

Testimonial



Vikas Taya
(AIR - 07)

Thank you English Madhyam

I have got AIR 7 in CGL 2022.

Selected as ASO in MEA

You guys are best out there, in terms of editorials, improving reading skills, daily vocab, regular tests & what not!

Keep it up, and i will always be recommending you guys, even though i had never chance to interact with you. But you have done a commendable job.



Siddhart Sachdeva
(AIR - 156)

Just wanted to thank the English Madhyam Team.

I used to read the editorials and solve the questions during my 2022 preparation.

It played a crucial role and helped me achieve **AAO post with AIR 156.**

Thank You Team



Shyam Singh Dodiya
(AIR - 112)

Thanks English Madhyam,

Selected as a **Divisional Accountant CAG**

This channel helped me a lot while preparing for CGL 2022. Ur daily editorials are just awesome.

I have secured AIR 112 in CGL 2022.



Sourav Mudi
(AIR - 2055)

Can't express the feeling

Thank you everyone here for supporting me to get here.... I am forever indebted to you team.

I am selected as **Examiner**



Prateek agarwal
(AIR - 5894)

Thank you english madhyam

"I wanted to express my sincere gratitude for your invaluable assistance in helping me prepare for my English section. Your daily editorials made a significant difference in my understanding and performance."

I am selected as a **GST inspector.**



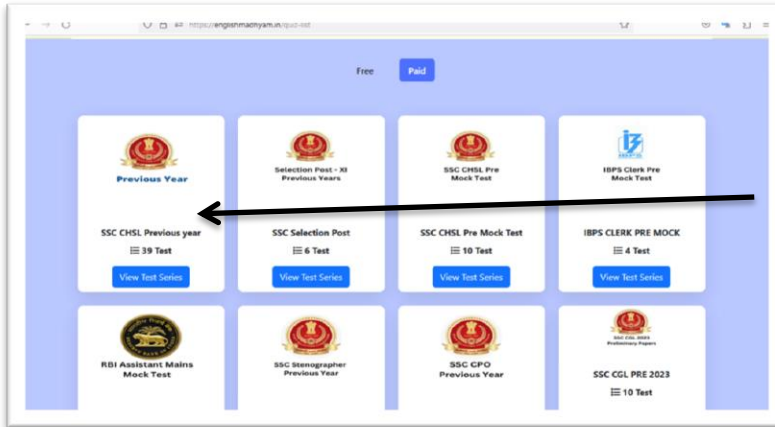
Birender kumar
(AIR - 276)

I got selected as **Income Tax Inspector**

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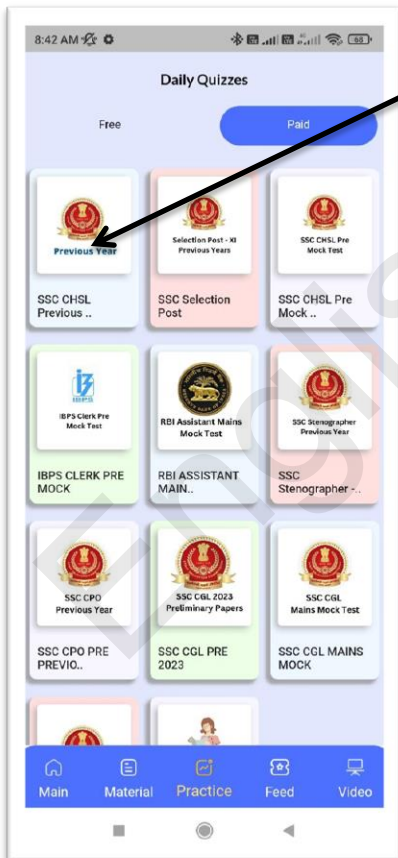


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1. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the following sentence.**

With the harsh words of the boss, Srujan felt sad, but his colleague's words created insult to injury.

- A. attached insult to injury
- B. provoked insult to injury
- C. added injury to insult
- D. added insult to injury

2. **Select the option that correctly expresses the following sentence in passive voice.**

The child will recite the poem.

- A. By child poem will be recited.
- B. The poem will be recited by the child.
- C. The poem is recited by the child.
- D. The poem will recite by the child.

3. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**

You need to acknowledge the itinary and accommodation details of your journey as per the given calendar.

- A. calendar
- B. accommodation
- C. acknowledge
- D. Itinary

4. **Choose the correct meaning of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

When I was in Class 5, I won the first prize in extempore at my school.

- A. A short piece of writing on a subject
- B. A sports event
- C. A speech delivered without prior preparation or rehearsal
- D. A dramatic performance on stage

5. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**

- A. fell before me
- B. a carcass of an animal
- C. when suddenly
- D. my heart skipped a beat

- A. BACD
- B. CDBA
- C. ABCD

- D. DCBA
6. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
- A)** So then why are not Silicon Valley entrepreneurs clamouring to decode the ancient wisdom?
- B)** The failure rate in finding a new drug is as high as 95%.
- C)** Because these once-thriving cultures are now reduced to an endangered tribe.
- D)** According to industry data, it takes \$2.6 billion and, on average, fourteen years to develop a new drug.
- A. BADC
B. DCBA
C. DBAC
D. ACDB
7. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Resentment
- A. Calmness
B. Happiness
C. Anger
D. Relaxation
8. **Select the option with the correct spelling that can replace the underlined word in the given sentence.**
Kasturi acts as a liason between patients and staff.
- A. liaision
B. laision
C. liaison
D. Liaison
9. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Meagre
- A. Regional
B. Racial
C. Stupid
D. Generous
10. Select the most appropriate **synonym** for the underlined word in the following sentence.
The politician's pompous rhetoric during the campaign failed to garner much support from the public.
- A. Conciliatory
B. Benign

- C. Supercilious
D. Diplomatic
11. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
- A. In accordance with hierarchical status
B. Of the services rendered
C. Rewards are given
D. And are not related to the economic value
- A. A, B, D, C
B. A, D, B, C
C. C, A, D, B
D. C, B, A, D
12. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in positive degree of comparison.**
She is the dullest child in the class.
- A. She is very duller in the class.
B. Dullest child in the class is she.
C. No other child in the class is as dull as she.
D. In the class of all she is dull.
13. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.
Wealthier countries are obligated to fulfil a commitment made in the Paris Agreement into provide \$100 billion a year in international climate finance.
- A. feeble
B. drape
C. breach
D. Hale
14. Select the most appropriate **idiom** for the underlined segment in the following sentence.
Brave people never hide at the moment of decision.
- A. When the crunch comes
B. Beat the clock
C. A hell of time
D. Turn back the hands of time
15. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
French is taught to us by Miss Glenn.
- A. Miss Glenn taught us French.
B. Miss Glenn teach us French.
C. Miss Glenn teaches us French.
D. Miss Glenn is teaching us French.

16. Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence.

Adyasha would have been looked gorgeous in ethnic apparel.

- A. was looked
- B. would have looked
- C. had looking
- D. would be looked

17. The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

Babbal is / a oldest member / in our / Black Ice Club.

- A. in our
- B. Black Ice Club
- C. Babbal is
- D. a oldest member

18. Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order, except the first part. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.

Such poststructuralist pronouncements...

- A. not only in the Anglo-American academia
 - B. on the literature of the Third World,
 - C. however, are a common feature of the literary theory practiced
 - D. but also in the Third-World countries
- A. ABCD
 - B. ADCB
 - C. BCAD
 - D. CABD

19. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.

Fundamental

- A. Impact
- B. Neutral
- C. Least
- D. Link

20. Select the most appropriate homophone to fill in the blank.

Even animals find it difficult to _____ the loss of their loved ones.

- A. bear
- B. wear
- C. where
- D. Bare

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

Unemployment arises from a variety of _____ (1). One which is always recurring and the effects of which we have had a recent example, is the disorganisation of industry resulting from a long war; this is a serious _____ (2) admitting of no easy _____ (3) at the best of times. Again there is the unemployment which followed a marked diminution in the _____ (4) of any raw product, such as cotton; fewer hands are required in the mills and the factories. We may call this cause of bad harvests. Similar, but more serious is the effect of changes in industry due to the invention of machinery which does more work and require _____ (5) hands. Yet another cause is strike or lockout and this is more to be deplored because such a stoppage is due to a very trivial matter, perhaps the men are working half an hour longer than what their Union permits.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**

- A. causes
- B. thoughts
- C. things
- D. Types

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**

- A. difference
- B. discussion
- C. nature
- D. Problem

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**

- A. key
- B. clue
- C. answer
- D. Solution

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**

- A. material
- B. quality
- C. quantity
- D. Cloth

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**

- A. fewer
- B. more
- C. many
- D. a lot of

Answers

1. D 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. D 6. C 7. C 8. C 9. D 10. C 11. C 12. C
 13. C 14. A 15. C 16. B 17. D 18. C 19. C 20. A 21. A 22. D 23. D 24. C
 25. A

Explanations

1. D) '**created insult to injury**' के बदले 'added insult to injury' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह एक सामान्यतः प्रयुक्त मुहावरा है, जिसे बुरी स्थिति को और अधिक बुरा बनाने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे— After losing my job, the car accident just added insult to injury.
 - 'added insult to injury' will be used instead of 'created insult to injury' because it is a commonly used idiom to describe making a bad situation worse. Like— After losing my job, the car accident just added insult to injury.
2. B) The poem will be recited by the child.
3. D) '**Itinary**' को 'itinerary' के रूप में सुधारा जाएगा क्योंकि 'Itinary' गलत वर्तनी है और सही वर्तनी 'itinerary' है।
 - 'Itinary' will be corrected to 'itinerary' because 'Itinary' is a spelling error and the correct spelling is 'itinerary'.
4. C) The correct meaning of the underlined word 'extempore' in the given sentence is a speech delivered without prior preparation or rehearsal.
5. D) **DCBA**
my heart skipped a beat when suddenly a carcass of an animal fell before me
6. C) **DBAC**
According to industry data, it takes \$2.6 billion and, on average, fourteen years to develop a new drug. The failure rate in finding a new drug is as high as 95%. So then why are not Silicon Valley entrepreneurs clamouring to decode the ancient wisdom? Because these once-thriving cultures are now reduced to an endangered tribe.
7. C) **Resentment** (noun) – The feeling of displeasure or indignation at some act, remark, person, etc., regarded as causing injury or insult. **नाराज़गी**
Synonym: **Anger** (noun) – A strong feeling of displeasure and belligerence aroused by a wrong; wrath. **क्रोध**
 - **Calmness** (noun) – A state of peace and quiet; tranquillity; serenity. **शांति**
 - **Happiness** (noun) – The state of being happy; contentment; joy. **सुख**
 - **Relaxation** (noun) – The state of being free from tension or anxiety; ease. **आराम**
8. C) The correct spelling of '**liason**' is 'liaison' **मेल जोल**
9. D) **Meagre** (adjective) – Lacking in quantity or quality, paltry, small, insufficient. **अल्प**
Antonym: **Generous** (adjective) – Showing a readiness to give more of something, abundant, ample, plentiful. **उदार**

- **Regional** (adjective) – Relating to a particular region, local, zonal. प्रदेशिक
 - **Racial** (adjective) – Relating to race or the races of humankind. नस्लीय
 - **Stupid** (adjective) – Lacking intelligence, senseless, unintelligent. मूर्ख
10. C) **Pompous** (adjective) – Self-important, arrogant, haughty, presumptuous, conceited. घमंडी
Synonym: **Supercilious** (adjective) – Behaving or looking as though one thinks one is superior to others, arrogant, haughty. अभिमानी
- **Conciliatory** (adjective) – Intended or likely to placate or pacify, appeasing, soothing, mollifying. सांत्वना देनेवाला
 - **Benign** (adjective) – Gentle, kindly, friendly, gracious. दयालु
 - **Diplomatic** (adjective) – Skilled in dealing with sensitive matters or people, tactful, subtle, delicate. कूटनीतिज्ञ
11. C) C, A, D, B
Rewards are given In accordance with hierarchical status And are not related to the economic value Of the services rendered
12. C) No other child in the class is as dull as she
13. C) **Commitment** (noun) – The state or quality of being dedicated to a cause or activity, pledge, promise. प्रतिज्ञा
Antonym: **Breach** (noun) – An act of breaking or failing to observe a law, agreement, or code of conduct. उल्लंघन
- **Feeble** (adjective) – Lacking physical strength, especially as a result of age or illness. कमज़ोर
 - **Drape** (noun) – A curtain or piece of cloth fastened so that it hangs in a decorative way. पर्दा
 - **Hale** (adjective) – Strong and healthy. स्वस्थ
14. A) When the crunch comes (idiom) – At the moment of decision समय के संकट में.
15. C) Miss Glenn teaches us French.
16. B) '**would have been looked**' के बदले '**would have looked**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि '**looked**' एक intransitive verb है, जिसका प्रयोग passive voice में नहीं होता।
- '**would have looked**' will be used instead of '**would have been looked**' because '**looked**' is an intransitive verb, which is not used in passive voice.
17. D) '**a oldest member**' में त्रुटि है क्योंकि '**oldest**' एक superlative degree है और इससे पहले '**the**' का प्रयोग होता है। इसलिए, सही रूप '**the oldest member**' होगा; जैसे— He is the best player in the team.

- There is an error in 'a oldest member' because 'oldest' is a superlative degree and it should be preceded by 'the'. So, the correct form should be 'the oldest member'; Like— He is the best player in the team.

18. C) **BCAD**

on the literature of the Third World, . however, are a common feature of the literary theory practiced not only in the Anglo-American academia but also in the Third-World countries

19. C) **Fundamental** (adjective) – Basic, primary, essential, principal. **मौलिक**

Antonym: **Least** (adjective) – Smallest in size, amount, degree. **न्यूनतम**

- **Impact** (noun) – The effect or influence of one thing on another, collision, force. **प्रभाव**
- **Neutral** (adjective) – Not supporting or helping either side in a conflict, impartial, unbiased. **उदासीन**
- **Link** (noun) – A relationship or connection between two things or events, bond, tie. **कड़ी**

20. A) **'bear'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस संदर्भ में, sentence जानवरों की भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनके प्रियजनों की हानि को सहन करने की कठिनाई की चर्चा कर रहा है। 'bear' इस संदर्भ में 'सहन करना' का अर्थ होता है। इसलिए, "bear" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- **'bear'** should be used because in this context, the sentence is discussing the difficulty animals face in coping with the loss of their loved ones. 'bear' in this context means 'to endure' or 'to cope with'. Thus, "bear" would be the most appropriate choice.

21. A) **'Causes'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर बेरोजगारी के कारणों की चर्चा हो रही है। 'Causes' का अर्थ होता है कारण। जबकि 'Thoughts' का अर्थ है विचार, 'Things' का अर्थ है वस्तु, और 'Types' का अर्थ है प्रकार, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Causes'** should be used because the passage is discussing the reasons for unemployment. Whereas, 'Thoughts' means ideas, 'Things' means objects, and 'Types' means categories, which don't fit in this context.

22. D) **'Problem'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में इसे बेरोजगारी के एक कारण के रूप में देखा जा रहा है जो एक लंबे समय तक चलने वाले युद्ध के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पन्न होती है।

'Difference' का अर्थ होता है अंतर, 'Discussion' का अर्थ है चर्चा, और 'Nature' का अर्थ होता है प्रकृति या स्वभाव, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है

- **'Problem'** should be used because the context is referring to unemployment as a consequence of long-standing wars. 'Difference' means a variation or distinction, 'Discussion' means a talk or debate, and 'Nature' means the inherent or fundamental quality, none of which fit in this context.

23. D) **'Solution'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "solution" का अर्थ होता है किसी समस्या का समाधान।

जबकि 'Key' का अर्थ होता है कुंजी या मुख्य तत्व, 'Clue' का अर्थ होता है संकेत, और 'Answer' का अर्थ है जवाब, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है

- **'Solution'** should be used because it means a method or process for resolving a problem. Whereas, 'Key' implies a means of access or explanation, 'Clue' means a hint or indication, and 'Answer' implies a reply or response, which don't fit in this context.
24. C) **'Quantity'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब किसी कच्चे उत्पाद की मात्रा में घातक घटना होती है, जैसे कि सूजी, तो मिलों और कारखानों में कम हाथ चाहिए होते हैं। इसलिए, 'Quantity' इस संदर्भ में सही है। 'Material' का अर्थ होता है सामग्री, 'Quality' का अर्थ होता है गुणवत्ता, और 'Cloth' का अर्थ होता है कपड़ा, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'Quantity'** should be used because when there's a notable reduction in the amount of any raw product, such as cotton, fewer hands are needed in the mills and factories. Hence, 'Quantity' fits the context. 'Material' means substance, 'Quality' implies the standard or level, and 'Cloth' means fabric, which don't fit in this context.
25. A) **'Fewer'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ बताया गया है कि मशीनों की आविष्कार से और अधिक काम होता है और कम हाथों की जरूरत होती है। इसलिए, 'fewer' यहाँ सही शब्द होता है जिससे कम लोगों की बात की जा सकती है। जबकि 'More', 'Many', और 'A lot of' यह सूचित करते हैं कि अधिक लोगों की जरूरत है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'Fewer'** should be used because the passage mentions the invention of machinery doing more work, implying that less manual labor or fewer hands are needed. Whereas, 'More', 'Many', and 'A lot of' suggest the need for more people, which doesn't fit in this context

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1. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in passive voice.**

Daddy baked the cookies on the weekend.

- A. Daddy, on the weekend, baked cookies.
- B. The cookies were baked on the weekend by Daddy.
- C. On the weekend Daddy baked cookies.
- D. No change required

2. **Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

The injury was so severe that he could not play again.

- A. implacable
- B. tolerant
- C. furious
- D. Pungent

3. **The following sentence has been divided into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

He finally / recalled that / the thieves have leave / from the front door.

- A. the thieves have leave
- B. recalled that
- C. He finally
- D. from the front door

4. **Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.**

Science has been trying innumerable methods to prove the existence of the universe, but the biggest pleasure of science is its inability to produce a single theory that explains the whole universe.

- A. Inadequacy
- B. Joy
- C. Fear
- D. Blandness

5. **Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the underlined group of words.**

Due to the official visit to a company, Rajiv has a mental or emotional strain caused by demanding circumstances.

- A. reluctance
- B. stress
- C. penalty
- D. Depression

6. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

- A) Benefits of reading have been underlined since ages together.
- B) Once they understand the sensibleness behind reading, they would pass it on to others as well.
- C) It brings knowledge and wisdom both to the readers.
- D) By virtue of a practice at home, this can be suggested to the young ones.
- A. ABCD
- B. CDBA
- C. CDAB
- D. ACDB
7. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
The flames caught so quick that I had no time to think.
- A. quickly
- B. quickest
- C. as quick as
- D. Quicker
8. **Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence.**
We will go to Spain this summer, will we?
- A. should we?
- B. won't we?
- C. can't we?
- D. don't we?
9. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the following sentence.**
The government arrested the opposition leader, making the situation worse.
- A. To cast pearls before swine
- B. To be on the last leg
- C. To add fuel to the fire
- D. To bite the dust
10. Select the most appropriate **synonym** for the given word.
Compel
- A. Allow
- B. Stop
- C. Give
- D. Obligate
11. **Select the most appropriate option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
The chef prepares the food in the kitchen.
- A. The food will be prepared by the chef in the kitchen.
- B. The food prepares by the chef in the kitchen.

- C. The food is preparing by the chef in the kitchen.
D. The food is prepared by the chef in the kitchen.
12. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Bharath is a skilful achiever, so he hits the nail on the leg.
A. hits the nail on the head
B. hits the nail on the shoulder
C. put the nail in the hole
D. hits the screw on the top
13. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the following sentence.**
Although the new fashion trend was quite popular, some critics were quick to deride it as a passing fad.
A. Ridicule
B. Hail
C. Detest
D. Applaud
14. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
P. the golden era when their language, culture and arts flourished
Q. in the minds of the Tamils
R. under the patronage of successive Pandian kings
S. The name 'Madurai' evokes
A. SPQR
B. SQPR
C. SRPQ
D. SQRP
15. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
A book where names and addresses of people living in an area is kept
A. Diary
B. Encyclopaedia
C. Directory
D. Library
16. **Select the correct spelling from the given options to fill in the blank.**
Jaysmita is one of the most _____ persons I have ever met as she has many talents.
A. versataile

- B. versatele
- C. versateile
- D. Versatile

17. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.**

I have been in Chennai since a week, but I am planning to return now.

- A. for
- B. from
- C. in
- D. No substitution required

18. **Select the most appropriate synonym for the underlined word in the given sentence.**

A colossal amount of money has been wasted on the construction of a new administrative building.

- A. huge
- B. miniature
- C. small
- D. Micro

19. **Select the correct spelling from the given options to replace the underlined word in the following sentence.**

The new policy will supplant the old one and introduce stricter measures for workplace safety.

- A. override
- B. supersede
- C. suceed
- D. Supersede

20. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**

Penury

- A. Emergency
- B. Opulence
- C. Regression
- D. Euphemism

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

Friendship is one of the most significant aspects (1)_____ human life. It is a relationship based on mutual trust, respect and support. True friendship is not just about spending time

(2)_____, but also about sharing each other's joys, sorrows and dreams. Good friends are those who stand by us in both good times and bad times, providing emotional and moral support. Having good friends can have a positive impact on one's mental health and wellbeing.

Friends can be a source of happiness, laughter and comfort. They can also provide different perspectives and ideas that can help us grow as (3)_____. Moreover, friends can serve as a support system during challenging times, offering words of encouragement and helping us navigate through difficult situations. (4)_____, building and maintaining friendships requires effort, patience and understanding. It is important to be there for each other, listen to one another and respect each other's boundaries. It is important to remember that friendships can evolve and change over time, and it is okay to let go of (5) _____ friendships.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**

- A. on
- B. of
- C. for
- D. By

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**

- A. simultaneously
- B. together
- C. jointly
- D. Collectively

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**

- A. entities
- B. individuals
- C. groups
- D. Beings

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**

- A. Similarly
- B. And
- C. Because
- D. However

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**

- A. toxic
- B. unsafe
- C. happy
- D. safe

Answers

1. B 2.B 3. A 4.D 5. B 6. D 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. D 11.D 12.A
 13. A 14.B 15.C 16.D 17.A 18.A 19.B 20.B 21.B 22.B 23.B 24.D
 25. A

Explanations

1. B) The cookies were baked on the weekend by Daddy.
2. B) **Severe** (adjective) – Very great; intense, harsh, extreme. कठोर
Antonym: Tolerant (adjective) – Showing willingness to allow the existence of opinions or behaviors that one does not necessarily agree with, patient, understanding. सहनशील
 - **Implacable** (adjective) – Relentless; unstoppable, not able to be placated or appeased. कठोर
 - **Furious** (adjective) – Extremely angry, raging, wild. उग्र
 - **Pungent** (adjective) – Having a sharply strong taste or smell, biting, spicy. तीखा
3. A) 'the thieves have leave' में error है। 'have leave' के बदले 'had left' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि मुख्य वाक्य 'recalled' past tense में है, इसलिए उससे संबंधित 'that' Clause में भी क्रिया past tense में होनी चाहिए।
 - The error is in 'the thieves have leave'. The correct usage should be 'had left' because the main verb 'recalled' is in Past Tense, therefore the verb in the related 'that' Clause should also be in Past Tense.
4. D) **Pleasure** (noun) – A feeling of happy satisfaction and enjoyment, delight, joy, glee. प्रसन्नता
Antonym: Blandness (noun) – Lack of strong features or characteristics and therefore uninteresting, tedious, uninspiring, insipid. फीकापन; नीरस
 - **Inadequacy** (noun) – The state of being unsatisfactory or insufficient, lack, deficiency, insufficiency. अपर्याप्तता
 - **Joy** (noun) – A feeling of great pleasure and happiness, delight, jubilation, happiness. खुशी
 - **Fear** (noun) – An unpleasant emotion caused by the belief that someone or something is dangerous, likely to cause pain, or a threat. डर
5. B) **Stress** (noun) – a mental or emotional strain caused by demanding circumstances. तनाव
 - **Reluctance** (noun) – unwillingness or disinclination to do something. अनिच्छा

- **Penalty** (noun) – a punishment imposed for breaking a law, rule, or contract. दंड
 - **Depression** (noun) – feelings of severe despondency and dejection, often accompanied by feelings of hopelessness and inadequacy. उदासी
6. D) **ACDB**
Benefits of reading have been underlined since ages together. It brings knowledge and wisdom both to the readers. By virtue of a practice at home, this can be suggested to the young ones. Once they understand the sensibleness behind reading, they would pass it on to others as well.
7. A) 'quick' के बदले 'quickly' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि हमें यहाँ एक क्रिया (verb) की विशेषता adverb बताता है।
- 'quickly' will be used instead of 'quick' because we need to describe a verb with an adverb here.
8. B) 'will we?' के बदले 'won't we?' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Positive Statement के लिए Negative Question Tag प्रयुक्त होता है; जैसे— You are coming, aren't you?
- 'won't we?' will be used instead of 'will we?' because for a Positive Statement, a Negative Question Tag is used; Like— You are coming, aren't you?
9. C) **To add fuel to the fire** (idiom) – Making a situation worse स्थिति को और बुरा बनाना
- **To cast pearls before swine** (idiom) – To offer something valuable to someone who does not understand its value. भैंस के आगे बीन बजाना
 - **To be on the last leg** (idiom) – To be near the end of life, usefulness, or existence. अन्तिम घड़ियाँ गिनना
 - **To bite the dust** (idiom) - To fail or be defeated or to die. दम तोड़ देना
10. D) **Compel** (verb) – Force or oblige (someone) to do something, necessitate, make mandatory. मजबूर करना
Synonym: **Obligate** (verb) – Bind or compel (someone), especially legally or morally. बाध्य करना
- **Allow** (verb) – Give (someone) permission to do something, permit, authorize. अनुमति देना
 - **Stop** (verb) – Come to an end, cease to happen, halt, terminate. रोकना
 - **Give** (verb) – Present or hand over to, grant, bestow, provide. देना
11. D) The food is prepared by the chef in the kitchen.

12. A) 'hits the nail on the leg' के बदले 'hits the nail on the head' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह सही मुहावरा है जिसका अर्थ होता है किसी बात को बिल्कुल सही तरीके से कहना।
- 'hits the nail on the head' will be used instead of 'hits the nail on the leg' because it is the correct idiom that means to describe exactly what is causing a situation or problem.
13. A) **Deride** (verb) – Mock, ridicule, jeer at, scoff at. हंसी उड़ाना
- Synonym: **Ridicule** (verb) – Mock, jeer at, scoff at, make fun of. हंसी उड़ाना
- **Hail** (verb) – Acclaim, commend, applaud, praise. स्तुति करना
 - **Detest** (verb) – Dislike intensely, abhor, loathe, hate. घृणा करना
 - **Applaud** (verb) – Show approval or praise by clapping, commend, acclaim. सराहना
14. B) **SQPR**
- The name 'Madurai' evokes. in the minds of the Tamils the golden era when their language, culture and arts flourished under the patronage of successive Pandian kings
15. C) **Directory** (noun) – A book or electronic resource listing names, addresses, and other details of individuals or businesses in a particular district or area. नामावली
- **Diary** (noun) – A daily record, typically a book, in which one keeps a regular record of events, appointments, or observations. डायरी
 - **Encyclopaedia** (noun) – A book or set of books containing information on many subjects or on many aspects of one subject, usually arranged alphabetically. विश्वकोश
 - **Library** (noun) – A building or room containing collections of books, periodicals, and sometimes films and recorded music for use or borrowing by the public or the members of an institution. पुस्तकालय
16. D) **Versatile** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह सही spelling है। जब बात व्यक्ति की कई प्रकार की क्षमताओं और सामर्थ्यों की होती है, तो 'versatile' शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। इसलिए, विकल्प D "Versatile" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- '**Versatile**' should be used because it is the correct spelling. When referring to a person's ability to adapt to many different functions or activities, the word 'versatile' is used. Thus, option D "Versatile" would be the most appropriate choice.

17. A) 'since' के बदले 'for' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'since' का प्रयोग किसी specific point in time से शुरू होकर अब तक के समय के लिए किया जाता है, जबकि 'for' का प्रयोग किसी period of time के लिए किया जाता है; जैसे— I have been waiting for two hours.
- 'for' will be used instead of 'since' because 'since' is used for a specific point in time continuing up to the present, while 'for' is used for a certain duration of time; Like— I have been waiting for two hours.
18. A) **Colossal** (adjective) – Extremely large in size, extent, or degree. विशाल
- Synonym:** **Huge** (adjective) – Very large, enormous, massive. बहुत बड़ा
- **Miniature** (adjective) – Very small of its kind, diminutive. सूक्ष्म
 - **Small** (adjective) – Of a size that is less than normal or usual, little. छोटा
 - **Micro** (adjective) – Extremely small, minute, tiny. अत्यधिक सूक्ष्म
19. B) 'supplant' के बदले 'Supersede' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह सही spelling है और इसका अर्थ 'पुरानी चीज को नई चीज से बदल देना' है, जो कि दिए गए वाक्य के संदर्भ में सही है।
- **Supersede** will be used instead of 'supplant' because it is the correct spelling and means 'to replace something old with something new', which is appropriate in the context of the given sentence.
20. B) **Penury** (noun) – Extreme poverty; destitution, indigence, pauperism. दरिद्रता
- Antonym:** **Opulence** (noun) – Great wealth or luxuriousness, affluence, richness, luxury. संपन्नता
- **Emergency** (noun) – A sudden, urgent, usually unexpected occurrence or occasion requiring immediate action. आपातकालीन स्थिति
 - **Regression** (noun) – A return to a former or less developed state. प्रतिगमन
 - **Euphemism** (noun) – A mild or indirect word or expression substituted for one considered to be too harsh or blunt when referring to something unpleasant or embarrassing. प्रियोक्ति
21. B) **of** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर "Friendship is one of the most significant aspects" इस वाक्य में "of" सही जोड़ देता है क्योंकि यह व्यक्त करता है कि मित्रता मानव जीवन के सबसे महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं में से एक है। जबकि 'on', 'for', और 'By' इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'of' should be used because it connects "Friendship" to "one of the most significant aspects". Whereas, 'on', 'for', and 'By' do not fit appropriately in this context.
22. B) **Together**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "together" का अर्थ होता है साथ में या संग में बिताया जा रहा समय। 'Simultaneously' का अर्थ है एक समय में, 'Jointly' का अर्थ है संयुक्त रूप से, और 'Collectively' का अर्थ है समूह रूप से, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **Together**' should be used because it indicates spending time in each other's company. Whereas, 'Simultaneously' implies at the same time, 'Jointly' means in a combined manner, and 'Collectively' suggests as a group, which don't fit in this context.
23. B) **Individuals**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "individuals" का अर्थ होता है व्यक्ति या लोग। पूरे संदर्भ में यह सुझाव दिया जा रहा है कि दोस्त हमें व्यक्तिगत रूप से विकसित होने में मदद कर सकते हैं। 'Houses', 'Buildings', और 'Objects' इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं क्योंकि ये व्यक्तिगत विकास से संबंधित नहीं हैं।
- **Individuals**' should be used because it refers to persons or people. The context suggests that friends can help in personal growth. 'Houses', 'Buildings', and 'Objects' are not apt in this context as they are not related to personal development.
24. D) **However**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस संदर्भ में पाठ में एक विपरीत धारा या विचार का परिवर्तन हो रहा है। पूरे पाठ में मित्रता के सकारात्मक पहलुओं की चर्चा हो रही है, जबकि इस विचार में उसकी बनाए रखने में आवश्यक प्रयास और समझदारी की चर्चा हो रही है।
- **However**' should be used because it indicates a contrast or a change in the direction of thought in the passage. The entirety of the passage discusses the positive aspects of friendship, while this statement discusses the effort and understanding required to sustain it.
25. A) **Toxic**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब बात होती है दोस्ती को छोड़ देने की, तो वह उस समय होती है जब वह दोस्ती हानिकारक होती है या व्यक्ति के लिए हानिकारक सितुएशन में डालती है। 'Unsafe', 'Happy' और 'Safe' इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।
- **Toxic**' should be used because when it comes to letting go of friendships, it's typically in reference to those that are harmful or put an individual in a detrimental situation. 'Unsafe', 'Happy', and 'Safe' don't fit in this context.

SSC CHSL PRE 02 AUGUST 2023 – 05:15 PM

1. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

Despite being his competitor, John was generous and forgiving in defeat and congratulated his opponent on his well-deserved victory.

- A. altruistic
- B. magnanimous
- C. fainthearted
- D. Venomous

2. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words/ phrase.**

A person who has features of extrovert and introvert

- A. Stoic
- B. Ambivert
- C. Ambiguous
- D. Dual

3. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

Something which cannot be easily conquered

- A. Frightening
- B. Invincible
- C. Reciprocal
- D. Stable

4. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the following sentence.**

Bhagat Singh was a young firebrand, whose militant activism and revolutionary fervour made him a symbol of resistance against the British Raj.

- A. Violent
- B. Radical
- C. Moderate
- D. Ultra

5. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the bracketed word in the following sentence to fill in the blank.**

The security cameras can automatically _____ (rotate) to monitor the entire hallway.

- A. evolve
- B. resolve
- C. revolve

- D. Devolve
6. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
- A. as some 71 per cent of Earth's surface is covered by saltwater oceans, and
- B. notwithstanding that Europa and Enceladus (moons of Jupiter and Saturn, respectively)
- C. the continents themselves possess lakes, rivers, and, in some cases, seas
- D. are both covered in ice, Earth is the true water world of the solar system
- A. B, D, A, C
- B. B, C, A, D
- C. A, B, D, C
- D. A, B, C, D
7. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
- He lives in 45 Church Street with his family.
- A. in 45 Church Street
- B. with his family
- C. lives
- D. He
8. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word 'Scrutiny' from the given sentence.**
- The company's strategic plan included a comprehensive analysis of market trends and consumer behaviour.
- A. Behaviour
- B. Comprehensive
- C. Trends
- D. Analysis
9. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word 'Capable' from the given sentence.**
- Jayesh was competent and the best candidate for the post of clerk in the interview, whereas others were inefficient and irritating.
- A. best
- B. irritating
- C. competent
- D. Inefficient
10. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in passive voice.**
- Your mother teaches us English literature.
- A. English literature is taught to us by your mother.
- B. English literature has been taught to us by your mother.
- C. Your mother is taught to us English literature.

- D. English literature taught to us by your mother.
11. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
He sang / beautifully but / the judges were / unimpress at the end.
- A. the judges were
B. unimpress at the end
C. He sang
D. beautifully but
12. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Stationary
- A. Moving
B. Immobile
C. Permanent
D. Stable
13. **Select the correct spelling from the given options to fill in the blank.**
The civil engineers are trying to _____ the bridge using the new technology.
- A. elevate
B. ilivate
C. alivate
D. Elivait
14. Select the most appropriate **homonym** in the context of the following sentence to fill in the blank.
My birthday will _____ on a Friday this year
- A. fall: to go down onto the ground suddenly
B. fall: to come at a particular time or happen in a particular place
C. fall: to change to a particular condition
D. fall: to be beaten or defeated
15. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given **idiom**.
Play it by ear
- A. Obey the rules blindly
B. Act as suggested
C. Discontinue impulsively
D. Perform without any rehearsals
16. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
- A. with the occult and the satanic which in turn, owes much also to
B. Poe's work owes much to the concern of Romanticism
C. shaping plausible fabrics out of impalpable materials

- D. his own feverish dreams, to which he applied a rare faculty of
- A. A, B, D, C
 - B. A, B, C, D
 - C. C, B, A, D
 - D. B, A, D, C
17. Select the most appropriate **idiom** to fill in the blank.
Ashu is a dedicated guy, always ready to _____ for the betterment of his company.
- A. snug as a bug in a rug
 - B. lose his marbles
 - C. rain on his parade
 - D. go the extra mile
18. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words/phrase.
The doctor who treats bone problems
- A. Obstetrician
 - B. Gynaecologist
 - C. Orthopaedist
 - D. Physiotherapist
19. Identify the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word in the following sentence and select its correct spelling from the given options.
Your lack of knowledge of recent advances in technology will be a sitback for your business
- A. advancess
 - B. knowleidge
 - C. bussiness
 - D. Setback
20. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
The Governor of the state inaugurated the exhibition in a grand way.
- A. The exhibition had been inaugurated by the Governor of the state in a grand way.
 - B. The exhibition inaugurated by the Governor of the state in a grand way.
 - C. The exhibition has been inaugurated by the Governor of the state in a grand way.
 - D. The exhibition was inaugurated by the Governor of the state in a grand way.

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

Our school organised a graduation day to award certificates to the students. The graduation day highlights the overall achievements of students. All the students who are being graduated are invited formally with their parents. Students wore their attire

according to the dress code given to them by the school administration. High school graduation _____(1) is one of the most awaited and last event of any school. The function began with _____ (2) the lamp, followed by the distribution of certificates in a very systematic way. Our principal made a long and _____ (3) speech and blessed us for the future _____ (4). On behalf of our graduating class, our class representative extended a vote of thanks to show _____ (5) to all staff members. One of the parents expressed their experiences and views. At last, all the students, parents and staff members had lunch together.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**

- A. episode
- B. festival
- C. incident
- D. Ceremony

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**

- A. lighting
- B. lightening
- C. sparking
- D. Glittering

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**

- A. self-praising
- B. encouraging
- C. boring
- D. Depressing

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**

- A. endeavours
- B. neglects
- C. entertainments
- D. Ruins

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**

- A. gracious
- B. gratitude
- C. courteous
- D. greet

Answers

1. B 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. B 6. A 7. A 8. D 9.C 10. A 11.B 12.A
 13. A 14.B 15.D 16.D 17.D 18.C 19.D 20.D 21.D 22.A 23.B 24.A
 25. B

Explanations

1. B) **Magnanimous** (adjective) – Showing or suggesting a lofty and courageous spirit; generous in forgiving an insult or injury. उदार
 - **Altruistic** (adjective) – Showing a disinterested and selfless concern for the well-being of others; unselfish. परोपकारी
 - **Fainthearted** (adjective) – Lacking courage or resolution; timid. कायर
 - **Venomous** (adjective) – Full of malice or spite. विषैला
2. B) **Ambivert** (noun) – A person whose personality has a balance of extrovert and introvert features. उभयवर्ती
 - **Stoic** (noun) – A person who can endure pain or hardship without showing their feelings or complaining. उदासीन, साहसी, अडिग
 - **Ambiguous** (adjective) – Open to more than one interpretation; not having one obvious meaning. अस्पष्ट
 - **Dual** (adjective) – Consisting of two parts, elements, or aspects. दोहरा
3. B) **Invincible** (noun) – Too powerful to be defeated or overcome. अजेय
 - **Frightening** (adjective) – Making someone afraid or anxious; terrifying. डरावना
 - **Reciprocal** (adjective) – Given, felt, or done in return; mutual. पारस्परिक
 - **Stable** (adjective) – Not likely to change or fail; firmly established. स्थिर
4. C) **Revolutionary** (adjective) – Relating to or causing a dramatic change, groundbreaking, radical. क्रांतिकारी
 Antonym: **Moderate** (adjective) – Average in amount, intensity, or quality; not extreme, temperate, reasonable. संयमी
 - **Violent** (adjective) – Using or involving physical force intended to hurt, harm, or damage. हिंसात्मक
 - **Radical** (adjective) – Relating to or affecting the fundamental nature of something; revolutionary, thoroughgoing. उग्र सुधारवादी
 - **Ultra** (adjective) – Going beyond what is usual or ordinary; extreme. अत्यन्त

5. C) **Rotate** (verb) – Turn or cause to turn in a circle, especially around a fixed point. घूमना

Synonym: Revolve (verb) – Move in a circle on a central axis. घूमना

- **Evolve** (verb) – Develop gradually, especially from a simple to a more complex form. विकसित होना
- **Resolve** (verb) – Settle or find a solution to a problem or contentious matter. समाधान करना
- **Devolve** (verb) – Transfer or delegate (power) to a lower level, especially from central government to local or regional administration. अधिकृत करना

6. A) **B, D, A, C**

Notwithstanding that Europa and Enceladus (moons of Jupiter and Saturn, respectively) are both covered in ice, Earth is the true water world of the solar system as some 71 per cent of Earth's surface is covered by saltwater oceans, and the continents themselves possess lakes, rivers, and, in some cases, seas

7. A) 'in 45 Church Street' के बदले 'at 45 Church Street' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब हम किसी स्थान का निर्देश करते हैं, खासकर जब वह एक ठोस पता होता है, हम 'at' का इस्तेमाल करते हैं।

- 'at 45 Church Street' will be used instead of 'in 45 Church Street' because when we indicate a location, especially when it is a specific address, we use 'at'.

