possible and likely to be achieved; practicable.  
Its antonym should be **impractical**.
14. (c) The word **Meticulous (Adjective)** means : paying careful attention to every detail; fastidious; thorough.  
Careless in option (c) is the correct antonym.
15. (a) The word **Synthetic (Adjective)** means : artificial; man-made.  
Its antonym should be **natural**.
16. (b) The word **Liberty (Noun)** means : freedom to live as you choose without too many restrictions from government or authority.  
The word **slavery (Noun)** means : state of being a slave: a system of legally owning another person and forcing to work for them.
17. (d) The word **Disorderly (Adjective)** means : showing lack of control untidy deranged. Its antonym should be arranged.
18. (c) The word **Elevation (Noun)** means to increase in the level of something.  
The word **Depression (Noun)** means : the state of feeling very sad and without hope; part of a surface; that is lower than the parts around it.
19. (a) The word **Glossy (Adjective)** means shining, smooth and shiny.  
Its antonym should be **dull**.
20. (c) The word **Appropriate (Adjective)** means : suitable acceptable or correct for the particular circumstances.  
Its antonym should be **unsuitable**.
21. (a) The word **Impeccable (Adjective)** means : without mistakes or fault; perfect.  
Hence, its antonym should be **faulty**.
22. (a) The word **Amalgamate (Verb)** means : merge; to put two or more things together so that they form one; assimilate.  
Its antonym should be **separate** which means : to divide into different parts or groups; to move apart.
23. (d) The word **Zenith (Noun)** means : the highest point; peak; the time when something is strongest and most successful.  
The word **Nadir (Noun)** means : the worst moment of a particular situation.
24. (d) The word **Influx (Noun)** means : the fact of a lot of people, money or things arriving somewhere.  
The word **Exodus (Noun)** means : a situation in which many people leave a place at the same time.
25. (d) The word **Orderly (Adjective)** means : arranged or organised in a neat, careful and logical way; tidy; behaving well.  
The word **Chaotic (Adjective)** means : in a state of complete confusion and lack of order.
26. (d) The word **Amenable (Adjective)** means : responsible; responsive; easy to control; willing. Its antonym should be **unwilling**.
27. (d) The word **Conspicuous (Adjective)** means : eminent, easy to see or notice; obvious.  
The word **Obscure (Adjective)** means : difficult to understand; not well known; unknown.
28. (a) The word **Reproof (Noun)** means : condemnation; blame, rebuke; disapproval.  
The word **Approbation (Noun)** means : approval or agreement.

29. (c) The word **Niggard (Adjective)** means : mean; miserly; unwilling to be generous with money.  
The word **Generous (Adjective)** means : giving on willing to give freely; lavish.
30. (d) The word **Exotic (Adjective)** means : from or in another country.  
The word **Indigenous (Adjective)** means : native; belonging to a particular place rather than coming to it from somewhere else.
31. (b) The word **Hasten (Verb)** means : hurry; to say or do something without delay. The word **Dawdle (Verb)** means : to take a long time to do something or go somewhere.
32. (d) The word **Spirited (Adjective)** means : lively; gay; vigorous; enthusiastic.  
The word **Dull (Adjective)** means : sluggish; depressed; tedious.
33. (b) The word **Forthright (Adjective)** means : frank; direct and honest in manner and speech; candid.  
The word **Tricky (Adjective)** means : Clever but likely to trick you, deceive you, deceitful.
34. (a) The word **Antagonism (Noun)** means : hostility; feelings of hatred and opposition; animosity; enmity.  
The word **Cordiality (Noun)** means : in a pleasant and friendly manner.  
**Ex.**  
The antagonism he felt towards his old enemy was still very strong.  
You are cordially invited to the celebration.
35. (b) The word **Vanity (Noun)** means : too much pride in your own appearance, abilities or achievements; arrogance. The word **Humility (Noun)** means : the quality of being humble.
36. (a) The word cultivated (Adjective) means: Educated.  
It's antonym should be : Crude.
37. (d) The meaning of word Impertinent (Adjective) is : Ill mannered, disrespectful.  
It's antonym should be : courteous.
38. (b) The meaning of word Divulge (verb) is : Reveal, make known.  
Its antonym should be : Dissemble, e.g., disguise or conceal
39. (a) The meaning of word Appreciation (Noun) is : Thankfulness.  
It's antonym should be : Aspersions, e.g. to criticise harshly.
40. (c) The meaning of word Supple (Adjective) is : Flexible.  
It's Antonym should be : Rigid.
41. (c) The meaning of Resourcefulness (adj.) : ability to cope with difficult situation.  
The meaning of Incompetence (noun) : Lack of ability.  
"Incompetence" is opposite to given word.
42. (d) The meaning of Evolve (verb) : adj. develop, progress.  
The meaning of stop (noun) : end, halt.  
"Stop" is opposite to given word.
43. (c) The meaning of Antiquated (adj.) : obsolete, ancient.  
The meaning of Modern (adj.) new, up to date.  
"Modern" is opposite to given word.
44. (a) The meaning of Pathetic (adj.) : Sad, affecting. The meaning of comic (noun) : funny.  
"Comic" is opposite to given word.
45. (d) Fastidious refers to give too much attention to small details and wanting everything to be correct.  
Discourteous is rude and not considering other people's feelings.
46. (b) Knack means a clever way of doing something.
47. (d) Pernicious means highly injurious or destructive.
48. (d) Opulence means wealthy.
49. (c) Ambiguous means - not expressed or understood clearly. Therefore the correct antonym is option (c), e.g., clear.
50. (b) Accolade means, an expression of praise, therefore the correct antonym is blame.
51. (a) Wary means, showing caution about possible dangers or problems Rash is the correct antonym that means, done without careful consideration
52. (d) The word **Cordial (Adjective)** means : pleasant and friendly.  
The word **Hostile (Adjective)** means : very unfriendly or aggressive.
53. (b) The word **Instinctive (Adjective)** means : natural : based on instinct not thought or training.  
The word **Rational (Adjective)** means : reasonable.
54. (c) The word **Venial (Adjective)** : means pardonable; minor; not very serious and hence to be forgiven.
55. (d) The word **Dwindle (Verb)** means : to become gradually less or smaller; decrease; diminish. Option (d) 'increase' is the correct antonym.
56. (a) The word **Dormant (Adjective)** means inactive. Therefore option (a) active is the right antonym.
57. (a) The word **Tranquility (Noun)** means : peace, serenity.  
**Disturbance** = a situation in which people behave violently in a public place.
58. (c) Fabricate means construct something artificial or untrue while demolish means destroy completely which is just opposite.
59. (c) Gregarious denotes tending to associate with others of the same species and unsociable is the opposite.
60. (d) Pragmatic means concerned with practical matters while 'idealistic' means that very good things can be achieved, often when this does not seem likely to others..
61. (a) Lunacy refers to stupid behaviour while 'sanity' is the state of having a healthy mind
62. (a) Obtuse means stupid or slow to understand
63. (d) In advertent refers to - not intentional; deliberately is intentional.
64. (c) The word **Debacle (Noun)** means : a situation that is a complete failure and causes embarrassment.
65. (a) The word **Abusive (Adjective)** means: Using rude and offensive words.  
The word **Laudatory (Adjective)** means : expressing praise or admiration.
66. (b) The word **Amorphous (Adjective)** means : shapeless ; irregular, having no definite shape.
67. (c) The word **Unitary (Adjective)** means : single : forming one unit.  
**Multiple** = many in number

88. (b) Vivacious means attractively lively and animated.
89. (b) Sporadic means occurring at irregular intervals or only in a few places; scattered or isolated.
90. (d) 'Devout' means deeply religious or pious.
91. (d) 'Predilection' means a predisposition in favour of something; A strong liking; preference.
92. (a) Effigy means a representation of a person (especially in the form of sculpture); hence, dummy.
93. (b) Annihilate means to destroy utterly.
94. (a) Quarry means a quest or pursuit for an object.
95. (c) Interference means act of interfering or obstructing.
96. (d) Verisimilitude means the state of being similar. Therefore, authenticity is the correct meaning of verisimilitude.
97. (b) Conjecture means an opinion or guess formed on the basis of incomplete information.
98. (c) Pawn as a noun means something given as security for loan; a pledge or guarantee. Therefore, 'Pledge' is the synonym of 'Pawn'.
99. (d) 'Maestro' means a person who is an expert in a particular sphere. Genius refers to an intelligent person who possesses exceptional skill in a particular area. Therefore 'genius' is the synonym of 'maestre'.
100. (d) 'Feeble' means lacking physical strength. Therefore, 'weak' is the correct synonym in of 'Feeble'.
101. (a) 'Chastise' means to rebuke or scold severely. 'Upbraid' means to find fault with someone or scold. Therefore, 'upbraid' is the synonym of 'chastise'.
102. (d) 'Vocation' means the work in which a person is employed or occupation. Therefore, occupation is the synonym of vocation.
103. (d) 'Limpid' means perfectly clear. Therefore, clear is the correct synonym of Limpid.
104. (a) 'Merge' means to blend or combine to form a single entity. Therefore, blend is the correct synonym of Merge.
105. (c) 'Gourmet' means a connoisseur of good food. Whereas Gastronomer means a lover of good food. Therefore, 'Gastronomer' is the synonym of 'Gourmet'.
106. (c) Board means daily meals that you pay for when you are paying to stay at a hotel.
107. (d) Peruse means examine or consider with attention and in detail. "Please peruse this report at your leisure."
108. (a) Spume means bubbles that form on ocean waves. Lava, poison and spit do not correspond to the given word.
109. (a) Conscription, or drafting is the compulsory enlistment of people in a national service.
110. (d) Profligate means wasting money material foolishly.
111. (d) Forswear means to give up something option (d) forswear is correct.
112. (d) Credulous- Having Or Showing Too Great A readiness to believe things.  
Gullible- easily persuaded to believe something.
113. (a) Reassure-make someone feel less afraid up set or doubtful  
Comfort- a person that makes you fell less upset
114. (d)
115. (a)
116. (b)
117. (b)
118. (c)

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## CHAPTER

## 4

## Spotting Errors

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-5) :** In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. Your answer is (d) i.e., No error.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2010)

1. He is a university professor (a)/ but of his three sons (b)/ neither has any merit. (c)/ No error (d)
2. After knowing truth, (a)/ they took the right decision (b)/ in the matter. (c)/ No error (d)
3. It is time you (a)/ decide on your next (b)/ course of action. (c)/ No error (d)
4. He who has suffered most (a)/ for the cause, (b)/ let him speak. (c)/ No error (d)
5. A cup of coffee (a)/ is an excellent complement (b)/ to smoked salmon. (c)/ No error (d)

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 6-10) :** Some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no error, your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL 2<sup>nd</sup> Sit. 2010)

6. Judge in him (a)/ prevailed upon the father (b)/ and he sentenced his son to death. (c)/ No error (d).
7. Nine tenths (a)/ of the pillar (b)/ have rotted away. (c)/ No error (d).
8. One major reason (a)/ for the popularity of television is (b)/ that most people like to stay at home. (c)/ No error (d).
9. Our efforts are (a)/ aimed to bring about (b)/ a reconciliation. (c)/ No error (d).
10. Three conditions (a)/ critical for growing (b)/ plants are soil, temperature, chemical balance or amount of moisture (c)/ No error (d).

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 11-15) :** In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error your answer is (d) i.e. No error.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2011)

11. The future of food companies (a) / seems quite secure (b) / owed to ever-growing demand. (c) / No error. (d)
12. The vaccine (a)/ when hit the Indian market (b) / is dogged by controversy. (c) / No error. (d)
13. His son (a) / is working (b) / very hardly. (c) / No error. (d)
14. Do you know that it was (a) / who has done (b) / this piece of beautiful work? (c) / No error. (d)
15. The company has ordered (a) / some (b) / new equipments. (c) / No error. (d)

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 16-20) :** In question some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and more the appropriate letter (a, b, c). If a sentence is free from errors, mark to (d) as the Answer Sheet.

(SSC CGL 2<sup>nd</sup> Sit. 2011)

16. A great many student / have been declared / successful /  
(a) (b) (c)

Noerror  
(d)

17. We are going to launch / this three crores project /  
(a) (b)

within the next few months / Noerror  
(c) (d)

18. I hope to go to shopping / this weekend /  
(a) (b)

if the weather permits / Noerror  
(c) (d)

19. The lawyer asked / if it was worth to take /  
(a) (b)

the matter to court / Noerror  
(c) (d)

20. After a carefully investigation /  
(a)

we discovered /  
(B)

that the house was infested with termites /  
(c)

Noerror  
(d)

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 21-25) :** In question some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, then your rows in answer is (d), i.e., no error.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2012)

21. You do not / look as / your brother/ No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

22. My elder brother / is six / foot high. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
23. Without no proof of your guilt / the only course open to me /  
(a) (b)  
/ is to dismiss the case. / No error  
(c) (d)
24. As we see it, / she appears to be unreasonable /  
(a) (b)  
anxious about pleasing her husband. / No error  
(c) (d)
25. The scissor is / lying on / the table. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 26-30):** In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, mark (d) as Answer your.

(SSC CGL 2<sup>nd</sup> Sit. 2012)

26. World is producing enough /  
(a)  
for every citizen but still there is hunger and malnutrition  
(b)  
and it is continuing year after year. / No error.  
(c) (d)
27. The N.C.C. commandant along with his cadets /  
(a)  
are going to Delhi /  
(b)  
to participate in the Republic Day Parade. / No error.  
(c) (d)
28. He did not succeed / to get the job  
(a) (b)  
though he tried his level best / No error.  
(c) (d)
29. Many of the famous / advertising offices /  
(a) (b)  
are located at Madison Avenue. / No error.  
(c) (d)
30. Nature has denied us / the power of closing our cars/  
(a) (b)  
which she gave in respect of our eyes. / No error.  
(c) (d)

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 31-35):** In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, then your answer is (d) i.e. No error.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2012)

31. Instead of being (a)/ helpful he was (b)/ being hindrance.  
(c) / No error (d)
32. Where (a)/ have I (b)/ to deposit fees ? (c)/ No error (d)
33. By the time she had finished her work (a)/ I had nearly given up (b)/ all hope of arriving at the party in time. (c)/ No error (d)
34. Some categorically suspected (a) / having seen the (b)/ guard and thief together. (c) No error (d)
35. He was (a)/ not in a position to state (b)/ the speed the ship travelled. (c) / No error (d)

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 36-40):** In the following questions some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error.

(SSC CGL 2<sup>nd</sup> Sit. 2012)

36. Air pollution, together with littering ,  
(a)  
are causing many problems in our cities.  
(b) (c)  
No error.  
(d)
37. The accused refused to answer to the policeman  
(a) (b)  
on duty. No error.  
(c) (d)
38. What is the use of me attending the session? No error.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
39. We met our prospective employer,  
(a)  
for a briefing session in the Taj Hotel. No error.  
(b) (c) (d)
40. Because of the severe snow storm and the road blocks,  
(a)  
the air force dropped food and  
(b)  
medical supplies close to the city. No error.  
(c) (d)

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 41-45):** In questions some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If there is no error, your answer is (d).

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)

41. Having lived / in Kerala for ten years, /  
(a) (b)  
my friend is used to speak Malayalam with his friends. /  
(c)  
No Error  
(d)
42. Much water / has flown / under this bridge / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
43. The law should specifically / provide a clause /  
(a) (b)  
to protect animals from poachers / No error  
(c) (d)
44. What kind / of a man / are you? / No error.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
45. The lady approached me timidly / and trembling slightly /  
(a) (b)  
she sat down besides me. / No error  
(c) (d)

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 46-51) :** Some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, then mark answer (d).