8. D) **Scrutiny** (noun) – Critical observation or examination, close inspection, careful study. सूक्ष्म परीक्षण

Synonym: Analysis (noun) – Detailed examination, study, scrutiny, evaluation. विश्लेषण

- **Behaviour** (noun) – The way in which one acts or conducts oneself, mannerisms. व्यवहार
- **Comprehensive** (adjective) – Covering or including everything, thorough, inclusive. सम्पूर्ण
- **Trends** (noun) – A general direction in which something is developing or changing, tendency, shift. प्रवृत्ति

9. C) **Capable** (adjective) – Having the ability, fitness, or quality necessary to do or achieve a specified thing. सक्षम

Synonym: Competent (adjective) – Having the necessary ability, knowledge, or skill to do something successfully. समर्थ

- **Best** (adjective) – Of the most excellent, effective, or desirable type or quality. श्रेष्ठ

- **Irritating** (adjective) – Causing annoyance, impatience, or mild anger. चिढ़ानेवाला
- **Inefficient** (adjective) – Not achieving maximum productivity; wasting or failing to make the best use of time or resources. अक्षम

10. A) English literature is taught to us by your mother.

11. B) 'unimpress' के बदले 'unimpressed' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'unimpress' कोई वास्तविक रूप में verb या adjective नहीं है। सही रूप 'unimpressed' है, जो एक adjective है।

- 'unimpressed' will be used instead of 'unimpress' because 'unimpress' is not an actual verb or adjective. The correct form is 'unimpressed', which is an adjective.

12. A) **Stationary** (adjective) – Not moving, not changing, fixed, static. स्थिर

Antonym: **Moving** (adjective) – In motion, mobile, on the move. चल

- **Immobile** (adjective) – Not moving, motionless, static. अस्थिर
- **Permanent** (adjective) – Lasting, enduring, constant, unchanging. स्थायी
- **Stable** (adjective) – Not likely to change or fail, steady, firmly established. स्थिर

13. A) 'Elevate' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है 'ऊंचा करना' या 'बढ़ाना'। यहाँ पर civil engineers पुल को ऊंचा करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं नई प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग करके। शेष विकल्पों में सही spelling नहीं है, इसलिए 'elevate' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- 'Elevate' should be used because it means 'to raise' or 'to lift up'. Here, the civil engineers are trying to raise the bridge using new technology. The remaining options do not have the correct spelling, thus 'elevate' would be the most appropriate choice.

14. B) **fall: to come at a particular time or happen in a particular place** का प्रयोग होगा

क्योंकि यह sentence जन्मदिन के परिप्रेक्ष्य में एक विशेष समय पर होने वाली घटना की चर्चा कर रहा है। जब sentence में कह जाता है "My birthday will _____ on a

Friday this year," तो यह समझा जा रहा है कि जन्मदिन इस वर्ष शुक्रवार को पड़ेगा।

इसलिए, 'fall: to come at a particular time or happen in a particular place' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- 'fall: to come at a particular time or happen in a particular place' should be used because the sentence is discussing an event occurring on a specific day in the context of a birthday. When the sentence states, "My birthday will _____ on a Friday this year," it implies that the birthday will take place on a Friday this

year. Thus, 'fall: to come at a particular time or happen in a particular place' would be the most appropriate choice.

15. D) **Play it by ear** (idiom) – Perform without any rehearsals बिना अभ्यास के प्रदर्शन करना

16. D) **B, A, D, C**

. Poe's work owes much to the concern of Romanticism with the occult and the satanic which in turn, owes much also to his own feverish dreams, to which he applied a rare faculty of shaping plausible fabrics out of impalpable materials

17. D) **'Go the extra mile'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह वाक्यांश वह संजीवनी उर्जा और समर्पण को दर्शाता है जो किसी कार्य में अधिक प्रयास करने के लिए जरूरी होता है। Ashu की समर्पणभावना और उसकी कंपनी के लिए अधिक सेवा करने की इच्छा को व्यक्त करने के लिए 'go the extra mile' सबसे उपयुक्त वाक्यांश है।

- **Snug as a bug in a rug** (idiom) – very comfortable and warm. बहुत आरामदायक और गर्म।
- **Lose his marbles** (idiom) – to become insane or act in a strange way. पागल होना
- **Rain on his parade** (idiom) – to spoil someone's plans or diminish their enjoyment. किसी के मंसूबे (प्लान) पर पानी फिर जाना
- **Go the extra mile** (idiom) – to make a special effort to achieve something. अतिरिक्त प्रयास की जरूरत होना
 - **'Go the extra mile'** should be used because this idiom conveys that invigorating energy and dedication required to put in more effort into a task. It best articulates Ashu's dedication and desire to serve more for his company. Thus, 'go the extra mile' is the most appropriate choice.

18. C) **Orthopaedist** (noun) – A doctor who specializes in the branch of medicine concerned with the correction or prevention of deformities, disorders, or injuries of the skeleton and associated structures. **हड्डी रोग विशेषज्ञ**

- **Obstetrician** (noun) – A physician or surgeon qualified to practice in obstetrics (the branch of medicine and surgery concerned with childbirth and the care of women giving birth). **प्रसूति रोग विशेषज्ञ**
- **Gynaecologist** (noun) – A physician or surgeon who specializes in the health of the female reproductive system. **स्त्री रोग विशेषज्ञ**

- **Physiotherapist** (noun) – A healthcare professional who helps patients achieve or restore maximum movement and functional ability. **शारीरिक चिकित्सक**

19. D) The incorrectly spelt word in the given sentence is "sitback". The correct spelling is "setback".

20. D) The exhibition was inaugurated by the Governor of the state in a grand way.

21. D) '**Ceremony**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "ceremony" का अर्थ होता है एक धार्मिक या सामाजिक अनुष्ठान या घटना। जबकि 'Episode' का अर्थ है एक विशेष घटना या समय अवधि, 'Festival' का अर्थ है उत्सव, और 'Incident' का अर्थ है एक वारदात या घटना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Ceremony** should be used because it refers to a formal religious or social occasion or event. Whereas, 'Episode' means a particular event or period of time, 'Festival' means a celebration, and 'Incident' implies an event or occurrence, which don't fit in this context.

22. A) '**Lighting**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "lighting" का अर्थ होता है किसी बात को प्रकाशित करना। जबकि 'Lightening' का अर्थ है हल्का करना, 'Sparking' का अर्थ है चिंगारी उत्पन्न करना, और 'Glittering' का अर्थ है चमकना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Lighting** should be used because it means illuminating something. Whereas, 'Lightening' means making something lighter, 'Sparking' means producing a spark, and 'Glittering' implies shining or sparkling, which don't fit in this context.

23. B) '**Encouraging**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि समाज में एक प्रधान आमतौर पर विद्यार्थियों को उनके आगामी जीवन के लिए सकारात्मक संदेश देने वाले प्रोत्साहक भाषण देता है। 'Self-praising' का अर्थ है अपनी प्रशंसा करना, 'Boring' का अर्थ है उबाऊ, और 'Depressing' का अर्थ है उदासीनापूर्वक, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Encouraging** should be used because a principal usually delivers a motivational speech aimed at imparting positive messages to students for their future life. Whereas, 'Self-praising' means praising oneself, 'Boring' implies being uninteresting, and 'Depressing' means bringing sadness or pessimism, which don't fit in this context.

24. A) '**Endeavours**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "endeavours" का अर्थ होता है प्रयास या कोशिशें। जबकि 'Neglects' का अर्थ है अवज्ञा करना, 'Entertainments' का अर्थ है मनोरंजन, और 'Ruins' का अर्थ है नष्ट होना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Endeavours'** should be used because it means efforts or attempts. Whereas, 'Neglects' means to ignore, 'Entertainments' means amusement, and 'Ruins' means destruction or decay, which don't fit in this context.

25. B) **Gratitude'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "gratitude" का अर्थ होता है आभार या कृतज्ञता प्रकट करना। जबकि 'Gracious' का अर्थ है दयालु या सौम्य, 'Courteous' का अर्थ है शिष्ट या सभ्य, और 'Greet' का अर्थ है अभिवादन करना या मिलना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

- **'Gratitude'** should be used because it means to express thankfulness or appreciation. Whereas, 'Gracious' means kind or courteous, 'Courteous' means polite, and 'Greet' means to welcome or salute, which don't fit in this context

SSC CHSL PRE Shift 02 Aug 2023 -11:45 AM**1. Select the correctly spelt word.**

- A. Business
- B. Buisnesc
- C. Buisness
- D. Busines

2. Select the most appropriate **synonym of the word 'Keen' from the given sentence.**

I am eager and happy to visit the beautiful city of Darjeeling next month with my family.

- A. beautiful
- B. visit
- C. eager
- D. Happy

3. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM for 'scarcity' in the given sentence.**

In spite of having ice glaciers across the globe, people don't have excess of fresh drinking water.

- A. Excess
- B. Water
- C. Glaciers
- D. Fresh

4. Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.

A sudden noise frightened the horse.

- A. The horse has been frightened by a sudden noise.
- B. The horse was frightened by a sudden noise.
- C. The horse had frightened by a sudden noise.
- D. The horse got frightened by a sudden noise.

5. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.

In today's world, technology must be used for feed the changing forces in society.

- A. must had been used to feed
- B. must have been used to feed
- C. must used to feed
- D. must be used to feed

6. Select the option with the correct spellings to replace the underlined words in the given sentence.

The enchanteng scenary of the beautiful lake was mesmerising.

- A. enchanting; scenery
- B. encanting; scenery
- C. enchenting; seenary

- D. enchantine; senery
7. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
The matches are being shown live on Sports TV.
A. Sports TV is showing the matches live.
B. Sports TV may be showing the matches live.
C. Sports TV will be showing the matches live.
D. Sports TV can be showing the matches live.
8. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
A. we need to understand where we are and,
B. that will require significant investment
C. where we are headed, and
D. in our data and information infrastructure
E. to stay ahead of these crises
A. EACBD
B. CEDAB
C. BACDE
D. BAEDC
9. **Select the most appropriate homophones to fill in the blanks.**
Kindly accept my _____ on your new haircut. It _____ your personality.
A. compliment; complaints
B. compliment; complements
C. compliment; compliments
D. complement; complements
10. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
A. embarrassment and difficulty for them and himself
B. the great gods Odin and Thor, helping them with
C. his clever plans but sometimes causing
D. Loki was represented as the companion of
A. D, B, C, A
B. C, D, A, B
C. B, D, C, A
D. A, B, D, C
11. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the word in brackets to fill in the blank.
Since she had never travelled abroad, she was both _____ (CALM) and nervous for her upcoming trip.
A. Hyped

- B. Apathetic
C. Excited
D. Hopeful
12. Select the most appropriate **synonym** for the underlined word in the given sentence.
The guest was heckled by the spectators.
- A. Calmed
B. Aided
C. Taunted
D. Helped
13. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
The vehicle which carries dead bodies
- A. Coffin
B. Hearse
C. Ambulance
D. Corpse
14. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**
The principal posted all the staff rules in black and white.
- A. on chart
B. on board
C. in writing
D. in coloured print
15. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Support
- A. Oppose
B. Stay
C. Bear
D. Stand
16. Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined **idiom**.
The new electric car costs an arm and a leg.
- A. Needs physical strength to drive
B. Is very expensive
C. Is very cheap
D. Has no gears
17. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
She can draw very well and just as creative.

- A. as creativer
B. as creatively
C. creative than
D. Creative
18. Select the most appropriate **idiom** for the following statement.
It's better to get less than what you want than get nothing.
A. Half a loaf is better than none.
B. Waste not, want not.
C. Where there is smoke, there is fire.
D. A storm in a teacup
19. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in superlative degree of comparison.**
It looks like our bad fears are coming true.
A. No change required
B. The worse fears are coming back it seems so.
C. It looks like our worst fears are coming true.
D. The fears with bad thoughts come back.
20. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
A. Written in unadorned Sanskrit prose
B. One of the world's earliest books
C. Devoted to statecraft,
D. The Arthashastra is
A. D, B, C, A
B. C, D, A, B
C. B, C, A, D
D. D, A, B, C

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

A couple of minutes later, a woman comes running towards the desk. As soon as she sees the little girl, she shouts and (1)_____ up to her. She lifts the girl into her arms and holds her very tight. Then she separates herself from her daughter and looks at her (2)_____ while she says, "I am here, Andrea. Everything is okay. I love you, honey." Then she turns and (3)_____ the man. "Thank you so much, sir," she says. "We got separated in the crowd earlier. My daughter is deaf, so I could not make an (4)_____ over the speakers for her. I was looking for her everywhere. I was so

worried!". Now the man understands why the little girl did not look at him until he (5)_____ her shoulder.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**

- A. chase
- B. runs
- C. stares
- D. Blinks

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**

- A. ears
- B. nails
- C. face
- D. Skin

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**

- A. opts
- B. discreet
- C. greets
- D. Rejects

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**

- A. claim
- B. announcement
- C. notification
- D. Assertion

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**

- A. felt
- B. touched
- C. contacted
- D. cracked

Answers

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. A 7. A 8. A 9. B 10. A 11.C 12.C
 13. B 14.C 15.A 16.B 17.B 18.A 19.C 20.A 21.B 22.C 23.C 24.B
 25. B

Explanations

1. A) The correct spelling is 'Business' which means "the practice of making one's living by engaging in commerce" **व्यापार, कारोबार.**
2. C) **Keen** (adjective) – Having a sharp edge or point; enthusiastic, eager, fervent. **उत्सुक**
 Synonym: **Eager** (adjective) – Wanting to do or have something very much; full of excited interest. **उत्सुक**
 - **Beautiful** (adjective) – Pleasing the senses or mind aesthetically; of a very high standard; wonderful. **सुंदर**
 - **Visit** (verb) – Go to see and spend time with (someone) socially. **मिलना**
 - **Happy** (adjective) – Feeling or showing pleasure or contentment; fortunate and convenient. **प्रसन्न**
3. A) **Scarcity** (noun) – Shortage, lack, deficiency, insufficiency. **कमी**
 Antonym: **Excess** (noun) – Surplus, overabundance, superfluity, glut. **अधिकता**
 - **Water** (noun) – A colorless, transparent, odorless liquid that forms seas, lakes, rivers, and rain. **पानी**
 - **Glaciers** (noun) – A slowly moving mass or river of ice formed by the accumulation and compaction of snow. **हिमनद**
 - **Fresh** (adjective) – Not previously known or used; new or different. **ताजा**
4. B) The horse was frightened by a sudden noise
5. D) 'must be used for feed' के बदले 'must be used to feed' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'to' के साथ infinitive form (to + verb) का प्रयोग सही रहता है। जैसे— He used to play.
 - The construction "to + [base form of verb]" (or "to + V1") is called an infinitive. The infinitive is often used to express purpose or intention, indicating why something is done.
 - For instance, in the phrase "must be used to feed," the "to feed" expresses the purpose of the technology's use, which is to cater to or accommodate the changing forces in society.
 Some more examples:
 - I use this tool to fix my bike.

- She takes the bus to save money.
 - They bought the land to build a new house.
 - 'must be used to feed' will be used instead of 'must be used for feed' because the correct usage is with 'to' forming the infinitive (to + verb). Like— He used to play.
6. A) **enchanteng** के बदले 'enchanting' और 'scenary' के बदले 'scenery' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि ये शब्द सही spelling हैं।
- 'enchanting' will be used instead of 'enchanteng' and 'scenery' will be used instead of 'scenary' because these are the correct spellings.
7. A) Sports TV is showing the matches live.
8. A) **EACBD**
To stay ahead of these crises we need to understand where we are and, in our data and information infrastructure that will require significant investment in our data and information infrastructure
9. B) '**compliment**' और '**complements**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, पहले रिक्त स्थल पर किसी की तारीफ का अभिप्राय है और दूसरे रिक्त स्थल पर किसी चीज को और अधिक अकर्षक बनाने वाली चीज का संदर्भ है। "Kindly accept my _____ on your new haircut" में तारीफ की बात हो रही है, जबकि "It _____ your personality" में बाल कटवाने से व्यक्तित्व में सुधार होने का संदर्भ है। इसलिए, 'compliment' और 'complements' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- '**compliment**' and '**complements**' should be used because in the entire context, the first blank implies praising something while the second blank refers to something enhancing another thing. "Kindly accept my _____ on your new haircut" is about praising, whereas "It _____ your personality" refers to how the haircut has enhanced the personality. Thus, 'compliment' and 'complements' would be the most appropriate choice.
10. A) **D, B, C, A**
Loki was represented as the companion of the great gods Odin and Thor, helping them with his clever plans but sometimes causing embarrassment and difficulty for them and himself
11. C) **Calm** (adjective) – Not showing or feeling nervousness, anger, or other strong emotions; tranquil, composed, cool. शांत
Antonym: **Excited** (adjective) – Very enthusiastic and eager; thrilled, stimulated, aroused. उत्तेजित

- **Hyped** (adjective) – Excessively publicized; made to seem more important than it actually is. अत्यधिक प्रचारित
- **Apathetic** (adjective) – Showing or feeling no interest, enthusiasm, or concern; indifferent, disinterested. उदासीन
- **Hopeful** (adjective) – Optimistic, confident, positive, but not necessarily the opposite of 'calm.' आशावादी

12. C) **Heckled** (verb) – Interrupt or harass (someone) with persistent and aggressive comments or abuse. परेशान करना

Synonym: Taunted (verb) – To mock or ridicule, provoke, jeer, scorn. ताना मारना

- **Calmed** (verb) – Made peaceful, soothed, quieted. शांत किया
- **Aided** (verb) – Assisted, helped, supported. सहायता की
- **Helped** (verb) – Assisted, facilitated. मदद की

13. B) **Hearse** (noun) – A vehicle for conveying the coffin at a funeral. शव वाहन

- **Coffin** (noun) – A long, narrow box in which a dead body is buried or cremated. शव पेटी
- **Ambulance** (noun) – A vehicle specially equipped for taking sick or injured people to and from the hospital. एम्बुलेंस
- **Corpse** (noun) – A dead body, especially of a human being. शव

14. C) 'in black and white' के बदले 'in writing' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'in black and white' का मतलब होता है किसी चीज को लिखित रूप में प्रस्तुत करना; जैसे— He gave me the agreement in black and white.

- 'in writing' will be used instead of 'in black and white' because 'in black and white' means to present something in written form; Like— He gave me the agreement in black and white.

15. A) **Support** (verb) – To give assistance, back up, uphold, endorse. समर्थन करना

Antonym: Oppose (verb) – To be against, resist, contest, confront. विरोध करना

- **Stay** (verb) – To remain, pause, halt, stop. रुकना
- **Bear** (verb) – To endure, tolerate, withstand, carry. सहना
- **Stand** (verb) – To be upright, to be in a specified state or condition, to take a position. खड़ा होना

16. B) **Costs an arm and a leg** (idiom) – Is very expensive बहुत महंगा।
17. B) '**as creative**' के बदले '**as creatively**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि verb 'draw' की विशेषता बताने के लिए '**creatively**' (adverb) का प्रयोग होता है।
- as creatively' will be used instead of 'just as creative' because to modify the verb 'draw', we use 'creatively' as an adverb.
18. A) **Half a loaf is better than none** (idiom) – It's better to get less than what you want than get nothing. कुछ न होने से थोड़ा होना बेहतर है
- **Waste not, want not** (phrase) – If you don't waste things, you won't find yourself in need.
 - **Where there is smoke, there is fire** (phrase) – If there is a sign or hint of something, then it is probably true or exists.
 - **A storm in a teacup** (phrase) – A lot of unnecessary anger and worry about a matter that is not important. छोटी सी बात पर बड़ा शोर।
19. C) वाक्य को superlative degree of comparison में व्यक्त करने के लिए 'worst' शब्द का प्रयोग किया जाएगा, जैसे कि 'bad' की तीन स्थितियाँ होती हैं: bad, worse, worst। इसलिए, उपयुक्त विकल्प है: It looks like our worst fears are coming true.
- To express the sentence in the superlative degree of comparison, the word 'worst' will be used as 'bad' has three degrees: bad, worse, worst. Hence, the correct option is: It looks like our worst fears are coming true.
20. A) **D, B, C, A**
- The Arthashastra is One of the world's earliest books Devoted to statecraft, Written in unadorned Sanskrit prose
21. B) '**Runs**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि passage में बताया गया है कि महिला दौड़ती हुई डेस्क की ओर आती है और फिर वह छोटी लड़की को देखकर उसकी ओर दौड़ती है। 'Chase' का अर्थ होता है पीछा करना, 'Stares' का अर्थ होता है घूरना, और 'Blinks' का अर्थ है पलक झपकना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **Runs**' should be used because the passage mentions the woman comes running towards the desk and then, upon seeing the little girl, she rushes towards her. 'Chase' implies pursuing, 'Stares' means to look fixedly, and 'Blinks' means to shut and open the eyes quickly, which don't fit in this context.

22. C) 'Face' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि मां अपनी बेटी को अपने सामने ध्यान से देख रही थी। 'Ears' का अर्थ होता है कान, 'Nails' का अर्थ है नाखून, और 'Skin' का अर्थ है त्वचा, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Face' should be used because the mother was intently looking at her daughter in front of her. Whereas, 'Ears' refer to the auditory organs, 'Nails' refer to the keratinous tips of fingers and toes, and 'Skin' refers to the outer covering of the body, which don't fit in this context.

23. C) 'Greets' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "greet" का अर्थ होता है किसी को नमस्कार करना या मिलना। जबकि 'Opts' का अर्थ है चुनना, 'Discreet' का अर्थ है सतर्क या संविधानिक, और 'Rejects' का अर्थ है अस्वीकार करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Greets' should be used because it means to say hello or acknowledge someone. Whereas, 'Opts' means to choose, 'Discreet' means being careful or judicious, and 'Rejects' means to refuse or decline, which don't fit in this context.

24. B) 'Announcement' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "announcement" का अर्थ होता है जनता को सूचना देना विशेष रूप से स्पीकर्स के माध्यम से। जबकि 'Claim' का अर्थ है दावा करना, 'Notification' का अर्थ है सूचना या सूचना पत्र, और 'Assertion' का अर्थ है स्पष्टीकरण या स्थिरता से कहना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Announcement' should be used because it means to inform the public, especially through speakers. Whereas, 'Claim' means to state or assert, 'Notification' implies a notice or informing, and 'Assertion' means stating or declaring firmly, which don't fit in this context.

25. B) 'Touched' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "touched" का अर्थ होता है किसी को स्पर्श करना। जबकि 'Felt' का अर्थ है महसूस करना, 'Contacted' का अर्थ है संपर्क करना, और 'Cracked' का अर्थ है फटना या टूटना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Touched' should be used because it means to make physical contact with someone. Whereas, 'Felt' means to sense, 'Contacted' means to communicate, and 'Cracked' implies to break, which don't fit in this context.

SSC CHSL PRE 3 AUGUST 2023 2:30 PM

1. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the underlined word in the given sentence.
The event, in a cramped space, was totally bizarre in my view.
 - A. Usual
 - B. Customary
 - C. Odd
 - D. Normal
2. **Select the sentence that has the correct use of spellings from the given options.**
 - A. While the negotiation process was complex and at times contentious, the two sides ultimately reached a mutually beneficial agreement.
 - B. While the negotiation process was complex and at times contentious, the two sides ultimately reached a mutually beneficial agreement.
 - C. While the negotiation process was complex and at times contentious, the two sides ultimately reached a mutually beneficial agreement.
 - D. While the negotiation process was complex and at times contentious, the two sides ultimately reached a mutually beneficial agreement.
3. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Frugality
 - A. Parsimony
 - B. Extravagance
 - C. Providence
 - D. Economy
4. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
Moti has thrown the balls.
 - A. The balls were thrown by Moti.
 - B. The balls have been thrown by Moti.
 - C. The balls were being thrown by Moti.
 - D. The balls had been thrown by Moti.
5. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.**
Since the storm knocked in the power, we've been using candles to light our home.
 - A. No substitution required
 - B. the storm knocked out the power
 - C. the storm knocked over the power
 - D. the storm knocked away the power
6. Select the most appropriate **idiom** for the given situation.
Geetika spoke a lot about her new movie. However, it came to nothing in the theatres.
 - A. To give the devil his dues

- B. To get into hot water
C. To dig the grave
D. To end in smoke
7. Select the most appropriate **idiom** for the underlined segment in the following sentence.
Raima takes her classes **very attentively**.
- A. In accordance with
B. By blazing a trail
C. By losing in a cloud
D. Be all ears
8. **Select the sentence that has the correct use of spellings from the given options.**
- A. Although the book was difficult to read, I persisted and eventually understood the complex ideas.
B. Although the book was difficult to read, I persisted and eventually understood the complex ideas.
C. Although the book was difficult to read, I persisted and eventually understood the complex ideas.
D. Although the book was difficult to read, I persested and eventually understood the complex ideas.
9. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the word given in brackets to fill in the blank.
The (friendly) dog wagged its tail, while the _____ cat hissed.
- A. loving
B. welcoming
C. affectionate
D. Hostile
10. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in passive voice.**
His brother needed some urgent help at that moment.
- A. Some urgent help was needed by his brother at that moment.
B. Urgent help was needed by his brother at that moment.
C. Some urgent help is needed by his brother at that moment.
D. Some urgent help was needed by his brother at this moment.
11. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**
Could you please tell me which languages **you are fluent in**?
- A. you may be fluent in speaking
B. you speak fluently
C. you fluently speaking
D. you have been fluent in speaking

12. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
A person who lives a secluded or solitary life, often for religious reasons
- A. Extrovert
 - B. Chauvinist
 - C. Monk
 - D. Hypochondriac
13. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Acclimatise
- A. Disarrange
 - B. Prioritise
 - C. Placate
 - D. Decriminalise
14. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
- A) have to deal with
 - B) about the terrible traffic
 - C) on his way to work
 - D) Nishit begins thinking
 - E) he will surely
- A. A, D, B, C, E
 - B. C, D, B, A, E
 - C. D, B, E, A, C
 - D. E, B, A, D, C
15. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**
When I reached the market place, the coconuts was already sold.
- A. are already sold
 - B. have already sell
 - C. is already sold
 - D. were already sold
16. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word in the following sentence.
Gandhi's approach, while effective in mobilising large segments of Indian society, was criticised by some for being passive and overly accommodating.
- A. Reconciling
 - B. Strenuous
 - C. Disobliging

D. Gratifying

17. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.

Tranquil

A. Anxious

B. Dilemma

C. Fierce

D. Peaceful

18. **Select the grammatically correct version of the following sentence.**

The young pirate is more cleverer than the captain of the ship.

A. The young pirate is cleverer to the captain of the ship.

B. The young pirate is cleverer than the captain of the ship.

C. The young pirate is most clever than the captain of the ship.

D. The younger pirate is cleverer than the captain of the ship.

19. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**

In course by time, / he was wise enough to realise / the mistakes of his past life.

A. In course by time,

B. he was wise enough to realise

C. the mistakes of his past life.

D. No error

20. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.

The study of coins

A. Currency

B. Minting

C. Numismatics

D. Barter

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

Daniel talks to people about the right to life. He says, "We have the right to live in freedom and in safety!" but the people do not (1)_____ and they say that the War is a big deal and it is not up to us nor up to the government. The government knows what to do and only the government can decide (2)_____ is best. And if the government says that there must be war, then it must be so. Daniel does not accept this and asks if there is a better solution. As all wars end with agreements, can't we do the agreements without the fighting? Can't the government solve this (3)_____? Isn't that the

reason we have a government in the first place? He decides to (4)_____ to people in his government. He decides to write them and let them know what he thinks. He knows one opinion does not matter much, but he also knows that if everyone in his own country and on the other side would do this, there will (5)_____ be no more wars.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**

- A. grant
- B. agree
- C. consent
- D. Announce

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**

- A. what
- B. when
- C. where
- D. How

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**

- A. peacefully
- B. disruptively
- C. compulsorily
- D. Excitingly

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**

- A. speak
- B. chat
- C. declare
- D. Blabber

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**

- A. doubtlessly
- B. wabbly
- C. absurdly
- D. probably

Answers

1. C 2. B 3.B 4. B 5. B 6. D 7. D 8. B 9. D 10. A 11.B 12.C
 13. A 14.C 15.D 16.C 17.D 18.B 19.A 20.C 21.B 22.A 23.A 24.A
 25. D

Explanations

- C) **Bizarre** (adjective) – Strange, unusual, weird, outlandish, peculiar. अजीब

Synonym: **Odd** (adjective) – Different from what is usual or expected, strange, unusual.
 अजीब

 - Usual** (adjective) – Habitual, customary, traditional, typical. सामान्य
 - Customary** (adjective) – Typical of a particular person, place, or thing, traditional.
 परंपरागत
 - Normal** (adjective) – Conforming to a standard, typical, usual, regular. सामान्य
- B) While the negotiation process was complex and at times contentious, the two sides ultimately reached a mutually beneficial agreement.

 - वाक्य B में 'negotiation', 'contentious' और 'agreement' शब्दों की सही spelling है।
 इसलिए, वाक्य B सही है।
- B) **Frugality** (noun) – The quality of being economical with money or food; thriftiness.
 कमखर्ची

Antonym: **Extravagance** (noun) – Lack of restraint in spending money or using resources; wastefulness in expenditure. फिजूलखर्ची

 - Parsimony** (noun) – Extreme unwillingness to spend money or use resources; stinginess. कंजूसी
 - Providence** (noun) – God, or a force that some people believe controls our lives and the things that happen to us, usually in a way that protects us परमात्मा
 - Economy** (noun) – The careful management of available resources; thrift.
 अर्थशास्त्र
- B) The balls have been thrown by Moti.
- B) '**knocked in the power**' के बदले '**knocked out the power**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब तूफान किसी चीज़ को बाधित करता है जैसे की बिजली, तो '**knocked out**' का प्रयोग सही होता है।

 - ❖ **Knock out** (phrasal verb) – destroy, damage, or disable a machine or piece of equipment.

- 'knocked out the power' will be used instead of 'knocked in the power' because when a storm disrupts something like electricity, the correct phrase to use is 'knocked out'.
6. D) **To end in smoke** (idiom) – To come to no practical result or effect, to fail. **असफल होना**
- **To give the devil his dues** (idiom) – To acknowledge the good qualities of someone, even if they have many bad qualities. **बुरे में भी अच्छाई देखना**
 - **To get into hot water** (idiom) – To get into trouble or a difficult situation. **मुश्किल में पड़ना**
 - **To dig the grave** (idiom) – To create serious trouble for oneself in the future. **अपनी ही कब्र खोदना**
7. D) **Be all ears** (phrase) – to listen very carefully and attentively **बहुत ध्यान से सुनना**.
- **In accordance with** – in agreement or harmony with something **के अनुसार**
 - **By blazing a trail** – to pioneer or lead the way in something new
8. B) 'Although' को 'Although' में और 'eventually' को 'eventually' में बदला जाएगा, जिससे वाक्य सही होगा। इसलिए, सही वाक्य है: B) Although the book was difficult to read, I persisted and eventually understood the complex ideas.
9. D) **Friendly** (adjective) – Having a kind and pleasant manner, amicable, amiable, congenial. **मित्रपूर्ण**
- Antonym: Hostile** (adjective) – Showing or feeling opposition or dislike; unfriendly, antagonistic, aggressive. **शत्रुता**
- **Loving** (adjective) – Showing love or affection; tender, caring, affectionate. **प्रेमपूर्ण**
 - **Welcoming** (adjective) – Greeting someone in a warm and friendly manner, hospitable, receptive. **स्वागतपूर्ण**
 - **Affectionate** (adjective) – Showing fondness or tenderness, loving, caring. **स्नेहपूर्ण**
10. A) Some urgent help was needed by his brother at that moment.
11. B) 'you are fluent in' के बदले 'you speak fluently' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह option सही ढंग से संरचित है और वाक्य का अर्थ भी स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाता है; जैसे— Could you please tell me which languages you speak fluently?

- 'you speak fluently' will be used instead of 'you are fluent in' because this option is correctly structured and clearly conveys the meaning of the sentence; Like—
Could you please tell me which languages you speak fluently?

12. C) **Monk** (noun) – A person who lives a secluded or solitary life, often for religious reasons. संन्यासी

- **Extrovert** (noun) – An outgoing and socially confident person. बहिर्मुखी
- **Chauvinist** (noun) – A person displaying aggressive or exaggerated patriotism or prejudiced loyalty to their own cause, group, or gender. अंधराष्ट्रीवादी
- **Hypochondriac** (noun) – A person who is excessively anxious about their health and believes they are suffering from illnesses that they do not actually have. किसी व्यक्ति को भ्रम कि वह सदा रोगी रहता है

13. A) **Acclimatise** (verb) – To become accustomed to a new climate or environment; to adapt. अभ्यस्त होना

Antonym: Disarrange (verb) – To disturb the arrangement or order of. अव्यवस्था

- **Prioritise** (verb) – To designate or treat something as more important than other things. प्राथमिकता देना
- **Placate** (verb) – To make someone less angry or hostile. शांत करना
- **Decriminalise** (verb) – To remove or reduce the criminal status of. अपराध की श्रेणी से बाहर करना

14. C) **D, B, E, A, C**

Nishit begins thinking about the terrible traffic he will surely have to deal with on his way to work

15. D) 'coconuts was' के बदले 'coconuts were' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'coconuts' plural है और plural के लिए 'were' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— The fruits were fresh.

- 'were' will be used instead of 'was' because 'coconuts' is plural and for plurals, 'were' is used; Like— The fruits were fresh.

16. C) **Passive** (adjective) – Accepting or allowing what happens or what others do, without active response or resistance. निष्क्रिय

Antonym: Strenuous (adjective) – Requiring or using great exertion, vigorous, energetic. सक्रिय, जोरदार

- **Reconciling** (adjective) – Restoring friendly relations, harmonizing, making compatible. मेल-मिलाप

- **Disobliging** (adjective) – Not willing to do a service or do a favor; unhelpful.

अनुग्रहित न करनेवाला

- **Gratifying** (adjective) – Pleasing, satisfying, rewarding, fulfilling. खुशी

17. D) **Tranquil** (adjective) – Calm, peaceful, still, serene. शांत

Synonym: Peaceful (adjective) – Free from disturbance; tranquil, calm, placid. शांतिपूर्ण

- **Anxious** (adjective) – Worried, concerned, uneasy, nervous. चिंतित
- **Dilemma** (noun) – A situation in which a difficult choice has to be made between two or more alternatives. असमंजस
- **Fierce** (adjective) – Intense, strong, aggressive, ferocious. उग्र

18. B) The young pirate is cleverer than the captain of the ship.

'more cleverer' में 'more' का प्रयोग गलत है क्योंकि 'cleverer' खुद में एक comparative degree है। इसलिए, सही वाक्यांश 'cleverer than' होगा। जैसे— He is cleverer than his brother.

- The use of 'more' in 'more cleverer' is incorrect as 'cleverer' is already a comparative degree. Hence, the correct phrase will be 'cleverer than'. Like— He is cleverer than his brother.

19. A) 'In course by time' में त्रुटि है। सही phrase 'In the course of time' होगा। 'In the course of time' phrase का अर्थ होता है 'समय के साथ' जिसका प्रयोग समय के बदलाव या विकास के संकेत के रूप में होता है।

- There is an error in 'In course by time'. The correct phrase is 'In the course of time', which means 'as time goes by'.

20. C) **Numismatics** (noun) – The study of coins. सिक्का अध्ययन

- **Currency** (noun) – a system of money in general use in a particular country. मुद्रा
- **Minting** (noun) – the process of making coins using a stamping process. सिक्का बनाने की प्रक्रिया
- **Barter** (noun) – a system of exchange in which goods or services are traded directly for other goods or services without the use of money. अदला-बदली

21. B) 'Agree' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस संदर्भ में Daniel के विचारों से लोग सहमत नहीं होते। 'Agree' का अर्थ होता है सहमत होना। जबकि 'Grant' का अर्थ होता है प्रदान करना,

'Consent' का अर्थ होता है सहमति देना, और 'Announce' का अर्थ होता है घोषित करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Agree**' should be used because in this context, people do not concur with Daniel's views. 'Agree' means to concur. Whereas, 'Grant' means to provide, 'Consent' means to give permission, and 'Announce' means to declare, which don't fit in this context.

22. A) '**What**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में यह तय करने की चर्चा हो रही है कि सरकार को क्या सही लगता है। 'When' का अर्थ है कब, 'Where' का अर्थ है कहाँ, और 'How' का अर्थ है कैसे, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**What**' should be used because the sentence is discussing what the government believes is right. Whereas, 'When' means at which time, 'Where' means at which place, and 'How' means in what way, which don't fit in this context.

23. A) '**Compulsorily**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि दैनिक इसे स्थिति या समस्या के संदर्भ में पूछ रहा है कि क्या सरकार इसे 'अनिवार्य रूप से' हल कर सकती है। 'Peacefully' का अर्थ होता है शांतिपूर्वक, 'Disruptively' का अर्थ है विघातक रूप में, और 'Excitingly' का अर्थ है उत्तराधिकार में, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Compulsorily**' should be used because Daniel is questioning if the government can solve the issue 'necessarily' or 'mandatorily'. 'Peacefully' means without conflict, 'Disruptively' implies causing disturbances, and 'Excitingly' denotes enthusiasm, none of which fit in this context.

24. A) '**Speak**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "speak" का अर्थ होता है किसी से बातचीत करना या अपने विचार प्रकट करना। जबकि 'Chat' का अर्थ है आराम से बातचीत करना, 'Declare' का अर्थ है घोषणा करना, और 'Blabber' का अर्थ है बिना सोचे-समझे बोलना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Speak**' should be used because it means to converse or express one's opinions. Whereas, 'Chat' implies a casual conversation, 'Declare' means to proclaim or announce, and 'Blabber' means to talk thoughtlessly or without consideration, which don't fit in this context.

25. D) '**Probably**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "probably" का अर्थ होता है शायद या संभावना से। जबकि 'Doubtlessly' का अर्थ है निश्चित रूप से, 'Wobbly' का अर्थ है अस्थिरता से, और 'Absurdly' का अर्थ है अत्यधिक अतर्कित रूप में, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Probably** should be used because it indicates a likelihood or possibility. Whereas, 'Doubtlessly' means with certainty, 'Wabbly' implies instability, and 'Absurdly' means in an extremely unreasonable manner, which don't fit in this context.

SSC CHSL PRE 03 AUG 2023: Shift – 05:15 PM

1. **Choose the correct meaning of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

The orchard was a peaceful retreat, with the sound of leaves rustling in the wind and birds chirping in the trees.

- A. A piece of land with lots of houses
- B. A collection of farmlands
- C. A collection of apartments
- D. A piece of enclosed land with fruit trees

2. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

Make up one's mind

- A. To disturb
- B. To leave
- C. To decide
- D. To cheat

3. **Select the grammatically correct version of the following sentence.**

I like my puppies, Mac and Matt, but I like Matt best.

- A. I like my puppies, Mac and Matt, but I like Matt better.
- B. I like my puppies, Mac and Matt, but I like Matt the best.
- C. I like my puppies, Mac and Matt, but I like Matt much.
- D. I like my puppies, Mac and Matt, but I like Matt most.

4. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined phrase in the following sentence.**

As the actors gathered backstage, the director shouted, "Break a leg, everyone!" before they took the stage for their opening night performance.

- A. To get a good night's sleep
- B. To wish someone good luck
- C. To take a risk
- D. To keep a secret

5. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM to replace the underlined word in the following sentence.**

He was a liberal who believed that men were inherently superior to women in every aspect of life.

- A. conservative
- B. tolerant
- C. republican
- D. Philanthropist

6. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the following sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.**

I enjoy learn languages because I like them.

- A. to learning
- B. lean
- C. learning
- D. No substitution required

7. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

Argue loudly about unimportant things

- A. Maintain
- B. Disagree
- C. Agree
- D. Squabble

8. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**

Hostile

- A. Hospitable
- B. Bitter
- C. Nasty
- D. Aggressive

9. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

Do the Basus visit the Shuklas?

- A. Are the Shuklas been visited by the Basus?
- B. Are the Shuklas visit by the Basus?
- C. Are the Shuklas being visited by the Basus?
- D. Are the Shuklas visited by the Basus?

10. **Select the correctly spelt word.**

- A. Ocasion
- B. Occasion
- C. Occasien
- D. Occasion

11. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**

He was the discreet boy in our group but more hardworking than all of us.

- A. loud
- B. outspoken
- C. reserved
- D. Noisy

12. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the bracketed word in the following sentence to fill in the blank.

The factory has been _____ (exhaling) black smoke from its chimney.

- A. emitting
- B. preserving
- C. remitting
- D. Indicting

13. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.

A life history of a person written by himself

- A. Biography
- B. Epic
- C. Story
- D. Autobiography

14. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**

- A) about all his
- B) noise they make
- C) he constantly complains
- D) neighbours and the

- A. B, A, D, C
- B. C, A, D, B
- C. B, D, A, C
- D. D, B, C, A

15. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**

I was kept waiting for more than an hour to get an appointment by the staff.

- A. The staff had kept me waiting for more than an hour to get an appointment.
- B. The staff keep me waiting for more than an hour to get an appointment.
- C. The staff kept me waiting for more than an hour to get an appointment.
- D. The staff kept me wait for more than an hour to get an appointment.

16. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the sentences in the correct logical sequence to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

- A. Globally, almost 6.5 million people have died so far.
- B. As I write the final chapter, we enter the third year in our battle with COVID-19.
- C. While we have the vaccine to outlive the disease, to live our grief needs the salve of time.
- D. I started writing this book in the throes of the pandemic.

- A. B, A, D, C
- B. D, B, A, C
- C. A, D, B, C
- D. C, D, B, A

17. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word.

- A. Grateful
- B. Immigrate
- C. Ignorance
- D. Hierarchy

18. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.

His deliberate activities brought him fame.

- A. Dishonour
- B. Respect
- C. Sorrow
- D. Strength

19. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.

Imminent

- A. Near
- B. Unstoppable
- C. Distant
- D. Impending

20. **The following sentence has been divided into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

Have you ever / wondered / where does / oysters come from?

- A. wondered
- B. oysters come from?
- C. where does
- D. Have you ever

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

The Grim Reaper seems to have (1)_____ in Europe during the 14th century. It was during this time that Europe was dealing with what was then the world's (2)_____ pandemic, the

Black Death, believed to be the result of the plague. It is estimated that about one-third of

Europe's entire population (3)_____ as a result of the pandemic, with some areas of the continent suffering far greater losses than others. The original outbreak of the

plague occurred during 1347–51, and outbreaks then (4)_____ several other times after that. So, clearly, death was something that the surviving Europeans had on their mind, and it is not surprising that they (5)_____ an image to represent it.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**

- A. found
- B. appeared
- C. rested
- D. Died

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**

- A. better
- B. worse
- C. best
- D. Worst

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**

- A. vanished
- B. shriveled
- C. perished
- D. Moldered

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**

- A. remaked
- B. renewed
- C. recurred
- D. Duplicated

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**

- A. forced
- B. conjured
- C. desired
- D. compelled

Answers

1. D 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. A 6. C 7. D 8. A 9. D 10. B 11.C 12.A
 13. D 14.B 15.C 16.B 17.D 18.A 19.C 20.C 21.B 22.D 23.C 24.C
 25. B

Explanations

1. D) **Orchard** (noun) – A piece of enclosed land with fruit trees फलदार वृक्षों से घिरा भूमि का एक टुकड़ा
2. C) **Make up one's mind** (idiom) – To decide निर्णय लेना
3. A) **best**' के बदले 'better' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर दो things में तुलना की जा रही है। जब हम दो चीज़ों को तुलना करते हैं, तो 'better' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— I like apples better than oranges.
 - 'better' will be used instead of 'best' because a comparison is being made between two items. When comparing two things, 'better' is used; Like— I like apples better than oranges.
4. B) **Break a leg** (phrase) – To wish someone good luck शुभकामना !
5. A) **Liberal** (adjective) – Open to new behavior or opinions, willing to discard traditional values, broad-minded, tolerant. उदार
Antonym: Conservative (adjective) – Holding to traditional attitudes and values, cautious about change or innovation. रूढ़िवादी
 - **Tolerant** (adjective) – Showing willingness to allow the existence of opinions or behavior that one doesn't necessarily agree with, open-minded, patient. सहिष्णु/सहनशील
 - **Republican** (noun) – A person advocating or supporting a republican form of government. It's not strictly opposite in terms of political spectrum but can have differing views from liberals depending on the context. गणराज्यवादी
 - **Philanthropist** (noun) – A person who seeks to promote the welfare of others, usually through the donation of money to good causes, benevolent. लोकोपकारक
6. C) **'learn'** के बदले 'learning' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'enjoy' के बाद gerund (i.e. V+ing) का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— I enjoy dancing, singing, etc.
 - 'learning' will be used instead of 'learn' because after 'enjoy' we use the verb-ing form (gerund); Like— I enjoy dancing, singing, etc.
7. D) **Squabble** (noun) – a noisy quarrel about something petty or trivial. झगड़ा/ तकरार

- **Maintain** (verb) – to keep in an existing state; to preserve or retain. बनाए रखना
 - **Disagree** (verb) – to have a differing opinion. मतभेद होना
 - **Agree** (verb) – to have the same opinion; to concur. सहमत होना
8. A) **Hostile**: (adjective) – Unfriendly, antagonistic, aggressive, confrontational. शत्रुता पूर्ण
Antonym: Hospitable (adjective) – Friendly, welcoming, warm, kind-hearted. मेहमान नवाज़
- **Bitter** (adjective) – Sharp, acidic, sour, resentful. कड़वा
 - **Nasty** (adjective) – Unpleasant, foul, disagreeable, mean. घिनौना/ बुरा
 - **Aggressive** (adjective) – Confrontational, assertive, combative, militant. आक्रामक
9. D) Are the Shuklas visited by the Basus?
10. B) The correct spelling is Occasion which means “a particular time or instance of an event” घटना का विशेष समय या अवसर.
11. C) **Discreet** (adjective) – Careful and circumspect in one's speech or actions, especially to avoid causing offense or to gain an advantage; prudent, cautious. सावधान
Synonym: Reserved (adjective) – Not openly expressing feelings or thoughts; restrained, reticent. संकोची
- **Loud** (adjective) – Producing a lot of noise; noisy, blaring. उंचा
 - **Outspoken** (adjective) – Frank in stating one's opinions, especially if they are critical or controversial; candid, forthright. स्पष्टवादी
 - **Noisy** (adjective) – Making a lot of noise; loud, clamorous. शोरपूर्ण
12. A) **Exhaling** (verb) – To release or give out, especially air or smoke from the lungs or from a particular source. सांस छोड़ना
Synonym: Emitting (verb) – To send forth, discharge, especially of gas or radiation. उत्सर्जन करना
- **Preserving** (verb) – To maintain or keep alive, especially to prevent spoilage or decay. संरक्षित रखना
 - **Remitting** (verb) – To send or hand over (money); to diminish. भेजना
 - **Indicting** (verb) – To formally accuse or charge with a crime. दोष लगाना
13. D) **Autobiography** (noun) – A life history of a person written by himself आत्मकथा

- **Biography** (noun) – A detailed account of someone's life written by someone else जीवनी
- **Epic** (noun) – A long poem, typically derived from ancient oral tradition, narrating the deeds and adventures of heroic or legendary figures महाकाव्य
- **Story** (noun) – A narrative, either true or fictitious, in prose or verse, designed to interest, amuse, or instruct the reader or listener; tale कहानी

14. B) **C, A, D, B**

He constantly complains about all his neighbours and the noise they make

15. C) The staff kept me waiting for more than an hour to get an appointment.

16. B) **D, B, A, C**

I started writing this book in the throes of the pandemic as I write the final chapter, we enter the third year in our battle with COVID-19. Globally, almost 6.5 million people have died so far while we have the vaccine to outlive the disease, to live our grief needs the salve of time.

17. D) The incorrectly spelled word is '**Hieararchy**'. The correct spelling is 'Hierarchy', which means 'a system in which members of an organization or society are ranked according to relative status or authority.' पदानुक्रम.

18. A) **Fame** (noun) – the state of being known or talked about by many people, especially on account of notable achievements प्रसिद्धि

Antonym: Dishonour (noun) – A state of being held in low regard, shame, disgrace, ignominy. कलंकित करना

- **Respect** (noun) – A feeling of deep admiration for someone elicited by their abilities, qualities, or achievements. सम्मान
- **Sorrow** (noun) – A feeling of deep distress caused by loss, disappointment, or other misfortune suffered by oneself or others. दुःख
- **Strength** (noun) – The capacity of an object or substance to withstand great force or pressure, power, might, vigor. बल

19. C) **Imminent** (adjective) – About to happen, looming, impending, near. नज़दीक

Antonym: Distant (adjective) – Far away in space or time, remote, far-off. दूर

- **Near** (adjective) – At or to a short distance away, close. पास
- **Unstoppable** (adjective) – Incapable of being stopped, invincible, unbeatable. अवरोधनीय

- **Impending** (adjective) – About to happen, imminent, looming, forthcoming.
नज़दीकी

20. C) **'where does'** के बदले 'where' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब एक Question Word एक Dependent Clause में होता है, तो हम Direct Question Structure का प्रयोग नहीं करते; जैसे— I don't know where they live.

- **'where does'** will be replaced by 'where' because when a Question Word is in a Dependent Clause, we don't use the Direct Question Structure; Like— I don't know where they live.

21. B) **Appeared'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "appeared" का अर्थ होता है दिखाई देना या प्रकट होना। जबकि 'Found' का अर्थ है पाना या खोजना, 'Rested' का अर्थ है विश्राम करना, और 'Died' का अर्थ है मर जाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Appeared'** should be used because it means to show up or become visible. Whereas, 'Found' means to discover or locate, 'Rested' means to take a break or relax, and 'Died' means to cease living, which don't fit in this context.

22. D) **Worst'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहां पर बात हो रही है 14वीं शताब्दी की सबसे बड़ी महामारी की, जिसे 'Black Death' के नाम से जाना जाता है। इसलिए, 'Worst' शब्द इस संदर्भ में सबसे उपयुक्त है। 'Better' का अर्थ है 'बेहतर', 'Worse' का अर्थ है 'बुरा', और 'Best' का अर्थ है 'सबसे अच्छा', जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

- **'Worst'** should be used because the context is discussing the biggest pandemic of the 14th century, known as the 'Black Death'. Hence, 'Worst' is the most appropriate term in this context. 'Better' means 'superior to', 'Worse' means 'of poorer quality', and 'Best' means 'of the highest quality', which don't fit in this context.

23. C) **'Perished'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "perished" का अर्थ होता है मर जाना या खत्म हो जाना। जबकि 'Vanished' का अर्थ है अचानक से गायब हो जाना, 'Shriveled' का अर्थ है सिकुड़ जाना, और 'Moldered' का अर्थ है सड़ जाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Perished'** should be used because it means to die or come to an end. Whereas, 'Vanished' means to disappear suddenly, 'Shriveled' means to contract or wrinkle, and 'Moldered' implies decay, which don't fit in this context.

24. C) **'Recurred'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "recurred" का अर्थ होता है पुनरावृत्ति होना। जबकि 'Remaked' का अर्थ है पुनः बनाना, 'Renewed' का अर्थ है पुनः आरंभ करना, और 'Duplicated' का अर्थ है प्रतिलिपि बनाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Recurred'** should be used because it means to happen again and again. Whereas, 'Remaked' means to make again, 'Renewed' means to restart, and 'Duplicated' means to make a copy of, which don't fit in this context

25. B) **'Conjured'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "conjured" का अर्थ होता है किसी चित्र, धारणा, या विचार को मन में लाना या कल्पना करना। जबकि 'Forced' का अर्थ है मजबूर करना, 'Desired' का अर्थ है इच्छा करना, और 'Compelled' का अर्थ है बाध्य करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Conjured'** should be used because it means to call upon or imagine a picture, idea, or concept in one's mind. Whereas, 'Forced' means to coerce, 'Desired' means to wish for, and 'Compelled' means to be obligated or forced, which don't fit in this context.

SSC CHSL PRE 03 AUGUST 2023 Shift – 09:00 AM

1. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Sumptuous
A. Unremitting
B. Lucrative
C. Inexpensive
D. Delectable
2. **Select the meaningful and correctly spelt word from the given options to fill in the blank.**
The chief guest is _____ to arrive at the venue within half an hour.
A. accepted
B. expiated
C. expected
D. Espected
3. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Peter was brought in the penalty area.
A. was brought down of the
B. was brought of the
C. was brought on the
D. was brought down in the
4. **Identify the error in the use of preposition in the given sentence and select the correct option.**
Radhika is not capable on participating in a national level competition.
A. about
B. of
C. on
D. At
5. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
They cancelled the meeting due to bad weather.
A. The meeting is cancelled by them because of bad weather.
B. The meeting was cancelled due to bad weather.
C. They cancelled the meeting and bad weather was the cause.
D. The bad weather is the reason they cancelled the meeting.
6. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
The work will be finished by the mason within a short time.
A. The mason will be finishing the work within a short time.
B. The mason would have finish the work within a short time.

- C. The mason would finish the work within a short time.
D. The mason will finish the work within a short time.
7. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given **idiom**.
Memory like sieve
- A. Being healthy
B. Poor memory
C. Feeling ill
D. Remembering everything
8. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the following sentence.**
He will be looking as if he has not slept.
- A. He looks
B. He has look
C. He was looking
D. He will be look
9. **Identify the correct spelling of the underlined word.**
Medical **termnalogy** is difficult to understand.
- A. tarmnalogy
B. tarminology
C. terminology
D. Terminiology
10. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
A person who loves and collects books
- A. Bibliophile
B. Philanthropist
C. Geologist
D. Sommelier
11. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Amateur
- A. Hobbyist
B. Devotee
C. Layman
D. Professional
12. Select the most appropriate **idiom** for the underlined words in the given sentence.
The candidate blamed the persistent traffic jam as reason of his being late and the interviewer **believed him though he was not convinced**.
- A. gave the benefit of doubt

- B. changed his tune
C. thought err is human and to forgive is divine
D. did not judge the book by its cover
13. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the underlined word.
Caves like Ajanta lie in perpetual darkness.
- A. Permanent
B. Extreme
C. Brief
D. Huge
14. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Comply
- A. Deny
B. Engage
C. Assist
D. Expect
15. **The following sentence has been divided into four parts. One of them contains an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options.**
The sun / revolves / around / a earth.
- A. The sun
B. revolves
C. a earth
D. Around
16. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
- (A) between the two countries
(B) will inevitably count
(C) the recent political incident
(D) against the peace process
- A. CDBA
B. CDAB
C. CBAD
D. CABD
17. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
- A. or brave man to make
B. money the chief object of his thoughts
C. for a well-educated, intellectual
D. it is physically impossible

- A. ABCD
- B. DCAB
- C. CDAB
- D. CABD

18. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.

Mahesh's attitude annoyed me and I blew into.

- A. annoyed me and I blew over
- B. annoyed me and I blew off
- C. annoyed me and I blew down of
- D. annoyed me and I blew up

19. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the word 'Pervasive' from the given sentence.

The scientist's hypothesis was substantiated by extensive research and experimentation.

- A. Extensive
- B. Substantiated
- C. Experimentation
- D. Hypothesis

20. Select the most appropriate homophone to fill in the blank.

The dog took a _____ during his walk and lifted his _____ to indicate that he was tired.

- A. pause; pours
- B. pours; pores
- C. paws; pause
- D. pause; paws

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

I have few deliberations for you. Don't leave your hard work to ____1____. If you have gone to the effort to complete a dialogue, ____2____ fritter away all the meaning you created by trusting your memories. Write down the ____3____ of conclusions, decisions and assignments. Remember to record ____4____ does what by when. Revisit your notes at key times and ____5____ assignments.

21. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 1.

- A. diary
- B. notes
- C. memory
- D. Someone

22. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 2.

- A. does not
- B. did not
- C. do not
- D. had not

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 3.**

- A. titles
- B. failures
- C. details
- D. short cuts

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 4.**

- A. which
- B. who
- C. that
- D. Whom

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 5.**

- A. obliterate
- B. introspect
- C. speculate
- D. review

Answers

1. C 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. B 6. D 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. A 11.D 12.A
 13. A 14.A 15.C 16.D 17.B 18.D 19.A 20.D 21.C 22.C 23.C 24.B
 25. D

Explanations

- C) **Sumptuous** (adjective) – Lavish, luxurious, opulent, grand, splendid. आलीशान

Antonym: **Inexpensive** (adjective) – Not costly or expensive, cheap, affordable. सस्ता

 - Unremitting** (adjective) – Never relaxing or slackening, incessant, unending.
निरंतर
 - Lucrative** (adjective) – Producing a great deal of profit, profitable, gainful.
लाभकारी
 - Delectable** (adjective) – Extremely pleasant to taste or eat, delicious, tasty.
स्वादिष्ट
- C) 'Expected' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ वाक्य में मुख्य अतिथि के आगमन की संभावना की चर्चा की जा रही है। "Expected" शब्द इस संदर्भ में सही मायने में और सही वर्तनी में आने वाला विकल्प है। इसलिए, "expected" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

 - 'Expected' should be used because the sentence is talking about the anticipated arrival of the chief guest. "Expected" is the word that is in the right context and has the correct spelling among the given options. Thus, "expected" would be the most appropriate choice.
- D) 'was brought in the' के बदले 'was brought down in the' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरी अर्थ के हिसाब से जब किसी फुटबॉल खिलाड़ी को पेनल्टी एरिया में गिराया जाता है तो "brought down" का उपयोग होता है।

Bring down (phrasal verb) – (in sports) to make someone fall down

उदाहरण— The player was brought down in the penalty area by the opponent.

 - 'was brought down in the' will be used instead of 'was brought in the' because based on the complete meaning, when a football player is taken down in the penalty area, the term "brought down" is used.
 - Example— The player was brought down in the penalty area by the opponent.
- B) **on**' के बदले 'of' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'capable' के साथ सही preposition 'of' है।

जैसे— She is capable of completing the task.

- 'of' will be used instead of 'on' because the correct preposition to use with 'capable' is 'of'. Like— She is capable of completing the task.
5. B) The meeting was cancelled due to bad weather.
 6. D) The mason will finish the work within a short time
 7. B) **Memory like sieve** (idiom) – Poor memory खराब याददाश्त
 8. A) 'He will be looking' के बदले 'He looks' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'as if' के बाद present situation को describe करते समय simple present tense का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— He looks as if he has not slept.
 - 'He looks' will be used instead of '(He will be looking)' because after 'as if' to describe a present situation, we use simple present tense; Like— He looks as if he has not slept.
 9. C) The correct spelling of the underlined word '**termnalogy**' is 'terminology'. 'Terminology' means “the system of terms belonging or peculiar to a science, art, or specialized subject” विज्ञान, कला, या विशेष विषय के लिए विशिष्ट पदों का प्रणाली।
 10. A) **Bibliophile** (noun) – A person who loves and collects books पुस्तक प्रेमी
 - **Philanthropist** (noun) – A person who seeks to promote the welfare of others, especially by the generous donation of money to good causes. परोपकारी
 - **Geologist** (noun) – A scientist who studies the solid, liquid, and gaseous matter that constitutes the Earth and other terrestrial planets. भूविज्ञानी
 - **Sommelier** (noun) – A wine steward; a trained and knowledgeable wine professional who specialises in all facets of wine service. शराब विशेषज्ञ
 11. D) **Amateur** (noun) – A person who engages in a pursuit, especially a sport, on an unpaid basis; someone who is not professional in a particular field. शौकीन
Antonym: Professional (noun/adjective) – Relating to or belonging to a profession; a person engaged or qualified in a profession, especially when regarded in terms of their competence. पेशेवर
 - **Hobbyist** (noun) – A person who pursues a particular hobby, especially out of interest rather than as a profession. शौकीन
 - **Devotee** (noun) – A person who is very interested in and enthusiastic about someone or something; a strong follower or admirer. भक्त
 - **Layman** (noun) – A non-professional; someone who is not expert in or does not have detailed knowledge of a particular subject. आम आदमी

12. A) **Give the benefit of doubt** (phrase) – to believe someone's statement, despite suspicions that it may be untrue. संदेह का लाभ दिया

- **Change his tune** (idiom) – to change one's opinion or attitude suddenly. अपनी राय बदलना
- **Think err is human and to forgive is divine** (idiom) – It means it is human nature to make mistakes and it is godly to forgive. However, this idiom doesn't fit the context perfectly.
- **Not judge the book by its cover** (idiom) – to not judge someone or something based solely on appearance.

13. A) **Perpetual** (adjective) – Never ending or changing, continuous, unceasing. निरंतर

Synonym: Permanent (adjective) – Lasting or intended to last or remain unchanged indefinitely. स्थायी

- **Extreme** (adjective) – Reaching a high or the highest degree, very severe or serious. अत्यधिक
- **Brief** (adjective) – Lasting only for a short period of time. संक्षिप्त
- **Huge** (adjective) – Extremely large, enormous, vast. विशाल

14. A) **Comply** (verb) – To act in accordance with a wish, command, law, guideline, etc. का पालन करना

Antonym: Deny (verb) – To refuse to accept or admit; to declare untrue. नकारना

- **Engage** (verb) – To participate or become involved in; to occupy or attract. भाग लेना
- **Assist** (verb) – To help or aid. सहायता करना
- **Expect** (verb) – To regard as likely or due to happen. उम्मीद करना

15. C) 'a earth' के बदले 'the earth' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'earth' विशिष्ट प्रथ्वी को सूचित करता है और 'a' का प्रयोग 'earth' के साथ अशुद्ध है।

- 'the earth' will be used instead of 'a earth' because 'earth' specifies the particular planet and the use of 'a' with 'earth' is incorrect.

16. D) **CABD**

The recent political incident between the two countries will inevitably count against the peace process

17. B) **DCAB**

It is physically impossible for a well-educated, intellectual or brave man to make money the chief object of his thoughts

18. D) 'blew into' के बदले 'blew up' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब हम किसी के कारण अचानक गुस्सा हो जाते हैं तो हम 'blew up' शब्द का उपयोग करते हैं।

- 'blew up' will be used instead of 'blew into' because when we get suddenly angry due to someone's action, we use the term 'blew up'.

19. A) **Pervasive** (adjective) – Spreading widely throughout an area or a group of people, omnipresent, prevalent, widespread. व्यापक

Synonym: Extensive (adjective) – Covering or affecting a large area, broad, wide-ranging, comprehensive. व्यापक

- **Substantiated** (verb) – Provide evidence to support or prove the truth of, confirm, verify, validate. पुष्टि
- **Experimentation** (noun) – The act of trying out new ideas or methods, testing, trial, investigation. प्रयोग
- **Hypothesis** (noun) – A supposition or proposed explanation made on the basis of limited evidence as a starting point for further investigation, theory, postulation. परिकल्पना

20. D) 'pause; paws' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, पहले रिक्त स्थान के लिए "ठहराव" या "विराम" का अर्थ होता है, और दूसरे रिक्त स्थान के लिए कुत्ते के पैर की अंगुलियों का संदर्भ है। इसलिए, 'pause; paws' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- 'pause; paws' should be used because in the entire context, the first blank requires a meaning of "stop" or "break", and the second blank refers to the toes of a dog's foot. Thus, 'pause; paws' would be the most appropriate choice.

21. C) **memory** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस संदर्भ में उल्लेख हो रहा है कि किसी का कठिनाई में डाला हुआ प्रयास स्मृति पर आधारित नहीं होना चाहिए। 'Diary' का अर्थ है डायरी, 'Notes' का अर्थ है नोट्स, और 'Someone' का अर्थ है कोई व्यक्ति, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'memory'** should be used because the context suggests that one's effort shouldn't be left to reliance on memory. Whereas, 'Diary' means a daily record, 'Notes' implies brief written records, and 'Someone' means an individual, which don't fit in this context.

22. C) '**Do not**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में simple present tense का प्रयोग हो रहा है और 'you' के साथ वाक्य में 'do not' का सही प्रयोग होता है। 'Does not' तीसरे व्यक्ति singular के साथ प्रयुक्त होता है, 'Did not' past tense के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है, और 'Had not' past perfect tense के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Do not** should be used because the sentence is in the simple present tense and with 'you', 'do not' is the correct usage. 'Does not' is used with third person singular, 'Did not' is for past tense, and 'Had not' is for past perfect tense, which don't fit in this context.

23. C) '**Details**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "details" का अर्थ होता है विस्तार से जानकारी या तथ्य। जबकि 'Titles' का अर्थ है शीर्षक, 'Failures' का अर्थ है असफलता, और 'Short cuts' का अर्थ है छोटा मार्ग या त्वरित तरीका, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Details**' should be used because it means specific pieces of information or facts. Whereas, 'Titles' means headings, 'Failures' refers to lack of success, and 'Short cuts' imply a quicker route or method, which don't fit in this context.

24. B) '**Who**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर हम किसी व्यक्ति की चर्चा कर रहे हैं, और 'who' व्यक्ति के संदर्भ में प्रयुक्त होता है। 'Which' और 'that' विशेषण संदर्भ में प्रयुक्त होते हैं, और 'whom' व्यक्ति के object form के रूप में प्रयुक्त होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Who**' should be used because we are referring to a person, and 'who' is used in the context of a person. 'Which' and 'that' are used in the context of describing objects, and 'whom' is the object form of 'who', which doesn't fit in this context.

25. D) '**Review**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "review" का अर्थ होता है पुनः मूल्यांकन करना या समीक्षा करना। जबकि 'Obliterate' का अर्थ है मिटाना या नष्ट कर देना, 'Introspect' का अर्थ है आत्म-अवलोकन करना, और 'Speculate' का अर्थ है अनुमान लगाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Review**' should be used because it means to evaluate or assess something again. Whereas, 'Obliterate' means to erase or destroy, 'Introspect' means to self-examine, and 'Speculate' implies to form a theory without firm evidence, which don't fit in this context

SSC CHSL PRE 03 AUGUST 2023 Shift – 11:45 AM

1. **Choose the best substitute for the bracketed segment in the following sentence to complete the sentence meaningfully.**
(No sooner did she shouted), than the thieves ran away leaving all the jewellery on the table.
 - A. No sooner do she shouts
 - B. No sooner does she shout
 - C. No sooner had she shout
 - D. No sooner did she shout
2. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
Mathematical problems are never solved daily by him.
 - A. He never solves mathematical problems daily.
 - B. He has solved never mathematical problems daily.
 - C. He solve never mathematical problems daily.
 - D. He solves never mathematical problems daily.
3. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
My colleagues have lacked the conscience needed to be morally correct on this grave issue.
 - A. conscience
 - B. colleagues
 - C. morally
 - D. Grave
4. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
When Mayank came, / I shall go / with him to / the circus.
 - A. with him to
 - B. When Mayank came
 - C. I shall go
 - D. the circus
5. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Bite the bullet
 - A. To take a risk
 - B. To enjoy something immensely
 - C. To endure a painful situation
 - D. To criticise someone harshly
6. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Awkward

- A. Graceful
B. Meaningful
C. Innocent
D. Huge
7. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word in the given sentence.
On the day of independence, a jubilant crowd from all over the country cheered and wept.
- A. Triumphant
B. Cryptic
C. Elated
D. Gloomy
8. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the following sentence.**
It is raining a lot in April and May, but the summer is very dry.
- A. was raining a lot on
B. will rains a lot of
C. rains a lot in
D. rain a lot at
9. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
A person who conforms to accepted behaviour or established practices.
- A. Psychologist
B. Conformist
C. Socialist
D. Rebelist
10. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word in the following sentence.
The fields remained barren despite the efforts of the local administration and agricultural scientists.
- A. Sterile
B. Unforgiving
C. Damp
D. Fertile
11. **Identity the correct spelling of the underlined word.**
It is considered a great phenamina in the field of economics.
- A. phinomina
B. fenomena
C. phynamena

- D. Phenomena
12. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Serendipity
- A. Tangibility
 - B. Misfortune
 - C. Permanency
 - D. Tranquillity
13. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Glad
- A. Jive
 - B. Innocent
 - C. Sad
 - D. Haunt
14. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
- A. It included a carbon tax on fossil fuels and incentives for businesses and individuals to adopt green practices.
 - B. The new policy aimed to reduce carbon emissions and promote renewable energy sources.
 - C. However, supporters of the policy argued that it was necessary to address the urgent threat of climate change and create a sustainable future for the planet.
 - D. The policy faced opposition from some industries and political groups who argued that it would hurt the economy.
- A. BADC
 - B. BCAD
 - C. DABC
 - D. DACB
15. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the underlined segment.
The music filled the room with a lot of happiness, expressing joyful melodies that brought smiles to everyone's faces.
- A. surprise
 - B. joy
 - C. excitement
 - D. Fear
16. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in active voice.**
A play is being staged by our group this evening.
- A. A play staged our group this evening.

- B. Our group stages a play this evening.
C. Our group is staging a play this evening.
D. Our group staged a play this evening.
17. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Grave
A. Native
B. Frivolous
C. Foreign
D. Serious
18. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
The constitutional right to vote
A. Franchise
B. Polling
C. Voting
D. Buttoning
19. Select the most appropriate **idiom** for the given situation.
Aurangzeb, the famous Mughal ruler, found that he had caught someone more powerful than him in the form of the brave Maratha, Shivaji.
A. Nipping in the bud
B. Changing the hands
C. Catching a tartar
D. Blazing the trail
20. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
I don't think he can dance as wellest Elena.
A. weller than
B. wellest
C. as well as
D. well than

Comprehension:

Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.

Such examples of commercial success, of innovation, drive, vision, determination, adaptability, and adventure are anchored in the basic Indian openness to, and talent for, acquiring material wealth. For every success story there are, of course, dozens of failures.

Traditional Indian firms have their strengths, but also their weaknesses, and of these perhaps the most debilitating are a lack of team work and a weakness for quick profit.

These reflect ingrained ways of thinking and planning, as does the distrust of anyone outside the family, which inhibits the adoption of modern practices of management. But such weaknesses are more than compensated for by the desire to succeed, which is probably more intense in India, given the omnipresent fear of poverty, the cut-throat competition for each opportunity, and the asphyxiating hold of hierarchy.

21. **What has the Indian talent for acquiring material wealth led to?**

- A. Commercial success, stagnation, innovation
- B. Adaptability, quick profit, opportunity
- C. Commercial success, innovation, adaptability
- D. Determination, team work, adventure

22. **What are the weaknesses of traditional Indian firms?**

- A. Ingrained ways of thinking and adoption of modern practices of management
- B. A weakness for quick profit and the openness to acquiring wealth
- C. A lack of team work and the cut-throat competition
- D. A lack of team work and a weakness for quick profit\

23. **Why is the desire to succeed more intense in India?**

- A. Due to the hold of hierarchy, fear of poverty, and a lack of team work
- B. Due to fear of poverty, a lack of team work and distrust of the outsider
- C. Due to cut-throat competition, distrust of the outsider and fear of poverty
- D. Due to fear of poverty, cut-throat competition, and the hold of hierarchy

24. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word with reference to its usage in the passage.

Debilitating

- A. Enfeebling
- B. Crippling
- C. Invigorating
- D. Undermining

25. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word with reference to its usage in the passage.

Asphyxiating

- A. Emancipating
- B. Liberating
- C. Smothering
- D. Unfettering

Answers

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. D 8. C 9. B 10. D 11.D 12.B
 13. C 14.A 15.B 16.C 17.B 18.A 19.C 20.C 21.C 22. D 23.D 24.C
 25. C

Explanations

- D) '**No sooner did she shouted**' के बदले 'No sooner did she shout' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'No sooner' के साथ जब 'did' का प्रयोग होता है और इसके बाद base form of verb आता है।
 जैसे— No sooner did he arrive than it began to rain.
 - 'No sooner did she shout' will be used instead of 'No sooner did she shouted' because with 'No sooner', 'did' is used followed by the base form of the verb. Like— No sooner did he arrive than it began to rain.
- A) He never solves mathematical problems daily
- B) '**colleages**' के बदले 'colleagues' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'colleages' गलत spelling है। सही spelling 'colleagues' है।
 - 'colleagues' will be used instead of 'colleages' because 'colleages' is a spelling error. The correct spelling is 'colleagues'.
- B) Replace 'came' with 'comes', when the condition is stated in the present tense, the result or consequence is typically expressed using the simple future tense.
 For example:
 If you heat water (present tense), it will boil (simple future tense).
 When Mayank comes" (conditional clause in present tense) corresponds to "I shall go"
 (main clause in simple future tense).
- C) **Bite the bullet** (idiom) – To endure a painful situation सख्त परिस्थिति सहना।
- A) **Awkward** (adjective) – Clumsy, inept, uncoordinated, uncomfortable. अजीब
Antonym: Graceful (adjective) – Elegant, poised, smooth, effortlessly beautiful. सुगम
 - Meaningful** (adjective) – Significant, purposeful, substantial, consequential. सार्थक
 - Innocent** (adjective) – Not guilty, blameless, pure, naive. मासूम
 - Huge** (adjective) – Enormous, gigantic, vast, large. विशाल
- D) **Jubilant** (adjective) – Showing great joy, satisfaction, or triumph; rejoicing; exultant.
 प्रफुल्लित
Gloomy (adjective) – Lacking in light; dim or dark; causing sadness or depression; dreary.
 उदास

- **Triumphant** (adjective) – Having achieved victory or success; victorious; exultant. विजयी
 - **Cryptic** (adjective) – Having a meaning that is mysterious or obscure; enigmatic. रहस्यमय
 - **Elated** (adjective) – Very happy or proud; in high spirits; overjoyed. उल्लासित
8. C) 'is raining' के बदले 'rains' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में सामान्यतः अप्रैल और मई में होने वाली बारिश की बात की जा रही है इसलिए simple present tense का प्रयोग होगा; जैसे— It generally rains in the evening.
- 'rains' will be used instead of 'is raining' because the sentence is talking about the general occurrence of rain in April and May, so the simple present tense will be used; Like— It generally rains in the evening.
9. B) **Conformist** (noun) – A person who conforms to accepted behaviour or established practices. समानुशारी
- **Psychologist** (noun) – a professional or expert in the scientific study of the mind and its functions. मनोविज्ञानी
 - **Socialist** (noun) – a person who advocates or practices socialism, a political and economic theory advocating collective or governmental ownership and administration of the means of production and distribution of goods. समाजवादी
 - **Rebelist** (noun) – Though "Rebelist" is not a standard term in English, it could be inferred as someone who rebels or goes against the norm. विद्रोही
10. D) **Barren** (adjective) – Unproductive, infertile, unfruitful, sterile. बंजर
- Antonym: Fertile** (adjective) – Capable of producing abundant vegetation or crops, fruitful, productive. उपजाऊ
- **Sterile** (adjective) – Not able to produce children or young, infertile, barren. बाँझ
 - **Unforgiving** (adjective) – Harsh, severe, relentless. कठोर, अक्षमाशील
 - **Damp** (adjective) – Slightly wet, moist. गीला
11. D) The correct spelling of '**phenamina**' is 'Phenomena' which means "a fact or situation that is observed to exist or happen, especially one whose cause or explanation is in question." घटना, प्रकृति या विशेषता की एक विशेष तथ्य या उदाहरण.
12. B) **Serendipity** (noun) – The occurrence and development of events by chance in a happy or beneficial way, fortuitous, accidental luck. सौभाग्य

Antonym: **Misfortune** (noun) – Bad luck, bad fate, ill luck, disaster. दुर्भाग्य

- **Tangibility** (noun) – The quality of being perceptible by touch, palpability, touchableness. स्पर्शता
- **Permanency** (noun) – The state or quality of lasting or remaining unchanged indefinitely, stability, durability. स्थायीता
- **Tranquillity** (noun) – The quality or state of being tranquil, calmness, peace, quietness. शांति

13. C) **Glad** (adjective) – Feeling pleasure or happiness, joyful, delighted, pleased. खुशी

Antonym: **Sad** (adjective) – Feeling or showing sorrow, unhappy, sorrowful, downcast. उदास

- **Jive** (noun) – A lively style of dance or a type of music associated with it, often jazz. नृत्य
- **Innocent** (adjective) – Not guilty of a crime or offense, harmless, blameless. मासूम
- **Haunt** (verb) – To visit a place frequently, or to continually appear in the form of a ghost. परेशान करना

14. A) **BADC**

The new policy aimed to reduce carbon emissions and promote renewable energy sources. It included a carbon tax on fossil fuels and incentives for businesses and individuals to adopt green practices. The policy faced opposition from some industries and political groups who argued that it would hurt the economy. However, supporters of the policy argued that it was necessary to address the urgent threat of climate change and create a sustainable future for the planet.

15. B) **Joy** (noun) – A feeling of great pleasure and happiness. आनंद

- **Surprise** (noun) – An unexpected or astonishing event, fact, or thing. अचानक परिस्थिति
- **Excitement** (noun) – A feeling of great enthusiasm and eagerness. उत्साह
- **Fear** (noun) – An unpleasant emotion caused by the belief that someone or something is dangerous, likely to cause pain, or a threat. डर

16. C) Our group is staging a play this evening.

17. B) **Grave** (adjective) – Serious, solemn, somber, earnest. गंभीर

Antonym: **Frivolous** (adjective) – Not having any serious purpose or value, light-hearted, flippant. हल्का

- **Native** (adjective) – Belonging to a particular place by birth, indigenous, local. स्वदेशी

- **Foreign** (adjective) – Of, from, or characteristic of a country or language other than one's own. **विदेशी**
 - **Serious** (adjective) – Grave, solemn, earnest, grave. **गंभीर**
18. A) **Franchise** (noun) – The constitutional right to vote **प्रतिष्ठानिक मताधिकार**
- **Polling** (noun) – the recording of votes of a body of people
 - **Voting** (noun) – the action or process of indicating choice or preference in an election **मतदान**
 - **Buttoning** (noun) – The action of fastening something with buttons; not related to voting **बटन बंद करना**
19. C) **Catching a tartar** (idiom) – To catch or confront someone who is unexpectedly troublesome or hard to manage.
- **Nipping in the bud** (idiom) – To suppress or destroy something in its early stages.
 - **Changing the hands** (idiom) – This isn't a standard English idiom.
 - **Blazing the trail** (idiom) – Being the first to do something and establishing a path for others to follow.
20. C) 'as well as' के बदले 'as well as' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि संदर्भ में दो व्यक्तियों के बीच तुलना की जा रही है और यहाँ 'as well as' का प्रयोग सही है; जैसे— She sings as well as Alia.
- 'as well as' will be used instead of 'as well as' because a comparison is being made between two individuals and here 'as well as' is the correct usage; Like— She sings as well as Alia.
21. C) '**Commercial success, innovation, adaptability**' को चुना जाना चाहिए क्योंकि अंश में बताया गया है कि भारतीय खुलापन और सामग्री संपत्ति प्राप्त करने की प्रतिभा ने वाणिज्यिक सफलता, नवाचार, और समरूपता में बदल दिया है। जबकि 'stagnation', 'quick profit', 'opportunity', 'determination', 'team work', और 'adventure' इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- '**Commercial success, innovation, adaptability**' should be chosen because the passage mentions that the Indian openness and talent for acquiring material wealth has led to commercial success, innovation, and adaptability. Whereas, 'stagnation', 'quick profit', 'opportunity', 'determination', 'team work', and 'adventure' don't fit in this context.
22. D) **A lack of team work and a weakness for quick profit** को चुना जाना चाहिए क्योंकि पाठ में स्पष्टतया बताया गया है कि पारंपरिक भारतीय कंपनियों की कमजोरियां में सहयोग की

कमी और त्वरित लाभ की कमजोरी शामिल हैं। जबकि 'अंतर्निहित तरीके से सोचने' और 'समस्या के प्रति समझदारी से परिप्रेक्ष्य' के अध्ययन से जुड़े अन्य पहलुओं का उल्लेख भी है, लेकिन इन दो मुख्य कमजोरियों को स्पष्ट रूप से पाठ में बताया गया है।

- '**A lack of team work and a weakness for quick profit**' should be chosen because the passage explicitly mentions that the weaknesses of traditional Indian companies include a lack of collaboration and a penchant for swift gains. While other aspects such as 'ingrained ways of thinking' and 'perspective towards problems' are mentioned, these two primary weaknesses are distinctly stated in the text.