(SSC CHSL 2012)

46. It was he who / came running in the house /  
(a) (b)  
with the news about the earthquake. / No Error.  
(c) (d)
47. Her mother does not approve of / her to go to the party /  
(a) (b)  
without dressing formally. / No Error.  
(c) (d)
48. Riding across the battle field / the famous Bhishm /  
(a) (b)  
saw a large number of dead warriors. / No Error.  
(c) (d)
49. My Aunt / was first / to get a degree / No Error.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
50. Padmini had not rarely missed /  
(a)  
a dance performance or festival since /  
(b)  
she was eight years old. / No Error.  
(c) (d)
51. Krupa and Kavya studied / in the Delhi Public School /  
(a) (b)  
and so does Kamya. / No Error.  
(c) (d)

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 52-56) :** In question some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, mark the oval corresponding to (d) in the Answer.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2013)

52. You can eat / as much as you like /  
(a) (b)  
at the newly lunch bar / No Error  
(c) (d)
53. The teacher, as well as the students /  
(a)  
have gone on an excursion /  
(b)  
to Ooty during their summer vacation / No Error.  
(c) (d)

54. The US / don't want / Indian in the Security Council /  
(a) (b) (c)

No Error  
(d)

55. The cruel lady made / her step - daughter to do /  
(a) (b)

all the household chores. / No Error  
(c) (d)

56. My sister asked me / that how long /  
(a) (b)

I would stay there. / No Error  
(c) (d)

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 57-61) :** In question some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error corresponding to the appropriate letter (a, b, c). If a sentence is free from error, mark (d) as your answer.

(SSC CGL 2<sup>nd</sup> Sit. 2013)

57. I whistled thrice with full might and raise my arms  
(a) (b)

towards the sky. / No error.  
(c) (d)

58. Science and religion  
(a)

are both necessary for man and for their  
(b)

outer and inner self respectively. / No error.  
(c) (d)

59. At certain seasons, some areas on Mars  
(a) (b)

is subject to strong winds. / No error.  
(c) (d)

60. As an artist Raju is as good  
(a) (b)

if not better than Ramesh. / No error.  
(c) (d)

61. The scientists could not hardly  
(a) (b)

complete all the experiments. / No error.  
(c) (d)

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 62-66) :** In these questions some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2013)

62. If I was he (a)/ I wouldn't accept (b)/ this project. (c)/ No error (d)
63. The teacher advised to (a)/ the student to borrow (b)/ a book from the library within three days. (c)/ No error (d)
64. I insisted (a)/ on his going (b)/ there immediately. (c)/ No error (d)



65. Neither of the teams (a)/ are sensible enough (b)/ to do this task. (c)/ No error (d)
66. We have been knowing (a)/ each other (b)/ since we were children. (c)/ No error (d)

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 67-71) :** In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (d) i.e. No error.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2013)

67. Mohans' eyes / reflect a hope  
(a) (b)
- / for a better future in Microsoft. / No error.  
(c) (d)
68. He went to Mumbai / with a view / to secure a job. /  
(a) (b) (c)
- No error.  
(d)
69. The Headmaster with all his senior teachers  
(a)
- / have come / to attend the meeting. / No error.  
(b) (c) (d)
70. The teacher said that /  
(a)
- the building adjacent with his house  
(b)
- / needed repairs. / No error.  
(c) (d)
71. Grapes / cannot gathered / from thistles. / No error.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 72-76) :** In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error corresponding to the appropriate letter (a, b, c). If a sentence is free from error, mark (d) as your Answer.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2013)

72. In India  
(a)
- working woman lead a life of dual responsibilities  
(b)
- if they are married and have a family / No error  
(c) (d)
73. Greatly to our surprise / We find the ringleader  
(a) (b)
- was lame / No error  
(c) (d)

74. They have / played a game / last week  
(a) (b) (c)
- No error  
(d)

75. The teacher made the boys / to to the sum  
(a) (b)
- all over again / No error  
(c) (d)

76. Many overseas students / attend colleges  
(a) (b)
- in the Great Britain / No error  
(c) (d)

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 77-81) :** In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (d). i.e., No error.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)

77. When one hears of the incident (a)/ about the plane crash (b)/ he feels very sorry. (c)/ No error (d)
78. I went there (a)/ with a view to survey (b)/ the entire procedure. (c)/ No error (d)
79. It had laid (a)/ in the closet (b)/ for a week before we found it. (c)/ No error (d)
80. He was present (a)/ in the court (b)/ to give witness. (c)/ No error (d)
81. He laughed (a)/ her (b)/ as she fell off the tree. (c)/ No error (d)

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 82-86) :** In questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, mark (d) in your Answer.

(SSC CHSL 2013)

82. Hasan plays (a) / both – cricket and billiards (b) / at the national level. (c)/ No error. (d)
83. My father gave me (a) / a pair of binocular (b) / on my birthday. (c)/ No error. (d)
84. Kalidas is (a) / a Shakespeare (b) / of India. (c) / No error. (d)
85. The teacher as well as his students, (a) / all left (b) / for the trip. (c) / No error. (d)
86. More you (a) / think of it, (b) / the worse it becomes. (c) / No error. (d)

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 87-96) :** In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, mark (d) in your Answer.

(SSC Multitasking 2013)

87. I and him / are / very good friends. / No error.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
88. One should / look after / their parents. / No error.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

89. She placed / the offering / to God in the altar. / No error.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
90. Teachers were instructed / to follow an uniform method / of  
(a) (b)  
evaluation. / No error.  
(c) (d)
91. The newspapers they admit that / advertising sometimes /  
(a) (b)  
influences their editorial policy. / No error.  
(c) (d)
92. No sooner did I finish / my speech, I was subjected / to a  
(a) (b)  
barrage of questions. / No error.  
(c) (d)
93. I saw him / coming out of the hotel / on 10 o'clock. / No error.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
94. One of my friend / is returning / to India from the U.S.A. /  
(a) (b) (c)  
No error.  
(d)
95. He knows / that your muscles / are not same as his. /  
(a) (b) (c)  
No error.  
(d)
96. We shall wait / till you / will finish your lunch. / No error.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 97-106) :** In Question, some parts of the sentences have errors and none. Find out which part of a sentences has an error. If there is no error, (d) in your Answer Sheet.

(SSC Stenographer 2013)

97. I met/him/for weeks before./No error.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
98. I shall wait for you/till you will/finish your lunch./No error.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
99. The price of car/have been reduced/recently./No error.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
100. The teacher has / not yet entered / into the classroom. /  
(a) (b) (c)  
No error.  
(d)
101. Vijay is / very cleverer / than Ram. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
102. No sooner did / the police arrive / when the robbers ran  
(a) (b) (c)  
away. / No error  
(d)
103. I know / a doctor / you are referring to. No error.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
104. Smoke from diesel engines / become visible / as the carbon  
(a) (b) (c)  
content increases. / No error.  
(d)
105. The moon / is shining / brightly tonight, is it? / No error.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
106. There was great excitement / on planet of Mars this week, /  
(a) (b)  
wasn't there? / No error.  
(c) (d)

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 107-111):** Some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error corresponding to the appropriate letter (a, b, c). If a sentence is free from error, (d) in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC CGL 2014)

107. If I would have realised /  
(a) /  
what a bad shape our library is in /  
(b) /  
I would have done something, to arrest the deterioration, /  
(c) /  
No error /  
(d)
108. He has been / enhanced in position /  
(a) (b) /  
as a result of his diligence and integrity. / No error /  
(c) (d)
109. It is I / who is responsible / for the delay. / No error /  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
110. There is only one cure / to the evils which newly /  
(a) (b) /  
acquired freedom produces /  
and that cure is freedom. / No error /  
(c) (d)
111. He flew / over extensively / the Pacific last winter. /  
(a) (b) (c) /  
No error /  
(d)

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 112-116) :** In questions below, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, mark blacken the oval corresponding to (d) as your Answer.

(SSC SI 2014)

112. In 1906 a earthquake / destroyed much /  
(a) (b)  
of San Francisco. / No error. /  
(c) (d)
113. His parents does not / approve of /  
(a) (b)  
his business / No error. /  
(c) (d)

114. The college library is  
(a)  
not only equipped with  
(b)  
very good books but also with the latest journals.  
(c)

No error.  
(d)

115. The lovers walked besides each other  
(a) (b)  
in silence. No error.  
(c) (d)

116. Men are wanted for the army,  
(a) (b)  
and the navy, and the air force, No error.  
(c) (d)

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 117-121) :** In Question, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from errors mark in the answer sheet.

(SSC CHSL 2014)

117. I worked as medical representative for eight months  
(a) (b) (c)  
No error  
(d)

118. Shakespeare has written many plays  
(a) (b)  
as well as some poetries No error  
(c) (d)

119. Neither of the girls were willing to  
(a) (b)  
accept the proposal. No error  
(c) (d)

120. A interesting book 'A Tale of two  
(a) (b)  
cities' was written by Alexander Dumas No error  
(c) (d)

121. In India there are many poors No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 122-131) :** In questions, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, mark (d) in your answer.

(SSC Multitasking 2014)

122. When the weather is pleasant it is nice /  
(a) (b) /  
to go for a picnic. No error.  
(c) (d)

123. Many passer-bys stopped at the place of accident.  
(a) (b) (c)  
No error.  
(d)

124. The batsman completed his century  
(a) (b) /  
on minimum number of balls. No error.  
(c) (d)

125. The accident was fatal  
(a) /  
as the truck had a head-on collision against a van /  
(b) (c) /

- No error.  
(d)  
126. A real brave person is not he who does not feel afraid /  
(a) (b) /  
and one who conquers that fear. No error.  
(c) (d)

127. It's not proper to talk loudly over the telephone /  
(a) (b) (c) /  
No error.  
(d)

128. I have known her since three years now. No error.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

129. I am happy because I had paid off my bank loan. /  
(a) (b) (c) /  
No error.  
(d)

130. They blamed their teachers of their poor performance /  
(a) (b) /  
in the Board examination. No error.  
(c) (d)



131. Read the instructions with care / lest you may /  
(a) (b)  
misunderstand the questions. / No error.  
(c) (d)

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 132-136) :** In the following Five Questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, mark option (d) as No error.

(SSC CGL 2015)

132. I shall look forward to being with you sometime next month.  
(a) I shall look forward  
(b) to being with you  
(c) sometime next month  
(d) No error
133. I really do regret not to learn to play the violin when I had so many opportunities to learn the practice in school.  
(a) I really do regret not to learn to play the violin.  
(b) when I had so many opportunities  
(c) to learn and practice in school.  
(d) No error
134. The government granted relief payments of ₹5,000 each to those who injured in the fire accident.  
(a) The government granted  
(b) relief payments of ₹5,000 each  
(c) to those who injured in the fire accident.  
(d) No error
135. By May next year I have been working in this college for twenty years.  
(a) By May next year  
(b) I have been working in this college  
(c) for twenty years.  
(d) No error
136. Everyone of us should realize that any act of negligence will cause a great harm to our country's security.  
(a) Everyone of us should realize that  
(b) any act of negligence will cause  
(c) a great harm to our country's security  
(d) No error

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 137-141) :** In Question, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, mark "No error" in your Answer.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2015)

137. A bird in the tree is worth two in the bush.  
(a) No error (b) two in the bush  
(c) is worth (d) A bird in the tree
138. It is not advisable to take heavy luggages while on a journey.  
(a) while on a journey (b) to take heavy luggages  
(c) It is not advisable (d) No error
139. Just outside my house are a playground for school boys and girls  
(a) for school boys and girls  
(b) are a playground  
(c) No error  
(d) Just outside my house

140. He can be a basketball player since he is tall like a mule.

- (a) No error  
(b) He can be  
(c) He is tall like a mule  
(d) A basketball player since

141. Who do you think I met?

- (a) Who (b) I met?  
(c) No error (d) Do you think

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 142-146) :** In questions below, some part of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, mark (d) in your Answer Sheet.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)

142. The team was / now in the field and /  
(a) (b)  
about to take their place. / No error  
(c) (d)
143. Everyone were happy / to hear /  
(a) (b)  
about his success. / No error  
(c) (d)
144. The lions / kill the animals / and eat his meat. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
145. Hearing these strange noises above, /  
(a)  
the thought at once occurred to me /  
(b)  
that thieves had entered the house. / No error  
(c) (d)
146. Our beloved Prime-Minister / is known to /  
(a) (b)  
the prominent figures all over the world. / No error  
(c) (d)

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 147-150) :** In question, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, blacken the circle corresponding to (d) in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC CHSL 2015)

147. They came here in / the evening and begin making /  
(a) (b)  
further arrangements / No error  
(c) (d)
148. One must / obey one's / teachers / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
149. She always fed / her childrens /  
(a) (b)  
before she fed her dog / No error  
(c) (d)

150. Make what you write / and say more /  
(a) (b)  
absorbed and engrossing / No error  
(c) (d)

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 151-154):** Some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, mark "No error" as your option in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC CHSL 2015)

151. Scientist now hope that cloning can successfully be conducted in human beings in the near future.  
(a) human beings in the near future.  
(b) can successfully be conducted in  
(c) Scientists now hope that cloning  
(d) No Error
152. When one takes great risks they must be prepared for great losses.  
(a) When one takes great risks  
(b) No Error  
(c) they must be prepared  
(d) for great losses.
153. What delicious flavour these mangoes have!  
(a) have! (b) What delicious  
(c) flavour these mangoes (d) No Error
154. They had to put of the garden party because of the heavy rain.  
(a) because of the heavy rain  
(b) No Error  
(c) They had to  
(d) put of the garden party

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 155-157):** In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, mark "No error" as option.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2016)

155. The job for drawing water (a) / from the village well is usually (b) / carried out by the women and young girls. (c) / No Error (D).  
(a) a (b) b  
(c) c (d) d
156. I remember him as (a) / someone who was a lot nicer (b) / than circumstances warranted. (c) / No Error (d)  
(a) a (b) b  
(c) c (d) d
157. Several days passed before (a) / Jeff worked over enough (b) / courage to return to the house. (c) / No Error (d)  
(a) a (b) b  
(c) c (d) d

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 158-160):** In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, mark "No error" option.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2016)

158. One (a) / should keep (b) / his word. (c) / No Error (d)  
(a) a (b) b (c) c (d) d
159. If you turn the corner, (a) / you will found a house (b) / built of stone. (c) / No Error (d)  
(a) a (b) b (c) c (d) d
160. His appearance bears (a) / a striking resemblance (b) / to your cousin. (c) / No Error (d)  
(a) a (b) b (c) c (d) d

**DIRECTION (Qs. 161-163):** In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, mark "No error" option.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2016)

161. The doctor says that (a) / the patient will recover (b) / in few days (c) / No Error (d)  
(a) a (b) b (c) c (d) d
162. I do not think that (a) / I can cope up (b) / with this problem (c) / No Error (d)  
(a) a (b) b (c) c (d) d
163. The mother (a) / yearns for (b) / her only child (c) / No Error (d)  
(a) a (b) b (c) c (d) d

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 164-166):** In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, mark "No error" option.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2016)

164. Too great a (a) / variety of studies (b) / distract the mind (c) / No Error (d)  
(a) a (b) b (c) c (d) d
165. The severe cyclonic storm (a) / has left behind (b) / a trail of misery (c) / No Error (d)  
(a) a (b) b (c) c (d) d
166. My sister has been (a) / interested in medicine (b) / ever since she was a child (c) / No Error (d)  
(a) a (b) b (c) c (d) d

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 167-176):** In the following Ten Questions, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, mark "No error" in your Answer.