23. D) '**Due to fear of poverty, cut-throat competition, and the hold of hierarchy**' को चुना

जाना चाहिए क्योंकि पाठ में स्पष्ट रूप से उल्लेख किया गया है कि भारत में सफलता की इच्छा अधिक तीव्र है, क्योंकि यहाँ गरीबी का सदैव मौजूद भय, प्रत्येक अवसर के लिए कठिन प्रतिस्पर्धा, और पदानुक्रम का घेरा है।

- '**Due to fear of poverty, cut-throat competition, and the hold of hierarchy**' should be chosen because the passage clearly mentions that the desire to succeed is more intense in India because of the omnipresent fear of poverty, the intense competition for every opportunity, and the overpowering influence of hierarchy.

24. C) '**Invigorating**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "debilitating" का अर्थ होता है जो बल या ऊर्जा कम

कर दे या असक्षम बना दे। 'Enfeebling', 'Crippling', और 'Undermining' सभी इसी प्रकार के अर्थ दर्शाते हैं जो बल घटाने या कम करने वाले हैं। जबकि 'Invigorating' का अर्थ है ऊर्जा या बल बढ़ाने वाला, जो इस संदर्भ में "debilitating" का विपरीत है।

- '**Invigorating**' should be used as it means to give strength or energy. 'Enfeebling', 'Crippling', and 'Undermining' all convey meanings that reduce strength or power. In contrast, 'Invigorating' implies adding energy or vigor, making it the antonym of "debilitating" in this context.

25. C) '**Smothering**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "asphyxiating" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज को दबा

देना या उसे श्वास लेने में कठिनाई करना। जबकि 'Emancipating' का अर्थ है मुक्त करना, 'Liberating' का अर्थ है स्वतंत्रता देना, और 'Unfettering' का अर्थ है बंधन से मुक्त करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Smothering**' should be used because it means to suppress or suffocate something, making it difficult to breathe or function. Whereas, 'Emancipating' means to set free, 'Liberating' means to grant freedom, and 'Unfettering' means to release from restraint or bondage, which don't fit in this context.

SSC CHSL PRE 04 AUGUST 2023 02:30 PM

1. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.

Liabie

- A. Peaceful
- B. Invulnerable
- C. Tending
- D. Responsible

2. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

The _____ of the crime scene made it difficult for investigators to gather evidence.

- A. cite
- B. set
- C. site
- D. Sleight

3. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the underlined segment.

The company was known for its deserving respect or admiration business practices and honest and fair ethical standards.

- A. honourable
- B. decent
- C. respectable
- D. Trustworthy

4. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** to substitute the underlined word in the following sentence.

They realised that the ghost was imperturbable.

- A. exasperating
- B. startling
- C. excitable
- D. Contaminating

5. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options.**

The current state of the literature / on the efficacy under cognitive-behavioural therapy / for individuals with generalised anxiety disorder / suggests that it is a promising treatment option.

- A. on the efficacy under cognitive-behavioural therapy
- B. for individuals with generalised anxiety disorder
- C. The current state of the literature
- D. suggests that it is a promising treatment option.

6. The following sentence has been divided into four parts. One of them contains an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options.

Honesty / is / a best / policy.

- A. a best
- B. is
- C. Honesty
- D. Policy

7. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.

Done without conscious control; unintentional

- A. Invincible
- B. Involuntary
- C. Invitro
- D. Invoke

8. Select the most appropriate **idiom** for the given statement.

One who hurries up always gets the best.

- A. Brevity is the soul of wit.
- B. Forewarned is forearmed.
- C. The early bird catches the worm.
- D. His bark is worse than his bite.

9. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the underlined group of words in the following sentence.

Denmark has a type of government where power is held by the wealthiest members of society.

- A. democracy
- B. plutocracy
- C. monarchy
- D. Oligarchy

10. Identify the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word in the following sentence.

Staying healthy and exercising daily enhances an athelet's ability.

- A. athelet's
- B. healthy
- C. exercising
- D. Enhances

11. Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.

Was the painting stolen by the thief?

- A. Was the thief not stealing the painting?
- B. Did the thief steal the painting?

- C. Was the painting being stolen by the thief?
D. Did not the thief steal the painting?
12. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
- A) based on the
B) we live in
C) nation that
D) our nationality is
- A. C, D, A, B
B. D, A, C, B
C. A, B, C, D
D. B, C, A, D
13. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Despicable
- A. Rational
B. Deplorable
C. Admirable
D. Offensive
14. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word.
- A. Persistent
B. Repetition
C. Overwelming
D. Audacious
15. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word in the given sentence.
She was in a state of ecstasy when she came to know that her son received a visa on his first attempt.
- A. Abash
B. Inspiration
C. Agony
D. Joyfulness
16. Select the appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word to fill in the blank.
I wanted to ask if you have an/a _____ bank account. Mine has been dormant for a year.
- A. inert
B. side
C. active
D. Quick
17. Select the most appropriate **idiom** to fill in the blank.

When I was in Italy for a tour, the tourist guide provided by Azim was _____.
Because of him, the whole tour was successful.

- A. worth his weight in gold
- B. armed to the teeth
- C. burning the midnight oil
- D. looking for a needle in a haystack

18. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

Poonam usually sits / in a first row in the / weekend conference / hall every week.

- A. in a first row in the
- B. hall every week
- C. weekend conference
- D. Poonam usually sits

19. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

You should apply for the job before the deadline.

- A. The deadline should not be crossed for the job application.
- B. The job should be applied for before the deadline.
- C. The job could be applied for after the deadline.
- D. You should be applying for the job before the deadline is.

20. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**

P. that a glance from the window seemed simply to prove

Q. with such dignity of motion

R. the great Pullman was whirling onward

S. that the plains of Texas were pouring eastward

- A. RQPS
- B. PRQS
- C. RPQS
- D. RQSP

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

In a busy bus station, there is a little girl sitting all (1)_____ on a bench. She stares at the floor as all the busy travellers rush (2)_____ her. Some of the people are in such a big hurry that they do not (3)_____ her. Other people look at her, but continue running to where they need to go. After some time, a man stops next to the girl. He is very tired after a long day of work, and he just wants to get to his home as quickly as (4)_____ so that he can be with his family. But he cannot just leave this little girl

alone. He cannot see her (5)_____ anywhere. The little girl is no older than his own little daughter

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**

- A. sole
- B. alone
- C. just
- D. Unique

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**

- A. above
- B. on
- C. henceforth
- D. Around

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**

- A. inflict
- B. notice
- C. detect
- D. Neglect

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**

- A. potential
- B. possible
- C. believable
- D. Credible

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank 5.**

- A. self
- B. friends
- C. relatives
- D. parents

Answers

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. A 6. A 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. A 11.B 12.B
 13. C 14.C 15.C 16.C 17.A 18.A 19.B 20.A 21.B 22.D 23.B 24.B
 25. D

Explanations

1. B) **Liabile** (adjective) – likely to experience (something undesirable). की आशंका वाले
Antonym: Invulnerable (adjective) – Impossible to harm or damage. अभेद्य
- **Peaceful** (adjective) – Free from disturbance; tranquil. शांत
 - **Tending** (verb) – Regularly or frequently behaving in a particular way or having a particular characteristic. प्रवृत्त
 - **Responsible** (adjective) – Having an obligation to do something, or having control over or care for someone. जिम्मेदार
2. C) 'Site' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "site" का अर्थ होता है विशेष स्थल या स्थान। जबकि 'Cite' का अर्थ है हवाला देना, 'Set' का अर्थ है समूह या सेट, और 'Sleight' का अर्थ है चालाकी या कौशल, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'Site'** should be used because it refers to a specific location or place, in this case, the crime location. 'Site' indicates a particular location or place, while the other options do not fit the context. Thus, "site" would be the most appropriate choice.
3. A) **Honourable** (adjective) – deserving respect or admiration **माननीय**
- **Decent** (adjective) – conforming with generally accepted standards of respectable or moral behavior. अच्छा
 - **Respectable** (adjective) – regarded by society to be good, proper, or correct. सम्मानित
 - **Trustworthy** (adjective) – able to be relied on as honest or truthful. विश्वसनीय
4. C) **Imperturbable** (adjective) – Not easily upset or excited; calm; unflappable. अविचलित
Antonym: Excitable (adjective) – Easily excited by things; emotional; responsive. उत्तेजनशील
- **Exasperating** (adjective) – Intensely irritating; infuriating. चिढ़ाता हुआ
 - **Startling** (adjective) – Very surprising, astonishing, or remarkable. चौंका देने वाला

- **Contaminating** (adjective) – Making something impure or unsuitable by contact or mixture with something. दूषित करनेवाला
5. A) 'on the efficacy under cognitive-behavioural therapy' में 'under' की जगह 'of' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'efficacy' के साथ 'of' preposition का प्रयोग सही होता है।
- 'In the efficacy under cognitive-behavioural therapy' 'under' will be replaced by 'of' because the correct preposition to use with 'efficacy' is 'of'.
6. A) 'a best' के बदले 'the best' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि superlative degree of adjective (i.e. best) के साथ 'the' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— Honesty is the best policy.
- 'the best' will be used instead of 'a best' because 'best' is in the superlative degree and with superlative degree we use 'the'; Like— He is the best player in the team.
7. B) **Involuntary** (adjective) – Done without conscious control; unintentional अनैच्छिक
- **Invincible** (adjective) – Too powerful to be defeated or overcome. अजेय
 - **In vitro** (adjective) – Taking place outside the living body, often in a test tube. प्रयोगशाला में
 - **Invoke** (verb) – Call on (a deity or spirit) in prayer, as a witness, or for inspiration. पुकारना
8. C) **The early bird catches the worm** (idiom) – One who hurries up always gets the best. जल्दी उठने वाला हमेशा लाभ प्राप्त करता है।
- **Brevity is the soul of wit** – concise expression is effective or humorous
 - **Forewarned is forearmed** – This means that if you know about something beforehand, you can prepare for it सचेत और पहले से हथियारबन्द आधी लड़ाई जीत जाता है.
 - **His bark is worse than his bite** – This means someone's words are more threatening than their actions जो गरजते हैं वे बरसते नहीं
9. B) **Plutocracy** (noun) – A system where power is held by the wealthiest members of society. धनसत्ता
- **Democracy** (noun) – A system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives. प्रजातंत्र
 - **Monarchy** (noun) – A system of government in which a single person reigns, usually a king or queen. राजतंत्र

- **Oligarchy** (noun) – A small group of people having control of a country or organization. अल्पतांत्रिक-अधिकारी
10. A) The incorrect spelling in the given sentence is 'athelet's'. The correct spelling is 'athlete's'.
11. B) Did the thief steal the painting?
12. B) **D, A, C, B**
Our nationality is based on the nation that we live in
13. C) **Despicable** (adjective) – Worthy of scorn or contempt; disgusting, detestable, hateful. घृणित
Antonym: Admirable (adjective) – Worthy of admiration; inspiring approval, reverence, or affection; commendable. प्रशंसनीय
- **Rational** (adjective) – Based on clear thought and reason; logical, sensible. तर्कसंगत
 - **Deplorable** (adjective) – Shockingly bad in quality; lamentable, disgraceful. खेदजनक
 - **Offensive** (adjective) – Causing someone to be hurt, upset, or angry; disagreeable, distasteful. अपमानजनक
14. C) The incorrectly spelled word is '**Overwelming**'. The correct spelling is 'Overwhelming'. This word means "very great in amount or degree" अत्यधिक, प्रचंड.
15. C) **Ecstasy** (noun) – Overwhelming happiness, elation, joy, rapture. आनंद
Antonym: Agony (noun) – Extreme physical or mental suffering, pain, torment. यातना/ व्यथा
- **Abash** (verb) – To make ashamed or embarrassed; disconcert. शर्मिंदा करना
 - **Inspiration** (noun) – The process of being mentally stimulated to do or feel something, motivation, stimulation. प्रेरणा
 - **Joyfulness** (noun) – The feeling or state of great delight or happiness. आनंद
16. C) **Dormant** (adjective) – Inactive, not in use, asleep, latent. निष्क्रिय
Antonym: Active (adjective) – Engaged in action, functioning, operational, lively. सक्रिय
- **Inert** (adjective) – Lacking the ability or strength to move, lifeless, passive, idle. निष्क्रिय

- **Side** (noun) – A position to the left or right of an object, place, or central point.
बगल
- **Quick** (adjective) – Moving fast or doing something in a short time. **तेज**

17. A) **Worth his weight in gold** (idiom) - extremely valuable or useful. अत्यंत उपयोगी

- **Armed to the teeth** (idiom) - equipped with whatever is needed or prepared for any situation. पूर्ण रूप से अस्त्र शस्त्र सुसज्जित
- **Burning the midnight oil** (idiom) - to stay up working, especially studying, late into the night. रात भर काम करना
- **Looking for a needle in a haystack** (idiom) - trying to find something very difficult or impossible to locate. भूसे के ढेर में सुई की तलाश करना

18. A) 'in a first row in the' में error है। 'a' के बदले 'the' का प्रयोग होना चाहिए क्योंकि हम किसी विशेष पंक्ति की बारे में बात कर रहे हैं; जैसे— She sits in the first row.

- The error is in 'in a first row in the'. 'a' should be replaced with 'the' because we are talking about a specific row; Like— She sits in the first row.

19. B) The job should be applied for before the deadline.

20. A) **RQPS**

The great Pullman was whirling onward with such dignity of motion that a glance from the window seemed simply to prove that the plains of Texas were pouring eastward

21. B) 'Alone' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "alone" का अर्थ होता है अकेला। "All alone" एक phrase है जिसका अर्थ है पूरी तरह से अकेला। जबकि 'Sole' का अर्थ है एकलौता या अद्वितीय, 'Just' का अर्थ है केवल, और 'Unique' का अर्थ है अद्वितीय, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Alone' should be used because it means by oneself without any company. The phrase "all alone" means completely by oneself. Whereas, 'Sole' means only or unique, 'Just' means merely, and 'Unique' means being the only one of its kind, which don't fit in this context.

22. D) '**Around**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "around" का अर्थ होता है किसी विषय या स्थल के चारों ओर होना। जबकि 'Above' का अर्थ है ऊपर, 'On' का अर्थ है पर या ऊपर, और 'Henceforth' का अर्थ है इस समय से आगे, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Around**' should be used because it means surrounding or on all sides of a subject or place. Whereas, 'Above' means over or higher than, 'On' means upon or over, and 'Henceforth' means from this time on, which don't fit in this context.

23. B) **Notice**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "notice" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को देखना या समझना। जबकि 'Inflict' का अर्थ है किसी पर कुछ थोपना, 'Detect' का अर्थ है पता लगाना, और 'Neglect' का अर्थ है अनदेखा करना जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Notice**' should be used because it means to see or become aware of something. Whereas, 'Inflict' means to impose something, 'Detect' means to discover or identify, and 'Neglect' means to disregard or ignore, which don't fit in this context.

24. B) **Possible**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "possible" का अर्थ होता है संभावित या उस समय में जितना जल्दी हो सके। जबकि 'Potential' का अर्थ है संभावित, 'Believable' का अर्थ है विश्वसनीयता, और 'Credible' का अर्थ है विश्वसनीय, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Possible**' should be used because it means feasible or as soon as can be achieved. Whereas, 'Potential' means probable or likely, 'Believable' implies something that can be believed, and 'Credible' means believable, which don't fit in this context.

25. D) **Parents**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि छोटी लड़की की उम्र आदमी की बेटी की उम्र से अधिक नहीं है, और वह उसे अकेला नहीं छोड़ सकता। अधिकांश समय पर, जब एक छोटी लड़की अकेली होती है, लोग उसके माता-पिता को ढूँढते हैं। 'Self' का अर्थ है खुद, 'Friends' का अर्थ है दोस्त, और 'Relatives' का अर्थ है संबंधी, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Parents**' should be used because the girl is no older than the man's own daughter, and he cannot leave her all by herself. Most of the time, when a little girl is alone, people would look for her parents. Whereas, 'Self' means oneself, 'Friends' means buddies, and 'Relatives' means family members, which don't fit in this context.

SSC CHSL PRE 4 AUGUST 2023 5:15 PM

1. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**

(A) further that further treatment

(B) useless

(C) the doctor concluded

(D) would be

A. CADB

B. BDCA

C. CBAD

D. BCAD

2. Select the most appropriate **synonym** for the underlined word in the given sentence.

We cannot achieve success until these antiquated policies are not amended.

A. Outdated

B. Current

C. New

D. Updated

3. **Select the correct spelling of the underlined word.**

It would be proudent to wait for some more time before selling off the property.

A. prudent

B. proudent

C. prodent

D. Proodant

4. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

No sooner had I finished my final exam that my friends invited me to join them on a trip to Europe.

A. then my friends invited

B. than my friends invited

C. that my friend invited

D. when my friends invited

5. **The following sentence has been divided into four parts. One of them contains an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options.**

The rich / should / help / poor.

A. help

B. should

C. poor

D. The rich

6. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**

The bell is rung by the peon.

- A. The peon ranged the bell.
- B. The peon rings the bell.
- C. The peon has rang the bell.
- D. The peon rang the bell.

7. **Select the option with the correct spellings to replace the underlined words in the given sentence.**

There was an anouncement by the director of the company that grabed the attention of all the employees.

- A. announcement; grabbed
- B. announcement; grabed
- C. anoucement; grabbed
- D. anounsement; grebbed

8. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the underlined words in the given sentence.**

Ritika had a narrow escape as she was driving recklessly on the highway.

- A. come in handy
- B. cut both ends
- C. cock a snook
- D. close shave

9. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

Exceptionally clever or talented

- A. Indigenous
- B. Studious
- C. Assiduous
- D. Ingenious

10. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

It is nothing but pride.

- A. nothing ever
- B. nothing else
- C. nothing seldom
- D. nothing so

11. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

The doctors say that majority of the people who attended the fest are ill due to eating of adulterated food.

- A. spicy

- B. lascivious
C. contaminated
D. Damp
12. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Worn
A. Dilemma
B. Energetic
C. Dilapidated
D. Diminutive
13. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
A. before the movie starts
B. should be there
C. at least fifteen minutes
D. the theater management recommends
E. the audience
A. AEDCB
B. DEBCA
C. EBCAD
D. BDCEA
14. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word from the following sentence.
Magical
The stories of The Arabian Nights are enchanting, interesting, vivacious, and natural.
A. enchanting
B. interesting
C. natural
D. Vivacious
15. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the word '**Regularity**' from the given sentence.
The doctor's examination revealed a significant abnormality in the patient's cardiovascular system.
A. Examination
B. Abnormality
C. Significant
D. Revealed
16. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
The character and atmosphere of a place

- A. Haven
B. Cartography
C. Ligament
D. Ambience
17. Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.
(P) the research paper analyses
(Q) the relationship between diet and
(R) disease and the importance of
(S) exercise in maintaining good health
A. PRQS
B. QPRS
C. PQSR
D. PQRS
18. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the underlined word in the given sentence.
The deteriorated building was declared unsafe for the inmates.
A. dilapidated
B. dissipated
C. meliorated
D. Reprobated
19. Select the most appropriate **idiom** for the underlined segment in the given sentence.
The new entrant in the class felt uncomfortable as all were unfamiliar to him.
A. Left out in cold
B. Was not given a fig
C. Was fish out of water
D. Buried his head in the sand
20. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
Ramya laughed at me.
A. I am laughed at by Ramya.
B. I were laugh at by Ramya.
C. I was laughed at by Ramya.
D. I shall laugh at by Ramya.

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

His only (1)_____ was that he had no rifle. While running away from the village below, he had forgotten the rifle in a hurry. An unpardonable (2)_____, but it was now too late to make amends for it. (3)_____ he had the rifle, his pursuers would

not have dared follow him with such brazen confidence. He would have hidden behind a rock and waited for them.

As they came within his rifle's range, he would have picked them off one by one. But now he could do (4)_____ about it. He was unarmed. But come what may, he must (5)_____ of their rifle's range.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**

- A. consolation
- B. regret
- C. shock
- D. Joy

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**

- A. lapse
- B. yearn
- C. reward
- D. Crime

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**

- A. Has
- B. Had
- C. Have
- D. Did

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**

- A. anything
- B. something
- C. much
- D. Nothing

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**

- A. keep from
- B. keep within
- C. keep out
- D. keep of

Answers

1. A 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. D 10. B 11. C 12. C
 13. B 14. A 15. B 16. D 17. D 18. A 19. C 20. C 21. B 22. A 23. B 24. D
 25. C

Explanations

1. A) **CADB**
 The doctor concluded further that further treatment would be useless
2. A) **Antiquated** (adjective) – Old-fashioned, out of date, obsolete, ancient. पुराना, अप्रचलित
Synonym: Outdated (adjective) – Not current, outmoded, old-fashioned, obsolete.
 पुरानी
 - **Current** (adjective) – Happening or existing now, present, ongoing. मौजूदा
 - **New** (adjective) – Not existing before, made or introduced recently, fresh. नया
 - **Updated** (adjective) – Modernized, brought up to date. नवीनीकृत
3. A) The correct spelling of 'proodent' is 'prudent' which means "acting with or showing care and thought for the future" समझदार, बुद्धिमान.
4. B) 'that my friends invited' के बदले 'than my friends invited' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "No sooner ... than" एक सामान्य वाक्य प्रकृति है।
 - 'than my friends invited' will be used instead of 'that my friends invited' because "No sooner ... than" is a common phrase structure.
5. C) 'poor' के बदले 'the poor' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ 'the poor' एक collective noun के रूप में प्रयुक्त होता है जो गरीब लोगों को दर्शाता है।
 - 'the poor' will be used instead of 'poor' because here 'the poor' is used as a collective noun referring to the poor people.
6. B) The peon rings the bell.
7. A) वाक्य में अधोरेखित शब्द 'anouncement' और 'grabed' की जगह 'announcement' और 'grabbed' सही spelling हैं।
 - The correct spellings to replace the underlined words 'anouncement' and 'grabed' in the sentence are 'announcement' and 'grabbed'.
8. D) **Close shave** (idiom) - a situation in which someone has come very close to having a serious problem or danger but has managed to avoid it. बाल-बाल बचना
 - **Come in handy** (idiom) - to be useful or convenient for a particular purpose.

- **Cut both ends** (idiom) - this idiom is not standard in English. However, "burn the candle at both ends" is an idiom which means to overwork oneself by doing things late into the night and starting again early in the morning. दोनों ओर से काम करना
 - **Cock a snook** (idiom) - to openly show contempt or a lack of respect for someone or something. अवहेलना करना
9. D) **Ingenious** (adjective) – Exceptionally clever or talented प्रतिभाशाली/ चतुर
- **Studious** (adjective) – Spending a lot of time studying or reading. अध्ययनशील
 - **Assiduous** (adjective) – Showing great care and perseverance. परिश्रमी/ मेहनती
 - **Indigenous** (adjective) – Native, original, aboriginal, local grown, ethnic देशज
10. B) 'nothing but' के बदले 'nothing else' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहां पर यह वाक्य बता रहा है कि यह सिर्फ और सिर्फ गर्व है, और इसका सही अर्थ 'nothing else' से आएगा।
- 'nothing else' will be used instead of 'nothing but' because the sentence conveys that it is only and exclusively pride, and this meaning is best conveyed with 'nothing else'.
11. C) **Adulterated** (adjective) – Corrupted, tainted, impure due to the addition of a foreign or inferior substance. मिलावटी
- Synonym: Contaminated** (adjective) – Polluted, defiled, tainted, dirtied. दूषित
- **Spicy** (adjective) – Having a strong, hot flavor, pungent, peppery. मसालेदार
 - **Lascivious** (adjective) – Feeling or revealing an overt sexual interest or desire, lewd, lustful. अश्लील
 - **Damp** (adjective) – Slightly wet, moist, not dry. गीला
12. C) **Worn** (adjective) – Damaged or used to such an extent that it is no longer usable or effective, tired-looking, old. फटा-पुराना
- Synonym: Dilapidated** (adjective) – Fallen into partial ruin or decay, often from age or neglect, rundown, tumbledown, derelict. जीर्ण
- **Dilemma** (noun) – A situation in which a difficult choice must be made between two or more alternatives, typically equally undesirable. असमंजस
 - **Energetic** (adjective) – Having or showing a lot of energy and enthusiasm, lively, spirited, animated. उर्जावान

- **Diminutive** (adjective) – Extremely or unusually small, tiny, petite, minute.
अत्यंत छोटा

13. B) DEBCA

The theater management recommends the audience should be there at least fifteen minutes before the movie starts

14. A) **Magical** (adjective) – Relating to or using magic, enchanting, supernatural, mystical.
जादुई; मनोहर

Synonym: Enchanting (adjective) – Delightfully charming or attractive, captivating, bewitching. करामाती, अद्भुत

- **Interesting** (adjective) – Engaging attention, fascinating, compelling. रुचिकर
- **Natural** (adjective) – Existing in or derived from nature, not made or caused by humankind. प्राकृतिक
- **Vivacious** (adjective) – Lively, animated, spirited. जीवंत

15. B) **Regularity** (noun) – Conforming to a constant pattern, consistent, uniform, standard.
सममिति

Antonym: Abnormality (noun) – A deviation from the normal or usual, irregularity, anomaly, inconsistency. असामान्यता

- **Examination** (noun) – The act of inspecting or investigating something, assessment, analysis. परीक्षण
- **Significant** (adjective) – Considerable, noteworthy, meaningful, important.
महत्वपूर्ण
- **Revealed** (verb) – To make known, disclose, uncover, show. प्रकट

16. D) **Ambience** (noun) – The character and atmosphere of a place. वातावरण

- **Haven** (noun) – a place of safety or refuge. शरणस्थल
- **Cartography** (noun) – the science or practice of drawing maps. मानचित्रण
- **Ligament** (noun) – a short band of tough, flexible tissue that connects two bones or holds together a joint. स्नायु

17. D) the research paper analyses the relationship between diet and disease and the importance of exercise in maintaining good health

18. A) **Deteriorated** (adjective) – Worsened over time, decayed, become damaged. खराब

Synonym: Dilapidated (adjective) – In a state of disrepair or ruin due to age or neglect.
पुराना और टूटा-फूटा

- **Dissipated** (adjective) – Overindulging in sensual pleasures, wasteful. भ्रष्टाचरण, ऐयाश
- **Meliorated** (verb) – Improve, ameliorate. सुधारना
- **Reprobate** (verb) – express or feel disapproval of. निंदा करना

19. C) **Fish out of water** (idiom) – To feel awkward or out of place in a particular situation or environment. अजीब सा महसूस करना

- **Left out in cold** (idiom) – To be ignored or forgotten, especially in a social setting. नजरअंदाज किया जाना
- **Was not given a fig** (idiom) – To not care at all about something; to have no interest or concern about something. किसी चीज की परवाह नहीं करना
- **Buried his head in the sand** (idiom) – To avoid or ignore negative situations or unpleasant realities, rather than confronting them. समस्या से मुंह मोड़ना

20. C) I was laughed at by Ramya.

21. B) 'Regret' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "regret" का अर्थ होता है पछतावा या दुःखद अनुभूति किसी किए गए कार्य या छोड़े गए अवसर के लिए। जबकि 'Consolation' का अर्थ है सांत्वना, 'Shock' का अर्थ है अच्छा झटका, और 'Joy' का अर्थ है खुशी, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Regret' should be used because it means a feeling of sadness or disappointment over something done or missed out on. Whereas, 'Consolation' means comfort, 'Shock' means a sudden jolt or surprise, and 'Joy' means happiness, which don't fit in this context.

22. A) 'Lapse' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "lapse" का अर्थ होता है गलती या अवसादन। जबकि 'Yearn' का अर्थ है इच्छा रखना, 'Reward' का अर्थ है पुरस्कार, और 'Crime' का अर्थ है अपराध, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Lapse' should be used because it refers to a mistake or oversight. Whereas, 'Yearn' means to desire, 'Reward' signifies a prize or benefit, and 'Crime' indicates a wrongdoing, which don't fit in this context.

23. B) 'Had' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि संदर्भ से पता चलता है कि यह भूतकाल में हो रहा है। "Had" यहां पर किसी चीज की अनुपस्थिति को दर्शाने के लिए सही रूप में प्रयोग हुआ है। 'Has' और 'Have' वर्तमान काल के लिए हैं, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Did' एक क्रिया का भूतकालीन रूप है, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है।

- 'Had' should be used because the context indicates that this is in the past tense. "Had" here appropriately shows the absence of something. 'Has' and 'Have' are for present tense, which doesn't fit this context. 'Did' is a past tense form of a verb, which is not suitable here.

24. D) 'Nothing' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि उस समय वह निहत्था था और उसे कुछ भी नहीं कर सकता था। 'Anything' का अर्थ होता है कुछ भी, 'Something' का अर्थ होता है कुछ, और 'Much' का अर्थ होता है अधिक, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Nothing' should be used because he was helpless at that time and couldn't do anything. 'Anything' means anything at all, 'Something' means a thing that is unspecified or unknown, and 'Much' means a large amount, which don't fit in this context.

25. C) 'Keep out' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "keep out" का अर्थ होता है दूर रहना या बाहर रहना। जबकि 'Keep from' का अर्थ है रोकना, 'Keep within' का अर्थ है किसी सीमा के अंदर रहना, और 'Keep of' का प्रयोग इस संदर्भ में गलत है।

- 'Keep out' should be used because it means to stay away or stay outside. Whereas, 'Keep from' means to prevent or avoid, 'Keep within' implies staying inside a certain limit, and 'Keep of' is incorrect in this context.

SSC CHSL PRE 4 AUGUST 2023 09:15 AM

1. **Select the most appropriate option that can replace the underlined word in the following sentence.**

Abraham narrated Reshma his last escapade in a dramatic way.

- A. exertion
- B. ordeal
- C. adventure
- D. Escape

2. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

The chef's culinary creations were infused with a distinctive _____ that set them apart from typical restaurant fare.

- A. flare
- B. fair
- C. flere
- D. Flair

3. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**

The company was sued for breach of contract, but it still deny any wrongdoing.

- A. The company was sued
- B. for breach of contract
- C. any wrongdoing
- D. but it still deny

4. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined phrase in the following sentence.**

After procrastinating for weeks, I finally had to bite the bullet and ask my boss for a raise.

- A. To give up easily
- B. To endure a painful or difficult situation with courage and determination
- C. To be indecisive
- D. To take the easy way out

5. **Select the most appropriate homonym in the context of the following sentence to fill in the blank.**

He was convicted of assaulting a police officer, but he got off with a _____ sentence.

- A. light: any device serving as a source of illumination
- B. light: not serious or profound
- C. light: the energy from the sun
- D. light: lightly; with few burdens

6. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in positive degree of comparison.**
She is liked by everybody as she is so good.
A. She is good because everybody likes her.
B. She is liked by everybody for being good.
C. Everybody like her as she is good.
D. She is so good that everybody likes her.
7. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Copious
A. Galore
B. Enough
C. Unsparring
D. Meagre
8. **Select the most appropriate option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
The book was written by the author over a period of two years.
A. The author wrote the book over a period of two years.
B. The book was written over a period of two years.
C. The book was being written by the author over a period of two years.
D. The period of two years was taken by the author to write the book.
9. **Choose the correct meaning of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
Don't you think the dog would need a kennel to stay?
A. A type of toy
B. A type of seed
C. A house for a dog or a cat
D. A small piece of material
10. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** for 'apprehension' in the given sentence.
Shradha was never in such a situation before; her excitement was understandable for her peers.
A. Before
B. Excitement
C. Peers
D. Situation
11. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
The test was passed by only a few students.
A. Only a few students passed the test.
B. The test was not passed by many students.
C. Many students did not pass the test.
D. Very few students passed the test.

12. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**

- A. through the streets of London on a single day in June 1923
- B. the novel is as patterned as a Post-Impressionist painting
- C. can trace Clarissa's and Septimus's movements
- D. but is also so accurately representational that the reader

- A. B, C, D, A
- B. A, D, B, C
- C. B, D, C, A
- D. C, A, B, D

13. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word.

- A. Mischievous
- B. Coincidence
- C. Homogeneous
- D. Pronunciation

14. Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined **idiom**.

Getting the long-awaited promotion is a milestone in her career.

- A. Burden
- B. Important event
- C. Wonder
- D. Mishap

15. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

Mr. Arvind was accused of beating up before the students in the class.

- A. accused of beating up off the
- B. accused of beating up of the
- C. accused of beating up on the
- D. accused of beating up in the

16. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word.

The government is bringing a new law where every municipal will have its own hospitals across the country.

- A. Hospitals
- B. Government
- C. Country
- D. Municipal

17. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**

- A. The prosperity and business acumen

- B. Mumbai and Kolkata indicate that in the commercial sector
C. Of the great industrial and commercial houses in
D. India has a considerable potential for modernization
- A. A, C, B, D
B. A, C, D, B
C. B, D, A, C
D. D, C, B, A
18. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Abrogate
A. Establish
B. Eradicate
C. Demoralise
D. Sabotage
19. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If no substitution is required, select 'No substitution'.**
Swami learned music when he is studying in the third class.
A. he will study
B. No substitution
C. he will be studying
D. he was studying
20. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the following sentence.**
If we had moved to Italy when I was a child, I will had an Italian accent.
A. I will be have
B. I would has
C. I would have had
D. I am having
- Comprehension:**
In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.
- Nainital has a 1. _____ lake. Tourists come from far and wide to 2. _____ boating here. There is a skating place behind it. People who skate here say that the ride seems to go round with them. Evenings are also pleasant here. The 3. _____ of the electric lights looks as if they are dancing in the ripples of the lake. Truly, Nainital is an 4. _____ city of 5. _____ beauty.
21. **Select the most appropriate option for blank 1.**
A. sagacious
B. beautiful

C. pleasing

D. Alluring

22. Select the most appropriate option for blank 2.

A. adore

B. enjoy

C. celebrate

D. Appreciate

23. Select the most appropriate option for blank 3.

A. shadow

B. echo

C. reflection

D. Mirror

24. Select the most appropriate option for blank 4.

A. opulent

B. irritating

C. ominous

D. Excellent

25. Select the most appropriate option for blank 5.

A. logical

B. natural

C. synthetic

D. chronic

Answers

1. C 2. D 3. D 4. B 5. B 6. D 7. D 8. A 9. C 10. B 11.A 12.C
 13. D 14.B 15.C 16.D 17.A 18.A 19.D 20.C 21.B 22.B 23.C 24. D
 25. B

Explanations

1. C) '**escapade**' के बदले 'adventure' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'escapade' का अर्थ होता है एक साहसिक या असमान्य गतिविधि, जो 'adventure' से मेल खाता है। इसलिए, 'adventure' इस संदर्भ में सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है। जैसे— He told me about his latest adventure in the mountains.

Adventure (noun) – an unusual and exciting or daring experience साहसिक काम

- 'adventure' will be used instead of 'escapade' because 'escapade' means a daring or unconventional act, which aligns with 'adventure'. Therefore, 'adventure' is the most suitable option in this context. Like— He told me about his latest adventure in the mountains.
2. D) '**Flair**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "flair" का अर्थ होता है विशेष क्षमता या स्वाभाविक प्रवृत्ति। जबकि 'flare' का अर्थ है ज्योतिषीय प्रकाश या रोशनी, 'fair' का अर्थ है मेला या न्यायपूर्ण, और 'flere' कोई प्रमाणित शब्द नहीं है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Flair' should be used because it refers to a special ability or natural talent. Whereas, 'flare' means a sudden burst of light or brightness, 'fair' refers to an event or justness, and 'flere' is not a recognized word, which don't fit in this context.
3. D) '**deny**' के बदले 'denies' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि subject 'it' Singular है, इसलिए Verb भी Singular में होगा; जैसे— He denies the allegations
- 'denies' will be used instead of 'deny' because the subject 'it' is Singular, so the Verb will also be in Singular; Like— He denies the allegations.
4. B) **To bite the bullet** (idiom) – To endure a painful or difficult situation with courage and determination मज़बूरी को स्वीकार करना
5. B) **light: not serious or profound** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence किसी के द्वारा पुलिस अधिकारी पर हमला करने के लिए सजा पाने की चर्चा कर रहा है, लेकिन उसे कम सजा मिली। यहाँ 'got off with a _____ sentence' से इश बात को दर्शाया जा रहा है कि उसे कम गंभीर सजा मिली। इसलिए, "light: not serious or profound" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- **'light: not serious or profound'** should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing someone being punished for assaulting a police officer, yet receiving a lenient punishment. Here, 'got off with a _____ sentence' indicates that he received a less severe sentence. Thus, "light: not serious or profound" would be the most appropriate choice.
6. D) She is so good that everybody likes her.
7. D) **Copious** (adjective) – Abundant, plentiful, ample, profuse. प्रचुर
Antonym: **Meagre** (adjective) – Lacking in quantity or quality, insufficient, scanty, minimal. अल्प
- **Galore** (adjective) – In abundance, in plentiful amounts. बहुतायत
 - **Enough** (adjective) – Sufficient for the purpose. पर्याप्त
 - **Unsparring** (adjective) – merciless; severe. कठोर
8. A) The author wrote the book over a period of two years.
9. C) **kennel** (noun) – A house for a dog or a cat 'कुत्ते या बिल्ली के लिए घर'।
- The meaning of 'kennel' is 'a house for a dog or a cat.' Thus, in the sentence, it is used in the context of a shelter where the dog can stay.
10. B) **Apprehension** (noun) – Anxiety or fear that something bad or unpleasant will happen, unease, worry. चिंता
Antonym: Excitement (noun) – A feeling of great enthusiasm and eagerness, thrill, exhilaration. उत्साहमयी प्रसन्नता
- **Before** (adverb) – At an earlier time, previously. पहले
 - **Peers** (noun) – A person of the same age, status, or ability as another specified person, equals, contemporaries. समकक्ष
 - **Situation** (noun) – A set of circumstances in which one finds oneself; a state of affairs. परिस्थिति
11. A) Only a few students passed the test.
12. C) **B, D, C, A**
The novel is as patterned as a Post-Impressionist painting but is also so accurately representational that the reader can trace Clarissa's and Septimus's movements through the streets of London on a single day in June 1923
13. D) The INCORRECTLY spelt word is '**Pronunciation**'. The correct spelling is 'Pronunciation'. The term refers to the way in which a word or a language is spoken. उच्चारण.