(SSC Stenographer 2016)

167. She has been complaining about headache from morning.  
(a) from morning  
(b) No error  
(c) She has been  
(d) complaining about headache
168. The children left the playground one after one.  
(a) one after one  
(b) No error  
(c) The children left  
(d) the playground
169. I knew the town well so I was able to advice him where to go.  
(a) to advice him where to go.  
(b) No error  
(c) I knew the town well  
(d) sol was able

170. He runs more faster than I.  
 (a) than I (b) No error  
 (c) He runs (d) more faster
171. The fight for liberation brings out the best and a noblest quality in mankind.  
 (a) a noblest quality in mankind  
 (b) No error  
 (c) The fight for liberation  
 (d) brings out the best and
172. The baby was clinging with her mother in fear.  
 (a) mother in fear (b) No error  
 (c) The baby was (d) clinging with her
173. Not much people realize his sincerity.  
 (a) his sincerity (b) No error  
 (c) Not much (d) people realize
174. The government must provide facilities for the upbringing of women.  
 (a) upbringing of women  
 (b) No error  
 (c) The government  
 (d) must provide facilities for the
175. You will not succeed unless you don't work hard.  
 (a) don't work hard  
 (b) No error  
 (c) You will not  
 (d) succeed unless you

176. He stated that he prefers tea than coffee.  
 (a) tea than coffee (b) No error  
 (c) He stated that (d) he prefers

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 177-181) :** *In the following Five Questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, 'No Error' in your Answer.*

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)

177. Three years have elapsed since I had gone to visit my aunt in the city.  
 (a) Visit my aunt in the city  
 (b) No error  
 (c) since I had gone to  
 (d) Three years have elapsed
178. He needs not have shouted at me that way.  
 (a) No error (b) at me that way  
 (c) not have shouted (d) He needs
179. I reached two hours before he had came.  
 (a) No error (b) he had came  
 (c) I reached (d) two hours before
180. The car that he is using these days is belonging to his employer.  
 (a) to his employer (b) these days is belonging  
 (c) The car that he is using (d) No error
181. He assured me that he will return in an hour.  
 (a) He assured me (b) No error  
 (c) in an hour (d) that he will return

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# HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (c) Neither is used for two things. For more than two things, none should be used.
2. (a) **After knowing the truth** will be correct usage.
3. (b) **It is time/It is high time** is followed by the clause in simple past that shows present time. Hence, **decided on your next** should be used.
4. (c) Replace **let him speak** by **should be allowed to speak**.
5. (d)
6. (a) Sometimes Common Nouns are used as Abstract Nouns as they express qualities. In this situation, we use 'the' before them. Hence, **The Judge in him** should be used.
7. (b) The structure of some sentences is :  
Indefinite number + of + Noun  
Indefinite quantity + of + Noun  
In these sentences, the subject is one that comes after 'of'. Here, the word pillar is singular, hence, **has rotted away** should be used.
8. (c) Here, replace **that most people like to stay at home by most of the people** like to stay at home.
9. (b) The word aim takes preposition 'at'. Hence, **at bringing about** should be used.
10. (c) Chemical balance and amount of moisture.
11. (c) Owing to (preposition) means : because of.  
Hence, owing to ever-growing demand... should be used here.
12. (c) Here simple past (Passive) i.e. **was dogged by controversy** should be used.
13. (c) Here, very hard should be used. The word **hardly (Adverb)** means : almost not; almost none.  
The word hard means : putting a lot of effort or energy into an activity.
14. (b) Here, the antecedent of Relative Pronoun 'who' is 'I' and hence who have done should be used as 'I' agrees with 'have'.
15. (c) The word **equipment (Uncountable Noun)** means : the things that are needed for a particular purpose or activity.  
Its plural is not equipments.  
Hence, new equipment should be used here.
16. (a) Here, **A great many students** should be used.
17. (b) In hyphenated terms. singular Noun i.e., **this three-crore project** should be used.
18. (a) Here, **I hope to go shopping** should be used.
19. (b) Here, Gerund i.e. **If it was worth taking** should be used.
20. (a) Here, Adjective i.e. **After a careful investigation** should be used.
21. (b) Here, **look like** should be used. Like is an Adjective which is used as Preposition.
22. (c) Here **foot tall** should be used.
23. (a) Here, with no proof of your guilt/ without any proof of your guilt should be used.
24. (b) Here, she appears to be unreasonably should be used.
25. (a) Here, The scissors are should be used.
26. (d)
27. (b) When we use I.c. Along with, together and with, the verb agrees according to first subject. Hence, **is going to Delhi** should be used.
28. (b) Here, **in getting (gerund) the job** should be used.
29. (c) Here, **are located at the Madison Avenue** should be used.
30. (c) Here, **which she has given in respect of your eyes** should be used.
31. (c) Here, a hindrance ..... should be used.  
**Look at the sentences :**  
To be honest, she was more of a hindrance than a help.  
The high price is a major hindrance to potent buyers.
32. (b) Here, I have ..... should be used.
33. (a) Here, By the time she finished her work (Simple Past) ..... should be used.
34. (a) Here, Some were surprised/ Some categorically denied ..... should be used.
35. (c) Here, the speed the ship sailed/travelled at ..... should be used.
36. (b) 'are' is replaced by 'is'
37. (b) Remove 'to' before the policeman
38. (b) 'me' is replaced by 'myself'
39. (c) 'in' is replaced by 'at'
40. (d) No error
41. (c) Speak in Malayalam.
42. (b) flowed
43. (d) 44. (d)
45. (c) beside
46. (b) Running towards
47. (b) Going to the party, not to go to the party
48. (d)
49. (b) The first
50. (a) Padmini had rarely missed
51. (c) so also kanya
52. (d)
53. (b) has gone
54. (b) doesn't
55. (b) step daughter do
56. (c) would I stay there.
57. (b) The sentence is in past simple. Hence, with full might and raised my arms .... should be used.
58. (b) Use both are
59. (c) Here, subject (some areas) is in plural number. Hence, plural verb i.e. are subject to strong winds ..... should be used.
60. (b) Here, Raju is (so/very) good should be used. As is superfluous here.
61. (b) Hardly means almost no; almost not. Hence, could hardly should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense.

62. (a) The sentence shows subjunctive mood of Verb (desire). Hence, even a singular subject agrees with a plural verb. Hence, **If I were he** should be used.
63. (a) It is not proper to use 'to' after advise (Verb).
64. (d)
65. (b) Neither of/Either if agrees with a singular verb. Hence, **is sensible enough** should be used.
66. (a) Know is generally not used in progressive Tenses. Hence, **we know/we have known** should be used here.
67. (b) Mohan's eyes reflected ..... is the correct passessive.
68. (c) With a view to (doing) something because you are planning to do something in the future. Ex: We bought the house with a view to retiring there. To securing is correct.
69. (b) 'has come' is the correct option because the verb will agree with the first subject.
70. (b) adjacnt always takes the preposition 'to'.
71. (b) Grapes cannot be the subject of the sentence; hence it should be 'Grapes cannot be gathered.....'
72. (b) a life of dual responsibility
73. (b) We should be lower case
74. (a) They played
75. (b) to do
76. (c) Great Britain doesn't use the definite article "the".
77. (b) Here, indefinite article i.e. about a plane crash should be used. No particular incident is evident here.
78. (b) With a View to should be followed by gerund i.e. suveying.
79. (a) Here, time period is given. Hence, Past Perfect Continuous i.e. It had been lying .... should be used.
80. (c) Here, to provide evidence/ as a witness ... should be used.
81. (b) Here, it is a preposition related error. Hence, at her should be used here.
82. (d)
83. (b) Delete 'pair of' before binocular because the word 'binocular' itself suggests a pair.
84. (b) 'a' should be replaced with 'the'. Here Kalidas is not Shakespeare but he is compared with Shakespeare.
85. (b) Delete 'all' before 'left'. Here the usage of 'all' is superfluous as 'the teacher as well as his students' itself signifies everyone.
86. (a) Add 'the' before 'more'. Here the sentence consists of two clauses- Principal and Subordinate, where the Principal clause should be given more stress by adding 'the' before 'more'.
87. (a) if pronouns of different persons are to be used together in a sentence to provide good and normal sense then the serial order should be second, third and first so here it should "He and I are very good friends."
88. (c) when a sentence starts with 'one' then to in accordance with the singularity of the subject it should be one's parents.
89. (c) 'God' is a universal noun so it should be preceded by 'the'.
90. (b) according to the rules of the 'articles' the word 'uniform' should be preceded by 'a' because here the vowel sound of 'u' is different
91. (a) here the use of 'they' is not needed as 'the newspaper' itself is the subject
92. (b) according to the rules of conjunctions the word 'no sooner...' should be followed by 'than...'
93. (c) the preposition 'on' is used to indicate a date or place should be 'by'
94. (a) here it means one among many so it should be 'one of my friends...'
95. (c) here due to the sense of comparison it should be 'the same...'
96. (c) here the word 'will' is not needed because 'shall' is already used in the initial part of the sentence that itself signifies the tense of the sentence.
97. (d) 98. (b) 99. (b) 100. (c) 101. (b)
102. (c) 103. (d) 104. (b) 105. (c) 106. (b)
107. (a) Part '(a)' of the statement is wrong. It will be as 'If I had realized'. The Past perfect tense suits here and it denotes the sentence to be in Active voice.
108. (b) Part '(b)' of the statement is wrong. The word 'enhanced' given here is wrong. The correct word that will suit the statement is 'elevated'. Correct application of word enriches the meaning of the sentence.
109. (b) Part '(b)' of the sentence is wrong. The correct form of sentence is 'It is I am who should be responsible for the delay'.
110. (b) Part '(b)' of the sentence is wrong. The preposition 'of' is missing in that part. 'Of' is applicable after the word 'evils'.
111. (b) Part '(b)' of the sentence is wrong. It should be extensively over.
112. (a) In 1906 an earthquake destroyed much of San Francisco. Instead of 'a' before earthquake, article 'an' should be used because it is followed by a vowel letter.
113. (a) His parents don't approve of his business. In English, don't is used when speaking in the first and second person plural and singular and the third person plural ("I," "you," "we," and "they"). Doesn't, on the other hand, is used when speaking in the third person singular only ("he," "she," and "it").
114. (d) No error.
115. (b) The lovers walked beside each other in silence. (the preposition besides means in addition to, whereas beside means next to).
116. (c) Men are wanted for the army, the navy and the air force. When joining two or more grammatically similar expressions, and is used followed in the end and commas are used to distinguish the other expressions.
117. (d) No error.
118. (c) Shakespeare has written many plays as well as few poetry. [Poetry is an Uncountable Noun or Mass Noun; which means a noun that cannot be used freely with numbers or the indefinite article, and which therefore takes no plural form.]
119. (b) Neither of the girls are willing to accept the proposal.
120. (a) The correct sentence should be- 'An interesting book 'A tale of two cities' was written by Alexander Dumas. Article 'a' in the first part should be replaced by 'an' because it is followed by a vowel sound.

121. (c) In India, there are many poor. [Poors is no word. Poor refer to all the poor people.]
122. (c) When the weather is pleasant it is nice to go on a picnic.
123. (a) Many passersby stopped at the place of accident. 'passer-bys' is an incorrect word. Because the people are plural, not the action or time. i.e., "by" can indicate action and/or time, and that cannot be plural.
124. (c) The batsman completed his century in minimum number of balls.
125. (c) The accident was fatal as the truck had a head on collision with a van. With is used to indicate being together or being involved.
126. (c) A real brave person is not one who does not feel afraid and one who conquers that fear. Here pronoun that should be used instead of he is one. As a pronoun, one can also function in an impersonal, objective manner, standing for the writer or for all people who are like the writer or for the average person or for all people who belong to a class.
127. (a) It is
128. (b) I have known her for three years now. We use for when we measure the duration - when we say how long something lasts.
129. (b) I am happy because I have paid off my bank loan. The sentence is present participle and have is used instead of had because the action is completed before 'now' the present.
130. (b) They blamed their teachers for their poor performance in the Board examination. For is used to mean because of.
131. (b) Lest is not properly used
132. (b) This part of the sentence should be 'to be with you.'
133. (a) I really do regret not having learnt to play the violin..... should be the correct structure.
134. (b) It should be - relief of ₹5000 each
135. (b) 'I shall have been working in this college' is the right construction.
136. (d) No error
137. (d) Something that you say which means it is better to keep what you have than to risk losing it by trying to get something better If I were you I'd accept the money they're offering. After all, a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
138. (b) Luggage means suitcases, trunks, etc, containing personal belongings for a journey; baggage. It is never used in plural form.
139. (b) Just outside my house is a playground for school boys and girls. Playground is in singular, hence, is.
140. (c) Mule means the offspring of a donkey and a horse (strictly, a male donkey and a female horse) which is not tall.
141. (a) Who should be replaced with 'whom' as it signifies the objective case of 'who.'
142. (a) The team is
143. (a) Everyone was
144. (c) and eat their meat
145. (a) the strange noise
146. (d) meat
147. (b) Replace 'begin' with began'
148. (d)
149. (b) Replace 'childrens' with 'children'.
150. (c) absorbing and engrossing
151. (b) can be successfully conducted in
152. (c) he must be prepared
153. (d)
154. (d) put off the garden party
155. (a) Job of
156. (d)
157. (b) Worked over should be replaced with gathered
158. (c) On his words.
159. (b) will find
160. (c) his cousin
161. (c) in a few days
162. (b) cope with
163. (d)
164. (c) distracts the mind
165. (c) trail of misery
166. (d)
167. (a) 168. (a) 169. (a) 170. (d)
171. (a) 172. (d) 173. (c) 174. (a) 175. (d)
176. (a) 177. (c) 178. (d) 179. (b) 180. (b)
181. (d)

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121. (c) In India, there are many poor. [Poors is no word. Poor refer to all the poor people.]
122. (c) When the weather is pleasant it is nice to go on a picnic.
123. (a) Many passersby stopped at the place of accident. 'passer-bys' is an incorrect word. Because the people are plural, not the action or time. i.e., "by" can indicate action and/or time, and that cannot be plural.
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128. (b) I have known her for three years now. We use for when we measure the duration - when we say how long something lasts.
129. (b) I am happy because I have paid off my bank loan. The sentence is present participle and have is used instead of had because the action is completed before 'now' the present.
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149. (b) Replace 'childrens' with 'children'.
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154. (d) put off the garden party
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158. (c) On his words.
159. (b) will find
160. (c) his cousin
161. (c) in a few days
162. (b) cope with
163. (d)
164. (c) distracts the mind
165. (c) trail of misery
166. (d)
167. (a) 168. (a) 169. (a) 170. (d)
171. (a) 172. (d) 173. (c) 174. (a) 175. (d)
176. (a) 177. (c) 178. (d) 179. (b) 180. (b)
181. (d)

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## CHAPTER

## 5

Sentence  
Improvement

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-5) :** In the following questions a part of the sentence is **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2010)

- Obviously he isn't **cut up** to be a good teacher.  
(a) cut out (b) cut in  
(c) cut for (d) No improvement
- Power got with money is the **most craved for** today.  
(a) sought after (b) wished for  
(c) welcomed for (d) No improvement
- The brown shirt **wants washing**.  
(a) has to wash  
(b) is in need of a wash  
(c) requires a wash  
(d) No improvement
- You are asked to copy this letter **word by word**.  
(a) word for word (b) word with word  
(c) word to word (d) No improvement
- The weak man is a slave to his **sensuous** pleasures.  
(a) sensory (b) sensual  
(c) secondary (d) No improvement

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 6-10) :** In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL 2<sup>nd</sup> Sit. 2010)