14. B) **Milestone** (idiom) – Important event महत्वपूर्ण घटना

15. C) 'accused of beating up on the' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि अंग्रेजी में "beat up on someone" का अर्थ होता है किसी पर हिंसा करना। जबकि 'accused of beating up off the', 'accused of beating up of the', और 'accused of beating up in the' सही संदर्भ में नहीं हैं।

- 'accused of beating up on the' should be used because in English "beat up on someone" means to violently attack someone. Whereas, 'accused of beating up off the', 'accused of beating up of the', and 'accused of beating up in the' do not fit correctly in this context.

16. D) '**municipial**' को सही तरीके से 'municipal' की तरह लिखा जाना चाहिए। इसलिए इसकी गलत spelling है।

- 'municipial' should be correctly spelled as 'municipal'. Therefore, it has a spelling error.

17. A) **A, C, B, D**

The prosperity and business acumen of the great industrial and commercial houses in Mumbai and Kolkata indicate that in the commercial sector India has a considerable potential for modernization

18. A) **Abrogate** (verb) – Repeal, annul, cancel, revoke. रद्द करना

Antonym: Establish (verb) – Set up, institute, found, initiate. स्थापित करना

- **Eradicate** (verb) – Eliminate, get rid of, remove, exterminate. उन्मूलन करना
- **Demoralise** (verb) – Dishearten, discourage, dispirit, deject. निरुत्साहित करना
- **Sabotage** (verb) – Deliberately destroy, disrupt, or damage. तोड़-फोड़ करना

19. D) '**he is studying**' के बदले 'he was studying' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि समय-सूचक

'when' के अनुसार पूरे वाक्य का tense Past में है; जैसे— He learned something when he did something else.

- '**he was studying**' will be used instead of 'he is studying' because according to the time indicator 'when', the tense of the entire sentence is in Past Tense; Like— He learned something when he did something else.

20. C) '**I will had**' के बदले 'I would have had' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहां हम Third

Conditional का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं जिसमें Past Perfect (had + Past Participle) का प्रयोग होता है और would + have + Past Participle का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— If I had known the truth, I would have told you.

- 'I would have had' will be used instead of 'I will had' because here we are using the Third Conditional (impossible condition) which uses the Past Perfect (had + Past Participle) and would + have + Past Participle; Like— If I had known the truth, I would have told you.

21. B) **Beautiful** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "beautiful" का अर्थ होता है सुंदर या आकर्षक।

जबकि 'Sagacious' का अर्थ होता है बुद्धिमान या समझदार, 'Pleasing' का अर्थ है प्रसन्न करनेवाला, और 'Alluring' का अर्थ है आकर्षक, जो इस संदर्भ में सही भी हो सकता है, लेकिन "beautiful" झील के लिए सबसे सामान्य और प्रयुक्त शब्द है।

- **'Beautiful'** should be used because it directly refers to something that is attractive in a visual sense. Whereas, 'Sagacious' means wise or shrewd, 'Pleasing' means causing satisfaction, and 'Alluring' means powerfully attractive, which could also be apt, but "beautiful" is the most conventional and used term for a lake.

22. B) **Enjoy** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "enjoy" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ का आनंद लेना।

जबकि 'Adore' का अर्थ है पसंद करना या पूजा करना, 'Celebrate' का अर्थ है उत्सव मनाना, और 'Appreciate' का अर्थ है मूल्यवान समझना या प्रशंसा करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Enjoy** should be used because it means to take pleasure in something. Whereas, 'Adore' means to like or worship, 'Celebrate' means to observe a special occasion, and 'Appreciate' implies valuing or praising, which don't fit in this context.

23. C) **Reflection** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "reflection" का अर्थ होता है किसी वस्तु की

प्रतिबिंब जो किसी चमकीली या पानी जैसी सतह पर दिखती है। जबकि 'Shadow' का अर्थ है छाया, 'Echo' का अर्थ है प्रतिध्वनि, और 'Mirror' का अर्थ है आईना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Reflection'** should be used because it refers to the image of something as it appears on a shiny or watery surface. Whereas, 'Shadow' means a dark silhouette, 'Echo' means a sound that reflects off surfaces, and 'Mirror' implies a reflective surface usually made of glass, which don't fit in this context.

24. D) **Excellent** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "excellent" का अर्थ होता है बहुत अच्छा या प्रशंसा के योग्य। जबकि 'Opulent' का अर्थ है धनी या ऐश्वर्यशाली, 'Irritating' का अर्थ है परेशान

करनेवाला, और 'Ominous' का अर्थ है अशुभ या चेतावनी देने वाला, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Excellent'** should be used because it means very good or praiseworthy. Whereas, 'Opulent' implies wealthy or luxurious, 'Irritating' means causing annoyance, and 'Ominous' implies being threatening or indicating a bad omen, which don't fit in this context.

25. B) **'Natural'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "natural" का अर्थ होता है प्राकृतिक। जबकि 'Logical' का अर्थ है तार्किक, 'Synthetic' का अर्थ है कृत्रिम, और 'Chronic' का अर्थ है दीर्घकालिक जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Natural'** should be used because it means relating to nature. Whereas, 'Logical' implies reasoning, 'Synthetic' means artificial, and 'Chronic' means long-standing or persistent, which don't fit in this context.

SSC CHSL PRE 4 AUGUST 2023 11:45 AM

1. Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined **idiom**.
Coming from the movie around midnight, the boys hit the sack.
 - A. jumped with joy
 - B. went to sleep
 - C. hit a wall
 - D. shouted at parents
2. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
One who always expects the worst possible outcome
 - A. Pessimist
 - B. Optimist
 - C. Preacher
 - D. Serial killer
3. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
One who is bad in spellings
 - A. Cartographer
 - B. Cacographer
 - C. Chauffer
 - D. Calligrapher
4. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Diminutive
 - A. Miniature
 - B. Enormous
 - C. Propaganda
 - D. Distinguish
5. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the underlined word.
The teacher was accused of brazen favouritism in assigning the grades.
 - A. Modest
 - B. Shy
 - C. Unashamed
 - D. Ashamed
6. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Lewis can handle many of the European languages with its dialectical varieties fluently.
 - A. on its dialectical varieties
 - B. with their dialectical varieties

- C. with a dialectical varieties
D. with they dialectical varieties
7. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the underlined word in the given sentence.
The ruins of this building do tell us the story of a **defunct** organisation.
A. obsolete
B. ancient
C. contemporary
D. Prominent
8. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Despite having a broken leg, Sarah managed to **finish the marathon on record time**.
A. finish the marathon in record time
B. finish a marathon on record time
C. finish the marathon to record time
D. finish the marathon at record time
9. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
His wife was killed by him.
A. Him kills his wife.
B. He has killed his wife.
C. He killed his wife.
D. He kills his wife.
10. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
One's relatives or family, related
A. Kilt
B. Kindle
C. Kin
D. Kine
11. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
She is not **as cleverest as** John.
A. as clever as
B. clever
C. cleverest
D. cleverer by
12. Identify the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word in the following sentence and select its correct spelling from the given options.
The preview version will give you a glimpse of the entaire book.

- A. glimpse
B. preview
C. version
D. Entire
13. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Camouflage
A. Sabotage
B. Execute
C. Gigantic
D. Disguise
14. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Conspicuous
A. Opaque
B. Unnoticeable
C. Obvious
D. Effective
15. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in passive voice.**
The storm uprooted a large number of trees yesterday.
A. Large number of trees were uprooted by the storm yesterday.
B. A large number of trees was uprooted by the storm yesterday.
C. Trees was uprooted yesterday in a large number by the storm.
D. A large number of trees were uprooted by the storm yesterday.
16. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
P. provided it is technologically accessible, economically feasible
Q. which can be used to satisfy our needs
R. and culturally acceptable can be termed as 'Resource'
S. everything available in our environment
A. SPRQ
B. SQPR
C. QRSP
D. QSPR
17. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Fierce
A. Sore
B. Gentle
C. Vast
D. Noisy

18. Select the most appropriate **idiom** to fill in the blank.
Her son came from Europe to meet her _____ after 20 years.
- A. blowing off the steam
 - B. like a cakewalk
 - C. out of the blue
 - D. stepping up his game
19. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word.
- A. Revolutionise
 - B. Professional
 - C. Jewelerry
 - D. Conscientiousness
20. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**
Himanshu is braver than intelligent.
- A. more brave than intelligent
 - B. most brave than intelligent
 - C. braver than more intelligent
 - D. most brave than more intelligent

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

Indian culture treats guests as God and serves them and takes care of them as if they are a part and (1)_____ of the family itself. Even though we don't have anything to eat, the guests are never left hungry and are always (2)_____ after by the members of the family. Elders and respect for elders is a major component in Indian culture. Elders are the (3)_____ force for any family and hence the love and respect for elders comes from (4)_____ and is not artificial. An individual takes blessings from his elders by touching their feet. Elders drill and (5)_____ the Indian culture within us as we grow.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
- A. parcel
 - B. member
 - C. mate
 - D. Colleague
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
- A. brought
 - B. taken
 - C. looked
 - D. Sought

23. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.

- A. deriving
- B. caring
- C. driving
- D. Diverting

24. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.

- A. outcoming
- B. within
- C. surrounding
- D. Without

25. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.

- A. pass on
- B. put on
- C. hold on
- D. grow on

Answers

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. B 7. A 8. A 9. C 10. C 11.A 12.D
 13. D 14.C 15.D 16.B 17.B 18.C 19.C 20.A 21.A 22.C 23.C 24.B
 25. A

Explanations

1. C) **Hit the sack** (idiom) – Went to sleep सोने जाना
2. A) **Pessimist** (noun) – A person who tends to see the worst aspect of things or believe that the worst will happen. निराशावादी
 - **Optimist** (noun) – A person who is hopeful and confident about the future or the outcome of something. आशावादी
 - **Preacher** (noun) – A person who proclaims or announces a religious or moral message. धर्मोपदेशक
 - **Serial killer** (noun) – A person who commits a series of murders, often with no apparent motive and typically following a characteristic, predictable behavior pattern. श्रृंखला हत्यारा
3. B) **Cacographer** (noun) – A person who is bad in spellings. खराब वर्तनी लेखक
 - **Cartographer** (noun) – A person who draws or produces maps. मानचित्रकार
 - **Chauffer** (noun) – A person employed to drive a private or rented automobile. ड्राइवर
 - **Calligrapher** (noun) – A person who practices or is skilled in calligraphy, the art of beautiful handwriting. सुलेखक
4. A) **Diminutive** (adjective) – Small, little, tiny, undersized. छोटा
 Synonym: **Miniature** (adjective) – Very small of its kind, tiny, minute. लघु
 - **Enormous** (adjective) – Very large in size, extent, or amount, massive, gigantic. विशाल
 - **Propaganda** (noun) – Information, ideas, or rumors deliberately spread to help or harm a person, group, movement, etc. प्रचार
 - **Distinguish** (verb) – Recognize or treat as different, differentiate, discern. पहचानना
5. C) **Brazen** (adjective) – Bold and without shame, shameless, unabashed, unembarrassed. निर्लज्ज

Synonym: Unashamed (adjective) – Not feeling shame about one's actions, not embarrassed or guilty. **बेशरम**

- **Modest** (adjective) – Unassuming or moderate in the estimation of one's abilities or achievements, not showy. **विनीत**
- **Shy** (adjective) – Being reserved or having or showing nervousness or timidity in the company of other people, bashful. **शरमीला**
- **Ashamed** (adjective) – Embarrassed or feeling guilt because of something one did or didn't do. **शर्मिदा**

6. B) 'with its dialectical varieties' के बदले 'with their dialectical varieties' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'languages' plural है, अतः related pronoun भी plural में होगा; जैसे— He reads books with their interesting covers.

- 'with their dialectical varieties' will be used instead of 'with its dialectical varieties' because 'languages' is plural, so the related pronoun will also be in plural; Like— He reads books with their interesting covers.

7. A) **Defunct** (adjective) – No longer existing or functioning, ceased, extinct. **बंद; अप्रचलित**

Synonym: Obsolete (adjective) – Out of date, outdated, old-fashioned, no longer in use. **पुराना; अप्रचलित**

- **Ancient** (adjective) – Belonging to the very distant past, old, historical. **प्राचीन**
- **Contemporary** (adjective) – Living or occurring at the same time, current, modern. **समकालीन**
- **Prominent** (adjective) – Standing out so as to be easily seen or noticed, leading, distinguished. **प्रमुख**

8. A) **on record time** के बदले 'in record time' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'in record time' एक सही phrase है जिसका अर्थ है किसी कार्य को अत्यधिक तेजी से पूरा करना।

- 'in record time' will be used instead of 'on record time' because 'in record time' is the correct phrase meaning to complete a task very quickly.

9. C) He killed his wife

10. C) **Kin** (noun) – One's relatives or family, related **परिवार/संबंधी**

- **Kilt** (noun) – a type of skirt traditionally worn by men in Scotland. **स्कॉटिश स्कर्ट**
- **Kindle** (verb) – to light or set on fire; to arouse or inspire (an emotion or feeling). **आग लगाना/ प्रेरित करना**

- **Kine** (noun) – archaic term for cows collectively. गायों का समूह
11. A) '**cleverest**' के बदले 'as clever as' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि positive degree में comparative degree का सही रूप 'as + Positive degree + as' होता है; जैसे— She is not as tall as John.
- 'as clever as' will be used instead of 'cleverest' because the correct form for comparative degree is 'as + Positive degree + as'; Like— She is not as tall as John.
12. D) The incorrectly spelt word in the given sentence is 'entaire'. The correct spelling is 'Entire' from option D. संपूर्ण,
13. D) **Camouflage** (noun) – The use of any combination of materials, coloration, or illumination for concealment, either by making animals or objects hard to see, or by disguising them as something else. छद्मावरण
Synonym: **Disguise** (noun) – give (someone or oneself) a different appearance in order to conceal one's identity. **वेश बदलना, भेस बदलना**
- **Sabotage** (noun) – The act of destroying or damaging something deliberately so that it does not work correctly. तोड़-फोड़
 - **Execute** (verb) – To carry out or put into effect; to make or produce something, especially by following a plan or design. **कार्यवाही करना**
 - **Gigantic** (adjective) – Very large; huge. **विशाल**
14. C) **Conspicuous** (adjective) – Easily seen or noticed, clearly visible, evident, prominent. स्पष्ट
Synonym: **Obvious** (adjective) – Easily perceived or understood, clear, self-evident, noticeable. प्रत्यक्ष
- **Opaque** (adjective) – Not able to be seen through, not transparent, unclear. अपारदर्शी
 - **Unnoticeable** (adjective) – Not easily seen or noticed, not conspicuous. अदृश्य
 - **Effective** (adjective) – Successful in producing a desired or intended result, efficacious. प्रभावी
15. D) A large number of trees were uprooted by the storm yesterday.
16. B) **SQPR**
Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs provided it is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable can be termed as 'Resource'

17. B) **Fierce** (adjective) – Intense, strong, aggressive, ferocious. **उग्र**

Antonym: **Gentle** (adjective) – Mild in temperament or behavior, kind, tender, soft.
संवेदनशील

- **Sore** (adjective) – Painful, tender, aching. **दर्दनाक**
- **Vast** (adjective) – Of very great extent or quantity; immense. **विशाल**
- **Noisy** (adjective) – Making or given to making a lot of noise. **शोरशराबा**

18. C) **out of the blue** (idiom) – unexpectedly, without any warning अचानक से

- **Blowing off the steam** (idiom) – to release pent-up emotions or frustrations.
अपनी भड़ास निकालना
- **Like a cakewalk** (idiom) – something very easy to accomplish. बहुत आसान
- **Stepping up his game** (idiom) – to improve or increase one's effort or performance. अपनी प्रदर्शन को बेहतर बनाना

19. C) The incorrectly spelt word is "Jewelerry". The correct spelling is "Jewellery आभूषण

20. A) '**braver than intelligent**' के बदले 'more brave than intelligent' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब दो गुणवत्ताओं की तुलना की जाती है और उसमें से एक गुणवत्ता दो या दो से अधिक स्वरों वाले शब्द से बताई जाती है, तो 'more' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— She is more beautiful than wise.

- 'more brave than intelligent' will be used instead of 'braver than intelligent' because when comparing two qualities and one of the qualities is represented by a word of two or more syllables, 'more' is used; Like— She is more beautiful than wise.

21. A) **Parcel**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस संदर्भ में "part and parcel" एक प्रचलित वाक्यांश है जिसका अर्थ होता है अभिन्न हिस्सा या महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा। जबकि 'Member' का अर्थ है सदस्य, 'Mate' का अर्थ है साथी, और 'Colleague' का अर्थ है सहकर्मी, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Parcel**' should be used because in this context "part and parcel" is a common phrase that means an essential or integral component. Whereas, 'Member' means a person belonging to a particular group, 'Mate' means a partner or companion, and 'Colleague' implies a co-worker, which don't fit in this context.

22. C) '**Looked**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "looked after" का अर्थ होता है किसी की देखभाल करना। जबकि 'Brought' का अर्थ है लाना, 'Taken' का अर्थ है लेना और 'Sought' का अर्थ है खोजना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Looked**' should be used because it is part of the phrase "looked after," which means to take care of someone. Whereas, 'Brought' means to bring, 'Taken' means to take, and 'Sought' means to search, which don't fit in this context.

23. C) '**Driving**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "driving" का अर्थ होता है प्रेरित करनेवाला या मुख्य प्रभावकारक। जबकि 'Deriving' का अर्थ है प्राप्त करना या निष्कर्ष पारित करना, 'Caring' का अर्थ है ध्यान देना या चिंता करना, और 'Diverting' का अर्थ है भटकाना या मोड़ना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Driving**' should be used because it refers to the main influencing factor or force. Whereas, 'Deriving' means to obtain or deduce, 'Caring' means showing concern or compassion, and 'Diverting' implies changing direction or distracting, which don't fit in this

24. B) '**Within**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "within" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज के अंदर या उसके भीतर। इस संदर्भ में, सम्मान और प्रेम जो बड़ों के प्रति दिखाया जाता है, वह व्यक्ति के भीतर से आता है और यह कृत्रिम नहीं होता। जबकि 'Outcoming' का अर्थ होता है परिणाम या प्रतिसाद, 'Surrounding' का अर्थ है चारों ओर से घेरा होना, और 'Without' का अर्थ है बिना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Within**' should be used because it refers to something inside or inherent. In this context, the love and respect shown towards the elders come from inside a person and are not artificial. Whereas, 'Outcoming' means result or response, 'Surrounding' means encompassing or encircling, and 'Without' means lacking or not having, which don't fit in this context.

25. A) '**Pass on**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "pass on" का अर्थ होता है किसी जानकारी, आदत, या संस्कृति को आगे देना। जबकि 'Put on' का अर्थ है पहनना या डालना, 'Hold on' का अर्थ है धैर्य रखना या पकड़ना, और 'Grow on' का अर्थ है धीरे-धीरे पसंद आना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Pass on**' should be used because it means to transmit information, habits, or culture to another. Whereas, 'Put on' means to wear or place, 'Hold on' means to wait or grasp, and 'Grow on' means to gradually become liked or appreciated, which don't fit in this context.

SSC CHSL 2023 PRE: Shift 07 AUG 2:30 PM

1. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the word in brackets to fill in the blank.
Although she was tired, she kept working on her project, _____ (indefinite) to finish it before the deadline.
A. contingently
B. bounded
C. incensed
D. Believed
2. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Cut to the chase
A. To take a shortcut
B. To interrupt someone
C. To get to the point
D. To change the subject
3. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
In order to enhancing their reputation, companies are investing a lot of money in social initiatives
A. enhance their reputation
B. enhancing their reputation
C. have their reputation
D. have enhanced their reputation
4. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
A group of people, typically with vehicles or animals, travelling together
A. Alibi
B. Anachronism Troupe
C. Caravan
D. Bohemian
5. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
Showing or having skill, especially with the hands
A. Insomniac
B. Meticulous
C. Pertinent
D. Dexterous
6. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**
After working so much / in the fields yesterday, / did you took a break?
A. No error
B. did you took a break

- C. in the fields yesterday,
D. After working so much
7. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**
He got appreciation from every people in a country and abroad.
A. from one or all in a country and abroad
B. from one and all in the country and abroad
C. from one and all in country and abroad
D. from one and all from a country and abroad
8. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**
I have been living in this country since last several years but have never experienced any discrimination.
A. for the last several years
B. by the last several years
C. in the last several years
D. from the last several years
9. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
An enquiry is demanded by us.
A. We may demand an enquiry.
B. We demand an enquiry.
C. We will demand an enquiry.
D. We are demanding an enquiry
10. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
Do you want / to visit a zoo / when you / go to Ahmedabad?
A. to visit a zoo
B. when you
C. Do you want
D. go to Ahmedabad
11. **Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the following sentence and select its correct spelling from the given options.**
I received good concessions while purchasing a mobile phone.
A. recieved
B. whaile
C. concessions
D. Paurchasing
12. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Mahatma Gandhi is one of the complete leaders that the world has ever seen
A. often and often
B. once and again

- C. out and out
D. open and above board
13. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in active voice.**
The other details will be given by the concerned teacher.
A. The concerned teacher gave the other details.
B. The concerned teacher will give the other details.
C. The concerned teacher will give other details.
D. The teacher will give the other concerned details.
14. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
Despite having a lot of work to do, he spent the whole day engaging in frivolous activities like playing video games and watching TV.
A. mischievous
B. detestable
C. secretive
D. Worthless
15. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
A. Amplified
B. Resilient
C. Obsolete
D. Hallucinating
16. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
Sometimes, she passes sarcastic remarks on everyone.
A. Hostile
B. Quite
C. Exceptional
D. Complimentary
17. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
A. As people huddled under tents and tarps, they wondered if the festival would ever be the same again.
B. However, as the sun began to set, a massive storm cloud rolled in, and lightning streaked across the sky.
C. The music festival was in full swing, with dozens of bands performing on multiple stages throughout the day.
D. The organisers frantically tried to evacuate the festival-goers, but the sudden downpour made it nearly impossible to move through the mud-soaked fields.
E. The crowds were massive, and the energy was electric as fans danced and sang along to their favourite songs.
A. CEBDA
B. DCEBA
C. ECBDA
D. ECDAB

18. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.

Erudite

- A. Naïve
- B. Knowledgeable
- C. Ignorant
- D. Simple

19. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.

Majority of the people give importance to transient things.

- A. Temporary
- B. Monetary
- C. Permanent
- D. Material

20. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.

The mountain range looked non-intimidating from afar, but the experienced climbers were undaunted by the challenge.

- A. Poised
- B. Formidable
- C. Tranquil
- D. Huge

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

When Mr. Smith went to a restaurant one day, he left his coat near the door. There was (1) _____ in the pockets when he left it, so he was very surprised when he took his coat after his meal and found the (2) _____ full of jewellery. There was a waiter near the door, so Mr. Smith said to him, "Somebody has made a mistake. He has put some (3) _____ in my coat. Take it, and when he comes back, give it to him." The waiter took it and went away. Suddenly another man came in with a (4) _____ just like Mr. Smith's. "I am sorry," said the man, "I made a mistake. I took your coat and you have got mine. Please give me my coat and jewellery." Mr. Smith answered, "I gave the jewellery to the waiter. He will give it to you." Mr. Smith called the manager of the restaurant; but the manager said, "We have (5) _____ waiters here. We have only waitresses." "You gave the jewellery to a thief!" shouted the other man. "I shall send for the police!" Mr. Smit paid the man a lot of money for the jewellery.

21. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.

- A. coins
- B. nothing
- C. anything
- D. Something

22. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.

- A. packet
- B. pockets

- C. box
D. Coat
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
- A. jewellery
B. papers
C. coins
D. Things
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
- A. coat
B. packet
C. box
D. Envelope
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
- A. some
B. no
C. many
D. few

Answers

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. B 8. A 9. B 10. A 11.C 12.C
 13. B 14.D 15.B 16.A 17.A 18.B 19.C 20.B 21.B 22.B 23.A 24.A
 25. B

Explanations

1. B) **Indefinite** (adjective) – Not fixed or limited, not measurable, vague. अनिश्चित
 Antonym: **Bounded** (adjective) – Having limits or boundaries, definite. सीमित
 - **Contingently** (adverb) – Dependent on something else, conditional. आकस्मिक रूप से
 - **Incensed** (adjective) – Very angry, enraged. क्रुद्ध/ नाराज
 - **Believed** (verb) – Accept as true, feel sure of the truth. मानना.
2. C) **Cut to the chase** (idiom) – To get to the point सीधा मुद्दे पर आना
3. A) 'enhancing' के बदले 'enhance' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'In order to' के बाद Base form या Infinitive form (i.e. V¹) का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— He works hard in order to succeed.
 - 'enhance' will be used instead of 'enhancing' because after 'In order to' we use the Base form or Infinitive form; Like— He works hard in order to succeed.
4. C) **Caravan** (noun) – A group of people, typically with vehicles or animals, travelling together काफ़िला
 - **Anachronism** (noun) – a thing belonging or appropriate to a period other than that in which it exists, especially a thing that is conspicuously old-fashioned. समय-असंगति
 - **Bohemian** (noun) – a person who has informal and unconventional social habits, especially an artist or writer. रूढ़िमुक्त
 - **Alibi** (noun) – a claim or piece of evidence that one was elsewhere when an act, typically a criminal one, is alleged to have taken place. बहाना
5. D) **Dexterous** (noun) – Showing or having skill, especially with the hands कुशलता/ निपुण
 - **Insomniac** (noun) – a person who suffers from insomnia, the inability to sleep. अनिद्रा व्यक्ति
 - **Meticulous** (adjective) – showing great attention to detail; very careful and precise अतिसावधान

- **Pertinent** (adjective) – relevant or applicable to a particular matter; apposite
उचित
6. B) यहाँ 'did' के बाद 'take' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'did' के साथ हमेशा verb का first form (V¹) आता है।
- 'take' will be used after 'did' because with 'did', we always use the first form (base form) of the verb.
7. B) 'every people' के बदले 'from one and all in the country and abroad' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'every people' सही phrase नहीं है। सही वाक्यांश है 'from one and all'.
- One and all** (phrase) – everyone. सब
- 'from one and all in the country and abroad' will be used instead of 'every people' because 'every people' is not the correct phrase. The correct phrase is 'from one and all'.
8. A) 'since last several years' के बदले 'for the last several years' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'since' का प्रयोग एक specific point of time के लिए होता है, जबकि 'for' का प्रयोग एक time duration के लिए होता है। इसलिए, 'several years' जो कि एक time duration है, के साथ 'for' का प्रयोग सही होता है; जैसे– I have been working here for five years.
- 'for the last several years' will be used instead of 'since last several years' because with 'have been living', 'for' is used when referring to a duration of time.
9. B) We demand an enquiry.
10. A) 'The zoo' will be used instead of 'a zoo' because the zoo is specified as being in Ahmedabad.
11. C) The INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence is 'concesions'. The correct spelling is 'concessions' which means "a reduction in price" in English and "छूट"
12. C) **out and out** (phrase) – completely; thoroughly. पूरी तरह से
- **Often and often** (phrase) – frequently; repeatedly. बार-बार
 - **Once and again** (phrase) – occasionally; now and then. कभी-कभी
 - **Open and above board** (phrase) – honest and straightforward. स्पष्ट और सीधा
13. B) The concerned teacher will give the other details.
14. D) **Frivolous** (adjective) – Not having any serious purpose or value, trivial, inane, flippant. मूर्खतापूर्ण
- Synonym: Worthless** (adjective) – Having no real value or use, useless, futile, pointless.
बेकार

- **Mischievous** (adjective) – Causing or intended to cause harm or trouble, naughty, playful, impish. शरारती
- **Detestable** (adjective) – Deserving intense dislike, abominable, loathsome, hateful. घृणित
- **Secretive** (adjective) – Keeping one's thoughts, actions, or intentions hidden, reticent, tight-lipped, close-mouthed. गुप्त

15. B) The incorrectly spelled word is '**Resielient**'. The correct spelling is 'Resilient' which means "able to withstand or recover quickly from difficult conditions" समस्याओं से तेजी से उभरने वाला.

16. A) **Sarcastic** (adjective) – Marked by or given to using irony to mock or convey contempt, snarky, sardonic, ironic. व्यंग्यपूर्ण

Synonym: Hostile (adjective) – Unfriendly, antagonistic, aggressive, opposing. शत्रुतापूर्ण

- **Quite** (adverb) – To the utmost or most absolute extent or degree, completely, fully. पूरी तरह
- **Exceptional** (adjective) – Unusual, not typical, extraordinary, rare. असाधारण
- **Complimentary** (adjective) – Given or supplied free of charge, praising, commendatory. प्रशंसा संबंधित

17. A) **CEBDA**

The music festival was in full swing, with dozens of bands performing on multiple stages throughout the day. The crowds were massive, and the energy was electric as fans danced and sang along to their favourite songs. However, as the sun began to set, a massive storm cloud rolled in, and lightning streaked across the sky. The organisers frantically tried to evacuate the festival-goers, but the sudden downpour made it nearly impossible to move through the mud-soaked fields. As people huddled under tents and tarps, they wondered if the festival would ever be the same again.

18. B) **Erudite** (adjective) – Having or showing great knowledge or learning, scholarly, educated. पाण्डित्यपूर्ण

Synonym: Knowledgeable (adjective) – Well informed, educated, aware. ज्ञानवान

- **Naïve** (adjective) – Showing lack of experience, wisdom, or judgment, innocent. अनुभवहीन
- **Ignorant** (adjective) – Lacking knowledge or awareness, uneducated, unaware. अज्ञानी

- **Simple** (adjective) – Easily understood, plain, basic. साधारण

19. C) **Transient** (adjective) – Lasting only for a short time, temporary, fleeting, passing.

अल्पकालिक/ अस्थायी

Antonym: Permanent (adjective) – Lasting or intended to last or remain unchanged indefinitely, constant, enduring, everlasting. स्थायी

- **Temporary** (adjective) – Lasting for only a limited period of time, not permanent. अस्थायी
- **Monetary** (adjective) – Relating to money or currency. वित्तीय
- **Material** (adjective) – Concerned with physical objects or money rather than spiritual or ethical values. भौतिक

20. B) **Non-intimidating** (adjective) – Not threatening, harmless, not daunting. गैर-डराने वाला

Antonym: Formidable (adjective) – Inspiring fear or respect through being impressively large, powerful, intense, or capable. भयावह, डरावना

- **Poised** (adjective) – Calm, composed, self-assured. संतुलित
- **Tranquil** (adjective) – Calm, peaceful, quiet. शांत
- **Huge** (adjective) – Extremely large, massive, enormous. बड़ा

21. B) '**Nothing**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि संदर्भ के अनुसार, जब Mr. Smith अपनी कोट को दरवाजे के पास छोड़ा, उसमें कुछ भी नहीं था। इसलिए '**Nothing**' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है। '**Coins**' का अर्थ है सिक्के, '**Anything**' का अर्थ है कुछ भी, और '**Something**' का अर्थ है कुछ, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Nothing**' should be used because, as per the context, when Mr. Smith left his coat by the door, there was no content in its pockets. Thus, '**Nothing**' is the most appropriate option. '**Coins**' refers to currency, '**Anything**' means any item at all, and '**Something**' implies there was an unspecified item, which don't fit in this context.

22. B) '**Pockets**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पैसेज में स्थिति इस प्रकार है कि जब Mr. Smith अपनी कोट को वापस लेता है, उसे उसकी (2) _____ में गहनों की खोज मिलती है। यहाँ '**pockets**' सबसे अधिक संबोधित होता है क्योंकि वह पहले ही अपनी कोट छोड़ देता है और जब वह वापस लेता है, उसे उसकी जेबों में गहनों की खोज मिलती है। जबकि

'Packet' का अर्थ होता है छोटा पैकेट या बोरा, 'Box' का अर्थ है डिब्बा, और 'Coat' वस्त्र होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Pockets'** should be used because the situation in the passage is such that when Mr. Smith retrieves his coat, he finds jewelry in its (2) _____. Here, 'pockets' is the most contextually fitting as he had previously left his coat and when he retrieves it, he finds jewelry in its pockets. Whereas, 'Packet' refers to a small pack or pouch, 'Box' means a container, and 'Coat' is an article of clothing, which doesn't fit in this context.

23. A) **'jewellery'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पाठ में जिक्र हुआ है कि जब मिस्टर स्मिथ ने अपने कोट को वापस लिया, तो उसमें अभूषण (ज्वेलरी) था। जबकि 'papers' का अर्थ होता है कागज, 'coins' का अर्थ होता है सिक्के, और 'things' का अर्थ होता है वस्त्रा, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

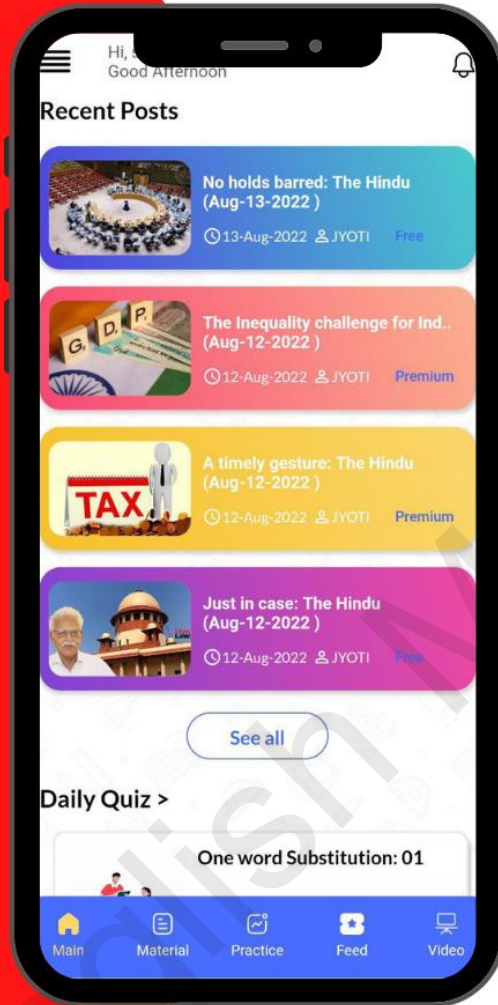
- **'jewellery'** should be used because the passage mentions that when Mr. Smith took his coat back, it had jewellery in it. Whereas, 'papers' means documents or sheets, 'coins' refers to small metal money, and 'things' means objects or items, which don't fit in this context.

24. A) **Coat'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पाठ में उल्लेख है कि एक अन्य व्यक्ति आया जिसका (4) _____ श्री स्मिथ के जैसा था। जब वह कहता है कि "मैंने गलती की। मैंने आपका कोट ले लिया और आपके पास मेरा है", तो यह स्थानीयता से स्पष्ट है कि वह कोट के बारे में बात कर रहा है। 'Packet', 'Box', और 'Envelope' इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

- **Coat'** should be used because the passage mentions another man coming in with a (4) _____ just like Mr. Smith's. When he says "I made a mistake. I took your coat and you have got mine", it is evident from the context that he is talking about the coat. 'Packet', 'Box', and 'Envelope' don't fit in this context.

25. B) **'No'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि प्रबंधक ने कहा कि उनके पास कोई वेटर नहीं हैं, सिर्फ वेट्रेस हैं। इस संदर्भ में, 'Some' का अर्थ है कुछ, 'Many' का अर्थ है बहुत सारे, और 'Few' का अर्थ है थोड़े, जो सही नहीं है।

- **'No'** should be used because the manager said they don't have any waiters, only waitresses. Whereas, 'Some' implies a few, 'Many' means a large number, and 'Few' means a small number, which don't fit in this context.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

SSC CHSL 2023 PRE: Shift 07 AUG 5:00 PM

1. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**

The agency had been robbed by two masked intruders.

- A. Two masked intruders had rob the agency.
- B. Two masked intruders had been robbed the agency.
- C. Two masked intruders had robbed the agency.
- D. Two masked intruders have been robbing the agency.

2. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.

Intensive

- A. Real
- B. Dare
- C. Fierce
- D. Superficial

3. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error and select the option which rectifies that error.**

A lot of adulterants / are chemicals that can lead / to an range of health problems / in both children and adults

- A. A lot of adulterants
- B. are chemical that can lead
- C. in both children and adult.
- D. to a range of health problems

4. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the following sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.**

The invigilator did not know that the four friends were exchanging notes right at the front of him.

- A. of front of him
- B. for front of him
- C. No substitution required
- D. in front of him

5. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** to substitute the underlined word in the given sentence.

The preparations for the picnic have been meticulously completed by the programme committee on time.

- A. Mesmerisingly
- B. Prudently
- C. Chaotically
- D. Serenely

6. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.

Affected by an undesirable condition or unpleasant feeling

- A. Cancelled

- B. Indifferent
C. Modest
D. Stricken
7. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Bewitching
A. Painful
B. Alluring
C. Rude
D. Repulsive
8. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No correction required'.**
The mermaid murmured that it had been very difficult for her to live far from human civilisation.
A. it had
B. No correction required
C. this have been
D. this had been
9. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
P. an unparalleled popularity
Q. the lotus Temple has always enjoyed
R. as shown by its pre-dominance in literature and art
S. throughout the length and breadth of India from the earliest times down to the present day,
A. QPSR
B. PSQR
C. QRSP
D. QPRS
10. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word from the given sentence.**
After hours of persistent pursuit and percecution, the little prince was at last deserted by the rabble and left to himself.
A. Persistent
B. Rabble
C. Percecution
D. Deserted
11. **Select the most appropriate homophone to fill in the blank.**
The doctors gave him more powerful drugs in the _____ hope that he might recover
A. when
B. vein
C. wane
D. Vain
12. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the underlined word in the given sentence.

- In order to protect his identity, the spy had to **efface** all evidence of his true name and occupation from his personal documents
- A. reveal
 - B. clarify
 - C. maintain
 - D. Destroy
13. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Comprehend
- A. Distort
 - B. Deter
 - C. Assimilate
 - D. Complex
14. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
Suman has bought a black and a white shawl to wear with her new dress.
- A. to wear with
 - B. her new dress.
 - C. a black and a white shawl
 - D. Suman has bought
15. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Like a cat on a hot tin roof
- A. Studying very hard
 - B. Being lazy
 - C. Being in a state of agitation
 - D. Urging somebody not to worry about something
16. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the underlined segment in the sentence given below.**
Most of the people say that some people fight for the cause but most of them don't support it.
- A. Are out of frying pan onto the fire
 - B. Spare the rod and spoil the child
 - C. Pay only lip service
 - D. Mind their P's and Q's
17. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
The Greeks are considered to be a courageous race valuing the knowledge, beauty and wisdom.
- A. Wisidiom
 - B. Knowledge
 - C. Valuing
 - D. Courageous
18. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.

The theory or philosophy of law

- A. Jurisprudence
- B. Pacifism
- C. Cosmology
- D. Philia

19. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.

Animals especially on a farm, regarded as an asset.

- A. Livid
- B. Livery stable
- C. Livelihood
- D. Livestock

20. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**

Tall promises were being made by each candidate

- A. Each candidate made tall promises.
- B. Each candidate can make tall promises.
- C. Each candidate has made tall promises.
- D. Each candidate was making tall promises.

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

As I (1) _____ the stream and began climbing the hill, the grunting and chattering increased, as though the langurs were trying to warn me of some hidden danger. I looked up and saw a great orange-gold leopard, sleek and spotted, (2) _____ on a rock about twenty feet away from me. The leopard looked at me once, briefly and with an air of disdain, and then sprang into a dense thicket, making (3) _____ no sound as it melted into the shadows. I had (4) _____ the leopard in his quest for food. But a little later I heard the quickening cry of a barking deer as it fled through the forest. After that (5) _____, I did not see the leopard again.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**

- A. crossed
- B. entered
- C. drowned
- D. Passed

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**

- A. swinging
- B. dancing
- C. poised
- D. Playing

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**

- A. hardly
- B. silently

- C. loudly
- D. Absolutely

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**

- A. disturbed
- B. facilitated
- C. helped
- D. Prevented

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**

- A. encounter
- B. quarrel
- C. meeting
- D. exchange

English Madhyam

Answers

1. C 2. D 3. D 4. D 5. C 6. D 7. B 8. B 9. A 10. C 11.D 12.D
 13. C 14.C 15.C 16.C 17.A 18.A 19.D 20.D 21.A 22. C 23. D 24. A
 25. A

Explanations

1. C) Two masked intruders had robbed the agency.
2. D) **Intensive** (adjective) – Concentrated, in-depth, thorough, deep. गहन
Antonym: Superficial (adjective) – On the surface, shallow, not thorough, cursory. सतही
 - **Real** (adjective) – Actual, true, genuine, authentic. वास्तविक
 - **Dare** (verb) – To have the courage, challenge, defy. साहस
 - **Fierce** (adjective) – Intense, strong, aggressive, ferocious. उग्र
3. D) 'to an range of health problems' के बदले 'to a range of health problems' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'range' से पहले 'an' का प्रयोग गलत है क्योंकि 'range' 'vowel sound' से शुरू नहीं होता है।
 - 'to an range of health problems' should be corrected as 'to a range of health problems' because 'an' is incorrectly used before 'range', which doesn't start with a vowel sound.
4. D) 'at the front of him' के बदले 'in front of him' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस context में यह सही prepositional phrase है जो यहां पर उपयोग होना चाहिए; जैसे— He was standing in front of me.
 - 'In front of him' will be used instead of 'at the front of him' because it is the correct prepositional phrase to use in this context; Like— He was standing in front of me.
5. C) **Meticulously** (adverb) – With great attention to detail; very thoroughly. सतर्कतापूर्वक
Antonym: Chaotically (adverb) – In a manner lacking order or coherence; disorderly. अव्यवस्थित रूप से
 - **Mesmerisingly** (adverb) – In a manner that captures one's complete attention as if by magic. मंत्रमुग्ध कर देने वाला
 - **Prudently** (adverb) – Acting with or showing care and thought for the future. बुद्धिमानी से
 - **Serenely** (adverb) – In a calm, peaceful, and untroubled manner. शांति से

6. D) **Stricken** (verb) – Severely affected by an undesirable condition or unpleasant feeling
पीड़ित
- **Cancelled** (verb) – Decided or announced that (an arranged or planned event) will not take place रद्द किया हुआ
 - **Indifferent** (adjective) – Having no particular interest or sympathy; unconcerned उदासीन
 - **Modest** (adjective) – Unassuming or moderate in the estimation of one's abilities or achievements विनम्र/ संकोची
7. B) **Bewitching** (adjective) – Captivating, enchanting, charming, magical. मोहक
Synonym: Alluring (adjective) – Attractive, appealing, tempting, seductive. आकर्षक
- **Painful** (adjective) – Causing distress, suffering or discomfort. दर्दनाक
 - **Rude** (adjective) – Offensively impolite or ill-mannered. अशिष्ट
 - **Repulsive** (adjective) – Arousing intense distaste or disgust, revolting, abhorrent. अरुचिकर
8. B) No correction required
9. A) QPSR
The lotus Temple has always enjoyed an unparalleled popularity throughout the length and breadth of India from the earliest times down to the present day, as shown by its pre-dominance in literature and art
10. C) '**percecution**' के बदले '**persecution**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि '**percecution**' गलत वर्तनी है। सही spelling '**persecution**' है।
- '**persecution**' will be used instead of '**percecution**' because '**percecution**' is spelt incorrectly. The correct spelling is '**persecution**'.
11. D) '**Vain**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस संदर्भ में, sentence उम्मीद के विषय में बात कर रहा है, जिसे पूरी तरह से प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सकता। "**Vain**" शब्द का अर्थ है बिना किसी प्राप्ति या सफलता के। इसलिए, '**Vain**' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
Vain (adjective) – producing no result; useless बेकार/ व्यर्थ
- '**Vain**' should be used because in this context, the sentence is speaking about a hope that cannot be fully realized. The word "**vain**" means without any achievement or success. Thus, "**vain**" would be the most appropriate choice.
12. D) **Efface** (verb) – Erase (a mark) from a surface; to eliminate or make indistinct. मिटाना

Synonym: Destroy (verb) – Put an end to the existence of something by damaging or attacking it. **नष्ट करना**

- **Reveal** (verb) – Make (previously unknown or secret information) known to others. **प्रकट करना**
- **Clarify** (verb) – Make (a statement or situation) less confused and more comprehensible. **स्पष्ट करना**
- **Maintain** (verb) – Cause or enable (a condition or situation) to continue. **बनाए रखना**

13. C) **Comprehend** (verb) – Understand, grasp, make sense of, catch. **समझना**

Synonym: Assimilate (verb) – Absorb, take in, understand, internalize. **समझ लेना;**
आत्मसात् करना

- **Distort** (verb) – Twist out of shape, misrepresent, pervert, warp. **विकृत करना**
- **Deter** (verb) – Discourage, prevent, dissuade, inhibit. **रोकना**
- **Complex** (adjective) – Complicated, intricate, involved, convoluted. **जटिल**

14. C) 'a black and a white shawl' के बदले 'black and white shawls' का प्रयोग होगा यदि दो अलग अलग शॉल्स की बात हो रही है। या 'a black and white shawl' अगर एक ही शॉल की बात हो जिसमें काला और सफेद दोनों रंग हों।

- 'black and white shawls' will be used instead of 'a black and a white shawl' if referring to two separate shawls. Or 'a black and white shawl' if referring to a single shawl that is both black and white.

15. C) **Like a cat on a hot tin roof** (idiom) – Being in a state of agitation **व्याकुलता की स्थिति में होना!**

16. C) **pay only lip service to** (phrase) – to say that you agree with something but do nothing to support it **के प्रति बनावटी हमदर्दी दिखाना**

- **Out of frying pan onto the fire** (phrase) – move from one bad situation to another **आसमान से गिरा खजूर पर अटका**
- **Spare the rod and spoil the child** (phrase) –if you don't punish your child, they will become spoiled **बच्चे को दुलार में बिगाड़ देना**
- **Mind their P's and Q's** (phrase) –be careful and attentive **सावधान और चौकस रहना**

17. A) The correct spelling of 'Wisidiom' is 'Wisdom' which means "the quality of having experience, knowledge, and good judgment; the quality of being wise" ज्ञान, समझदारी.

18. A) **Jurisprudence** (noun) – The theory or philosophy of law विधिशास्त्र

- **Pacifism** (noun) – the belief that war and violence are unjustifiable. अहिंसावाद
- **Cosmology** (noun) – the science of the origin and development of the universe. ब्रह्माण्ड शास्त्र
- **Philia** (noun) – affectionate regard or friendship in social contexts. मित्रता/स्नेह

19. D) **Livestock** (noun) – Animals, especially on a farm, regarded as an asset. पशुधन

- **Livid** (adjective) – Furiously angry. बहुत नाराज
- **Livery stable** (noun) – A place where horses and vehicles are kept for hire. अश्वशाला
- **Livelihood** (noun) – A means of securing the necessities of life. आजीविका

20. D) Each candidate was making tall promises.

21. A) '**Crossed**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "crossed" का अर्थ होता है किसी नदी या धारा को पार करना। जबकि 'Entered' का अर्थ है प्रवेश करना, 'Drowned' का अर्थ है डूबना, और 'Passed' का अर्थ है गुजर जाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Crossed** should be used because it means to go over a river or stream. Whereas, 'Entered' means to go inside, 'Drowned' means to submerge in water, and 'Passed' implies moving past something, which don't fit in this context.

22. C) '**Poised**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "poised" का अर्थ होता है संतुलित या तैयार रहना।

जबकि 'Swinging' का अर्थ है झूलना, 'Dancing' का अर्थ है नाचना, और 'Playing' का अर्थ है खेलना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Poised** should be used because it means balanced or ready. Whereas, 'Swinging' implies moving back and forth, 'Dancing' means to move in a rhythmic way, and 'Playing' means engaging in an activity for enjoyment, which don't fit in this context.

23. D) '**Absolutely**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह बताता है कि तेंदुआ छिपकर जाता है और इस प्रक्रिया में उसका कोई शोर नहीं होता। जबकि 'Silently' और 'Hardly' दोनों इस संदर्भ में अधिक निश्चित नहीं होते, और 'Loudly' का अर्थ है जोर से, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

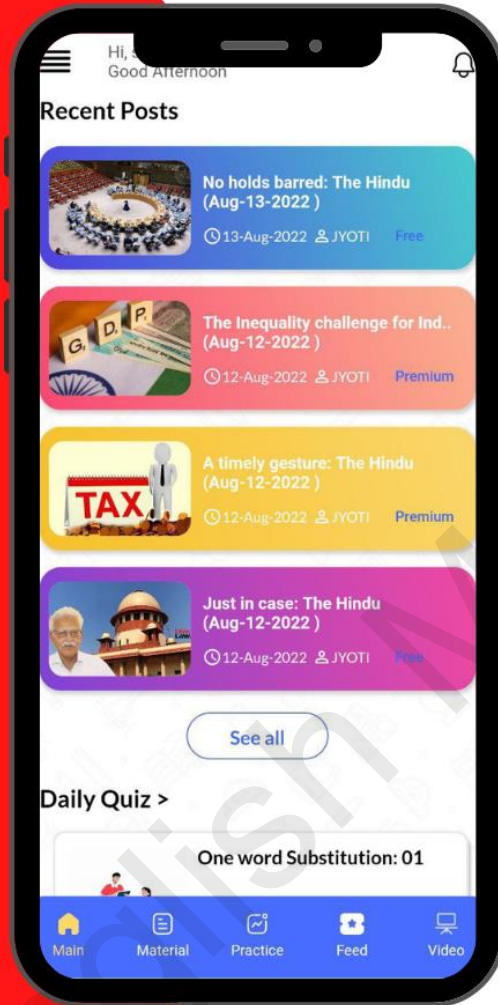
- **'Absolutely'** should be used because it emphasizes that there was no sound at all when the leopard disappeared into the shadows. Whereas, 'Silently' and 'Hardly' don't provide that definitive emphasis, and 'Loudly' implies making a lot of noise, which doesn't fit in this context.

24. A) **'Disturbed'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "disturbed" का अर्थ होता है परेशान करना या विघटित करना। संदर्भ से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि व्यक्ति ने चीता को उसके खाने की खोज में विघटित किया। जबकि 'Facilitated' का अर्थ है सुविधा पहुंचाना, 'Helped' का अर्थ है मदद करना, और 'Prevented' का अर्थ है रोकना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Disturbed'** should be used because it means to perturb or interrupt. In context, it is clear that the individual had interrupted the leopard in its quest for food. Whereas, 'Facilitated' means to make easier, 'Helped' means to assist, and 'Prevented' means to stop, which don't fit in this context.

25. A) **'Encounter'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "encounter" का अर्थ होता है अचानक मुलाकात होना। जबकि 'Quarrel' का अर्थ है झगड़ा, 'Meeting' का अर्थ है मुलाकात या सम्मेलन, और 'Exchange' का अर्थ है आदान-प्रदान, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Encounter'** should be used because it means a sudden or unexpected meeting. Whereas, 'Quarrel' means a disagreement or fight, 'Meeting' means an arranged gathering or assembly, and 'Exchange' implies a mutual giving and receiving, which don't fit in this context.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

SSC CHSL PRE 2023: Shift 07 AUG 9:15 AM

1. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

Cutting corners

- A. To take the long way around
- B. To do something quickly or cheaply, often at the expense of quality or safety
- C. To follow the rules strictly
- D. To be honest and fair

2. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**

He was that angry that he slammed the book on the table.

- A. that he slammed the book
- B. that angry
- C. He was
- D. on the table

3. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the given situation.**

Shayam was accused of bribery, but he submitted proofs for his innocence.

- A. Buying the pig in a poke
- B. Cast pearls before they swine
- C. Chapter and verse
- D. Beating about the bush

4. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.

Requirement

- A. Essential
- B. Serious
- C. Vague
- D. Importance

5. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**

- A. Mischievous
- B. Monologe
- C. Maintenance
- D. Millionaire

6. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.

Callous

- A. Inordinate
- B. Compassionate
- C. Insensitive
- D. Unshackle

7. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

Sujata has not and can never in the good books of her principal as she lacks honesty.

- A. has not been and can never be
- B. has not been and can never been

- C. has not be and can never be
D. has not be and can never been
8. **Select the option with the correct spelling that can replace the underlined word in the given sentence.**
The old building was damolished to make way for a new building
A. demolished
B. demoleished
C. demonlised
D. Demolaished
9. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
A lover of mankind
A. Misanthrope
B. Philanthropist
C. Narcissist
D. Lexicographer
10. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**
The integration of cutting-edge technologies into the healthcare industry have the prospect of revolutionising the way medical professionals provide patient care.
A. were the potential
B. have the potential
C. has the prospect
D. will have potential
11. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
The tiger was killed on an unfortunate day by a hostile hunter.
A. A hostile hunter had killed the tiger on an unfortunate day.
B. A hostile hunter kills the tiger on an unfortunate day.
C. The tiger is killed by a hostile hunter on an unfortunate day.
D. A hostile hunter killed the tiger on an unfortunate day.
12. **Select the option that correctly expresses the following sentence in passive voice.**
Are you delivering the pizza?
A. Has the pizza delivered by you?
B. Were the pizza being delivered by you?
C. Will you deliver the pizza?
D. Is the pizza being delivered by you?
13. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.
Our economies and societies as a whole need to become resilient to climate impacts
A. intricate
B. lint
C. lapse
D. Weak

14. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
- A. Between renunciation of the social world
 - B. The first point to note
 - C. And asceticism
 - D. Is the intimate link
- A. A, C, B, D
 - B. B, D, A, C
 - C. A, B, C, D
 - D. B, C, D, A
15. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Deterioration
- A. Retrogression
 - B. Demonstration
 - C. Malfunction
 - D. Ramification
16. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
- A. The fact that all members of the family were exposed
 - B. The waste of human resources and
 - C. To each other's capricious minds had a debasing effect
 - D. On the vitality of society as a whole
- A. A, C, D, B
 - B. B, A, D, C
 - C. D, A, C, B
 - D. B, A, C, D
17. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
Laisha should holding / a meeting in the / Prem Auditorium / tomorrow evening
- A. Laisha should holding
 - B. Prem Auditorium
 - C. a meeting in the
 - D. tomorrow evening
18. **Choose the correct meaning of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
The government is planning a new policy to help the immigrants coming from the neighbouring country.
- A. Someone who leaves one country to settle in another
 - B. Someone who goes to visit a new country for a short time
 - C. Someone who travels for work
 - D. Someone who travels to space
19. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word in the given sentence.
On the flight, I was in the company of an extremely chivalrous man.

- A. Noble
- B. Degraded
- C. Virtuous
- D. Courteous

20. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.

Objection

- A. Moan
- B. Disapproval
- C. Counter
- D. Sanction

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

Today, I want to talk to you about a very simple matter, that is, simple conversations.

When we learn to speak, (1) _____ come words, then phrases, and then scripts. You would agree that the larger the bundles of words we (2) _____, the less we have to worry about combining them into sensible (3) _____. Also the less we have to fret over syntax or (4) _____. Do you think you choose the words? Do you pre-rehearse every time you go out? (5) _____ what happens when you walk into a fast-food restaurant. My dear, how do you react in those real life situations?

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1.**

- A. finally
- B. hence
- C. then
- D. First

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.**

- A. ask around
- B. bail out
- C. look after
- D. carry around

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.**

- A. executions
- B. traits
- C. expressions
- D. Criticism

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.**

- A. dictates
- B. hyperbole
- C. exaggeration
- D. Grammar

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.**

- A. Supplicate
- B. Dramatise

- C. Formerly display
D. Consider

Answers

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. A 8. A 9. B 10. C 11. D 12. D
13. D 14. B 15. A 16. D 17. A 18. A 19. B 20. B 21. D 22. D 23. C 24. D
25. D

Explanations

1. B) **Cutting corners** (idiom) – To do something quickly or cheaply, often at the expense of quality or safety गुणवत्ता या सुरक्षा की बाजी खाकर किसी चीज को तेजी से या सस्ते में करना
2. B) **'that angry that'** के बदले 'so angry that' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'so... that' की संरचना सही है जब भाव की तीव्रता और उसका परिणाम बताया जाता है; जैसे— He was so tired that he fell asleep immediately.
 - 'so angry that' will be used instead of 'that angry that' because the structure of 'so... that' is correct when expressing the intensity of an emotion and its consequence; Like— He was so tired that he fell asleep immediately.
3. C) **Chapter and verse** (idiom) – Providing detailed evidence or proof विस्तार से प्रमाण प्रस्तुत करना
 - **Buying the pig in a poke** (idiom) – To buy something without checking it or seeing it first; making a risky purchase without inspecting an item beforehand. आंख मूंदकर सौदा करना
 - **Cast pearls before they swine** (idiom) – To offer something valuable or good to someone who does not know its value.
 - **Beating about the bush** (idiom) – To avoid answering a question; to stall; to waste time. घुमा-फिरा कर बातें करना
4. A) **Requirement** (noun) – Something that is needed or wanted, necessity, stipulation. आवश्यकता

Synonym: Essential (adjective) – Absolutely necessary, fundamental, vital. अत्यंत आवश्यक

 - **Serious** (adjective) – Grave, solemn, earnest, somber. गंभीर
 - **Vague** (adjective) – Unclear, ambiguous, uncertain, indistinct. अस्पष्ट

- **Importance** (noun) – The state or fact of being of great significance or value, prominence, significance. महत्व
5. B) **'Monologe'** की सही spelling 'Monologue' होती है।
- The correct spelling of 'Monologe' is 'Monologue'.
6. C) **Callous** (adjective) – Emotionally hardened, unfeeling, unsympathetic, insensitive. संवेदनहीन
- Synonym: Insensitive** (adjective) – Lacking sensitivity, unfeeling, uncaring. असंवेदनशील
- **Inordinate** (adjective) – Excessive, undue, unreasonable, unwarranted. अत्यधिक
 - **Compassionate** (adjective) – Showing sympathy and concern for others, caring, kind. सहानुभूतिपूर्ण
 - **Unshackle** (verb) – To release from shackles, set free, liberate. मुक्त करना
7. A) 'has not and can never' के बदले 'has not been and can never be' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'in the good books of' के साथ सही Verb 'be' है और 'has not been' Present Perfect Tense और 'can never be' Modal Verb के साथ Base Form में होता है; जैसे— He has not been and can never be in the team due to his bad performance.
- 'has not been and can never be' will be used instead of 'has not and can never' because with 'in the good books of' the correct verb is 'be' and 'has not been' is in Present Perfect Tense while 'can never be' uses the base form of verb with Modal Verb; Like— He has not been and can never be in the team due to his bad performance.
8. A) The correct spelling to replace the underlined word 'damolished' is 'demolished' which means “to tear down or destroy.” तोड़ना, नष्ट करना.
9. B) **Philanthropist** (noun) – A person who seeks to promote the welfare of others, typically through the donation of money to good causes. मानवता प्रेमी
- **Misanthrope** (noun) – A person who dislikes humankind and avoids human society. मानव द्वेषी
 - **Narcissist** (noun) – A person who has an excessive interest in or admiration of themselves. आत्ममुग्ध
 - **Lexicographer** (noun) – A person who compiles dictionaries. शब्दकोश रचने वाला
10. C) **'have the prospect of'** के बदले 'has the prospect' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'The integration' एक singular subject है, और इसलिए इसके साथ singular verb 'has' आएगा।

- 'has the prospect' will be used instead of 'have the prospect of' because 'The integration' is a singular subject, and therefore it should take the singular verb 'has'.

11. D) A hostile hunter killed the tiger on an unfortunate day.

12. D) Is the pizza being delivered by you?

13. D) **Resilient** (adjective) – Able to withstand or recover quickly from difficult conditions, robust, strong, tough. मजबूत

Antonym: Weak (adjective) – Lacking the power to perform physically demanding tasks; lacking physical strength and energy, frail, feeble. कमजोर

- **Intricate** (adjective) – Very complicated or detailed, complex, convoluted. जटिल/पेचीदा
- **Lint** (noun) – Fluffy fibers that separate from the surface of cloth or yarn, especially during processing. This word does not serve as an antonym for resilient in this context.
- **Lapse** (noun/verb) – A temporary failure of concentration, memory, or judgment; a period of time passing between events. चूक

14. B) **B, D, A, C**

The first point to note is the intimate link between renunciation of the social world and asceticism

15. A) **Deterioration** (noun) – The process of becoming progressively worse, decline, degeneration, decay. अवनति / विकृति

Synonym: Retrogression (noun) – The process of returning to an earlier state, typically a worse one, regression, backsliding, relapse. प्रतिगमन

- **Demonstration** (noun) – The action or process of showing the existence or truth of something, evidence, display, exhibition. प्रदर्शन
- **Malfunction** (noun) – A failure to function in a normal or satisfactory manner, breakdown, fault, defect. खराब होना
- **Ramification** (noun) – A complex or unwelcome consequence of an action, outcome, result, repercussion. फैलाव

16. D) **B, A, C, D**

The waste of human resources and the fact that all members of the family were exposed to each other's capricious minds had a debasing effect on the vitality of society as a whole

17. A) '**Laisha should holding**' में error है क्योंकि 'should' के बाद हमेशा Verb की V¹ (base form) का प्रयोग होता है। सही रूप में वाक्य होगा "Laisha should hold a meeting in the Prem Auditorium tomorrow evening."
- The error is in 'Laisha should holding' because after 'should' we always use the V¹ (base form) of the verb. The correct sentence will be "Laisha should hold a meeting in the Prem Auditorium tomorrow evening."
18. A) '**Immigrants**' का अर्थ है वह व्यक्ति जो एक देश से दूसरे देश में स्थायी रूप से बसने के लिए जाता है।
- The meaning of 'immigrants' is someone who leaves one country to settle in another.
19. B) **Chivalrous** (adjective) – Showing courtesy, especially towards women, gallant, respectful, honorable. शूरवीर
- Antonym: Degraded** (adjective) – Reduced in quality or value, debased, dishonored, tainted. **अवमूल्यन किया हुआ**
- Noble** (adjective) – Having or showing fine personal qualities, honorable, virtuous, righteous. महान
 - Virtuous** (adjective) – Having or showing high moral standards, righteous, good, ethical. धर्मिक
 - Courteous** (adjective) – Polite, respectful, considerate, chivalrous. शिष्ट
20. B) **Objection** (noun) – An expression or feeling of disapproval or opposition; a reason for disagreeing. आपत्ति
- Synonym: Disapproval** (noun) – The action or state of disapproving or of expressing a contrary opinion. **असम्मति**
- Moan** (noun) – A complaint or a long, low sound of suffering. शिकायत करना
 - Counter** (noun/adjective) – Contrary, opposite; or a flat surface on which money is counted, business is transacted, or food is prepared or served. विपरीत/ गिनती की मेज़
 - Sanction** (noun) – official permission or approval. मंजूरी
21. D) '**First**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ उल्लेख किया गया है की जब हम बोलना सीखते हैं, पहले शब्द आते हैं, फिर वाक्यांश और फिर पूरे वाक्य। 'First' इस क्रम को दर्शाता है।

'Finally' का अर्थ होता है अंत में, 'Hence' का अर्थ होता है इसलिए, और 'Then' का अर्थ होता है उसके बाद, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **First'** should be used because it indicates the order in which we learn to speak, beginning with words, followed by phrases, and then sentences. 'Finally' means in the end, 'Hence' means therefore, and 'Then' means afterwards, which don't fit in this context.

22. D) **'Carry around'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "carry around" का अर्थ होता है साथ लेकर चलना या संग में रखना। जबकि 'Ask around' का अर्थ है आसपास पूछताछ करना, 'Bail out' का अर्थ है किसी संकट से बाहर निकलना या मदद करना, और 'Look after' का अर्थ है देखभाल करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Carry around'** should be used because it means to have or keep something with oneself. Whereas, 'Ask around' means to inquire within a group, 'Bail out' means to rescue or help out of a situation, and 'Look after' means to take care of, which don't fit in this context.

23. C) **Expressions'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "expressions" का अर्थ होता है वाक्य या भावना का प्रकटीकरण। जबकि 'Executions' का अर्थ है किसी कार्य का सम्पादन, 'Traits' का अर्थ है विशेषता, और 'Criticism' का अर्थ है आलोचना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Expressions'** should be used because it means the manifestation of a phrase or emotion. Whereas, 'Executions' implies performing an action, 'Traits' means characteristics, and 'Criticism' refers to critique or judgement, which don't fit in this context

24. D) **Grammar'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "Grammar" का अर्थ होता है भाषा की व्याकरणिक संरचना जो शब्दों का सही प्रयोग और वाक्य की बनावट को निर्धारित करती है। जबकि 'Dictates' का अर्थ है निर्देश देना, 'Hyperbole' का अर्थ है अतिशयोक्ति, और 'Exaggeration' का अर्थ है अधिकता दर्शाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

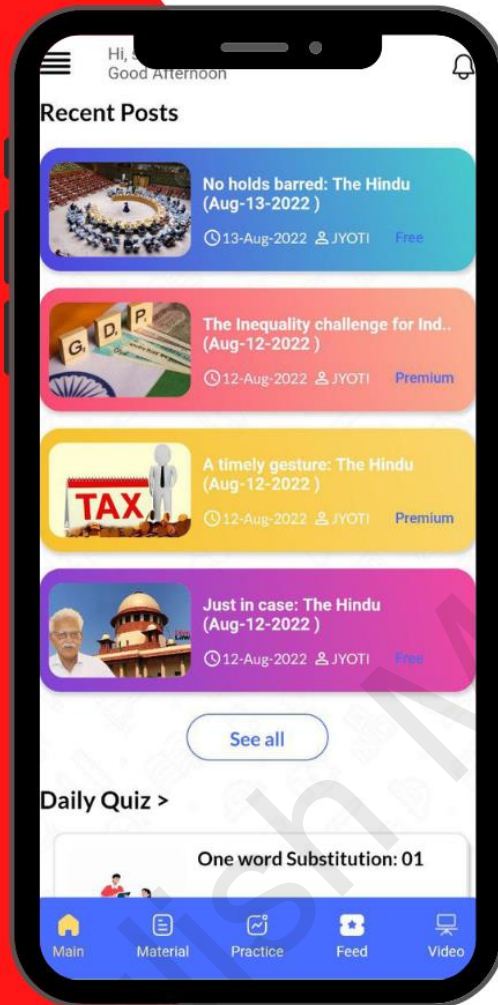
- **'Grammar'** should be used because it refers to the structural rules governing the composition of words and phrases in a language. Whereas, 'Dictates' means to command, 'Hyperbole' refers to an exaggeration for emphasis, and 'Exaggeration' means overstating something, which don't fit in this context.

25. D) **Consider'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "consider" का अर्थ होता है विचार या सोचना करना। जबकि 'Supplicate' का अर्थ है प्रार्थना करना, 'Dramatise' का अर्थ है नाटकीय रूप

में प्रस्तुत करना, और 'Formerly display' का अर्थ है पहले प्रदर्शित करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Consider** should be used because it means to think or reflect upon something. Whereas, 'Supplicate' means to pray, 'Dramatise' means to depict in a dramatic manner, and 'Formerly display' implies showing something previously, which don't fit in this context.

English Madhyam



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

SSC CHSL 2023: Shift 07 AUG 11 AM

1. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Challenge
A. Dare
B. Chagrin
C. Exert
D. Acceptance
2. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Hamper
A. Obscure
B. Reduce
C. Hinder
D. Promote
3. **Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence.**
Robinhood broke within the mansion to collect some food and money for the poor.
A. broke upto
B. broke in
C. broke into
D. broke to
4. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
The study of skin
A. Dermatology
B. Cytology
C. Congenital
D. Dementia
5. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**
I was so nervous for the job interview that I was sweating bullets the whole
A. very happy
B. extremely nervous or anxious
C. very cold
D. very hard
6. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a spelling error.**
It is difficult to / retain anonimity while / working in the world's / most well-known organisation.
A. working in the world's
B. It is difficult to
C. most well-known organisation.
D. retain anonimity while

7. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
- A. human life consists of a succession of small events each of which is
 - B. and yet the happiness and success of every man depends
 - C. comparatively unimportant
 - D. upon the manner in which these small events are dealt with
- A. ACBD
 - B. ABDC
 - C. ABCD
 - D. ADCB
8. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
- Our teachers has planned of going for a picnic to the Doon Valley.
- A. Our teachers has planned a picnic
 - B. Our teachers has plan a picnic
 - C. Our teachers is planned a picnic
 - D. Our teachers have planned a picnic
9. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
- Austin kept the cake in the refrigerator.
- A. The cake is kept in the refrigerator by Austin.
 - B. The cake was kept in the refrigerator by Austin.
 - C. The cake was being kept by Austin in the refrigerator.
 - D. The cake was kept in the Austin by the refrigerator.
10. **Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the following sentence.**
- The new employee was quickly promoted due to their hard work and dedication.
- A. due to his hard work and dedication
 - B. due to the hard work and dedication of him
 - C. due to hard work and dedication
 - D. due to giving hard work and showing dedication
11. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
- A. The nation has flourished a lot in many areas during last seven decades.
 - B. The truth is perhaps partial neglect and insignificant place given in the budgetary allocations by the ruling governments
 - C. But the biggest ever challenges of healthcare and education are still not achieved in their true sense.
 - D. Specific reasons are partially known and the rest is speculation about
- A. A, C, B, D
 - B. D, A, B, C
 - C. A, C, D, B
 - D. D, A, C, B

12. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.
Measures adopted by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and supported by the UN have been described as a 'game changer' for future Olympic events in terms of driving sustainability in sport and fighting climate change.
- A. rejected
 - B. headed
 - C. established
 - D. Inducted
13. **Select the meaningful and correctly spelt word from the given options to fill in the blank.**
The most _____ creature, as far as Amit is concerned, is a walrus.
- A. dispecable
 - B. despicable
 - C. deliberate
 - D. Desietful
14. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
I am / walking in the / Cross Road Garden / since morning.
- A. Cross Road Garden
 - B. since morning
 - C. walking in the
 - D. I am
15. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in positive degree of comparison.**
He was greater than any other physiologist of the century.
- A. All other physiologists were as great as him.
 - B. He was the greatest physiologist of all.
 - C. He as a physiologist in the country was among the greatest people.
 - D. No other physiologist of the century was as great as he was.
16. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the underlined word in the given sentence.
Specify the issue of feminism in your own words.
- A. brief
 - B. refute
 - C. criticise
 - D. Define
17. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Forty winks
- A. A small talk
 - B. A precarious situation
 - C. A short nap
 - D. An opportunity in hand
18. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Inept

- A. Adorable
- B. Kind
- C. Skilful
- D. Elegant

19. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

The peon will post the letter.

- A. The letter has been posted by the peon.
- B. The letter would have been posted by the peon.
- C. The letter will be posted by the peon.
- D. The letter is being posted by the peon

20. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the word given in brackets to fill in the blank.

The smell of _____ (formerly) brewed coffee wafted through the air, beckoning him to start his day.

- A. hitherto
- B. quickly
- C. preserved
- D. Subsequently

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

Seasonal winds are a natural phenomenon that (1)_____ weather patterns across the globe. These winds are caused by the sun's unequal heating of the earth's surface, which creates differences in temperature and pressure between different regions. The movement of air from high-pressure areas to low-pressure areas causes seasonal winds to form, and their direction and intensity (2)_____ depending on the region and season. One of the most significant seasonal winds is the monsoon, which affects large parts of South Asia during the summer months. This wind system brings much-needed rain to the region, but it can also cause flooding and landslides, leading to loss of life and property damage. Other seasonal winds include the harmattan in West Africa, which is a dry, dusty wind that blows from the Sahara Desert towards the Atlantic coast, and the mistral in southern France, which is a strong, cold wind that blows down the Rhone Valley towards the Mediterranean. Seasonal winds can have a significant (3)_____ on agriculture, particularly in regions where rainfall is limited. Farmers rely on the monsoon or other seasonal winds in these areas to bring moisture to their crops. However, changes in wind patterns due to climate change can (4)_____ these seasonal rains, leading to crop failures and food shortages. Overall, seasonal winds are a vital part of the earth's weather system, and their effects are (5)_____ across the globe.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 1.**

- A. affects
- B. calculates
- C. collides

- D. Exaggerates
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 2.**
- A. fluctuate
 - B. transform
 - C. mutate
 - D. Vary
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 3.**
- A. opportunity
 - B. blame
 - C. outcome
 - D. Impact
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 4.**
- A. align
 - B. corrupt
 - C. neglect
 - D. Disrupt
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 5.**
- A. overlooked
 - B. furnished
 - C. assumed
 - D. felt

Answers

1. A 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. A 11.C 12.A
 13. B 14.D 15.D 16.D 17.C 18.C 19.C 20.D 21.A 22.D 23.D 24.D
 25. D

Explanations

1. A) **Challenge** (noun) – A test of one's abilities or resources in a demanding situation. समस्या
Synonym: Dare (noun) – A challenge to do something dangerous or foolhardy. हिम्मत
- **Chagrin** (noun) – Distress or embarrassment at having failed or been humiliated. निराशा
 - **Exert** (verb) – Make a physical or mental effort. बल लगाना
 - **Acceptance** (noun) – The action of consenting to receive or undertake something offered. स्वीकृति
2. D) **Hamper** (verb) – To obstruct, impede, interfere with, or hinder progress. बाधा डालना
Antonym: Promote (verb) – To support, encourage, further, or advance. बढ़ावा देना
- **Obscure** (adjective/verb) – Not clear or well-known; to conceal or keep from being seen. अस्पष्ट
 - **Reduce** (verb) – To make smaller or less in amount, degree, or size. घटाना
 - **Hinder** (verb) – To obstruct or hamper. रोकना
3. C) वाक्य में 'broke within' के बदले 'broke into' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'broke into' एक संघटन या स्थान में प्रवेश करने के अर्थ में प्रयुक्त होता है। जैसे — He broke into the house to steal some valuables.
Broke into (phrasal verb) - To enter forcefully or suddenly अचानक प्रवेश करना
- 'broke into' will be used instead of 'broke within' because 'broke into' is used to denote entering a structure or place typically with force. Like— He broke into the house to steal some valuables.
4. A) **Dermatology** (noun) – The branch of medicine dealing with the skin, nails, hair and its diseases. त्वचा विज्ञान
- **Cytology** (noun) – The study of cells in terms of structure, function, and chemistry. कोशिका विज्ञान
 - **Congenital** (adjective) – (especially of a disease or physical abnormality) present from birth. जन्मजात

- **Dementia** (noun) – A chronic or persistent disorder of the mental processes caused by brain disease or injury and marked by memory disorders, personality changes, and impaired reasoning. मानसिक अवसाद
5. B) **Sweating bullets** (idiom) – to be extremely nervous or anxious. बहुत चिंतित या घबराया हुआ
6. D) इस वाक्य में '**anonymity**' की जगह 'anonymity' होगा क्योंकि यह शब्द का सही spelling है।
- The correct spelling is 'anonymity' instead of 'anonymity'. Therefore, the segment with the spelling error is "retain anonymity while".
7. A) **ACBD**
Human life consists of a succession of small events each of which is comparatively unimportant and yet the happiness and success of every man depends upon the manner in which these small events are dealt with
8. D) '**has planned**' के बदले 'have planned' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'teachers' plural है, और plural subject के साथ हम plural verb (i.e. 'have') का प्रयोग करते हैं; जैसे— Our teachers have gone to the conference.
- 'have planned' will be used instead of 'has planned' because 'teachers' is plural, and with plurals we use 'have'; Like— Our teachers have gone to the conference.
9. B) The cake was kept in the refrigerator by Austin
10. A) 'due to their hard work and dedication' के बदले 'due to his hard work and dedication' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'employee' singular है और इसलिए singular pronoun 'his' का उपयोग करना चाहिए।
- 'due to his hard work and dedication' will be used instead of 'due to their hard work and dedication' because 'employee' is singular and thus the singular pronoun 'his' should be used.
11. C) **A, C, D, B**
The nation has flourished a lot in many areas during last seven decades. But the biggest ever challenges of healthcare and education are still not achieved in their true sense. Specific reasons are partially known and the rest is speculation about The truth is perhaps partial neglect and insignificant place given in the budgetary allocations by the ruling governments
12. A) **Adopt** (verb) – Accept, assume, approve, espouse, implement, embrace अपनाना
Antonym: Reject (verb) – To refuse to accept, use, or believe. अस्वीकार करना

- **Head** (verb) – To go in a certain direction, lead. सिरहाना
 - **Established** (verb) – To set up on a firm or permanent basis, founded. स्थापित
 - **Induct** (verb) – To admit formally to a position or organization, initiate. शामिल करना
13. B) **Despicable**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह वाक्य एक व्यक्ति के लिए अवज्ञा या तिरस्कार की भावना को दर्शाता है। 'Despicable' अवज्ञा या तिरस्कार की भावना को दर्शाने वाला शब्द है, जबकि अन्य विकल्प इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं। इसलिए, 'despicable' सही और सटीक विकल्प होगा।
- '**Despicable**' should be used because the sentence portrays a sentiment of contempt or disdain for an individual. 'Despicable' is a word that indicates such feelings, while the other options are not appropriate in this context. Hence, 'despicable' would be the correct and precise choice.
14. D) **I am**' के बदले 'I have been' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'since morning' के साथ Present Perfect Continuous tense का इस्तेमाल होता है; जैसे— I have been reading since morning.
- 'I have been' will be used instead of 'I am' because with 'since morning' we use Present Perfect Continuous tense; Like— I have been reading since morning.
15. D) No other physiologist of the century was as great as he was.
16. D) **Specify** (verb) – To identify clearly and definitely, state, describe, indicate. **विशिष्ट रूप से बताना**
- Synonym: **Define** (verb) – State or describe exactly the nature, scope, or meaning. **परिभाषित करना**
- **Brief** (verb/adjective) – Give essential information to someone, concise, short. **संक्षेप में बताना/संक्षिप्त**
 - **Refute** (verb) – Prove (a statement or theory) to be wrong or false; disprove. **खंडन करना**
 - **Criticise** (verb) – Indicate the faults of (someone or something) in a disapproving way, evaluate, assess. **आलोचना करना**
17. C) **Forty winks** (idiom) – A short nap **अल्प समय की नींद**
18. C) **Inept** (adjective) – Lacking skill, clumsy, unskilled, incompetent. **अयोग्य**
- Antonym: Skilful** (adjective) – Having or showing skill, expert, adept, proficient. **कुशल**
- **Adorable** (adjective) – Lovable, charming, delightful, cute. **प्यारा**

- **Kind** (adjective) – Caring, compassionate, considerate, generous. दयालु
- **Elegant** (adjective) – Stylish, graceful, refined, sophisticated. शिष्ट

19. C) The letter will be posted by the peon.

20. D) **Formerly** (adverb) – In the past, earlier, previously, once, at one time. पहले

Antonym: Subsequently (adverb) – Later on, afterward, following, ensuing. बाद में

- **Hitherto** (adverb) – Until now, up to this time, so far. अब तक
- **Quickly** (adverb) – Swiftly, rapidly, speedily, promptly. जल्दी
- **Preserved** (adverb) – To keep safe, maintain, conserve, protect. संरक्षित

21. A) 'affects' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "affects" का अर्थ होता है प्रभावित करना। जबकि 'Calculates' का अर्थ होता है गणना करना, 'Collides' का अर्थ होता है टकराना, और 'Exaggerates' का अर्थ है अत्यधिक बढ़ा चढ़ा कर कहना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **affects** should be used because it means to influence or have an effect on something. Whereas, 'Calculates' means to compute, 'Collides' means to crash into, and 'Exaggerates' implies overstating, which don't fit in this context.