- To get into the building I'll **disguise** as a reproter.  
(a) disguise to be  
(b) disguise as one  
(c) disguise myself  
(d) No improvement
- He denied that he **had not forged** my signature  
(a) would not forge (b) had forged  
(c) did not forge (d) No improvement
- If I **had played well**, I would have won the match.  
(a) I played well (b) I play well  
(c) I am playing well (d) No improvement
- Since the records are missing the possibility of paying more than one compensation for the same piece of land cannot be ruled **aside**.  
(a) out (b) off  
(c) away (d) No improvement
- A callous system **generates** nothing but a misanthrope.  
(a) develops (b) induces  
(c) produces (d) No improvement

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 11-15) :** In the following questions, a sentence or **Bold** part thereof is given which may need improvement. Alternatives as given at (a), (b) and (c) below, which may be a better option. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2011)

- He has for good left India.  
(a) He has left for good India.  
(b) He has left India for good.  
(c) Good he has left India.  
(d) No improvement
- We are credibly informed that the murderer has given himself up.  
(a) We are informed that the murderer has credibly given himself up.  
(b) We are informed that the murderer has given credibly himself up.  
(c) We are informed that credibly the murderer has given up himself.  
(d) No improvement
- We generally select **one of the most intelligent student of the school** for this award.  
(a) one of the most intelligent students of the school  
(b) one of the intelligent most students of the school  
(c) one of the intelligent most student of the school  
(d) No improvement
- My friend lives in a nearby street **whose name** I have forgotten.  
(a) the name of which  
(b) which name  
(c) of which name  
(d) No improvement
- He both won a medal and a scholarship.  
(a) He won a medal and a scholarship both.  
(b) Both he won a medal and a scholarship.  
(c) He won both a medal and a scholarship.  
(d) No improvement

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 16-20) :** In question, a sentence is given, a part of which may need improvement. Alternatives are given at (a), (b) and (c) below which may be a better option. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL 2<sup>nd</sup> Sit. 2011)

- What do you for go to school?  
(a) For what do you go to school?  
(b) What do you go for to school?  
(c) What do you go to school for?  
(d) No improvement

17. He pleased the directors and this completed his report in good time.  
 (a) He pleased the directors in good time and this completed his report.  
 (b) He completed his report in good time and this pleased the directors.  
 (c) He pleased the directors and completed his report and this in good time.  
 (d) No improvement
18. The courtiers used to tell the King how efficient an administrator he was all day long.  
 (a) The courtiers all day long used to tell the King how efficient an administrator he was.  
 (b) The courtiers used all day long to tell the King how efficient an administrator he was.  
 (c) The courtiers used to tell the King all day long how efficient an administrator he was.  
 (d) No improvement
19. Every Saturday I go out for shopping.  
 (a) for shops (b) to shopping  
 (c) for shop (d) No improvement
20. We had a grand party and we enjoyed very much.  
 (a) We had a grand party and enjoyed very much.  
 (b) We had a grand party to enjoy very much.  
 (c) We had a grand party and we enjoyed ourselves very much.  
 (d) No improvement.

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 21-25) :** In questions, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2012)

21. Sordid and sensational books tend to vitate the public taste.  
 (a) divide (b) distract  
 (c) distort (d) No improvement
22. By studying AIDS has engaged many researchers in the last decade.  
 (a) Important study (b) Now that the study  
 (c) The study of (d) No improvement
23. His Master's thesis was highly estimated and is now being prepared for publication.  
 (a) was highly discussed  
 (b) was highly commended  
 (c) is highly appraised  
 (d) No improvement
24. No sooner had she realized her blunder than she began to take corrective measures.  
 (a) then she began to take  
 (b) than she began taking  
 (c) when she began to take  
 (d) No improvement
25. A good scholar must be precise and possess originality.  
 (a) must be precise and original  
 (b) must be possess precision and original  
 (c) must be precision and possess originality  
 (d) No improvement

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 26-30) :** In question, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL 2<sup>nd</sup> Sit. 2012)

26. It took her a long time to get **past** her failure in the medical examination.  
 (a) through (b) over  
 (c) by (d) No improvement
27. The boy wanted to ask his father for money, but waited for a **propitious** occasion.  
 (a) protective (b) prophetic  
 (c) prospective (d) No improvement
28. I did not agree with him; he appeared to be **so** bigoted for me to concur.  
 (a) much (b) very  
 (c) too (d) No improvement
29. As soon as she noticed the workmen, she asked them **what they have been doing**.  
 (a) have done (b) had been  
 (d) are doing (d) No improvement
30. He was asleep before the mother tucked him **off**.  
 (a) through (b) away  
 (c) in (d) No improvement

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 31-35) :** In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2012)

31. His life is hanging **with** a thread.  
 (a) from (b) by  
 (c) to (d) No improvement
32. After twenty years of exile, the prisoner was **in** the end of his tether.  
 (a) on (b) though  
 (c) at (d) No improvement
33. Grandfather is often so tired that he **drops** in his armchair.  
 (a) slides away (b) falls out  
 (c) slips in (d) No improvement
34. The court was forced to respect the profundity of the **learned judge's knowledge**.  
 (a) probity (b) proximity  
 (c) prodigality (d) No improvement
35. He has lost his nearly all many pets.  
 (a) all his nearly many pets  
 (b) his many pets nearly all of them  
 (c) nearly all his many pets  
 (d) No improvement

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 36-40) :** In the following questions a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL 2<sup>nd</sup> Sit. 2012)



36. You shall have attended if the court had instructed you to do so.  
 (a) would have had to attend  
 (b) would attend  
 (c) would have to  
 (d) No improvement
37. The relics of Greece over which such a great deal of evidence has been collected should be preserved.  
 (a) from which (b) on which  
 (c) ascent which (d) No improvement
38. When the beverage was ready, they drank possibly as much as they could.  
 (a) as much as they possibly could  
 (b) as much as possibly they could  
 (c) as much as they could possibly  
 (d) No improvement
39. A citizen is expected to give allegiance to his country of origin.  
 (a) homage (b) loyalty  
 (c) obedience (d) No improvement
40. We were with daggers drawn despite attempts to understand each other.  
 (a) in (b) on  
 (c) at (d) No improvement

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 41-50) :** In question, a sentence/ part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined sentence/part of the sentence at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2013)

41. If he had time he will call you.  
 (a) would have (b) would have had  
 (c) has (d) No improvement
42. The workers are hell bent at getting what is due to them.  
 (a) hell bent on getting  
 (b) hell bent for getting  
 (c) hell bent upon getting  
 (d) No improvement
43. We are looking forward to see you tomorrow.  
 (a) looking forward towards seeing  
 (b) looking forward for seeing  
 (c) looking forward to seeing  
 (d) No improvement
44. they could not tell me why did he not eat his lunch.  
 (a) why not had he eaten  
 (b) why he did not eat  
 (c) why had he not eaten  
 (d) No improvement
45. He who will bid the highest will get the product.  
 (a) who bids the highest  
 (b) who the highest bids  
 (c) who would bid the highest  
 (d) No improvement
46. John had told me that he hasn't done it yet.  
 (a) told (b) tells  
 (c) was telling (d) No improvement
47. The clients are waiting outside since morning and will continue to wait until you meet them.  
 (a) have waited (b) have been waiting  
 (c) were waiting (d) No improvement
48. He may have grown taller when i last saw him  
 (a) from when I last saw him  
 (b) since I last saw him  
 (c) before I last saw him  
 (d) No improvement
49. While crossing the highway, a five year old child was knocked out by a passing car.  
 (a) away (b) up  
 (c) down (d) No improvement
50. During his long discourse, he did not touch that point.  
 (a) touch upon (b) touch in  
 (c) touch of (d) No improvement

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 51-60) :** In question, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the sentence/part of the sentence at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL 2<sup>nd</sup> Sit. 2013)

51. The disparity of the GDP between the rich and the poor has **broadened in the last some decades**.  
 (a) have widened in the last some decades  
 (b) have widened in the last few decades.  
 (c) have broadened in the last few decades.  
 (d) No improvement
52. **How, is beyond my understanding, the boy could fall into the ditch.**  
 (a) How the boy could fall into the ditch is beyond my understanding  
 (b) Beyond my understanding is how the boy could fall into the ditch  
 (c) How could the boy fall into the ditch is beyond my understanding.  
 (d) No improvement
53. The pioneer spacecraft **went beyond** Pluto.  
 (a) made its way past. (b) went across  
 (c) went after (d) No improvement
54. The firm buys frozen seafood in bulk, packs it into smaller pouches and then they **sell them** to the local grocery stores.  
 (a) it sells them  
 (b) sell them  
 (c) they sell the pouches  
 (d) No improvement
55. The learners **are intended** to read the sources at home.  
 (a) are meant (b) are suggested  
 (c) are expected (d) No improvement
56. Fuji's invention of supercomputer **will be enable to make Japan** supercede America in computer technology.  
 (a) will make Japan (b) will enable Japan  
 (c) can make Japan (d) No improvement
57. I could never repay the debt I **owe to my place of study**.  
 (a) Alma Master (b) Motherland  
 (c) Place of worship (d) No improvement
58. She cries **all the time**.  
 (a) mostly everytime (b) Day in and day out  
 (c) pretty frequently (d) No improvement
59. For a week last month, the team's 20 players were stranded because the **Government-issued passport is not up to international standards**.

- (a) Government-issued passports were not up to international standards.  
 (b) Government-issued passports are not up to international standards  
 (c) The passports issued by the government were not up to international standards  
 (d) No improvement
60. Since July 2008, our customers **will be able to use** the ATM network of BBI Bank, the bank that was acquired by us during that year.  
 (a) have been able to use  
 (b) were using  
 (c) will have been able to use.  
 (d) No improvement

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 61-70) :** In these questions a sentence/ part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/ part of the sentence at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternatives. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2013)

61. **I wish I knew what is wrong with my car.**  
 (a) I wish I had known what is wrong with my car  
 (b) I wish I know what is wrong with my car  
 (c) I wish I knew what was wrong with my car  
 (d) No improvement
62. **Just before he died, Amar, who is a poet, wrote this poem.**  
 (a) Just before he died, Amar, who was a poet, wrote this poem  
 (b) Amar, who is a poet, wrote this poem just before he died  
 (c) Amar wrote this poem, who is poet, just before he died  
 (d) No improvement
63. **The flag will be risen on the 15th of August.**  
 (a) The flag will be roused on the 15th of August  
 (b) The flag will be rising on the 15th August  
 (c) The flag will be raised on the 15th of August  
 (d) No improvement
64. **If I had the money I would have bought the house.**  
 (a) If I had had the money I would have bought the house  
 (b) If I have the money I would have bought the house  
 (c) If I have had the money I would have bought the house  
 (d) No improvement
65. **Don't sit in the grass. It's wet.**  
 (a) by the side of (b) on  
 (c) beside (d) No improvement
66. **The game is more important than the winning of the prize.**  
 (a) The gaming is more important than the winning of the prize  
 (b) The game is more important than winning of the prize  
 (c) Gaming is more important than winning of the prize  
 (d) No improvement
67. The actor is out of jail, **and not exactly a free man**, since he will be under house arrest for an additional 90 days.  
 (a) but not exactly a free man  
 (b) though exactly a free man  
 (c) if not exactly a free man  
 (d) No improvement

68. **Some players on the team suffer** from chronic knee problems and will not play in the next playoff.  
 (a) Some player on the team suffered  
 (b) Some player on the team suffer  
 (c) Some players on the team suffers  
 (d) No improvement
69. Sushma has wisdom, charm and **she has a good sense of humour.**  
 (a) Sushma had a good sense of humour  
 (b) a good sense of humour  
 (c) has a good sense of humour  
 (d) No improvement
70. They **knocked down** ten houses when they built the new road.  
 (a) ruptured (b) removed  
 (c) pulled down (d) No improvement

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 71-80) :** In the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined sentence/part of the sentence at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2013)

71. The climate of Karnataka is cooler than Tamil Nadu.  
 (a) is cooler to  
 (b) is cooler than of  
 (c) is cooler than that of  
 (d) No improvement
72. The Tsunami victims suffered of cholera.  
 (a) suffered from (b) suffered under  
 (c) suffered in (d) No improvement
73. I gave to Sana the keys.  
 (a) I gave (b) I gave to the  
 (c) I gave the (d) No improvement
74. If he smokes less he might get rid of his cough.  
 (a) If he smoked less he would get rid of his cough.  
 (b) If he had smoked less he might get rid of his cough.  
 (c) If he smokes less he might have got rid of his cough.  
 (d) No improvement.
75. He compensated the loss to me.  
 (a) He compensated the loss for me.  
 (b) He compensated me to the loss  
 (c) He compensated me for the loss.  
 (d) No improvement.
76. As employees, we are accountable for our stakeholders.  
 (a) accountable with  
 (b) accountable to  
 (c) accountable against  
 (d) No improvement
77. Recently he had insured for a mediclaim policy.  
 (a) He had recently insured for  
 (b) Recently he insured for  
 (c) He insured recently for  
 (d) No improvement
78. Everyday, we usually had lunch at 1.30 p.m.  
 (a) we have had usually  
 (b) we have usually  
 (c) we usually have  
 (d) No improvement



79. All nations must first become agricultural strong.  
 (a) become agriculturally strong  
 (b) become strong agriculture  
 (c) become agriculture strong  
 (d) No improvement
80. An orangutan's intelligence is as superior to that of man.  
 (a) is more superior to  
 (b) is superior to  
 (c) is superior than that of  
 (d) No improvement

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 81-90) :** A sentence/ part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined sentence/part of the sentence at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2013)

81. It became clear that the strangers were heading into a serious disaster.  
 (a) along (b) towards  
 (c) on (d) No improvement
82. Twenty kms are not a great distance in these days of fast moving vehicles.  
 (a) is not a great distance  
 (b) are not too great a distance  
 (c) aren't proving a great distance  
 (d) No improvement
83. I adapted a new method to solve the problem.  
 (a) I have been adopted  
 (b) I adopted  
 (c) I was adapted  
 (d) No improvement
84. Hoping not to be disturbed, I sat down in my easy chair to read the book, I won as a prize.  
 (a) I had won as a prize  
 (b) I have won as prize  
 (c) I had to win as a prize  
 (d) No improvement
85. If you are living near a market place you should be ready to bear the disturbances caused by traffic.  
 (a) to bear upon (b) to bear with  
 (c) to bear away (d) No improvement
86. The more they earn, more they spend on luxury items.  
 (a) more they should spend  
 (b) the more they spend  
 (c) the more they ought to spend  
 (d) No improvement
87. You have come here with a view to insult me.  
 (a) to insulting me (b) of insulting me  
 (c) for insulting me (d) No improvement
88. A little rail-road engine was employed by a station yard for doing small pieces of work.  
 (a) was made by a station yard  
 (b) was used at the station yard  
 (c) was employed at the station yard  
 (d) No improvement
89. From an aesthetic point of view, the painting did not appeal to me.  
 (a) From the viewpoint of aesthetics, the painting did not appeal to me  
 (b) The painting had no aesthetic appeal to me

- (c) From an aesthetic point of view, the painting had a little appeal to me  
 (d) No improvement
90. The child tossed in bed burning with fever.  
 (a) The child in bed, burning with fever tossed  
 (b) The child burning with fever, tossed in bed  
 (c) The child burning in bed tossed with fever  
 (d) No improvement

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 91-100) :** A sentence/a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d). Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC CGL 2014)

91. Why should you be despaired of your success of your undertaking?  
 (a) you despair of the success of your undertaking  
 (b) you despair of success of undertaking  
 (c) you be despaired of the success of your undertaking  
 (d) No improvement.
92. As Rees was going to town in the High Street a savage dog attacked him and bit him.  
 (a) going to town a savage dog attacked him and bit him in the High Street  
 (b) in the High Street a savage dog attacked him and bit him in the town  
 (c) going to town in the High Street a savage dog bit him and attacked him  
 (d) No improvement
93. Something is pretty here that Vineeta can wear to the party.  
 (a) Something here is pretty  
 (b) Something is here pretty  
 (c) Here is something pretty  
 (d) No improvement
94. I have dreamt all my life to own a beautiful maroon coloured car.  
 (a) of owning (b) to owning  
 (c) at owning (d) No improvement
95. Sitting on the hill top, the sun went down watching before him.  
 (a) he watched the sun go down.  
 (b) the sun went down with him watching  
 (c) the sun went down when he watched  
 (d) No improvement
96. The office is soon to be closed.  
 (a) just to (b) about to  
 (c) immediately to (d) No improvement
97. He has achieved nothing out of his way worth mentioning.  
 (a) out of the way (b) by the way  
 (c) in a big way (d) No improvement
98. I prevailed on him to vote for you.  
 (a) to (b) at  
 (c) upon (d) No improvement
99. Eager to pass his final exams, studying was the students top priority.  
 (a) the student's top priority was studying.  
 (b) the student made studying his top priority.  
 (c) the top priority of studying was made by the student.  
 (d) No improvement.