22. D) **Vary** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "Vary" का अर्थ होता है परिवर्तन होना या भिन्न होना।

जबकि 'Fluctuate' का अर्थ होता है उतार-चढ़ाव में होना, 'Transform' का अर्थ है पूरी तरह से परिवर्तित हो जाना, और 'Mutate' का अर्थ होता है अचानक परिवर्तन हो जाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Vary** should be used because it means to change or differ. Whereas, 'Fluctuate' means to rise and fall irregularly, 'Transform' means to change completely, and 'Mutate' implies a sudden change, which don't fit in this context.

23. D) **Impact** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "impact" का अर्थ होता है प्रभाव या असर। जबकि

'Opportunity' का अर्थ होता है अवसर, 'Blame' का अर्थ है दोष देना, और 'Outcome' का अर्थ है परिणाम, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Impact** should be used because it means effect or influence. Whereas, 'Opportunity' means a chance, 'Blame' implies assigning fault, and 'Outcome' means result, which don't fit in this context.

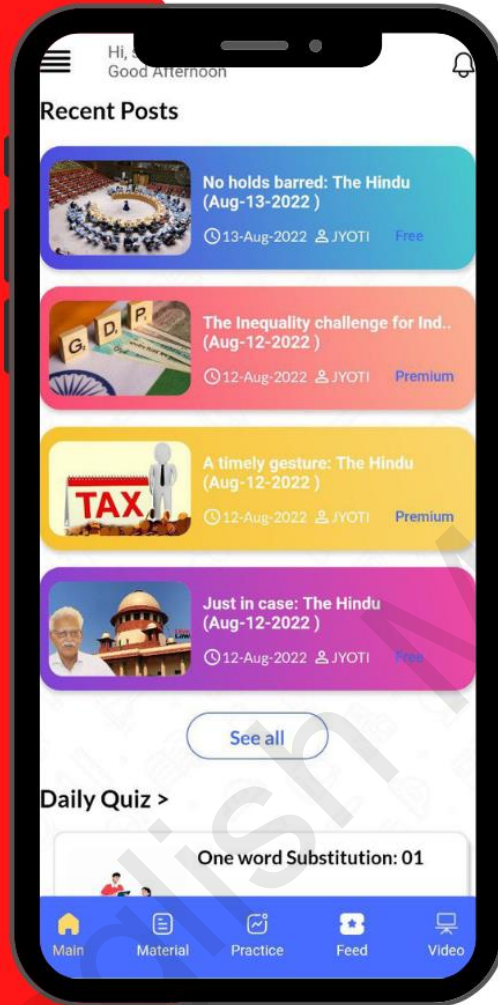
24. D) **Disrupt** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "disrupt" का अर्थ होता है किसी व्यवस्था, प्रक्रिया, या समन्वय में विघ्न डालना या बाधित करना। जबकि 'Align' का अर्थ है संरेखित करना या

समानता लाना, 'Corrupt' का अर्थ है दूषित करना या बिगाड़ना, और 'Neglect' का अर्थ है अवगणना करना या ध्यान नहीं देना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Disrupt** should be used because it means to interrupt or hinder a system, process, or coordination. Whereas, 'Align' means to arrange in a straight line or bring into alignment, 'Corrupt' means to spoil or degrade, and 'Neglect' implies ignoring or not paying attention, which don't fit in this context.

25. D) '**Felt**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "felt" का अर्थ होता है अनुभव करना या महसूस करना। जबकि 'Overlooked' का अर्थ है नजरअंदाज करना, 'Furnished' का अर्थ है पूरा करना या सुसज्जित करना, और 'Assumed' का अर्थ है मान लेना या समझ लेना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Felt**' should be used because it means to experience or sense something. Whereas, 'Overlooked' means to ignore, 'Furnished' means to provide or equip, and 'Assumed' implies to take for granted or to believe without evidence, which don't fit in this context.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

SSC CHSL PRE 2023: 08 AUG 02:30 PM

1. Select the **ANTONYM** of the word dulcet to fill in the blank.
He has _____ words for his opponents.
 - A. sweet
 - B. penurious
 - C. enliven
 - D. Harsh
2. **Select the option that has NO spelling or grammatical errors.**
 - A. Although he had never traveled abroad before, Jack felt confident navigating the unfamiliar customs and language.
 - B. Although he had never travelled abroad before, Jack felt confident navigating the unfamiliar customs and language.
 - C. Although he had never traveled abroad before, Jack felt confident navigating the unfamiliar customs and language.
 - D. Although he had never traveled abroad before, Jack felt confident navigating the unfamiliar customs and language.
3. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Pernicious
 - A. Malicious
 - B. Wicked
 - C. Injurious
 - D. Compassionate
4. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
On the straight and narrow
 - A. The unrefined and complicated
 - B. The straightforward and ethically acceptable
 - C. The honest but dubious
 - D. The unpredictable though genuine
5. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
(A) a match
(B) we need to establish
(C) and student' needs
(D) teaching methods
(E) between
 - A. CBADE
 - B. BECDA
 - C. BACDE
 - D. BAEDC
6. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
The allowance which is paid to wife on legal separation

- A. Racisms
B. Dowry
C. Alimony
D. Money
7. **Select the most appropriate idiom to fill in the blank.**
Never believe anything you hear from others. Try to get every bit of information _____, if possible.
A. in the fast lane
B. straight from the horse's mouth
C. down the line
D. fair and square
8. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word from the following sentence.
Suspicious
Although the web server was problematic, Sudha was certain that she will submit her form on the portal by evening.
A. certain
B. problematic
C. submit
D. Portal
9. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
A) fan on because of
B) covered the noise
C) he slept with the
D) the heat, and that
E) of the baby crying
A. B, A, D, C, E
B. D, B, E, A, C
C. C, A, D, B, E
D. B, D, E, A, C
10. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
A word or a phrase formed by rearranging a different word
A. Anaphora
B. Amateur
C. Anagram
D. Accessible
11. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
A group of fish swimming together
A. Herd
B. Shoal

- C. Flock
D. Mob
12. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
Sita spotted golden deer and requested Rama to capture it.
A. to capture it.
B. Sita spotted golden
C. deer and
D. requested Rama
13. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
The committee was divided on the issue, and neither side were willing to compromise on the compensation amount to be given.
A. and neither side were willing to
B. amount to be given
C. compromise on the compensation
D. The committee was divided on the issue
14. **Select the option that correctly expresses the following sentence in active voice.**
It has been done by them.
A. They has done it.
B. They have done it.
C. They did it.
D. They had done it.
15. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word given in brackets to fill in the blank.**
The sound of rain tapping against the window was a _____ (stimulating) melody, lulling him to sleep.
A. Stressful
B. Troubling
C. Subduing
D. Harsh
16. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
A. one method of education
B. would only produce one kind of man
C. consists in the variety of which it is capable
D. but the great excellence of human nature
A. ACBD
B. ABDC
C. ACDB
D. ABCD
17. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**
The decision of the committee may mitigate the growth of the organization

- A. Show
- B. Accelerate
- C. Divert
- D. Lessen

18. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

Everybody knows Nelson Mandela

- A. Nelson Mandela is known to everybody.
- B. Nelson Mandela can be known to everybody.
- C. Nelson Mandela knows everybody.
- D. Nelson Mandela was known to everybody.

19. **Select the most appropriate homophones to fill in the blanks.**

He was criticised for the _____ leadership of his team. His casual body language seemed _____ for a leader.

- A. inapt; inapt
- B. inapt; inept
- C. inept; inapt
- D. inept; inept

20. **Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the following sentence and select its correct spelling from the given options.**

Factories have to follow a proper procedure to dispose of the hazerdous material

- A. disspose
- B. proceedure
- C. hazardous
- D. Factouries

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

A pathogen is a 1 _____, virus, parasite or fungus that can cause disease within the body. Each pathogen is made up of several subparts, usually unique to that specific pathogen and the 2 _____ it causes. The subpart of a pathogen that causes the formation of antibodies is called an 3 _____. The antibodies produced in response to the pathogen's antigen are an important part of the 4 _____ system. You can consider antibodies as the 5 _____ in your body's defence system.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**

- A. bacterium
- B. medicine
- C. potion
- D. solution

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**

- A. remedy
- B. cure
- C. aftermath

- D. disease
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
- A. agent
 - B. infection
 - C. enzyme
 - D. antigen
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
- A. health
 - B. immune
 - C. antigen
 - D. nervous
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
- A. vulnerability
 - B. culprits
 - C. soldiers
 - D. loophole

Answers

1. D 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. D 6. C 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. C 11. B 12. B
 13. A 14. B 15. C 16. B 17. D 18. A 19. C 20. C 21. A 22. D 23. D 24. B
 25. C

Explanations

- D) **Dulcet** (adjective) – Sweet to the taste or sound, melodious, harmonious. मधुर
Antonym: Harsh (adjective) – Unpleasantly rough or jarring to the senses, severe, grating. कठोर

 - Sweet** (adjective) – Having a taste like that of sugar, pleasant, delightful. मिठा
 - Penurious** (adjective) – Extremely poor, impoverished, destitute. दरिद्र
 - Enliven** (verb) – Make something more entertaining, animated, or lively. प्राणित
- B) 'navigating' और 'customs' के बदले 'navigating' और 'customs' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इन शब्दों का सही spelling 'navigating' और 'customs' है। इसलिए, वाक्य में कोई spelling या व्याकरणिक error नहीं होनी चाहिए।
 जैसे— Although he had never travelled abroad before, Jack felt confident navigating the unfamiliar customs and language.

 - 'navigating' and 'customs' will be replaced by 'navigating' and 'customs' because the correct spelling for these words is 'navigating' and 'customs'. Therefore, the sentence should not contain any spelling or grammatical errors.
 Like— Although he had never travelled abroad before, Jack felt confident navigating the unfamiliar customs and language.
- D) **Pernicious** (adjective) – Having a harmful effect, especially in a gradual or subtle way. विनाशक
Antonym: Compassionate (adjective) – Feeling or showing sympathy and concern for others, kind, caring, empathetic. दयालु

 - Malicious** (adjective) – Characterized by malice; intending or intended to do harm. दुर्भावनापूर्ण
 - Wicked** (adjective) – Evil or morally wrong, mischievous, naughty. दुष्ट
 - Injurious** (adjective) – Causing damage or harm, harmful, detrimental. हानिकारक
- B) **On the straight and narrow** (idiom) – The straightforward and ethically acceptable सीधा और नैतिक रूप से स्वीकार्य
- D) **BAEDC**

We need to establish a match between teaching methods and student' needs

6. C) **Alimony** (noun) – The allowance which is paid to a wife (or husband) on legal separation. निर्वाह निधि
- **Racisms** (noun) – prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism directed against a person or people on the basis of their membership in a particular racial or ethnic group. जातिवाद
 - **Dowry** (noun) – property or money brought by a bride to her husband on their marriage. दहेज
 - **Money** (noun) – a medium of exchange in the form of coins and banknotes; coins and banknotes collectively. मुद्रा

7. B) 'straight from the horse's mouth' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस मुहावरे का अर्थ है कि कोई जानकारी सीधा मूल स्रोत से प्राप्त की जा रही है। यहाँ पर जो संदेश दिया जा रहा है वह यह है कि आपको दूसरों से सुनी गई बात पर विश्वास नहीं करना चाहिए और यदि संभव हो, तो सीधा मूल स्रोत से जानकारी प्राप्त करनी चाहिए। इसलिए, 'straight from the horse's mouth' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

B) **Straight from the horse's mouth** (idiom) - directly from the original source; getting information directly from the most reliable source. सीधे स्रोत से

- **In the fast lane** (idiom) – living a very active or risky life, often associated with wealth and success. रफ़्तार भरी ज़िंदगी
 - **Down the line** (idiom) – in the future; later on.
 - **Fair and square** (idiom) – honestly and straightforwardly.
 - 'straight from the horse's mouth' should be used because this idiom means obtaining information directly from the primary source. The message being conveyed here is that one shouldn't believe what they hear from others and, if possible, should get the information directly from the main source. Thus, 'straight from the horse's mouth' would be the most appropriate choice. Answer: B. straight from the horse's mouth.
8. A) **Suspicious** (adjective) – Having or showing a cautious distrust of someone or something, doubting, skeptical, mistrustful. संदेहजनक

Antonym: **Certain** (adjective) – Confident, sure, positive, convinced, unquestioning. विश्वासी

- **Problematic** (adjective) – Posing a problem, doubtful, uncertain, questionable. समस्याजनक

- **Submit** (verb) – Present, propose, suggest, hand in, offer. प्रस्तुत करना
 - **Portal** (noun) – A website or web page providing access or links to other sites. पोर्टल
9. C) **C, A, D, B, E**
He slept with the fan on because of the heat, and that covered the noise of the baby crying
10. C) **Anagram** (noun) – A word or a phrase formed by rearranging the letters of a different word or phrase, typically using all the original letters exactly once. अनुक्रमणीका
- **Anaphora** (noun) – the repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses. पुनरावृत्ति
 - **Amateur** (noun) – a person who engages in a pursuit, especially a sport, on an unpaid basis. शौकिया
 - **Accessible** (adj) – able to be reached, entered, or used. सुलभ
11. B) **Shoal** (noun) – A group of fish swimming together मछलियों का समुदाय
- **Herd** (noun) – a large group of animals, especially hoofed mammals, that live, feed, or migrate together in a group. झुंड, पशु समूह
 - **Flock** (noun) – a group of birds or sheep. पक्षियों या भेड़ों का समूह
 - **Mob** (noun) – a large crowd or assembly of people, especially one that is disorderly or intent on causing trouble or violence. भीड़
12. B) 'golden deer' के बदले 'a golden deer' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'deer' यहाँ पर singular countable noun के रूप में प्रयुक्त हुआ है और इसे विशेषता देने के लिए 'a' का उपयोग होगा; जैसे— Sita spotted a bird in the sky..
- 'a golden deer' will be used instead of 'golden deer' because 'deer' here is used as a singular countable noun and it should be specified with 'a'; Like— Sita spotted a bird in the sky.
13. A) 'were' के बदले 'was' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'neither side' Singular है और इसलिए Singular Verb 'was' का प्रयोग होगा।
- 'was' will be used instead of 'were' because 'neither side' is singular and hence, the singular verb 'was' will be used.
14. B) They have done it.
15. C) **Stimulating** (adjective) – Encouraging, inspiring, motivating, exciting. उत्तेजक

Antonym: Subduing (adjective) – Calming, quieting, repressing, tempering. शांत करनेवाला

- **Stressful** (adjective) – Causing a lot of anxiety, taxing, demanding. तनावयुक्त
- **Troubling** (adjective) – Causing distress or worry, upsetting, concerning. चिंता करनेवाला
- **Harsh** (adjective) – Rough, severe, stern, cruel. कठोर

16. B) **ABDC**

One method of education would only produce one kind of man but the great excellence of human nature consists in the variety of which it is capable

17. D) **Mitigate** (verb) – Make less severe, serious, or painful. घटाना/ कम करना

Synonym: Lessen (verb) – Decrease, reduce, diminish. कम करना

- **Show** (verb) – Display, exhibit, indicate, demonstrate. दिखाना
- **Accelerate** (verb) – Increase speed, hasten, speed up. तेज़ी से बढ़ाना
- **Divert** (verb) – Redirect, turn aside, sidetrack. मोड़ देना

18. A) Nelson Mandela is known to everybody.

19. C) inept; inapt

'Inept' और 'Inapt' चयन किया जाएगा क्योंकि 'Inept' का अर्थ होता है अयोग्य या अकुशल, जो नेतृत्व की गुणवत्ता के लिए सही है, जबकि 'Inapt' का अर्थ होता है अउचित या अनुपयुक्त, जो शारीरिक भाषा के संदर्भ में सही है। 'Inept' नेतृत्व की गुणवत्ता को दर्शाने के लिए और 'Inapt' नेता के लिए उसकी शारीरिक भाषा को दर्शाने के लिए सही है।

- 'Inept' and 'Inapt' should be selected because 'Inept' means unskilled or unsuitable, which is appropriate for describing the quality of leadership, while 'Inapt' means not suitable or inappropriate, which fits when referring to the body language of a leader. 'Inept' is right for denoting the leadership quality and 'Inapt' is apt for depicting his physical demeanor as a leader.

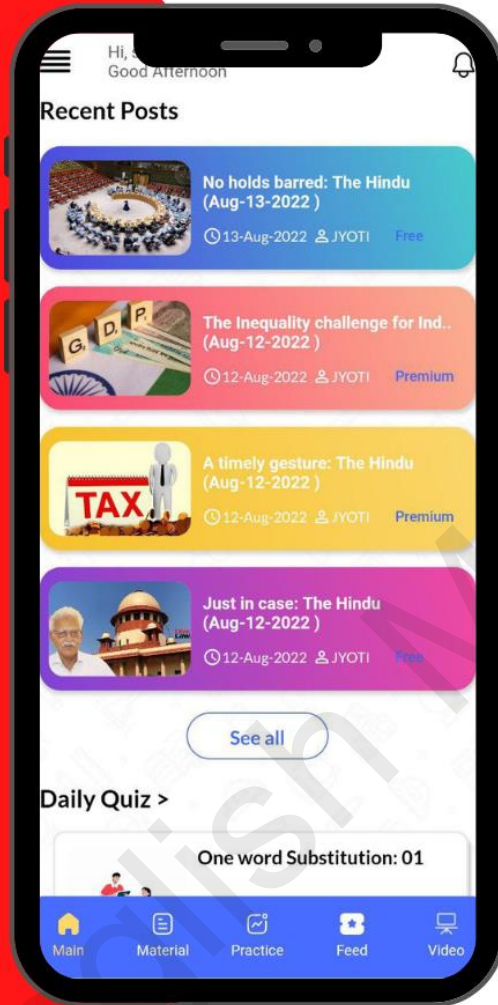
20. C) The incorrectly spelt word in the sentence is 'hazardous'. The correct spelling is 'hazardous'. खतरनाक'

21. A) Bacterium' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पैथोजेन एक प्रकार का जीवाणु, वायरस, पैरासाइट या कवक होता है जो शरीर में रोग उत्पन्न कर सकता है। 'Medicine', 'Potion' और 'Solution' इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Bacterium' should be used because a pathogen is a type of bacterium, virus, parasite, or fungus that can cause disease in the body. 'Medicine', 'Potion', and 'Solution' don't fit in this context.
22. D) Disease' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पैथोजन जो शरीर में रोग पैदा करता है, वह उस विशिष्ट पैथोजन और जिस 2 _____ रोग को वह पैदा करता है, से संबंधित होता है। 'Remedy' का अर्थ होता है उपाय, 'Cure' का अर्थ होता है इलाज, और 'Aftermath' का अर्थ होता है परिणाम, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Disease' should be used because the pathogen that causes disease in the body is related to the specific pathogen and the disease it causes. Whereas, 'Remedy' means a solution, 'Cure' means treatment, and 'Aftermath' means a consequence, which don't fit in this context.
23. D) Antigen' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "antigen" का अर्थ होता है पैथोजन का वह उपभाग जो एंटीबॉडीज का निर्माण करता है। जबकि 'Agent' का अर्थ होता है प्रतिनिधि या साधन, 'Infection' का अर्थ होता है संक्रमण, और 'Enzyme' का अर्थ होता है एक प्रकार की प्रोटीन जो किसी विशेष प्रक्रिया को तेज करता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Antigen' should be used because it refers to the subpart of a pathogen that causes the formation of antibodies. Whereas, 'Agent' means a representative or means, 'Infection' means contamination, and 'Enzyme' is a type of protein that speeds up a specific process, which don't fit in this context.
24. B) Immune' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पैथोजन के एंटीजन के प्रतिक्रिया में उत्पन्न होने वाले एंटीबॉडी शरीर के इम्यून प्रणाली का महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है। 'Health' का अर्थ है स्वास्थ्य, 'Antigen' का अर्थ है पैथोजन का एक हिस्सा, और 'Nervous' का अर्थ है तंत्रिका प्रणाली, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- Immune' should be used because the antibodies produced in response to the pathogen's antigen are an important part of the immune system. Whereas, 'Health' refers to well-being, 'Antigen' is a part of the pathogen, and 'Nervous' refers to the nervous system, which don't fit in this context.
25. C) 'Soldiers' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "soldiers" का अर्थ होता है रक्षा में सहायक या सुरक्षा के लिए लड़ने वाले, जो शरीर की रक्षा प्रणाली के संदर्भ में सही है। जबकि 'Vulnerability' का अर्थ है कमजोरी, 'Culprits' का अर्थ है अपराधी, और 'Loophole' का अर्थ है चूक या कमजोरी, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Soldiers' should be used because it refers to those who help in defense or fight for protection, which is apt in the context of the body's defense system. Whereas, 'Vulnerability' means weakness, 'Culprits' means offenders, and 'Loophole' implies a flaw or weakness, which don't fit in this context.

English Madhyam



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

SSC CHSL PRE 2023: Shift 08 AUG 9:15 AM

1. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Head in the clouds
 - A. Being extremely tall
 - B. Being absent minded
 - C. Being extremely happy
 - D. Being extremely sad
2. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the bracketed word in the following sentence to fill in the blank.
I _____ (itemise) the work that will have to be done.
 - A. impart
 - B. enumerate
 - C. conceal
 - D. Assess
3. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
 - A. have seen a major blow
 - B. the last two years
 - C. people and lower-income countries
 - D. to the world's economy and
 - E. were hit particularly hard
 - A. BCADE
 - B. EBCAD
 - C. BADCE
 - D. ADBEC
4. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Extract
 - A. Insert
 - B. Fry
 - C. Cut
 - D. Pull
5. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the following sentence.**
Although he was exhausted from working all day, John continues to study for his upcoming exam.
 - A. will continue to study for his upcoming exam
 - B. has been studying for his upcoming exam
 - C. continued to study for his upcoming exam
 - D. continues studying for his upcoming exam
6. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Assuagement
 - A. Consignment

- B. Stratification
C. Ruthlessness
D. Mollification
7. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word in the given sentence.
One needs to be free of prejudices while dealing with judicial cases.
A. Favours
B. Discriminations
C. Bigotries
D. Equalities
8. **Select the meaningful and correctly spelt word from the options to fill in the blank.**
The song composed by the choir for the special programme was an _____ one.
A. imiteitted
B. emittated
C. eradicated
D. Imitated
9. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**
A. Philosophy
B. Philanthropy
C. Philology
D. Philately
10. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the underlined word.
Access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene is a human right—fundamental to everyone’s health, dignity and prosperity.
A. enthusiasm
B. immorality
C. grace
D. Wealth
11. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
Were this boy / washing his clothes / yesterday when the matron / came for a regular round?
A. washing his clothes
B. yesterday when the matron
C. Were this boy
D. came for a regular round
12. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the following sentence.**
My parents had not call me yesterday
A. does not calling
B. did not call
C. do not call
D. have not call

13. **Select the grammatically correct version of the following sentence.**

This phone is inferior of that one.

- A. This phone is inferior than that one.
- B. This phone is more inferior than that one.
- C. This phone is more inferior of that one.
- D. This phone is inferior to that one

14. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined word in the given sentence.**

One cannot exactly predict the way she behaves in public gatherings.

- A. deliberate
- B. precipitate
- C. prefigure
- D. Proliferate

15. **Select the word which means the same as the group of words underlined in the given sentence.**

Vatsal is a lover and collector of books.

- A. anglophile
- B. recluse
- C. bibliophile
- D. Polyglot

16. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the underlined segment in the following sentence.**

We should protect ourselves from jealous people.

- A. High-spirited
- B. Any Tom, Dick or Harry
- C. One trick pony
- D. Green-eyed

17. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

The most important fruit in Kinnaur is apricot. It is possible to get it at everyplace in huge amount

- A. found for a huge amount everywhere
- B. found everywhere in a huge amount
- C. found everywhere with a huge amount
- D. find everywhere in a huge amount

18. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**

- A) fourth floor of
- B) nasty man named Mr. Douglas
- C) an apartment building
- D) there is a very mean,
- E) who lives on the

- A. D, B, E, A, C
- B. B, C, A, D, E
- C. E, A, D, B, C
- D. C, B, A, E, D

19. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in passive voice.**

Does she still love you?

- A. Are you still loved by her?
- B. Do you still love her?
- C. Is she still loved by you?
- D. Are you still loving by her?

20. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

It is time to take tea.

- A. It is time for the tea to be taken.
- B. It is time tea must have been taken.
- C. It is time we should take the tea.
- D. It is time the tea has to be taken by us.

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

I know these authors to _____1_____ outstanding individuals and remarkable teachers and consultants and have even _____2_____ them work their magic in training seminars, but I didn't know if they _____3_____ take this complex topic and fit into a book. They did. I _____4_____ you to really dig into this material, to pause and think deeply about each part and how the parts are _____5_____.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 1**

- A. be
- B. been
- C. had
- D. Is

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 2.**

- A. seen
- B. seeing
- C. see
- D. Saw

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 3.**

- A. had
- B. are
- C. have
- D. Could

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 4.**

- A. contradict
- B. deny

- C. encourage
- D. Think

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 5.**

- A. recalled
- B. sequenced
- C. jumbled
- D. tinkered

English Madhyam

Answers

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. C 6. D 7. D 8. D 9. C 10. C 11.C 12.B
 13. D 14.C 15.C 16.D 17.B 18.A 19.A 20.A 21.A 22.A 23.D 24.C
 25. B

Explanations

- B) Head in the clouds** (idiom) – Being absent minded **मन बहक जाना**
- B) Itemise** (verb) - To list items or things separately, usually in a clear and ordered way.
सूचीबद्ध करना
 Synonym: **Enumerate** (verb) - To list one by one; to specify, as in a list. **गिनती करना**

 - Impart** (verb) – To communicate information to someone; to share knowledge.
प्रदान करना
 - Conceal** (verb) – To hide something; to keep it secret. **छिपाना**
 - Assess** (verb) - To judge the value, character, etc., of someone or something.
मूल्यांकन करना
- C) BADCE**
 The last two years have seen a major blow to the world's economy and people and lower-income countries were hit particularly hard
- A) Extract** (verb) – To remove or take out, especially by effort or force. **निकालना**
Antonym: Insert (verb) – To put in or introduce into something, especially a narrow or confined space. **डालना**

 - Fry** (verb) – To cook in hot fat or oil, typically in a shallow pan. **तलना**
 - Cut** (verb) – To make an opening, incision, or wound in something with a sharp-edged tool or object. **काटना**
 - Pull** (verb) – To exert force on something so as to move it toward oneself or the origin of the force. **खींचना**
- C) 'continues to study'** के बदले 'continued to study' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि sentence के शुरुआती भाग में 'was exhausted' Past Tense में है, अतः sentence के बाकी भाग में भी Verb Past Tense में होगा; जैसे— Although he was tired, John went to bed early.

 - 'continued to study' will be used instead of 'continues to study' because in the beginning part of the sentence 'was exhausted' is in Past Tense, so in the rest of the sentence also Verb will be in Past Tense; Like— Although he was tired, John went to bed early.

6. D) **Assuagement** (noun) – The act of making something unpleasant less severe, alleviation, easing. शांत करना

Synonym: Mollification (noun) – The act of softening in feeling or temper, appeasement, pacification. शांतिस्थापन

- **Consignment** (noun) – The delivery of goods for sale or disposal, shipment. भेजा गया माल
- **Stratification** (noun) – The arrangement or classification of something into different groups or layers. स्तरीकरण
- **Ruthlessness** (noun) – Having no compassion or pity, mercilessness, cruelty. क्रूरता

7. D) **Prejudices** (noun) – Preconceived opinion not based on reason or actual experience; bias, partiality, preconception. पक्षपात

Antonym: Equalities (noun) – The state of being equal, especially in status, rights, and opportunities; impartiality, even-handedness. समानता

- **Favours** (noun) – An act of kindness beyond what is due or usual; preference, partiality. अनुकूलता
- **Discriminations** (noun) – The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex; bias, prejudice. भेदभाव
- **Bigotries** (noun) – Intolerance toward those who are different or hold different views; narrow-mindedness, prejudice. कट्टरता

8. D) '**Imitated**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह विकल्प सही spelling वाला और संदर्भ में सही अर्थ प्रदान करने वाला शब्द है। "Imitated" शब्द का अर्थ होता है 'नकल किया हुआ' जो कि संगीत में किसी अन्य गीत या ध्वनि की अनुकरण की संदर्भ में उपयुक्त हो सकता है। बाकी विकल्प संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं। इसलिए, "Imitated" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- '**Imitated**' should be used because it is the correctly spelled and contextually meaningful word. The term "Imitated" means 'copied', which can be appropriate in a musical context to refer to the mimicry of another song or sound. The other options are not relevant in this context. Thus, "Imitated" would be the most appropriate choice.

9. C) The incorrectly spelt word is 'Philology'. The correct spelling is 'Philology' which means "the study of language in written historical sources" लिखित ऐतिहासिक स्रोतों में भाषा का अध्ययन.
10. C) **Dignity** (noun) – Self-respect, self-esteem, pride, गरिमा
Synonym: **Grace** (noun) – Smoothness and elegance of movement; courteous goodwill.
 कृपा
- **Enthusiasm** (noun) – Intense and eager enjoyment, interest, or approval. उत्साह
 - **Immorality** (noun) – The state or quality of being immoral; wickedness.
 अनैतिकता
 - **Wealth** (noun) – An abundance of valuable possessions or money; the state of being rich. धन-संपत्ति
11. C) '**Were this boy**' के बदले '**Was this boy**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'boy' Singular है और Singular subject के साथ 'was' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— Was this boy washing his clothes?
- 'Was this boy' will be used instead of 'Were this boy' because 'boy' is Singular and with a Singular subject, 'was' is used; Like— Was this boy washing his clothes?
12. B) '**had not call**' के बदले '**did not call**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि verb 'call' के साथ correct auxiliary verb 'did' है जब sentence Past Tense में हो; जैसे— They did not call me yesterday.
- 'did not call' will be used instead of 'had not call' because with the verb 'call', the correct auxiliary verb for Past Tense is 'did'; Like— They did not call me yesterday.
13. D) '**of**' के बदले '**to**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'inferior' के साथ हम 'to' का प्रयोग करते हैं; जैसे— He is inferior to his brother in intelligence.
- 'to' will be used instead of 'of' because with 'inferior' we use 'to'; Like— He is inferior to his brother in intelligence.
14. C) '**Prefigure**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "prefigure" का अर्थ होता है पूर्वाभास देना या अग्रिम अनुमान लगाना। जबकि '**Deliberate**' का अर्थ है जानबूझकर, '**Precipitate**' का अर्थ है अचानक घटित होना, और '**Proliferate**' का अर्थ है तेजी से वृद्धि होना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Prefigure' should be used because it means to foreshadow or anticipate. Whereas, 'Deliberate' implies doing something intentionally, 'Precipitate' means

to happen suddenly, and 'Proliferate' means to grow or increase rapidly, which don't fit in this context.

15. C) **Bibliophile** (noun) – a person who collects or has a great love of books. पुस्तक प्रेमी

- **Anglophile** (noun) – a person who is fond of or greatly admires England or Britain. इंग्लैंड या ब्रिटेन का प्रशंसक
- **Recluse** (noun) – a person who lives a solitary life and tends to avoid other people. एकान्त प्रिय व्यक्ति
- **Polyglot** (noun) – a person who knows and is able to use several languages. बहुभाषी व्यक्ति

16. D) **Green-eyed** (idiom) – Feeling or showing jealousy. ईर्ष्यालु

- **High-spirited** (idiom) – Full of energy, enthusiasm, and determination. उच्च आत्मा
- **Any Tom, Dick or Harry** (idiom) – A way of referring to ordinary or average people. कोई भी सामान्य व्यक्ति
- **One trick pony** (idiom) – A person or thing with only one special feature, talent, or area of expertise. एक ही विशेषता वाला

17. B) 'possible to get it at everyplace in huge amount' के बदले 'found everywhere in a huge amount' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह वाक्यांश सही ढंग से यह बताता है कि आम तौर पर फल किस प्रकार मिलता है। विकल्प 'A' और 'C' में 'for' और 'with' का प्रयोग अनुपयुक्त है, और 'D' में 'find' का प्रयोग वर्तमान काल में है, जो गलत है।

- 'found everywhere in a huge amount' will be used instead of 'possible to get it at everyplace in huge amount' because this phrase correctly indicates how the fruit is typically found. Options 'A' and 'C' use 'for' and 'with' respectively, which are inappropriate, and 'D' uses 'find' in the present tense, which is incorrect.

18. A) **D, B, E, A, C**

There is a very mean, nasty man named Mr. Douglas who lives on the fourth floor of an apartment building

19. A) Are you still loved by her?

20. A) It is time for the tea to be taken.

21. A) 'Be' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "I know these authors to be" वाक्य में सही रूप में आता है। 'Been' और 'Had' का प्रयोग इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि वे perfect tense के

संदर्भ में आते हैं, और 'Is' सिंगुलर है जो "authors" जैसे plural noun के साथ उपयुक्त नहीं है।

- **Be** should be used because "I know these authors to be" fits correctly in the sentence. 'Been' and 'Had' are not correct in this context as they are mostly used in a perfect tense context, and 'Is' is singular, which doesn't match with a plural noun like "authors".

22. A) **'Seen'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर "have" के साथ perfect tense का प्रयोग हो रहा है। 'Seen' "have" के साथ सही तरीके से मेल खाता है। 'Seeing' present tense में चल रहे क्रिया को दर्शाता है, 'See' simple present tense 'verb' है, और 'Saw' simple past tense 'verb' है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Seen** should be used because it correctly complements "have" to form the perfect tense. 'Seeing' indicates a continuous action in the present, 'See' is a simple present verb, and 'Saw' is a simple past verb, which don't fit in this context.

23. D) **'Could'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर प्रश्न यह है कि क्या वे लेखक इस जटिल विषय को एक किताब में डाल सकते थे या नहीं। इसलिए, 'Could' यहाँ संभावना या क्षमता का अभिप्रेत होता है। जबकि 'Had', 'Are', और 'Have' इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

- **Could** should be used here because the question is whether or not the authors were able to incorporate this complex topic into a book. Thus, 'Could' indicates possibility or ability. Whereas, 'Had', 'Are', and 'Have' don't fit in this context

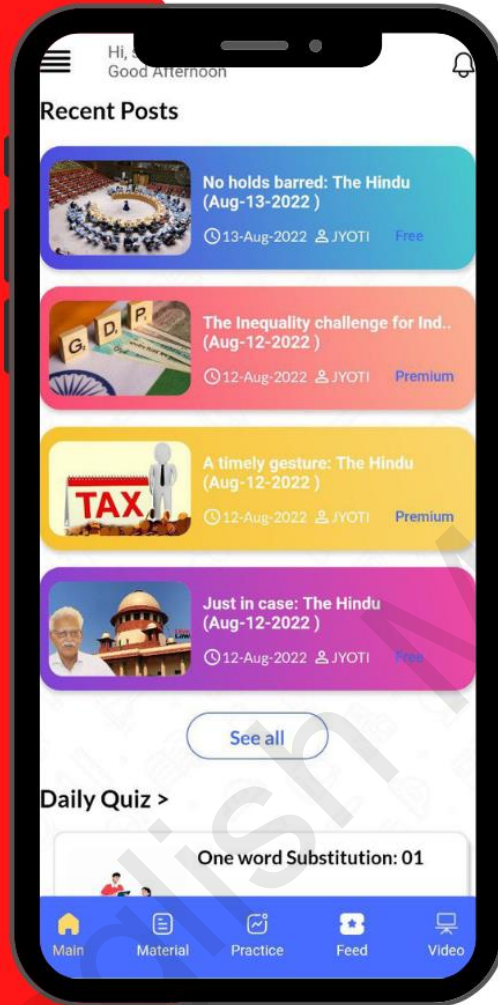
24. C) **'Encourage'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "encourage" का अर्थ होता है प्रोत्साहित करना। जबकि 'Contradict' का अर्थ है विरोध करना, 'Deny' का अर्थ है इंकार करना, और 'Think' का अर्थ है सोचना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Encourage** should be used because it means to motivate or inspire. Whereas, 'Contradict' means to oppose or deny, 'Deny' means to refuse or reject, and 'Think' means to ponder or consider, which don't fit in this context.

25. B) **'Sequenced'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "sequenced" का अर्थ होता है किसी विशेष क्रम में व्यवस्थित करना। जबकि 'Recalled' का अर्थ है याद करना, 'Jumbled' का अर्थ है अव्यवस्थित रूप में मिलाना, और 'Tinkered' का अर्थ है संशोधित करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Sequenced'** should be used because it means arranged in a specific order. Whereas, 'Recalled' means to remember, 'Jumbled' means mixed up in a disordered manner, and 'Tinkered' implies making small modifications, which don't fit in this context.

English Madhyam



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

SSC CHSL PRE 2023: Shift 08 AUG 11:45 AM

1. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word in the given sentence.
It is a misconception that the more you learn, the more likely you are to succeed.
 - A. Illusion
 - B. Hallucination
 - C. Fallacy
 - D. Certainty
2. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Colleague
 - A. Co-worker
 - B. Consult
 - C. Distend
 - D. Exempt
3. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the underlined word.
All the employees feel that continuing working there is perilous to their careers.
 - A. Convenient
 - B. Dangerous
 - C. Helpful
 - D. Suitable
4. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. One of them may contain an error. Select the option that contains the error. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**
Nobody from the gathering of odd people could guess the accident occurring blast.
 - A. the accident occurring blast
 - B. Nobody from the gathering
 - C. No error
 - D. of odd people could guess
5. **Select the most appropriate homonym in the context of the following sentence to fill in the blank.**
The key was hanging on a _____ by the door.
 - A. nail: to catch someone, especially when they are doing something wrong, or guilty
 - B. nail: a small metal spike, driven into wood to join things together or to serve as a hook
 - C. nail: a thin, hard area that covers the upper side of the end of each finger and each toe
 - D. nail: to do something successfully
6. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
 - A. Obdurate
 - B. Cryptic
 - C. Surrugocy
 - D. Drastic

7. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
(P) and the impact of their
(Q) the authors' journey of self-discovery
(R) the memoir explores
(S) upbringing on their identity
A. RQPS
B. RQSP
C. QPSR
D. SPRQ
8. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
I have read that / a Leaning Tower of Pisa is a / popular tourist attraction / in the world.
A. I have read that
B. a Leaning Tower of Pisa is a
C. popular tourist attraction
D. in the world
9. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Devil's advocate
A. One who takes an opposing position for the sake of argument
B. One who presents very logical arguments
C. One who is very precise and accurate
D. One who never argues
10. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the following sentence.**
The doctor assured the patient that the tumour was benign and could be easily removed
A. Favourable
B. Malignant
C. Sterile
D. Kind
11. **Select the most appropriate option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
The director hired the new employee after the interview.
A. The new employee will be hired by the director after the interview.
B. The new employee was hired by the director after the interview.
C. The new employee is being hired by the director after the interview.
D. The new employee hired by the director after the interview
12. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
A. That the only true individual
B. Is the holy man
C. It has frequently been claimed

- D. Which the traditional society of India tolerates
- A. D, C, A, B
 - B. C, A, D, B
 - C. A, B, D, C
 - D. C, D, A, B
13. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word from the given sentence.**
Drunkenness, riot and brawling were the order, there, every night
- A. Riot
 - B. Drunkenness
 - C. Order
 - D. Brawling
14. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the following sentence.**
Can you please make sure that all the guest are gathered on the stage before the performance begins?
- A. guest is gathered on
 - B. guests are gathered in
 - C. guests are gathered on
 - D. guests is gathered by
15. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Spill the beans
- A. Open the flow of the stopped water
 - B. Liberate the controlled emotions
 - C. Distribute food grains freely
 - D. Disclose the secrets accidentally
16. **Select the most appropriate option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined segment in the following sentence.**
The king's coronation ceremony was a grand affair, with all the nobles and dignitaries dressed in their finest insignia of royalty.
- A. ornaments
 - B. regalia
 - C. regals
 - D. Spectres
17. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
- A. The post-COVID period has caused many asymptomatic diseases.
 - B. Though it cannot be believed for sure; the change in social life may be a major cause.
 - C. These are people who suffered infection once or never at all.
 - D. Some propose that survival post infection has changed the mindset of
- A. B, D, C, A
 - B. B, D, A, C

- C. A, C, D, B
- D. A, C, B, D

18. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**

She was completely baffled by his strange behaviour.