79. All nations must first become agricultural strong.  
 (a) become agriculturally strong  
 (b) become strong agriculture  
 (c) become agriculture strong  
 (d) No improvement
80. An orangutan's intelligence is as superior to that of man.  
 (a) is more superior to  
 (b) is superior to  
 (c) is superior than that of  
 (d) No improvement

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 81-90) :** A sentence/ part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined sentence/part of the sentence at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2013)

81. It became clear that the strangers were heading into a serious disaster.  
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 (b) The child burning with fever, tossed in bed  
 (c) The child burning in bed tossed with fever  
 (d) No improvement

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 91-100) :** A sentence/a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d). Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC CGL 2014)

91. Why should you be despaired of your success of your undertaking?  
 (a) you despair of the success of your undertaking  
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 (c) going to town in the High Street a savage dog bit him and attacked him  
 (d) No improvement
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 (a) Something here is pretty  
 (b) Something is here pretty  
 (c) Here is something pretty  
 (d) No improvement
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 (a) of owning (b) to owning  
 (c) at owning (d) No improvement
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 (a) he watched the sun go down.  
 (b) the sun went down with him watching  
 (c) the sun went down when he watched  
 (d) No improvement
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97. He has achieved nothing out of his way worth mentioning.  
 (a) out of the way (b) by the way  
 (c) in a big way (d) No improvement
98. I prevailed on him to vote for you.  
 (a) to (b) at  
 (c) upon (d) No improvement
99. Eager to pass his final exams, studying was the students top priority.  
 (a) the student's top priority was studying.  
 (b) the student made studying his top priority.  
 (c) the top priority of studying was made by the student.  
 (d) No improvement.



100. Mr. Dev will not go to the wedding reception without being called.
- (a) if he is not invited  
(b) till he is invited  
(c) unless he is invited  
(d) No improvement

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 101-110):** In the following Ten Questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed mark your answer as "No improvement".

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2015)

101. It's high time that you go home.  
(a) are going (b) went  
(c) gone (d) No improvement
102. Drinking tea is an English habit.  
(a) tradition (b) convention  
(c) custom (d) No improvement
103. He is wanting in a little common sense.  
(a) lacks (b) is lacking in  
(c) needs some (d) No improvement
104. The second pigeon flew just as the first pigeon had flown.  
(a) one had done (b) one had flown away  
(c) had done (d) No improvement
105. The old man has acquired experience through age.  
(a) developed experience  
(b) experienced  
(c) got experience  
(d) No improvement
106. Water and soil pollutants find their entry into the body through ingestion of contaminated water or food.  
(a) digestion of contaminated  
(b) injection of contaminated  
(c) passage of contaminated  
(d) No improvement
107. He lives far from the station.  
(a) away from the station  
(b) a long way from the station  
(c) off the station  
(d) No improvement
108. Mumbai is famous because of its textiles.  
(a) at (b) in  
(c) for (d) No improvement
109. They spoke about the weather.  
(a) said (b) talked  
(c) expressed (d) No improvement
110. Mr. Mukherjee knows ten languages, isn't it?  
(a) doesn't Mr. Mukherjee  
(b) hasn't he  
(c) doesn't he  
(d) No improvement

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 111-120):** In Question, a sentence/a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed choose "No Improvement". Mark your answer in the answer sheet.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2015)

111. He does not laugh, nor he smiles.  
(a) nor he does smile (b) No improvement  
(c) neither he does smile (d) nor does he, smile

112. If I will get an opportunity, I shall attend the seminar.  
(a) get (b) No improvement  
(c) shall get (d) got
113. The others shook their heads and made vague noises of approval.  
(a) nodded (b) No improvement  
(c) turned around (d) hung
114. The world is being faced with a crisis  
(a) No improvement (b) facing  
(c) confronted (d) in front of
115. She insisted on she was innocent.  
(a) No improvement (b) insisted on that  
(c) insisted that (d) insisted with
116. She could not help but laugh  
(a) but laughing (b) No improvement  
(c) laughter (d) laughing
117. I took my mother some grapes when she was in hospital.  
(a) I took some grapes for my mother  
(b) No improvement  
(c) I took for my mother some grapes  
(d) I brought my mother some grapes
118. We met yesterday, haven't we?  
(a) isn't it? (b) No improvement  
(c) didn't we? (d) hadn't we?
119. Both the teams played the game fairly.  
(a) played fairly the game (b) No improvement  
(c) fairly played the game (d) played a fair game
120. You must endure what you cannot cure.  
(a) suffer (b) No improvement  
(c) prevail (d) accept

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 121-125):** A sentence/a part of the sentence is underlined. Four alternatives are given to the underlined part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, mark "No improvement" as your answer.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2016)

121. Sunita's sister had ribbons on her hair.  
(a) in (b) over  
(c) through (d) No improvement
122. She has an ability for Mathematics.  
(a) attitude (b) aptitude  
(c) altitude (d) No improvement
123. I was impressed of it.  
(a) by (b) on  
(c) for (d) No improvement
124. Only high officials have access with the President.  
(a) to (b) for  
(c) from (d) No improvement
125. No other snake is as poisonous as this one.  
(a) are as poisonous as this one  
(b) is more poisonous as this one  
(c) is poisonous than this one  
(d) No improvement

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 126-130):** A sentence/a part of the sentence is underlined. Four alternatives are given to the underlined part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, "No improvement" is the answer.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2016)

126. Any able-bodied man is eligible for the job.  
 (a) Each able-bodied man is  
 (b) Any able-bodied men have been  
 (c) Any able-bodied men are  
 (d) No improvement
127. She found a wooden broken table in the room.  
 (a) wooden and broken table  
 (b) broken wooden table  
 (c) broken and wooden table  
 (d) No improvement
128. The truck rumbled to a halt and a man got out and ran.  
 (a) shrieked at (b) screeched to  
 (c) screamed at (d) No improvement
129. The Professor asked the intruder who was he and why was he in his lecture.  
 (a) who he was and why he was  
 (b) who he was and why was he  
 (c) who he had been and why he had been  
 (d) No improvement
130. My uncle goes to office on bicycle or by foot.  
 (a) by bicycle or by foot  
 (b) by bicycle or on foot  
 (c) on bicycle or on foot  
 (d) No improvement

**DIRECTIONS (131-135) :** A sentence/a part of the sentence is underlined. Four alternatives are given to the underlined part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, "No improvement" is the answer.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2016)

131. **The more they earn, more they spend**  
 (a) The more they earn, the more they spend  
 (b) More they earn, the more they spend  
 (c) More they earn, more they spend  
 (d) No improvement
132. The offerings were placed on the altar  
 (a) on the altar (b) on the steps  
 (c) on the platform (d) No improvement
133. **Really speaking, no man is perfect**  
 (a) strictly (b) slightly  
 (c) vaguely (d) No improvement
134. Mankind **does** not know this  
 (a) do (b) had  
 (c) is (d) No improvement
135. Practically **every** part of the coconut tree is used by man  
 (a) each (b) most  
 (c) any (d) No improvement

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 136-140) :** A sentence/a part of the sentence is underlined. Four alternatives are given to the underlined part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, "No improvement" is the answer.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2016)

136. They have had a real good time.  
 (a) have had a (b) have had really  
 (c) have had a really (d) No improvement

137. Electricity has modernized the march of modern events.  
 (a) revolutionised (b) developed  
 (c) created (d) No improvement
138. The sales boy told the consumer not to touch the products on display.  
 (a) buyer (b) shopper  
 (c) customer (d) No improvement
139. Please make it a point to send the letter at my address.  
 (a) on (b) to  
 (c) in (d) No improvement
140. Sunil and I helped to sell tickets.  
 (a) we (b) us  
 (c) me (d) No improvement

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 141-145):** In questions below, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d). Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Sub. Inspector 2015)

141. She is very eccentric woman.  
 (a) unusual (b) impatient  
 (c) generous (d) no improvement
142. The workers should have been more meticulous.  
 (a) precise (b) punctual  
 (c) committed (d) no improvement
143. The chickens in his farm are fatted up nicely.  
 (a) are fattening (b) are fattying  
 (c) are fattened (d) no improvement
144. I was angry at myself for making such a big mistake.  
 (a) about (b) with  
 (c) on (d) no improvement
145. Torture and trauma has made her a mental patient.  
 (a) mad (b) mania  
 (c) lunatic (d) no improvement

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 146-150) :** In questions below, a sentence, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d). Mark your answer in the Answer sheet.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)

146. He will revise it when he is comes back.  
 (a) when he come back (b) on coming back  
 (c) when he came back (d) No improvement
147. The members of the student's union did not give the examination in protest.  
 (a) did not write (b) did not sit for  
 (c) did not show up for (d) No improvement
148. She was kept from her assignment because of her loquacious room-mate.  
 (a) noisy (b) irritating  
 (c) talkative (d) No improvement
149. James epitomizes everything that a leader should be.  
 (a) worships (b) loves  
 (c) adores (d) No improvement
150. The businessman is respectively connected.  
 (a) respectfully (b) respectably  
 (c) receptively (d) No improvement



**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 151-155) :** In the following questions, a sentence / part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence / part of the sentence at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)

151. The gentry of the town **was invited**.  
 (a) is invited (b) has been invited  
 (c) were invited (d) No improvement.
152. After the written exam, you will also have an **oral exam**.  
 (a) practical (b) viva voice  
 (c) vocal (d) No improvement
153. The regular use of alcohol, **only in small quantities**, tends to cause mischief in many ways to various organs of the body.  
 (a) though in small quantities  
 (b) even in a little quantity  
 (c) even in small quantities  
 (d) No improvement
154. If you were the Prime Minister of India what steps **would you have taken** to end unemployment?  
 (a) will you take (b) will you be taking  
 (c) would you take (d) No improvement
155. A high school student **is not even understanding** the basics of Chemistry and Physics.  
 (a) does not understand even  
 (b) was not even understanding  
 (c) has even not understood  
 (d) No improvement

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 156-160) :** In questions, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)

156. The ship ran over when it crashed into an iceberg.  
 (a) get over (b) gave up  
 (c) went down (d) No improvement
157. His wife was contentious.  
 (a) contagious (b) quarrelsome  
 (c) content (d) No improvement
158. Historians feel there is an earnest need for the review of history text books every five years and a revision of the same every ten years.  
 (a) imperative (b) indispensable  
 (c) urgent (d) No improvement
159. My car broke off on my way to the office.  
 (a) out (b) in  
 (c) down (d) No improvement
160. Freedom is a wonderful thing, for Jimmy was eager to experience it.  
 (a) though (b) and  
 (c) but (d) No improvement

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 161-167) :** A part of the sentence is bolded. Below are given alternatives to the bolded part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

(SSC CHSL 2012)

161. The trek is difficult but it is **worth well the endeavour**.  
 (a) well worth the endeavour  
 (b) worth the endeavour well  
 (c) the endeavour well worth  
 (d) No improvement
162. The manager was given a holiday and so he decided to go **to the hitch-hiking**.  
 (a) for the hitch-hiking (b) for hitch-hiking  
 (c) hitch-hiking (d) No improvement
163. Goaded to frenzy, **the bull charged its tormentors**.  
 (a) the tormentors were charged by the bull  
 (b) the tormentors were being charged by the bull  
 (c) the bull charged on its tormentors  
 (d) No improvement
164. The war was a time of **tribulations** for all of us.  
 (a) intimacy (b) placidity  
 (c) stupidity (d) No improvement
165. The temptations that **bestow** young people today are ruining them.  
 (a) appeal (b) beset  
 (c) confront (d) No improvement
166. We kept all the old paintings in a place where they **would remain safe** from harm or danger.  
 (a) will remain safe (b) are safe  
 (c) may remain safe (d) No improvement
167. The tragedy is **reflection** of an episode that took place a decade ago.  
 (a) rendition (b) reincarnation  
 (c) reminiscent (d) No improvement

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 168 & 169) :** In questions, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC CHSL 2013)

168. The commoners joined the king's army at crushing the rebels.  
 (a) into (b) in  
 (c) without (d) No improvement
169. She is quite well now, except a slight cold.  
 (a) except have a slight cold  
 (b) excepting a slight cold  
 (c) except for a slight cold  
 (d) No improvement

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 170-174) :** In question, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

(SSC CHSL 2014)

- Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.
170. Sohan is pleased at the news yesterday.  
 (a) has been pleased (b) had been pleased  
 (c) was pleased (d) No improvement
171. She did not like the movie, nor I did.  
 (a) nor did I. (b) nor I like it.  
 (c) nor did I like it. (d) No improvement
172. Old habits die hardly.  
 (a) hard (b) too hard  
 (c) much hardly (d) No improvement

173. One cannot be indifferent to one's health, can't one  
 (a) can't be ? (b) can one ?  
 (c) isn't it ? (d) No improvement
174. The mother with her children were expected.  
 (a) was (b) will  
 (c) have (d) No improvement

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 175-178) :** In questions a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

(SSC CHSL 2015)

175. She had realized that she had seen him before.  
 (a) had been realized (b) realized  
 (c) has realized (d) No improvement
176. Being ill, he came to work,  
 (a) He came to work and fell ill  
 (b) Despite coming to work, he was ill  
 (c) In spite of being ill, he came to work  
 (d) No improvement
177. Hundreds of children are deaf born every year.  
 (a) deaf are born every (b) every born are deaf  
 (c) are born deaf every (d) No improvement
178. She is willing to help you.  
 (a) wilful (b) willingly  
 (c) wilfully (d) No improvement

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 179-182) :** A sentence/ a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed choose "No improvement".

(SSC CHSL 2015)

179. Rani has completed her graduation from a reputed university last year.  
 (a) completed (b) No Improvement  
 (c) was completed (d) had been completed
180. The terrorist as well as his accomplices was killed in the encounter.  
 (a) was being killed (b) were killed  
 (c) No improvement (d) have been killed
181. The Councillor behaves as if he is the Chief Minister.  
 (a) has been (b) were  
 (c) No improvement (d) was
182. In spite of age he is my senior.  
 (a) He is my senior, in keeping with his age.  
 (b) He is my senior in regard of his age.  
 (c) No improvement  
 (d) In respect of age, he is my senior.

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 183-187) :** In the following questions, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d)

(SSC Multitasking 2013)

183. On receiving his appointment letter, Ravi treated us with a sumptuous meal.  
 (a) treated us to (b) treated us for  
 (c) treated us by (d) No improvement

184. She is scrutinising hard for the final examination.  
 (a) recollecting (b) recapitulating  
 (c) revising (d) No improvement
185. Since she directing the play for quite some time, she knows the actors really well.  
 (a) Since she has directed  
 (b) Since she has been directing  
 (c) Since she was directing  
 (d) No improvement
186. You can borrow my laptop as long as you promise not to misuse it.  
 (a) only long as (b) too long as  
 (c) so long as (d) No improvement
187. This is the late edition of the Shakespearean play which was originally published in 1603.  
 (a) later (b) latest  
 (c) latter (d) No improvement

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 188-192) :** In questions, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d). Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Multitasking 2014)

188. I knew that if the animal was at home in that moment it would probably be sound asleep.  
 (a) within that moment  
 (b) about that moment  
 (c) at that moment  
 (d) No improvement
189. What would you have done if you are attacked by a bandit?  
 (a) if you have been attacked by a bandit  
 (b) if you would have been attacked by a bandit  
 (c) if you were attacked by a bandit  
 (d) No improvement
190. She works so that she may not fail.  
 (a) or that she may not fail  
 (b) therefore she may fail  
 (c) lest she should fail  
 (d) No improvement
191. Looking out of the window the little boy saw a kite entangled in the branches of the gulmohar tree.  
 (a) Looking at the window  
 (b) Peeping in at the window  
 (c) Gazing out into the window  
 (d) No improvement
192. If you do not mend your behaviour, you will suffer  
 (a) bend (b) repair  
 (c) tend (d) No improvement

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 193-197) :** In the following Five Questions, a sentence a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose "No Improvement" option.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)

193. Try to LOWER the amount of fat in your diet.  
 (a) No improvement (b) Reduce  
 (c) Cut (d) Lose



194. I contradicted against him.  
 (a) contradicted over  
 (b) No improvement  
 (c) contradicted  
 (d) contradicted with
195. No sooner than it stopped raining, the children went out.  
 (a) did it stop raining than  
 (b) had it stopped raining than  
 (c) No improvement  
 (d) did it stopped raining than
196. You must accustom yourself with new ideas.  
 (a) get accustom to  
 (b) accustom yourself to  
 (c) accustomed yourself with  
 (d) No improvement
197. You should cut off on the amount of cigarettes you smoke.  
 (a) cut up  
 (b) cut down  
 (c) No improvement  
 (d) cut out

**DIRECTIONS :** In the following Ten Questions, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose "No Improvement" option. Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Steno 2013)

198. No sane person or government can tolerate terrorists of any degree or kind.  
 (a) torture of any degree or kind  
 (b) No Improvement  
 (c) terrorism of any degree or kind  
 (d) terrorism of any degree or kind
199. Saibal has got an extensive writing his thesis.  
 (a) an extension  
 (b) No Improvement  
 (c) an extended  
 (d) an extention
200. She stood by him under all conditions and undaunted by anything.  
 (a) through thick and thin  
 (b) No Improvement  
 (c) without reserve  
 (d) without hesitation
201. Sheela was reprimanded by the school Marshall for coming lately to school.  
 (a) to school later  
 (b) No Improvement  
 (c) to school lately  
 (d) late to school
202. Kunal looked very manliness in his police uniform.  
 (a) manly  
 (b) No Improvement  
 (c) menliness  
 (d) man-like
203. The school was very co-operation when we made a documentary film there.  
 (a) very co-operated  
 (b) No Improvement  
 (c) very co-operator  
 (d) very co-operative
204. "I would like to tell you about this my friend." said John.  
 (a) this friend  
 (b) No Improvement  
 (c) this friend of mine  
 (d) the friend of mine

205. The boat was drowned.  
 (a) was sink  
 (b) No Improvement  
 (c) was sunk  
 (d) was drown
206. Either Kiran or Mala is sure to be chosen for the school debate tearu.  
 (a) Either Kiran or Mala will  
 (b) No Improvement  
 (c) Either Kiran or Mala are sure to  
 (d) Either Kiran nor Mala are sure to
207. Tom was standing besides the school house poster, towards him.  
 (a) stood beside the school-house poster  
 (b) No Improvement  
 (c) standing beside the school-house poster  
 (d) stand besides the school house poster

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 208-217) :** In questions, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (A), (B) and (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (D).

(SSC Steno 2016)

208. He never thought so sad as when he had made a blunder.  
 (a) looked  
 (b) cried  
 (c) caused  
 (d) No improvement
209. The man taken to the hospital by an ambulance.  
 (a) was taken  
 (b) took  
 (c) is taking  
 (d) No improvement
210. I am looking forward to see you soon.  
 (a) looking forward towards seeing  
 (b) looking forward for seeing  
 (c) looking forward to seeing  
 (d) No improvement
211. English in India has acquired distinct identity as a regional variety and is known as Indian English.  
 (a) an distinct  
 (b) a distinct  
 (c) a special  
 (d) No improvement
212. It is said that Oscar Wilde was most sincere artistically when he depicts insincere characters.  
 (a) were  
 (b) have been  
 (c) is  
 (d) No improvement
213. A person who wants to go out to work should be given the possibility to do so.  
 (a) chance  
 (b) opportunity  
 (c) preference  
 (d) No improvement
214. Unless he does not leave this house, I will not say anything.  
 (a) has left  
 (b) left  
 (c) leaves  
 (d) No improvement
215. The politician surprisingly confesed the responsibility for the accident.  
 (a) owned up  
 (b) agreed  
 (c) acknowledged  
 (d) No improvement
216. Indian democracy is a great attention for overseas investors.  
 (a) attraction  
 (b) demand  
 (c) avocation  
 (d) No improvement
217. She abandoned the idea of marrying him.  
 (a) deserted  
 (b) forsake  
 (c) left  
 (d) No improvement

# HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (a) Phrase '**cut out**' means : to have the qualities and abilities needed for something.
2. (d)
3. (c) requires a wash
4. (a) word for word means : in exactly the same words or when translated exactly equivalent words.
5. (b) The word **Sensual (adjective)** means: connected with your physical feelings; giving pleasure to your physical senses; especially to sexual pleasures.
6. (c) disguise myself
7. (b) had forged
8. (d)
9. (a) ruled out is the correct phrase
10. (c)
11. (b) He has left India for good.
12. (d) **Give yourself up to somebody** means : to offer yourself to be captured.
13. (a) implies only one from many
14. (a) the name of which I have
15. (c) both a medal and a scholarship
16. (c) What do you go to school for ?
17. (b) He completed his report in good time and this pleased the directors.
18. (c) The courtiers used to tell the King all day long how efficient an administrator he was.
19. (d) No improvement
20. (c) We had a grand party and we enjoyed ourselves very much.
21. (b) distract the public taste
22. (c) the study of AIDS
23. (b) was highly commended
24. (d)
25. (a) precise and original
26. (b) get over something means to accept an unpleasant factor situation after dealing with it for a while.
27. (d) likely to result in success
28. (c) too bigoted
29. (b) had been doing
30. (c) **Tuck somebody in/up** means : to make somebody feel comfortable in bed by pulling the covers up around them.
31. (b) **Hang by a thread/hair** means : to be in great danger.
32. (c) **Be at the end of your tether** means : to feel that you cannot deal with a difficult situation any more because you are too tired, worried etc.
33. (d) drop into position in a chair
34. (d)
35. (c) nearly all his many pets
36. (a) Would have had to attend
37. (a) from which
38. (a) as much as they possibly could
39. (b) Alternative should be 'Loyalty'
40. (c) at
41. (a) would have correct
42. (c) fully committed to achieving a goal
43. (c) looking forward for seeing
44. (b) why he did not eat
45. (a) who bids the highest
46. (b) tells
47. (b) have been waiting
48. (b) since I last saw him
49. (c) knock down
50. (a) touch upon
51. (d) Here, has widened ..... should be used.  
Widen = to become wider; larger in degree.
52. (a) Arrangement of words
53. (a) made its way past
54. (a) For singular subject (the firm), it should be used.
55. (c) are expected
56. (b) Enable is a verb.
57. (a) **Motherland** = the country that you are born in and have a strong emotional connection.  
**Alma mater** = the school, college that somebody went to
58. (d) **All the time** = very often; frequently.
59. (a) Past tense should follow as the first clause is in past tense.
60. (a) Present Perfect Continuous should be used as the work continued in the past and still continues.
61. (c) Here, Past Simple should be used.  
I wish I were taller.  
I only wish I knew!
62. (b) It is an error related to position of words.
63. (c) **Raise** = to lift or move something to a higher level.  
**Rise** = to move upward  
Smoke was rising from the Chimney.
64. (a) **Have = had (Past) = had (Past Participle)**
65. (b) sit on
66. (d)
67. (a) Here, contrast is evident.
68. (d)
69. (c) No need of double subjects.
70. (c) **Knock down** = to destroy a building; hit somebody.  
**Put down** = demolish; destroy a building completely.
71. (c) Here we compare the climate of Karnataka with the climate of Tamil Nadu and not with the Tamil Nadu itself, hence we use 'than that of'.
72. (a) If someone suffers from an unpleasant or difficult experience or situation, then we use 'suffer from.' Ex: Shiela is suffering from ill health. Lately factories are suffering from a desperate shortage of labours.
73. (a) The correct arrangement of sentence is - I gave Sana the keys.
74. (a) When you are using if to talk about something that is unlikely to happen or is impossible, use the past tense in the if-clause, not present. Ex: If someone gave me (NOT gives or would give me) the money, I'd buy a car tomorrow.



75. (c) 'He compensated me for the loss,' is the correct answer.
76. (b) The proposition 'to' is complementary with accountable.
77. (a) Recently denotes not long ago and thus usually takes perfect tense.
78. (c) Present tense shows what exists or happening now. It also denotes a habit which in this case is the timing of having lunch.
79. (a) Here 'agriculturally' is the adverb that adds to the meaning of the adjective 'strong'. Other examples are 'slowly' in 'He ran slowly', 'very' in 'It's very hot', or 'naturally' in 'Naturally, we want you to come.'
80. (b) Superior always takes preposition 'to'. Ex: Your computer is far superior to mine.
81. (b) heading towards
82. (a) Twenty kms is
83. (b) to adopt a new method
84. (a) I had won as a prize
85. (b) ready to bear with
86. (b) the more they earn, the more they spend
87. (a) with a view to insulting me
88. (b) was used at
89. (c) 90. (b)
91. (a) The sentence requires an improvement. The underlined portion must be rectified to 'you despair of the success of your undertaking'.
92. (d) The statement requires no improvement. The underlined portion of the statement suits best with the meaning of the statement.
93. (c) The underlined portion of the statement requires an improvement. It may be rectified as 'here is something pretty that Vinita can wear to the party'.
94. (a) The underlined portion requires an improvement. It may be rectified as 'of owning'. So, the sentence will be as 'I have dreamt all my life of owning a beautiful maroon colored car'.
95. (a) The underlined portion in the sentence requires an improvement. It may be rectified as 'he watched the sun go down'. So, the sentence will be 'sitting on the top of the hill he watched the sun go down'.
96. (b) The underlined portion of the sentence has to be rectified. 'Soon to' may be replaced with 'about to'. So, the sentence will be as 'the office is about to close'.
97. (a) The underlined portion of the sentence needs to be rectified. It may be replaced with 'out of the way'. So, the sentence will be as 'He has achieved nothing out of the way worth mentioning'.
98. (c) 'On' may be replaced with 'upon'. So, the sentence will be as 'I prevailed upon him to vote for you'.
99. (b) The underlined portion may be replaced with 'the student made studying his top priority'. So, the sentence will be as 'Eager to pass his final exams the student made studying his top priority'.
100. (c) The underlined portion in the sentence may be replaced with 'unless he is invited'. So, the sentence will be as 'Mr.Dev will not go to the wedding reception unless he is invited'.
101. (b) If you say it's high time that something happened, you mean that it should already have been done. His parents decided it was high time he started behaving himself. (often + that) It's high time that workers were given better pay and conditions.
102. (d) Habit is personal, custom, or usage: the habit of shaking hands.
103. (a) 'He lacks common sense' is a meaningful sentence. Others are not.
104. (a) A single person or thing; a unit: one had done.
105. (c) Experience may be gained, acquired or gathered; hence, option c is correct.
106. (d) Ingestion is the process of taking food into the body through the mouth (as by eating); hence, option d.
107. (d) The adverb far showing distance indicates at, to, or from a great distance in space or time:  
Ex: How far is it from Australia to New Zealand? He doesn't live far from here.
108. (c) If someone or something is famous, a lot of people know their name or have heard about them. Ex: The town of Moradabad is famous for brassware. Alexander Fleming, the Scot famous for discovering penicillin.
109. (b) If you talk, you are having a conversation with other people. Ex: They were all talking and laughing together. We were talking about you just last night.
110. (c) A tag question is one where a statement is made, but the speaker wants a response from the listener. The given sentence is in simple present with third person, so response will be 'doesn't he?'
111. (d) Nor doesn't necessarily have to appear in a sentence with the word "neither." "Nor" can start a sentence. Ex: if you've just mentioned that you don't usually wake up at 6 a.m. and you want to continue being negative, you can start another sentence with "nor": "Nor do I like to wake up at 5 a.m."
112. (a) In the first conditional sentences the structure is: If + simple present simple future If this thing happens, that thing will happen. Ex: If you don't hurry, you will miss the train. If it rains today, you will get wet.
113. (a) The second part of the sentence clears the ambiguity with 'approval.' Hence, nodded is the right answer.
114. (b) The world is facing a crisis is a meaningful sentence.
115. (c) The verb insist may be used as follows: She insisted on her being innocent or she insisted that she was innocent.
116. (b) She couldn't help but laugh does not need any improvement.
117. (a) I took some grapes for my mother (subject 'I' + verb + immediate object grapes).
118. (c) If the verb is in the past simple we use did. Ex: They went to the theatre, didn't they? She studied in New York, didn't she?
119. (d) Both the teams played a fair game is the correct usage.
120. (b) Endure means put up with something or somebody unpleasant. Ex: The new clerk had to endure a lot of unprofessional remarks.
121. (a) in
122. (b) aptitude for mathematics



123. (a) impressed by  
 124. (a) access to  
 125. (d) 126. (d)  
 127. (b) broken wooden table  
 128. (b) screeched to  
 129. (a) who he was and why he was  
 130. (b) on bicycle or foot.  
 131. (a) The more they earn, the more they spend  
 132. (a) alter  
 133. (a) strictly speaking  
 134. (d) 135. (d)  
 136. (b) have had really  
 137. (a) revolutionized  
 138. (c) told the customer  
 139. (b) to  
 140. (d)  
 141. (a) eccentric = unusual, others have a different meaning  
 142. (a) precise  
 143. (a) are fettering  
 144. (b) with  
 145. (c) lunatic  
 146. (b) He will revise it on coming back.  
 147. (b) the members of the student's union did not sit for the examination in protest.  
 148. (d) She was kept from her assignment because of her loquacious roommate.  
 149. (d) James epitomises everything that a teacher should be. Epitomises means to personify, typify the traits/ characteristics.  
 150. (a) The businessman is respectfully connected.  
 151. (c) Gentry is plural in number.  
 152. (b) Viva voce  
 153. (b) Here, even in a little quantity should be used. To use plural form is not proper.  
 154. (c) Conditional sentence is in Past Simple. Hence, would you take ... should be used.  
 155. (d) Here, generality is evident. Hence, Present Simple should be used.  
 156. (c) went down  
 157. (b) Contentious means causing or likely to cause an argument. Best alternative is quarrelsome.  
 158. (c) urgent  
 159. (c) in  
 160. (b) and  
 161. (a) well worth the endeavour  
 162. (c) go hitch-hiking  
 163. (d) 164. (d)  
 165. (b) beset  
 166. (d)  
 167. (c) reminiscent  
 168. (b) into  
 169. (c) except for a slight cold  
 170. (c) Sohan was pleased at the news yesterday. (the sentence is in past tense)  
 171. (a) She did not like the movie, nor did I.  
 172. (a) Old habits die hard.  
 173. (b) One cannot be indifferent to one's health, can one?  
 174. (a) The mother with her children was expected.  
 175. (b) she realized  
 176. (c) in spite of being ill  
 177. (c) are born deaf  
 178. (d)  
 179. (a) We will use 'completed' as it is simple past which is used to express the idea that an action started and finished at a specific time in the past.  
 180. (c)  
 181. (b) We will replace 'is' with 'were' because in an unreal conditional sentence where the events are contrary to the facts, we use 'if' clauses with 'were' even if the pronoun is singular.  
 182. (d) in respect of his age, he is my senior.  
 183. (a) treated us to which also means offered us  
 184. (c) scrutinising means revising  
 185. (b) since she has been directing  
 186. (c) so long as will be the exact phrase  
 187. (b) latest will be the correct word here  
 188. (c) I knew that if the animal was at home at that moment, it would probably be sound asleep. The preposition 'at' is used to signify the point in time.  
 189. (c) What would you have done if you were attacked by a bandit? If, will, would and were are used in case of condition and/or imagination.  
 190. (d) The sentence is correct and doesn't need any improvement.  
 191. (d) The sentence is correct and doesn't need any improvement.  
 192. (d) The sentence is correct and doesn't need any improvement. The idiom 'mend your behaviour' means to improve your behavior and stop doing things that cause trouble.  
 193. (b) 194. (c) 195. (d) 196. (b) 197. (b)  
 198. (c) 199. (b) 200. (a) 201. (d) 202. (a)  
 203. (a) 204. (c) 205. (a) 206. (a) 207. (c)  
 208. (a) 209. (c) 210. (d) 211. (b) 212. (a)  
 213. (b) 214. (c) 215. (a) 216. (a) 217. (a)

LEARN WHILE ENJOYING

# One Word Substitution

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-5):** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2010)

- An underhand device resorted to in order to justify misconduct  
(a) Subterfuge (b) Manoeuvre  
(c) Stratagem (d) Complicity
- Impossible to describe  
(a) Miraculous (b) Ineffable  
(c) Stupendous (d) Appalling
- One who criticises popular beliefs which he thinks is mistaken or unwise  
(a) Philistine (b) Iconoclast  
(c) Imposter (d) Cannibal
- Detaining and confining someone  
(a) Interruption (b) Interrogation  
(c) Interment (d) Omentment
- Science of the races of mankind  
(a) Genealogy (b) Epistemology  
(c) Ethnology (d) Sociology

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 6-10):** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC CGL 2<sup>nd</sup> Sit. 2010)

- One who hides away on a ship to obtain a free passage  
(a) Compositor (b) Stoker  
(c) Stowaway (d) Shipwright
- Clues available at a scene  
(a) circumstantial (b) derivative  
(c) inferential (d) suggestive
- An unexpected piece of good fortune  
(a) windfall (b) philanthropy  
(c) benevolence (d) turnstile
- An emolument over and above fixed income or salary  
(a) Honorarium (b) Sinecure  
(c) Perquisite (d) Prerogative
- The animals of a particular region.  
(a) Flora (b) Museum  
(c) Zoo (d) Fauna

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 11-15):** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2011)

- A post with little work but high salary  
(a) Director (b) Trustee  
(c) Sinecure (d) Ombudsman

- Something that causes death  
(a) Dangerous (b) Fatal  
(c) Brutal (d) Horrible
- A person who writes decoratively  
(a) Calligrapher (b) Collier  
(c) Choreographer (d) Cartographer
- Pertaining to cattle  
(a) Canine (b) Feline  
(c) Bovine (d) Verminous
- To look at someone in an angry or threatening way  
(a) Glower (b) Gnaw  
(c) Gnash (d) Grind

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 16-20):** In questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL 2<sup>nd</sup> Sit. 2011)

- An inscription on a tomb  
(a) espionage (b) epilogue  
(c) epitaph (d) elegy
- Feeling inside you which tells you what is right and what is wrong  
(a) cleaveriness (b) conscience  
(c) consciousness (d) fear
- Release of a prisoner from jail on certain terms and condition  
(a) Parole (b) Parley  
(c) Pardon (d) Acquittal
- Loss of memory  
(a) Ambrosia (b) Amnesia  
(c) Insomnia (d) Forgetting
- To struggle helplessly  
(a) Flounder (b) Founder  
(c) Fumble (d) Finger

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 21-25):** In questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2012)

- One who loves books  
(a) Bibliophile (b) Bibliophagist  
(c) Bibliophoebe (d) Bibliographer
- Speaking without preparation  
(a) Deliberate (b) Fluent  
(c) Loquacious (d) Extempore
- Special trial of the Head of State by Parliament  
(a) Impingement (b) Infringement  
(c) Impeachment (d) Impediment
- Someone able to use both hands with equal skill  
(a) Ambivalent (b) Amphibious  
(c) Ambiguous (d) Ambidextrous

25. Cure for all diseases  
 (a) Curable (b) Panacea  
 (c) Incurable (d) Curative

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 26-30) :** In questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL 2<sup>nd</sup> Sit. 2012)

26. A raised place on which offerings to a God are made.  
 (a) rostrum (b) church  
 (c) altar (d) mound
27. Something that cannot be explained  
 (a) unthinkable (b) impregnable  
 (c) mysterious (d) inexplicable
28. A written declaration made on oath in the presence of a magistrate  
 (a) affidavit (b) dossier  
 (c) voucher (d) document
29. A person who thinks only about himself and not about others' needs:  
 (a) egomaniacal (b) egoistic  
 (c) egotistic (d) egocentric
30. A guide-post pointing out the way for a place  
 (a) finger-post (b) lamp-post  
 (c) checkpost (d) lastpost

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 31-35):** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2012)

31. A group of three books, films etc. that have the same subject or characters  
 (a) trinity (b) trilogy  
 (c) trio (d) tripod
32. A study of the human race  
 (a) anthropology (b) archaeology  
 (c) ethnology (d) etymology
33. An expert in an area of the fine or other arts  
 (a) neophyte (b) amateur  
 (c) connoisseur (d) enthusiast
34. The art of preserving skin of animals, birds, fishes  
 (a) Topology (b) Taxonomy  
 (c) Seismology (d) Taxidermy
35. Chanting of magic spells  
 (a) Narration (b) Recitation  
 (c) Incantation (d) Utterance

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 36 - 40) :** In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC CGL 2<sup>nd</sup> Sit. 2012)

36. A round or cylindrical container used for storing things such as food, chemicals or rolls of film  
 (a) tankard (b) canister  
 (c) vessel (d) casket
37. A place of permanent residence  
 (a) abode (b) dormitory  
 (c) domicile (d) apartment

38. That cannot be altered or withdrawn  
 (a) irrevocable (b) irretrievable  
 (c) irrefutable (d) irresistible
39. Money paid to employees on retirement  
 (a) gratuity (b) gift  
 (c) pension (d) arrears
40. A place where clothes are kept  
 (a) closet (b) drawer  
 (c) wardrobe (d) cupboard

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 41-47) :** In questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2013)

41. Detailed plan of a journey :  
 (a) Travelogue (b) tavel kit  
 (c) Schedule (d) itinerary
42. One who cannot be corrected :  
 (a) Incurable (b) Incurable  
 (c) Hardened (d) Invulnerable
43. A general pardon granted by the Government to political offenders.  
 (a) Pardon (b) Excuse  
 (c) Honesty (d) Amnesty
44. One who hates women:  
 (a) Misogynist (b) Misogamist  
 (c) Ambivert (d) Misanthrope
45. A person who consumes human flesh :  
 (a) Cannibal (b) Javage  
 (c) Captor (d) Carnivore
46. A school boy who cuts classes frequently is a :  
 (a) Defeatist (b) Sycophant  
 (c) Truant (d) Martlinet
47. Stealing of ideas or writings of someone else.  
 (a) autism (b) scepticism  
 (c) mesmerism (d) plagiarism

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 48-54) :** In questions, one of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL 2<sup>nd</sup> Sit. 2013)

48. One who is unaffected or indifferent to joy, pain, pleasure or grief  
 (a) Tolerant (b) Resigned  
 (c) Passive (d) Stoic
49. A person who is greatly respected because of wisdom  
 (a) veracious (b) vulnerable  
 (c) venerable (d) verger
50. An excessively morbid desire to steal.  
 (a) stealomania (b) kleptomani  
 (c) cleftomania (d) keptomania
51. Prohibited by law or treaty from being imported or exported  
 (a) contraband (b) smuggled  
 (c) counterfeit (d) forged
52. Intentional destruction of racial groups.  
 (a) regicide (b) genocide  
 (c) homicide (d) fratricide



53. A person in a vehicle or on horseback escorting another vehicle  
 (a) Navigator (b) Escort  
 (c) Outrider (d) Security
54. A person specially interested in the study of coins and medals.  
 (a) medallist (b) coinist  
 (c) numismatist (d) numerist

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 55-61) :** In these questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2013)

55. A study of sounds is known as  
 (a) semantics (b) stylistics  
 (c) linguistics (d) phonetics
56. To reduce to nothing  
 (a) Cull (b) Lull  
 (c) Null (d) Annul
57. An obviously true or hackneyed statement  
 (a) Truism (b) Syllogism  
 (c) Iconic (d) Imagism
58. Words inscribed on a tomb  
 (a) Epilogue (b) Epitaph  
 (c) Epitome (d) Epistle
59. The act of producing beautiful handwriting using a brush or a special pen  
 (a) Hieroglyphics (b) Calligraphy  
 (c) Stencilling (d) Graphics
60. A word composed of the first letters of the words in a phrase.  
 (a) Acronym (b) Abridgement  
 (c) Almanac (d) Anachronism
61. A person of obscure position who has gained wealth.  
 (a) Extrabagant (b) Promiscuous  
 (c) Parvenu (d) Sumptuary

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 62-68) :** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2013)

62. That which has a double meaning  
 (a) doubtless (b) uncertain  
 (c) controversial (d) ambiguous
63. Incapable of making errors  
 (a) infallible (b) incorrigible  
 (c) impervious (d) inexplicable
64. Governed by a sense of duty  
 (a) conscious (b) sensible  
 (c) intelligent (d) conscientious
65. The depository where state records and documents are preserved  
 (a) museum (b) library  
 (c) emporium (d) archive
66. That which is no longer fashionable or in use  
 (a) unused (b) ancient  
 (c) obsolete (d) old

67. Murder of a king  
 (a) homicide (b) fratricide  
 (c) regicide (d) parricide
68. A place where birds are kept  
 (a) Aviary (b) House  
 (c) Aquarium (d) Apiary

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 69-75):** out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2013)

69. An apartment building in which each apartment is owned separately by the people living in it, but also containing shared areas.  
 (a) condominium (b) multiplex  
 (c) duplex (d) caravan
70. A group of three powerful people.  
 (a) trio (b) tritium  
 (c) trivet (d) triumvirate
71. Operation of the body after death.  
 (a) post-mortem (b) obituary  
 (c) homage (d) mortuary
72. Not allowing the passage of light.  
 (a) oblique (b) opaque  
 (c) optique (d) opulant
73. Science regarding principles of classification.  
 (a) taxidermy (b) taxonomy  
 (c) toxicology (d) classicology
74. A political leader appealing to popular desires and prejudices  
 (a) dictator (b) tyrant  
 (c) popularist (d) demagogue
75. Enclosed in a small closed space.  
 (a) closophobia (b) clusterophobia  
 (c) claustrophobia (d) liftophobia

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 76-82):** Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL 2014)

76. Belief in many gods  
 (a) pantheism (b) monotheism  
 (c) polytheism (d) atheism
77. A cluster of flowers on a branch  
 (a) bouquet (b) inflorescence  
 (c) wreath (d) incandescence
78. A person who believes that only selfishness motivates human actions  
 (a) agnostic (b) cynic  
 (c) sceptic (d) misogynist
79. A highly skilled musician  
 (a) artiste (b) virtuoso  
 (c) performer (d) diva
80. A method of boiling briefly to cook food slightly  
 (a) steam (b) bake  
 (c) saute (d) parboil
81. The group, especially in the arts, regarded as being the most experimental  
 (a) avant-garde (b) iconoclast  
 (c) revolutionary (d) nerd
82. One who helps people by giving them money or other aid  
 (a) benefactor (b) beneficiary  
 (c) tycoon (d) patriot

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 83-89):** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2015)

83. A recurrent Compulsive urge to steal.  
 (a) Pneumonia (b) Insomnia  
 (c) Nymphomania (d) Kleptomania
84. Act of injuring another's reputation by any slanderous communication.  
 (a) Orchestration (b) Aberration  
 (c) Misrepresentation (d) Defamation
85. A story in which animals or objects speak and give wholesome moral lesson.  
 (a) Fable (b) Parable  
 (c) Allegory (d) Legend
86. Medical Study of skin and its diseases.  
 (a) Dermatology (b) Endocrinology  
 (c) Gynaecology (d) Orthopaedics
87. A process involving too much official formality.  
 (a) Diplomacy (b) Bureaucracy  
 (c) Red-tapism (d) Nepotism
88. A person who enters without any invitation.  
 (a) Burglar (b) Intruder  
 (c) Thief (d) Vandal
89. Not suitable for eating  
 (a) Tasteless (b) Uneatable  
 (c) Inedible (d) Spicy

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 90-96):** In Question, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentences.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2015)

90. Of one's own free will  
 (a) obligatory (b) mandatory  
 (c) voluntary (d) compulsory
91. One who runs away from justice or the law.  
 (a) Fugitive (b) Thief  
 (c) Criminal (d) Smuggler
92. One who is skillful.  
 (a) disciplined (b) different  
 (c) diligent (d) dexterous
93. One who is too careless to plan for the future.  
 (a) impotent (b) improvident  
 (c) impractical (d) imprudent
94. A person who deserves all praise  
 (a) despicable (b) detestable  
 (c) laudable (d) lovable
95. One who has long experience  
 (a) expert (b) novice  
 (c) practitioner (d) veteran
96. A study of ancient things.  
 (a) Physiology (b) Archaeology  
 (c) Ethnology (d) Zoology

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 97-99):** Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2016)

97. An abattoir is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) a place where animals are slaughtered  
 (b) a place where abbots stay  
 (c) a title of respect given to a priest or abbot  
 (d) a place where animals are worshipped
98. A man with abnormal habits  
 (a) Eccentric (b) Frantic  
 (c) Idiotic (d) Sulky
99. Words inscribed on the tomb  
 (a) Epigraph (b) Epigram  
 (c) Epitaph (d) Elegy

**Directon : (Qs. 100-102) :** Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2016)

100. The ceremony of crowning a sovereign  
 (a) Felicitation (b) Promotion  
 (c) Coronation (d) Installation
101. One who tends to patronize, rebuff or ignore people regarded as social inferiors and imitate, admire people regarded as social superiors  
 (a) Snob (b) Fob  
 (c) Dandy (d) Freak
102. A room where dead bodies are kept until burial  
 (a) Grave (b) Cemetery  
 (c) Mortuary (d) Pyre

**DIRECTION (Qs. 103-105) :** Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences and click the button corresponding to it.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2016)

103. A person's peculiar habit  
 (a) Trait (b) Idiosyncrasy  
 (c) Idiolect (d) Talent
104. Speech delivered without preparation  
 (a) Rhetoric (b) Oration  
 (c) Extempore (d) Maiden speech
105. One who will do any job for anyone for money  
 (a) Mercenary (b) Recruit  
 (c) Hoodlum (d) Merchant

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 106-108) :** Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL 1<sup>st</sup> Sit. 2016)

106. Action that is likely to make people very angry  
 (a) Inflationary (b) Inflammable  
 (c) Commensurable (d) Inflammatory
107. A humorous drawing dealing with current events or politics.  
 (a) Sketch (b) Illustration  
 (c) Cartoon (d) Skit
108. Act of mercy killing  
 (a) Suicide (b) Euthanasia  
 (c) Immolation (d) Asphyxiation



**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 109-113):** In questions below, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)

109. Walking in sleep :  
 (a) Sleepy-head (b) Somnolence  
 (c) Somnambulism (d) Insomnia
110. A person who leaves his own country in order to go and live in another :  
 (a) emigrant (b) refugee  
 (c) immigrant (d) expatriate
111. Showing a dislike of anything improper :  
 (a) crude (b) prim  
 (c) strict (d) rude
112. That which cannot be avoided :  
 (a) inevitable (b) indifferent  
 (c) inestimable (d) infallible
113. Artistic, musical or dramatic interpretation :  
 (a) reparation (b) report  
 (c) imitation (d) rendition

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 114-118):** In questions below, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)

114. One who offers his service of his own free will  
 (a) Worker (b) Slave  
 (c) Volunteer (d) Servant
115. One who is always doubting  
 (a) Sceptic (b) Deist  
 (c) Rationalist (d) Positivist
116. A collection of slaves  
 (a) Coffle (b) Crew  
 (c) Company (d) Cortege
117. A professional soldier hired to serve in a foreign army  
 (a) Mercenary (b) Liquidator  
 (c) Venal (d) Hirling
118. Not likely to be easily pleased  
 (a) Fastidious (b) Infallible  
 (c) Fatalist (d) Communist

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 119-123):** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)

119. A person who attends to the diseases of the eye is an  
 (a) oculist (b) optimist  
 (c) obstetrician (d) optician
120. The study of worms and insects  
 (a) taxidermy (b) entomology  
 (c) ornithology (d) paleontology
121. A person who devotes his/her life for the welfare of others  
 (a) altruist (b) hermit  
 (c) volunteer (d) martyr
122. A person who shows off his learning  
 (a) pedant (b) educationist  
 (c) exhibitor (d) researcher

123. Written law of a legislative body  
 (a) statute (b) stature  
 (c) static (d) statue

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 124-128):** In questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)

124. An act or notion to look back in the past  
 (a) Retrospective (b) Postnatal  
 (c) Retrogressive (d) Primitive
125. Medicine to counteract the effect of a poison  
 (a) Emetic (b) Antidote  
 (c) Anti-venom (d) Antiseptic
126. A collection of poems  
 (a) Pathology (b) Anthology  
 (c) Oncology (d) Pedology
127. One who studies mankind  
 (a) Anthropologist (b) Physicist  
 (c) Pathologist (d) Philanthropist
128. An opinion contrary to popular belief  
 (a) Paradox (b) Orthodoxy  
 (c) Hearsay (d) Heresy

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 129 - 132):** Out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given sentences.

(SSC CHSL 2012)

129. Someone who scientifically studies the birds:  
 (a) earthologist (b) orthopaedic  
 (c) orthodontist (d) ornithologist
130. Something which is imagined to be real but actually does not exist.  
 (a) figment (b) insight  
 (c) mirage (d) shadow
131. Someone having many skills:  
 (a) versatile (b) projectile  
 (c) cyclostyle (d) anglophile
132. To officially take private property away to seize.  
 (a) offer (b) confiscate  
 (c) annex (d) hijack

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 133-135):** In questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words /sentence.

(SSC CHSL 2013)

133. A former student of a school, college or university  
 (a) Alumnus (b) Genius  
 (c) Scholar (d) Learner
134. A building in which aircraft are housed  
 (a) Hangar (b) Granary  
 (c) Dockyard (d) Garage
135. A short story based on your personal experience  
 (a) Parable (b) Legend  
 (c) Anecdote (d) Fable

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 136-140) :** In questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CHSL 2014)

136. A poem of fourteen lines.  
 (a) Ballad (b) Psalm  
 (c) Sonnet (d) Carol
137. Incapable of error.  
 (a) Erroneous (b) Incurable  
 (c) Unbeatable (d) Infallible
138. One who believes everything he or she hears.  
 (a) Credulous (b) Credible  
 (c) Creditable (d) Credential
139. An allowance made to a wife by her husband, when they are legally separated.  
 (a) Alimony (b) Parsimony  
 (c) Matrimony (d) Honorarium
140. Wild imagination  
 (a) Whim (b) Fantasy  
 (c) Fancy (d) Memory

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 141-144) :** In questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CHSL 2015)

141. Art of working with metals.  
 (a) Metaphysics (b) Metallurgy  
 (c) Metalloid (d) Meteorite
142. A place where birds are kept  
 (a) Aviary (b) Sanctuary  
 (c) Apiary (d) Aquarium
143. A gathering at a religious place  
 (a) Spectators (b) Mob  
 (c) Audience (d) Congregation
144. One who compiles a dictionary  
 (a) Cartographer (b) Bibliographer  
 (c) Lapidist (d) Lexicographer

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 145-148) :** Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CHSL 2015)

145. Submission to all that happens as inevitable.  
 (a) Fatalism (b) Pragmatism  
 (c) Pessimism (d) Superstition
146. A person who is easily deceived or tricked.  
 (a) Trickster (b) Trouble  
 (c) Tangible (d) Gullible
147. Lasting for a very short time.  
 (a) Friable (b) Ephemeral  
 (c) Metronomic (d) Eternal
148. Rules governing socially acceptable behaviour.  
 (a) Etiquette (b) Politeness  
 (c) Formality (d) Behaviour

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 149-153) :** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

(SSC Multitasking 2013)

149. One who is unable to pay one's debt  
 (a) Borrower (b) Bankrupt  
 (c) Bank-roll (d) Extravagant
150. Instrument that magnifies objects  
 (a) Microscope (b) Periscope  
 (c) Stethoscope (d) Telescope
151. Animals which live in water  
 (a) Barren (b) Wild  
 (c) Domestic (d) Aquatic
152. The study of plant life  
 (a) Geology (b) Zoology  
 (c) Botany (d) Geography
153. Exclusive possession or control of anything  
 (a) Mono-mania (b) Monotheism  
 (c) Monopoly (d) Monoism

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 154-158) :** In questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Multitasking 2014)

154. A place where money is coined  
 (a) Press (b) Mint  
 (c) Lair (d) Archive
155. A series of lectures or lessons  
 (a) Catalogue (b) Panel  
 (c) Course (d) Syllabus
156. A false name adopted by an author for writing  
 (a) Nomenclature (b) Title  
 (c) Nickname (d) Pseudonym
157. One who possesses many talents  
 (a) Gifted (b) Talented  
 (c) Versatile (d) Exceptional
158. A very accurate form of clock  
 (a) Galvanometer (b) Calorimeter  
 (c) Voltmeter (d) Chronometer

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 159-163) :** In the following Five Questions, out of the alternatives, choose the one which can substituted for the given words/sentences indicate it by blackening the appropriate circle the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)

159. The belief that God is in everything, include nature.  
 (a) Pantheism (b) Polytheism  
 (c) Mysticism (d) Naturalism
160. The study of growing garden plants  
 (a) orchard (b) horticulture  
 (c) nomenclature (d) nursery
161. One who copies from other writers  
 (a) Antagonist (b) Plagiarist  
 (c) Contender (d) Offender
162. Scientific study of Earthquakes  
 (a) Geography (b) Seismology  
 (c) Anthropology (d) Atrology
163. Gradually advanced  
 (a) evolved (b) evolved  
 (c) evaded (d) advantaged

# HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (c) Deceit used in order to achieve one is goal.
2. (b) Too extreme to be described in words.
3. (b) A person who attacks or criticizes cherished beliefs or instructions.
4. (c) The state of being confined as a prisoner, especially for political or military reasons.
5. (c) The study of different people.
6. (c) A stowaway is a person who secretly boards a ship to travel free.
7. (a) Circumstantial is a description of full details or a particular scene.
8. (a) Windfall refers to get a large amount unexpectedly.
9. (a) 10. (d)
11. (c) Sinecure is a position with no work but with financial benefit.
12. (b) Fatal
13. (a) 14. (c)
15. (a) An angry look
16. (c) epitaph .
17. (b) conscience
18. (a) Parole
19. (b) Amnesia
20. (a) Flounder
21. (a) A person who collects or has a great love of books.
22. (d) 23. (c)
24. (d) Able to use the right and left hands equally well.
25. (b) 26. (c) 27. (d) 28. (a) 29. (d)
30. (a) A post at a road junction from which signs project in the direction of the place of route indicated.
31. (b) 32. (a) 33. (c) 34. (d)
35. (c) The word **Incantation** means ; special words that are spoken or sung to have a magic effect.
36. (b) canister
37. (c) Domicile
38. (a) Irrevocable
39. (a) Gratuity
40. (c) Wardrobe
41. (c)
42. (b) Incurable is a person not able to be changed or reformed.
43. (d) Amnesty is an official pardon for people who have been convicted of political offences.
44. (a) A person who dislikes women.
45. (a)
46. (c) Truant refers to a pupil who stays away from school without leave or explanation.
47. (d) 48. (d)
49. (c) Accorded a great deal of respect, especially because of age, wisdom or character.
50. (b) A recurrent urge to steal.
51. (a) 52. (b) 53. (b)
54. (c) Numismatics is the study of coins.
55. (d)
56. (c) Having or associated with the value zero.
57. (a) A statement that is obviously true and says nothing new or interesting.
58. (b) 59. (b) 60. (a) 61. (c)
62. (d) Ambiguous means having more than one possible meaning.
63. (a) If someone or something is infallible, that means they are incapable of failure or error.
64. (d) Conscientious is the one who is guided by or in accordance with conscience or sense of duty and right and wrong.
65. (d) A collection of historical documents or records.
66. (c) Obsolete means no longer in use
67. (c) regicide means the act of killing a king.
68. (a) Aviary is a building where birds are kept.
69. (a) 70. (a) 71. (a) 72. (b) 73. (b)
74. (d) Demagogue refers to a political leader who seeks support by appealing to popular desires and prejudices rather than by using rational argument.
75. (c) Extreme or irrational fear of confined places.
76. (c) Belief in many Gods-Polytheism.
77. (b) Cluster of flowers on a branch-Infflorescence.
78. (b) A person who believes that only selfishness motivates human action-Cynic.
79. (b) A highly skilled musician-Virtuoso.
80. (d) A method of boiling briefly to cook food slightly Parboil.
81. (a) The group, especially in arts, regarded as being the most experimental Avant-garde.
82. (a) One who helps people by giving them money or other aid : Benefactor.
83. (d) Kleptomania is a compulsion to steal having no relation to need or the monetary value of the object. Pneumonia is a disease; insomnia is an inability to sleep; chronic sleeplessness while nymphomania is an abnormally intense sexual desire in women.
84. (d) Defamation is a false accusation of an offence or a malicious misrepresentation of someone's words or actions.



85. (a) Fable is a usually short narrative making an edifying or cautionary point and often employing as characters animals that speak and act like humans.
86. (a) Dermatology is a branch of medicine that deals with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases and disorders of the skin.
87. (c) Red-tapism is the practice of requiring excessive paperwork and tedious procedures before official action can be considered or completed; also called red-tapery or red-tapist.
88. (b) Intruder is someone who intrudes, especially into a building with criminal intent.
89. (c) Inedible is something that is not suitable for food or eating.
90. (c) Voluntary means of your own free will or design; done by choice; not forced or compelled.
91. (a) Fugitive is one who is sought by law officers; someone trying to elude justice.
92. (d) Dexterous is the one who is skilful in physical movements; especially of the hands.
93. (b) Improvident means not provident; not providing for the future.
94. (c) Laudable means worthy of high praise.
95. (d) An experienced person who has been through many battles; someone who has given long service is called a veteran.
96. (b) The branch of anthropology that studies prehistoric people and their cultures through their material remains is called archaeology.
97. (a) Abattoir is a slaughter house.
98. (a) 99. (c) 100. (c)
101. (a) Snob is a person with an exaggerated respect for high social position or wealth who seeks to associate with social superiors and looks down on those regarded as socially inferior.
102. (c) Mortuary is a room or building where dead bodies are kept until burial.
103. (b) Idiosyncrasy is a made of behaviour or way of thought peculiar to an individual.
104. (c) 105. (a) 106. (d) 107. (c)
108. (b) Quthanasia is the painless killing of a person known as mercy killing
109. (c) Somnambulism means sleepwalking.
110. (a) Emigrant means a person who leaves his own country in order to settle permanently in another.
111. (b) Prim means feeling or showing disapproval of anything.
112. (a) Inevitable means something which is certain to happen.
113. (d) Rendition means a performance or interpretation, especially of a dramatic role or piece of music.
114. (a) A volunteer is a person who freely offers to take part in an enterprise and undertake a task.
115. (a) Scepticism means a person inclined to question or doubt accepted opinions.
116. (a) Coffle means a line of slaves / animals fastened or driven along together.
117. (a) A mercenary is a hired professional soldier who fights for any state or nation without regard to political principles.
118. (a) Fastidious means difficult to please.
119. (a) An ophthalmologist or optician
120. (b) The branch of zoology concerned with study of insects.
121. (a) A person with disinterested and selfless concern.
122. (a) 123. (a) 124. (a) 125. (b) 126. (b)
127. (a)
128. (d) Opinion profoundly at odds with what is generally accepted
129. (d) 130. (a) 131. (a) 132. (b) 133. (a)
134. (a) 135. (c)
136. (c) A sonnet is a short rhyming poem with 14 lines. The original sonnet form was invented in the 13/14th century by Dante and an Italian philosopher named Francesco Petrarch. The form remained largely unknown until it was found and developed by writers such as Shakespeare. Sonnets use iambic meter in each line and use line-ending rhymes.
137. (d) "Fallible" means capable of making mistakes or easier to remember - capable of failing. Infallible means exactly the opposite - incapable of failing.
138. (a) A credulous person is one who is willing to believe or trust too readily, especially without proper or adequate evidence.
139. (a) Alimony is a legal obligation on a person to provide financial support to his or her spouse before or after marital separation or divorce.
140. (b) Fantasy is the faculty or activity of imagining impossible or improbable things.
141. (b) 'Metallurgy' refers to the branch of science which deals with the properties of metals and their production.
142. (a) An 'aviary' is a place where birds are kept.
143. (d) 'Congregation' refers to a group of people assembled for religious worship.
144. (d) 'Lexicographer' is a person who compiles dictionaries.
145. (a) Fatalism means acceptance of the belief that all events are predetermined and inevitable.
146. (d) Gullible means someone who can be easily deceived or duped
147. (b) Ephemeral means lasting for a very short time.
148. (a) Etiquette means the code of polite behaviour in society or among members of a particular group.
149. (b) bankrupt means insolvent or penniless



150. (a) Microscope  
151. (d) Aquatic  
152. (c) Botany  
153. (c) Monopoly can also mean domination  
154. (b) Mint is a place where money is made, or an unlimited supply of wealth. In other words, it is a place where the coins of a country are manufactured by authority of the government.  
155. (a) Course means a list of contents at a university, systematically arranged and often including descriptive material such as lessons and lectures.  
156. (d) A pseudonym is a name that a person or group assumes for a particular purpose, which differs from his or her original or true name. Pseudonyms include stage names, screen names, ring names, pen names, nicknames, aliases, superhero identities and code names, gamer identifications.  
157. (c) A versatile person is one who is able to adapt or be adapted to many different functions or activities and is multitalented and flexible.  
158. (d) A chronometer is an instrument for measuring time accurately in spite of motion or variations in temperature, humidity and air pressure. It is a timepiece with a special mechanism for ensuring and adjusting its accuracy.  
159. (a) 160. (b) 161. (b) 162. (b) 163. (a)



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