- A. confused
- B. unfazed
- C. relieved
- D. Angered

19. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

The speech of Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam influences young minds.

- A. Young minds get influenced by Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam
- B. Young minds were influenced by the speech of Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam.
- C. Young minds are influenced by the speech of Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam.
- D. The speech of Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam is very influencing.

20. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

One who possesses outstanding technical ability in a particular art or field

- A. Virtuous
- B. Virtuoso
- C. Gourmand
- D. Amateur

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

Following in the footsteps of France, Italy has _____ (1) _____ a new tax to be _____ (2) _____ on large tech companies, a move that is likely to put more strain on the country's relations with the USA. The Italian parliament has approved a 3% digital tax on some digital revenue of technology companies that make over \$831 million in global revenue, including at least \$6 million in Italy. The tax _____ (3) _____ similar to the one France implemented earlier this year, which has attracted _____ (4) _____ criticism from the USA. According to a report in The Epoch Times, dozens of countries are working on proposals to change corporate tax schemes to _____ (5) _____ money from tech firms that have users across the world, such as Facebook and Google's parent company Alphabet.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**

- A. accepted
- B. declined
- C. approved
- D. Favoured

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**

- A. crossed
- B. levied

- C. placed
D. Exercised
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
- A. are
B. is
C. were
D. Have
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
- A. severe
B. mild
C. critical
D. Firm
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
- A. take
B. remove
C. seize
D. capture

Answers

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. A 8. B 9. A 10. B 11.B 12.B
 13. B 14.C 15.D 16.B 17.C 18.A 19.C 20.B 21.C 22.B 23.B 24.A
 25. D

Explanations

1. D) **Misconception** (noun) – A view or opinion that is incorrect because it is based on faulty thinking or understanding. भ्रान्ति/ गलतफहमी
Antonym: Certainty (noun) – A firm conviction that something is the case; complete confidence in or assurance of something. निश्चितता
- **Illusion** (noun) – A thing that is or is likely to be wrongly perceived or interpreted by the senses. भ्रम
 - **Hallucination** (noun) – A perception in the absence of external stimulus that has qualities of real perception; often occurring in psychiatric conditions. मतिभ्रम
 - **Fallacy** (noun) – A mistaken belief, especially one based on unsound arguments. भ्रान्ति
2. A) **Colleague** (noun) – A person with whom one works in a professional context, associate, counterpart, peer. सहकर्मी
Synonym: Co-worker (noun) – Someone who works with another; a fellow worker. सहकर्मी
- **Consult** (verb) – Seek information or advice from (someone, especially an expert or professional). सलाह लेना
 - **Distend** (verb) – Cause (something) to swell by stretching it from inside. सूजना
 - **Exempt** (adjective) – Free from an obligation or liability imposed on others. मुक्त
3. B) **Perilous** (adjective) – Full of danger or risk, hazardous, unsafe, treacherous. खतरनाक
Synonym: Dangerous (adjective) – Likely to cause harm or injury, not safe, risky, perilous. खतरनाक
- **Convenient** (adjective) – Fitting in well with a person's needs, activities, and plans; easy to use. सुविधाजनक
 - **Helpful** (adjective) – Giving or ready to give help, useful, beneficial, assisting. सहायक
 - **Suitable** (adjective) – Right or appropriate for a particular person, purpose, or situation. उपयुक्त

4. A) इस वाक्य में 'the accident occurring blast' भाग में error है। सही रूप में इसे "the blast that occurred accidentally" के रूप में लिखा जा सकता है।
- The error is in "the accident occurring blast." It would be more grammatically accurate to phrase it as "the blast that occurred accidentally."
5. B) nail: a small metal spike, driven into wood to join things together or to serve as a hook
6. C) The incorrect spelling among the given options is '**Surrugocy**'. The correct spelling is 'Surrogacy', which refers to the practice where a woman (the surrogate mother) becomes pregnant and gives birth to a baby in order to give it to someone who cannot have children. बच्चा पैदा करने के लिए किसी और महिला को गर्भवती बनाने का अभ्यास
7. A) **RQPS**
The memoir explores the authors' journey of self-discovery and the impact of their upbringing on their identity
8. B) '**a Leaning Tower of Pisa**' के बदले 'the Leaning Tower of Pisa' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Leaning Tower of Pisa' विशेष और विशिष्ट है, इसलिए यहां निर्दिष्ट अर्थ में 'the' का प्रयोग होगा; जैसे— The Taj Mahal is a popular monument in India.
- 'the Leaning Tower of Pisa' will be used instead of 'a Leaning Tower of Pisa' because 'Leaning Tower of Pisa' is specific and unique, so 'the' will be used in a definite sense here; Like— The Taj Mahal is a popular monument in India.
9. A) **Devil's advocate** (idiom) – One who takes an opposing position for the sake of argument विवाद के लिए विपरीत स्थिति लेने वाला
10. B) **Benign** (adjective) – Gentle, kind, not harmful, mild, non-threatening. **सजीव**
Antonym: **Malignant** (adjective) – Harmful, dangerous, aggressive, typically relating to a cancer that is likely to spread. **दुष्ट**
- Favourable** (adjective) – Supporting, approving, beneficial, positive. **अनुकूल**
 - Sterile** (adjective) – Free from bacteria or other living microorganisms; barren, not fertile. **बाँझ**
 - Kind** (adjective) – Considerate, generous, gentle, caring. **दयालु**
11. B) The new employee was hired by the director after the interview.
12. B) **C, A, D, B**
It has frequently been claimed That the only true individual Which the traditional society of India tolerates Is the holy man
13. B) '**Drunkeness**' को 'Drunkeness' में बदलना होगा क्योंकि सही spelling 'Drunkeness' है।
- 'Drunkeness' will be changed to 'Drunkeness' because the correct spelling is 'Drunkeness'.

14. C) 'all the guest' के बदले 'guests are gathered on' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'guest' संख्या में plural होना चाहिए और 'on the stage' सही preposition है।

- 'guests are gathered on' will be used instead of 'all the guest' because 'guest' should be in plural form and 'on the stage' is the correct preposition.

15. D) **Spill the beans** (idiom) – Disclose the secrets accidentally रहस्य अनजाने में प्रकट कर देना।

16. B) **insignia of royalty** के बदले 'regalia' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'regalia' राजसी मुद्रा या प्रतीक के विशेष संकेतों के लिए एक शब्द है जिसे राजा या रानी द्वारा पहने जाने वाले विशेष वस्त्र या आभूषण के रूप में उपयोग किया जाता है।

- 'regalia' will be used instead of 'insignia of royalty' because 'regalia' is a term for the emblems or symbols of royalty, particularly the clothes or ornaments worn by a king or queen

17. C) **A, C, D, B**

The post-COVID period has caused many asymptomatic diseases. A, C, D, B Some propose that survival post infection has changed the mindset of Though it cannot be believed for sure; the change in social life may be a major cause

18. A) **Baffled** (adjective) – Perplexed, confused, bewildered, puzzled. **समझ में न आनेवाला**
Synonym: Confused (adjective) – Unable to think clearly, bewildered, disoriented, muddled. **भ्रमित**

- **Unfazed** (adjective) – Not disconcerted or perturbed, calm, unruffled. **अचल**
- **Relieved** (adjective) – Feeling happy because something unpleasant has stopped or has not happened, reassured, thankful. **राहत**
- **Angered** (verb, past tense) – Make someone angry; provoke. **गुस्सा**

19. C) Young minds are influenced by the speech of Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam.

20. B) **Virtuoso** (noun) – One who possesses outstanding technical ability in a particular art or field कला या किसी विशेष क्षेत्र में प्रमुख तकनीकी क्षमता वाला व्यक्ति

- **Virtuous** (adjective) – Having or showing high moral standards **सदाचारी**
- **Gourmand** (noun) – A person who is fond of good eating, often indiscriminately and to excess **भोजन प्रेमी**
- **Amateur** (noun) – A person who engages in a pursuit, especially a sport, on an unpaid basis; not a professional **शौकिया**

21. C) '**Approved**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि उस पाराग्राफ में बताया गया है कि "The Italian parliament has approved a 3% digital tax...", जिससे स्पष्ट होता है कि इटली ने नई टैक्स

को स्वीकृति दी है। 'Accepted' का अर्थ होता है स्वीकार करना, 'Declined' का अर्थ होता है अस्वीकार करना, और 'Favoured' का अर्थ होता है पसंद करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Approved'** should be used because the passage mentions "The Italian parliament has approved a 3% digital tax...", indicating that Italy has given approval for the new tax. 'Accepted' means to agree to, 'Declined' means to refuse, and 'Favoured' means to prefer, which don't fit in this context.

22. B) **'Levied'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "levied" का अर्थ होता है किसी पर कर लगाना। जबकि 'Crossed' का अर्थ है पारित करना, 'Placed' का अर्थ है रखना, और 'Exercised' का अर्थ है प्रयास या अभ्यास करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Levied'** should be used because it means to impose a tax or fee on something or someone. Whereas, 'Crossed' means to pass or move over, 'Placed' means to put in a particular position, and 'Exercised' implies effort or practice, which don't fit in this context.

23. B) **'Is'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "is" यहाँ पर सिंगुलर प्रतिस्थान (Italy's digital tax) के संदर्भ में है, जो फ्रांस द्वारा पहले लागू किए गए कर के समान है। 'Are' प्लुरल संघर्भ में होता है, 'Were' भूतकाल में प्रयुक्त होता है, और 'Have' इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

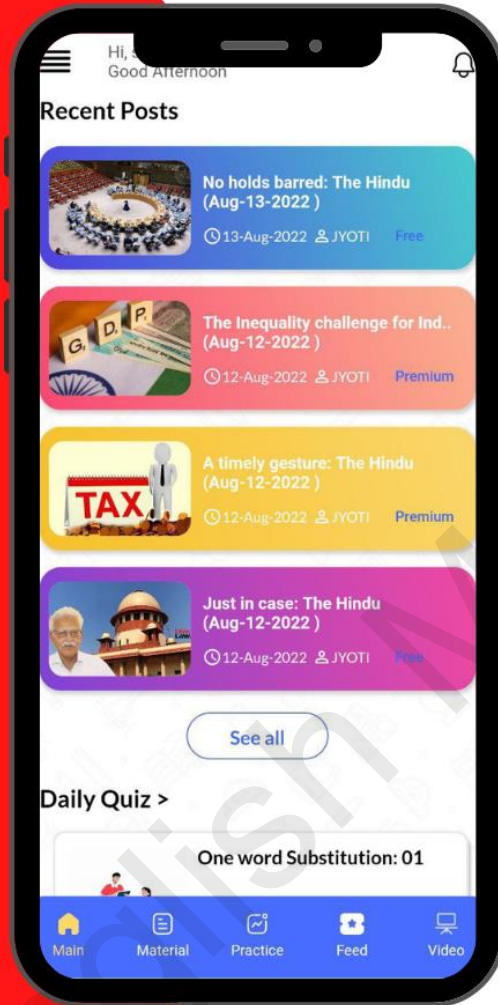
- **'Is'** should be used because it refers to the singular subject (Italy's digital tax) that is similar to the tax implemented by France. 'Are' is used in plural context, 'Were' is used in the past tense, and 'Have' doesn't fit in this context.

24. A) **'Severe'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "severe" का अर्थ होता है गंभीर या कठोर, जो यहाँ अमेरिका की आलोचना के प्रति उपयुक्त है। 'Mild' का अर्थ है मामूली, 'Critical' का अर्थ है आलोचनात्मक, और 'Firm' का अर्थ है दृढ़, जो इस संदर्भ में पूरी तरह से उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

- **'Severe'** should be used because it means serious or harsh, which is appropriate here to describe the criticism from the USA. Whereas, 'Mild' means moderate, 'Critical' means analytical, and 'Firm' means steadfast, which are not entirely appropriate in this context.

25. D) **'Capture'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "capture" का अर्थ होता है किसी स्थिति या राशि को पूरी तरह से अपने अधिकार में लेना। इस संदर्भ में, कॉर्पोरेट टैक्स स्कीम को बदल कर टेक कंपनियों से पैसे 'capture' करना है। 'Take' का अर्थ है लेना, 'Remove' का अर्थ है हटाना, और 'Seize' का अर्थ है ज़बती करना, जो इस संदर्भ में पूरी तरह से उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

- **'Capture'** should be used because it means to fully secure a situation or amount under one's control. In this context, the idea is to change corporate tax schemes to 'capture' money from tech firms. 'Take' means to acquire, 'Remove' means to eliminate, and 'Seize' implies confiscation, which don't fully fit in this context.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

SSC CHSL PRE 2023: Shift 08 AUG 5:15 PM**1. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

- A. Interrogation
- B. Magistrate
- C. Preliminary
- D. Diciplinary

2. Identify the correct spelling of the underlined word.

Those friends meet occassionaly

- A. accationally
- B. occasionally
- C. ocassionaly
- D. Occationally

3. Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. One of them may contain an error. Select the option that contains the error. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.

In this world of competitions, every one of us is required to plan our course careful.

- A. every one of us is required
- B. No error
- C. In this world of competitions
- D. to plan our course careful

4. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.

She makes sure that all the newly realised books are available in her personal library

- A. the newly released books
- B. the newly regaled books
- C. the newly relieved books
- D. the newly reverberated books

5. Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

- A. The museum exhibit showcased an impressive collection of ancient artifacts.
 - B. Visitors from around the world came to marvel at the intricate carvings and delicate pottery, each piece telling a story of the people who had created it.
 - C. The museum's director was proud of the exhibit and the efforts his team had made to curate it.
 - D. However, one day, a visitor claimed to recognise a piece that had been stolen from his family's home many years ago.
 - E. The director was shocked and vowed to investigate the matter thoroughly
- A. CABDE
 - B. BCEDA
 - C. CDEAB
 - D. ABCDE

6. Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.

- She is given proper guidance by her boss.
- A. Her boss will give her proper guidance.
 - B. Her boss has given her proper guidance.
 - C. Her boss gave her proper guidance.
 - D. Her boss gives her proper guidance.
7. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Witty
- A. Serious
 - B. Cynical
 - C. Callous
 - D. Giddy
8. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the underlined word in the given sentence.
The children did not like the abominable table manners of old aunt.
- A. delectable
 - B. stringent
 - C. obnoxious
 - D. Inflexible
9. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
A person who believes that all events are predetermined or subject to fate
- A. Fatalist
 - B. Credulous
 - C. Egotist
 - D. Aristocrat
10. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error.**
Select the part that contains the error from the given options.
The investigation conducting by the research team / yielded statistically significant results / providing substantial evidence / to support the hypothesis.
- A. to support the hypothesis.
 - B. yielded statistically significant results
 - C. providing substantial evidence
 - D. The investigation conducting by the research team
11. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
A hard nut to crack
- A. Any subject which several folks are talking about
 - B. Something that people believe or accept as true without questioning it
 - C. An excessive enthusiasm or rage about a minor matter
 - D. A problem that is difficult to solve
12. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM to replace the underlined word in the following sentence.**

Darwin drew our attention to the gradual accumulation of **unfavourable** traits and its direct relationship with the survival of those presumed lucky species, which then serve as breeding grounds for more desirable traits.

- A. advantageous
- B. fulfilling
- C. steady
- D. Negative

13. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**

- P. Crane was the fourteenth child of a methodist minister
- Q. born in Newark, New Jersey
- R. who had signed the declaration of independence
- S. who named him after an ancestor

- A. PQSR
- B. PQRS
- C. QPSR
- D. QPRS

14. **Select the appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word to fill in the blank.**

Our administration uses _____ techniques to get their work done. They do not rely on **overt** tactics.

- A. covert
- B. apparent
- C. clear
- D. Patent

15. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.**

If I **was** you, I would not have appeared for the entrance exam.

- A. would
- B. would have been
- C. No substitution required
- D. Were

16. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the following sentence.**

Conducting in-depth research and analysis of a startup as part of creating an investment memo is an important step for potential investors to evaluate the **viability** and potential of the startup.

- A. Liability
- B. Incredibility
- C. Feasibility
- D. Extempore

17. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

Mr. Hamel teaches the boys.

- A. The boy's are taught by Mr. Hamel.
- B. The boys are being taught by Mr. Hamel.
- C. The boys are taught by Mr. Hamel.
- D. The boys were taught by Mr. Hamel.

18. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the following sentence.**

Her visits to her family are very rare because she lives out of the country.

- A. Few and far between
- B. Egg on
- C. Beck and call
- D. All in all

19. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.

My friend believes in supernatural elements in the universe.

- A. Magical
- B. Usual
- C. Unkind
- D. Unnatural

20. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error.**

Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.

It was Ravi, not his friends, / who were shouting / at late hours last night.

- A. It was Ravi, not his friends,
- B. No error
- C. who were shouting
- D. at late hours last night

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each blank.

Unemployment is a major issue in India that (1) _____ millions of people across the country. Despite being one of the fastest-growing economies in the world, India has struggled to create (2) _____ jobs to keep up with its rapidly expanding population. The unemployment rate in India varies widely (3) _____ different states and regions. Young people, in particular, face significant challenges in finding employment. Many are highly educated but lack the skills and experience needed to (4) _____ in a highly competitive job market. There are many factors contributing to the high levels of unemployment in India. of these include a lack of investment in infrastructure, a mismatch between the skills of workers and the needs of employers, and a lack of access to finance for small and mediumsized businesses. The Indian government has launched several initiatives to address the issue of unemployment in the country. These include programs to support small businesses, increase investment in infrastructure and provide vocational training to young people. However, much more needs to be done to create sustainable, long-term employment opportunities for all Indians. Unemployment

can have serious social and economic consequences, including poverty, crime and social (5) _____.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1.**

- A. compromises
- B. effects
- C. controls
- D. Affects

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.**

- A. enough
- B. few
- C. many
- D. Little

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.**

- A. from
- B. between
- C. across
- D. Amongst

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.**

- A. expel
- B. exaggerate
- C. expand
- D. Compete

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.**

- A. cohesion
- B. stigma
- C. unrest
- D. solidarity

Answers

1. D 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. D 6. D 7. A 8. C 9. A 10.D 11D. 12.A
 13. C 14.A 15.D 16.B 17.C 18.A 19.B 20.C 21.D 22.A 23.C 24.D
 25. C

Explanations

- D) The INCORRECTLY spelt word among the options is 'Diciplinary'. The correct spelling is 'Disciplinary' which means "pertaining to discipline or the enforcement of discipline" अनुशासन संबंधित.
- B) The correct spelling of 'occassionaly' is 'occasionally'. कभी-कभी।
- D) वाक्य में 'careful' के बदले 'carefully' का प्रयोग होना चाहिए क्योंकि यह एक verb ('plan') को describe कर रहा है, और इसके लिए adverb की आवश्यकता होती है।
 - 'carefully' should be used instead of 'careful' because it is describing a verb ('plan'), and an adverb is required for this.
- A) 'the newly realised' के बदले 'the newly released' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर किताबों की बारे में बात हो रही है जिसे जारी किया गया है।
 - 'the newly released' will be used instead of 'all the newly realised' because the sentence is talking about books that have been made available or published.
- D) **ABCDE**
 The museum exhibit showcased an impressive collection of ancient artifacts. . Visitors from around the world came to marvel at the intricate carvings and delicate The museum's director was proud of the exhibit and the efforts his team had made to curate it. However, one day, a visitor claimed to recognise a piece that had been stolen from his family's home many years ago. The director was shocked and vowed to investigate the matter thoroughly
- D) Her boss gives her proper guidance.
- A) **Witty** (adjective) – Amusing, humorous, droll, funny, entertaining, खुश करने वाला; विनोदपूर्ण
Antonym: Serious (adjective) – Grave, somber, earnest, stern. गंभीर
 - Cynical** (adjective) – Distrusting or disparaging the motives of others; skeptical, pessimistic. निंदक
 - Callous** (adjective) – Emotionally hardened; insensitive, unfeeling. संवेदनशीलता हीन
 - Giddy** (adjective) – Light-headed, dizzy, frivolous, flighty. चक्कर आना

8. C) **Abominable** (adjective) – Causing moral revulsion, very bad or unpleasant, detestable, loathsome. घिनौना
Synonym: **Obnoxious** (adjective) – Extremely unpleasant, repulsive, objectionable. अप्रिय
- **Delectable** (adjective) – Delicious, tasty, mouth-watering, appetizing. स्वादिष्ट
 - **Stringent** (adjective) – Strict, precise, and exacting. सख्त
 - **Inflexible** (adjective) – Unwilling to change or compromise, rigid, steadfast. अटल
9. A) **Fatalist** (noun) – A person who believes that all events are predetermined or subject to fate नियतिवादी
- **Credulous** (noun) – Having or showing too great a readiness to believe things. विश्वासप्रवृत्ति
 - **Egotist** (noun) – A person who is excessively conceited or self-centered; self-seeker. अहंकारी
 - **Aristocrat** (noun) – A person who belongs to the aristocracy, a class in some countries that is above the common people and that consists of people who have special social status because of their birth, rank, or achievements. समाज का उच्च वर्ग
10. D) The investigation conducting by the research team' में error है। सही वाक्यांश 'The investigation conducted by the research team' होना चाहिए। 'conducting' के स्थान पर 'conducted' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि अनुसंधान पूरा हो चुका है।
- The error is in 'The investigation conducting by the research team'. The correct phrase should be 'The investigation conducted by the research team'. 'conducted' should be used instead of 'conducting' as the investigation is already completed.
11. D) **A hard nut to crack** (idiom) – A problem that is difficult to solve मुश्किल समस्या
12. A) **Unfavourable** (adjective) – Not advantageous, detrimental, harmful, adverse. नकारात्मक
- Antonym:** **Advantageous** (adjective) – Beneficial, helpful, favourable, useful. लाभदायक
- **Fulfilling** (adjective) – Satisfying, rewarding, worthwhile. पूरा करनेवाला
 - **Steady** (adjective) – Stable, unchanging, constant, unwavering. स्थिर
 - **Negative** (adjective) – Unfavourable, adverse, bad, harmful. नकारात्मक

13. C) **QPSR**

Born in Newark, New Jersey, Crane was the fourteenth child of a methodist minister who named him after an ancestor who had signed the declaration of independence

14. A) **Overt** (adjective) – Open to view or knowledge; not concealed or secret. प्रत्यक्ष

Antonym: Covert (adjective) – Not openly acknowledged or displayed; concealed, hidden, undercover. गुप्त

- **Apparent** (adjective) – Clearly visible or understood; obvious. स्पष्ट
- **Clear** (adjective) – Easy to perceive, understand, or interpret. स्पष्ट
- **Patent** (adjective) – Easily recognizable; obvious, apparent. प्रत्यक्ष

15. D) Replace 'was' with 'were' because in second conditional sentence, we use 'were' irrespective of the subject; Like— If I were you, I would not have appeared for the entrance exam.

16. B) **Viability** (noun) – Capability of working successfully, feasibility, workability, practicality. व्यावहारिकता

Antonym: Incredibility (noun) – Impossibility, unlikelihood, implausibility.

अविश्वसनीयता

- **Liability** (noun) – A state of being responsible, obligation, accountability, responsibility. जिम्मेदारी
- **Feasibility** (noun) – Practicality, possibility, viability, workability. संभाव्यता
- **Extempore** (adjective) – Spoken or done without preparation, impromptu, spontaneous. तत्पर

17. C) The boys are taught by Mr. Hamel.

18. A) **Few and far between** (idiom) - Very rare बहुत दुर्लभ

19. B) **Supernatural** (adjective) – Relating to things that cannot be explained by natural laws, often linked with gods, spirits, or magic. अलौकिक

Antonym: Usual (adjective) – Normal, standard, regular, common. सामान्य

- **Magical** (adjective) – Relating to magic; enchanted or supernatural. जादुई
- **Unkind** (adjective) – Not kind, harsh, cruel, or not considerate. निर्दयी
- **Unnatural** (adjective) – Not existing in nature or not produced by natural forces; artificial. अस्वाभाविक

20. C) 'were' के बदले 'was' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहां पर subject 'Ravi' है जो Singular है, इसलिए Singular Verb 'was' का इस्तेमाल होगा।

- 'who was shouting' will be used instead of 'who were shouting' because the main subject here is 'Ravi' which is Singular, so Singular Verb 'was' will be used.

Like— It was Ravi, not his friends, who was shouting at late hours last night.

21. D) 'Affects' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "affects" का अर्थ होता है किसी पर प्रभाव डालना। जबकि 'Compromises' का अर्थ है समझौता करना, 'Controls' का अर्थ है नियंत्रित करना, और 'Effects' का अर्थ है प्रभाव, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Affects' should be used because it means to have an impact on something or someone. Whereas, 'Compromises' implies making a concession, 'Controls' means to regulate, and 'Effects' refers to a result or consequence, which don't fit in this context.

22. A) 'Enough' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "enough" का अर्थ होता है पर्याप्त रूप से। जबकि 'Few' का अर्थ है कुछ थोड़े, 'Many' का अर्थ है कई, और 'Little' का अर्थ है थोड़ा, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Enough' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "enough" का अर्थ होता है पर्याप्त रूप से। जबकि 'Few' का अर्थ है कुछ थोड़े, 'Many' का अर्थ है कई, और 'Little' का अर्थ है थोड़ा, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

23. C) 'Across' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "across" का अर्थ होता है किसी विशेष क्षेत्र या इलाके के व्यापक रूप से। जबकि 'From' का अर्थ है किसी स्थान से, 'Between' का अर्थ है दो विषयों या स्थलों के मध्य, और 'Amongst' का अर्थ है एक समूह में, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

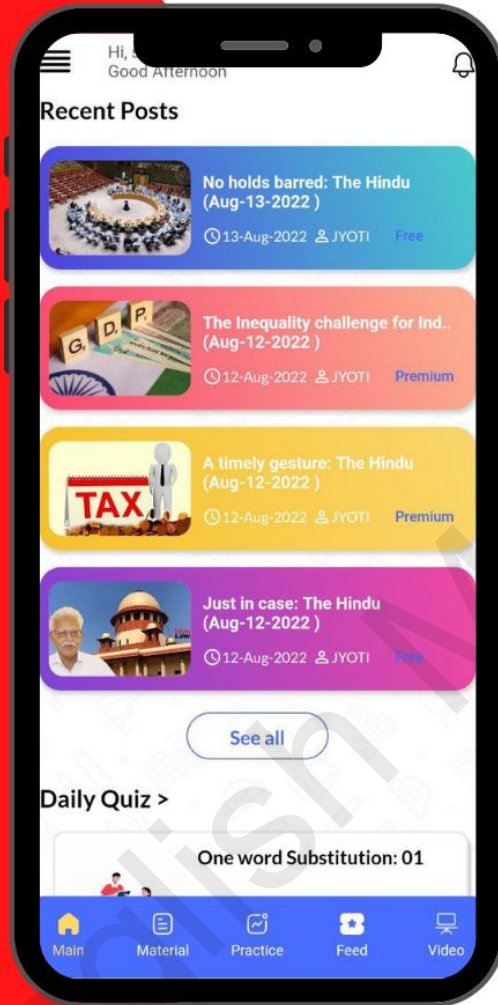
- 'Across' should be used because it signifies extensively over a particular area or region. Whereas, 'From' indicates starting from a place, 'Between' suggests in the middle of two subjects or places, and 'Amongst' means within a group, which don't fit in this context.

24. D) 'Compete' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "compete" का अर्थ होता है प्रतिस्पर्धा में हिस्सा लेना। जबकि 'Expel' का अर्थ है निकाल देना, 'Exaggerate' का अर्थ है अधिक महत्व देना या बड़ा चढ़ाकर बताना, और 'Expand' का अर्थ है विस्तारित करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Compete' should be used because it means to take part in a contest or rivalry. Whereas, 'Expel' means to drive out, 'Exaggerate' means to overstress or amplify, and 'Expand' means to grow or stretch out, which don't fit in this context.

25. C) 'Unrest' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "unrest" का अर्थ होता है असंतोष या अशांति, जो बेरोजगारी के बढ़ते हुए मुद्दों का परिणाम हो सकता है। जबकि 'Cohesion' का अर्थ है एकता या मिलान, 'Stigma' का अर्थ है कलंक या धब्बा, और 'Solidarity' का अर्थ है सहयोग या समर्थन, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Unrest' should be used because it refers to dissatisfaction or turmoil, which can be a result of escalating unemployment issues. Whereas, 'Cohesion' implies unity or bonding, 'Stigma' means a mark of disgrace, and 'Solidarity' implies support or cooperation, which don't fit in this context.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

SSC CHSL PRE 2023: Shift 09 AUG 02:30 PM

1. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
 - A. Ambassador
 - B. Architecture
 - C. Awful
 - D. Accommodate
2. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**

The government has been accused in not doing enough to combat climate change.

 - A. climate change.
 - B. accused in
 - C. The government
 - D. enough to combat
3. **Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the underlined word.**

The transient rains have caused harm to the crops in the north.

 - A. Perpetual
 - B. Long
 - C. Fleeting
 - D. Stable
4. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order, except the first part. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**

It is...

 - A. who are continually trying to improve
 - B. not the least talented
 - C. their dialogue skills,
 - D. the most talented people
 - A. DACB
 - B. BADC
 - C. CDBA
 - D. ABDC
5. **Select the most appropriate option that can replace the underlined part of the following sentence.**

It has been raining from morning.

 - A. for
 - B. though
 - C. since
 - D. Till
6. **Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word from the following sentence.**

Decent

My father taught me to be true and ethical in business as dishonesty leads to downfall

 - A. dishonesty
 - B. ethical

- C. downfall
D. True
7. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
Let the book be read by me.
A. Let me read the book.
B. Let me had read the book.
C. Let me have read the book.
D. Let me please read the book.
8. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Have a bash
A. to betray a close friend
B. to make an attempt
C. to spoil a moment
D. to put something on hold
9. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
A) said that they are
B) hear this news
C) very sorry to
D) Catherine and David
A. C, D, B, A
B. D, A, C, B
C. B, D, C, A
D. A, C, D, B
10. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**
The food container / is not enough big to meet / the demands of the affected people.
A. No error
B. is not enough big to meet
C. The food container
D. the demands of the affected people.
11. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the underlined segment in the following sentence.**
Meera is not qualified much but has the art of speaking.
A. Gift of the gab
B. Hope against hope
C. An acid tongue
D. A lick of paint
12. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the following sentence.**

The number of seats in the movie theatre were reduced to comply with the new social distancing guidelines.

- A. in the movie theatre was reduced
- B. in the movie theatre were being reduced
- C. of the movie theatre were reduced
- D. in the movie theatre are reduced

13. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**

The lack of mutual bonding was conspicuous from their shody body language in the marriage party.

- A. conspicuous
- B. shody
- C. marriage
- D. Mutual

14. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word in the given sentence.

Many confessed after the physical torture by the cops.

- A. Revealed
- B. Recognised
- C. Acknowledged
- D. Denied

15. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**

Our former minister Mr. Sikhar is in the running from Shrinet Nagar for the post of Member of Legislative Assembly.

- A. contesting the elections
- B. making laws
- C. teaching students
- D. giving speeches

16. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.

Affliction

- A. Predicament
- B. Mortgage
- C. Jeopardy
- D. Consolation

17. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in active voice.**

The tickets had already been booked by my friend.

- A. My friend already booked the tickets.
- B. The tickets had already booked my friend.
- C. My friend had already booked the tickets.
- D. My friend has already booked the tickets

18. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**

She has gone to the stationery store to buy a scissor.

- A. buying a pair of scissors
- B. buy a scissors
- C. buy a pair of scissors
- D. buy a pair of scissor

19. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Prolific

- A. Productive
- B. Lazy
- C. Unproductive
- D. Unsuccessful

20. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

His conceit prevented him from accepting any criticism, even if it was meant to be constructive.

- A. prejudice
- B. modesty
- C. cowardice
- D. Egotism

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

Ancient coins are a fascinating (1) _____ into the past, providing insight into the culture, economy and politics of ancient civilisations. Coins were first invented in the 7th century BCE, and the use of coins spread rapidly throughout the ancient world, and many civilisations minted their own unique coins with (2) _____ designs and symbols. One of the most significant aspects of ancient coins is the information they provide. Coins often bear the images and inscriptions of rulers, which can provide clues about their (3) _____ and the values they held. They can also reveal information about trade and commerce, as well as the materials and technology used in coin minting. The craftsmanship and attention to detail in these coins are a (4) _____ to the skill and creativity of ancient artists.

While many ancient coins are now rare and valuable collector's items, they were once a common form of currency used in everyday transactions. Their ubiquity and durability have allowed them to survive for centuries, providing a window into the past for future generations to explore and (5) _____.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 1.**

- A. interference
- B. hint
- C. divergence
- D. Glimpse

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 2.**

- A. intricate

- B. casual
 - C. tangled
 - D. Elementary
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 3.**
- A. nature
 - B. reign
 - C. performance
 - D. Inactivity
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 4.**
- A. refusal
 - B. commitment
 - C. confusion
 - D. Testament
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 5.**
- A. replenish
 - B. worship
 - C. favour
 - D. appreciate

Answers

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. C 6. A 7. A 8. B 9. B 10. B 11.A 12.A
 13. B 14.D 15.A 16.D 17.C 18.C 19.A 20.D 21.D 22.A 23.B 24.D
 25. D

Explanations

1. D) The incorrectly spelt word is 'Accomodate'. The correct spelling is 'Accommodate' which means "to provide lodging or sufficient space for" ठहराना, स्थान प्रदान करना.
2. B) '**accused in**' के बदले 'accused of' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि सही preposition 'of' है जो 'accused' के साथ प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— He was accused of stealing the money.
 - 'accused of' will be used instead of 'accused in' because the correct preposition with 'accused' is 'of'; Like— He was accused of stealing the money.
3. C) **Transient** (adjective) – Lasting only for a short time, temporary, ephemeral, passing. अल्पकालिक
 Synonym: **Fleeting** (adjective) – Lasting for a very short time, brief, quick, swift. चंचल
 - **Perpetual** (adjective) – Never ending or changing, everlasting, eternal, continuous. शाश्वत
 - **Long** (adjective) – Lasting or taking a large amount of time, extended, lengthy. लंबा
 - **Stable** (adjective) – Not likely to change or fail, steady, firm, unchanging. स्थिर
4. A) **DACB**
 the most talented people who are continually trying to improve their dialogue skills not the least talented
5. C) '**from**' के बदले 'since' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में एक निश्चित समय (morning) की चर्चा है, जब वर्षा शुरू हुई थी। ऐसे में 'since' का प्रयोग होता है।
 - 'since' will be used instead of 'from' because the sentence refers to a specific point in time (morning) when the rain began. In such cases, 'since' is used.
6. A) **Decent** (adjective) – Appropriate, suitable, correct, right, ethical, moral. सभ्य
 Antonym: **Dishonesty** (noun) – Deceptive, fraudulent, cheating, untrue, unethical. अनैतिक
 - **Ethical** (adjective) – Related to morals, moral, upright, honorable, righteous. नैतिक
 - **Downfall** (noun) – Decline, fall, degradation, deterioration, degeneration. पतन

- **True** (adjective) – In accordance with fact or reality, accurate, correct, verifiable.
सत्य

7. A) **Let me read the book.**

8. B) **Have a bash** (idiom) – to make an attempt एक प्रयास करने के लिए

9. B) **D, A, C, B**

Catherine and David said that they are very sorry to hear this news

10. B) **'is not enough big to meet'** के बदले 'is not big enough to meet' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'enough' का सही वाक्य रचना में स्थान Adjective के बाद होता है; जैसे— The room is big enough for two people.

- 'is not big enough to meet' will be used instead of 'is not enough big to meet' because the correct position for 'enough' in sentence structure is after the adjective; Like— The room is big enough for two people.

11. A) **Gift of the gab** (idiom) – Has the art of speaking बोलने की कला.

12. A) 'in the movie theatre were reduced' के बदले 'in the movie theatre was reduced' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'The number of seats' एक Singular Subject है, इसलिए Verb भी Singular होगा।

- 'in the movie theatre was reduced' will be used instead of 'in the movie theatre were reduced' because 'The number of seats' is a Singular Subject, so the Verb will also be Singular.

13. B) error '**shody**' शब्द में है, जिसका सही 'shoddy' है। 'Shoddy' का मतलब है कुछ जो बहुत ही बुरी तरह से किया गया है या low क्वालिटी का है।

- The error is in the word 'shody,' the correct version of which is 'shoddy.' 'Shoddy' means something that is very poorly done or of low quality.

14. D) **Confessed** (verb) – To admit or state that one has committed a crime or done something wrong, to disclose, to reveal. स्वीकार

Antonym: **Denied** (verb) – To state that one declares something not to be true, to refuse to admit or accept. अस्वीकार

- **Revealed** (verb) – To make known to others, to disclose, to expose. प्रकट
- **Recognised** (verb) – To identify someone or something from having encountered them before; to know again. पहचाना
- **Acknowledged** (verb) – To accept, admit, or recognize something, or the truth or existence of something. मानना

15. A) 'in the running' के बदले 'contesting the elections' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'in the running' का मतलब होता है किसी प्रतियोगिता में सहायक होना या प्रतिस्पर्धा में भाग लेना; जैसे— He is in the running for the President's position.

- 'contesting the elections' will be used instead of 'in the running' because 'in the running' means participating in a competition or contest; Like— He is in the running for the President's position.

16. D) **Affliction** (noun) – Pain, suffering, distress, misfortune, tribulation. पीड़ा

Antonym: **Consolation** (noun) – Comfort received by a person after a loss or disappointment, solace, relief. सांत्वना

- **Predicament** (noun) – A difficult, unpleasant, or embarrassing situation. कठिन स्थिति
- **Mortgage** (noun) – A legal agreement by which a bank or similar organization lends money at interest in exchange for taking the title of the debtor's property. गिरवी
- **Jeopardy** (noun) – Danger of loss, harm, or failure. खतरा

17. C) My friend had already booked the tickets.

18. C) 'buy a scissor' के बदले 'buy a pair of scissors' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब हम कैंची की बात करते हैं, तो 'a pair of scissors' के रूप में उसे प्रयोग किया जाता है।

- 'buy a scissor' will be substituted with 'buy a pair of scissors' because when we refer to scissors, it is used in the form of 'a pair of scissors'.

19. A) **Prolific** (adjective) – Producing many works, results, or subjects, fruitful, abundant.

फलप्रद

Synonym: **Productive** (adjective) – Producing or able to produce large amounts of goods, crops, or other commodities. उत्पादक

- **Lazy** (adjective) – Unwilling to work or use energy, inactive, lethargic. आलस्य
- **Unproductive** (adjective) – Not producing or able to produce large amounts of goods, crops, or other commodities. अनुत्पादक
- **Unsuccessful** (adjective) – Not achieving the desired outcome, failing. असफल

20. D) **Conceit** (noun) – Excessive pride in oneself, vanity, self-love, self-admiration. अहंकार

Synonym: **Egotism** (noun) – The practice of talking about oneself too much, self-conceit, self-centeredness, self-absorption. अहंभाव

- **Prejudice** (noun) – Preconceived opinion, bias, partiality, preconception. **पूर्वाग्रह**
- **Modesty** (noun) – The quality of being modest, humility, lack of vanity. **विनम्रता**
- **Cowardice** (noun) – Lack of bravery, lack of courage, pusillanimity. **डरपोकता**

21. D) '**Glimpse**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "glimpse" का अर्थ होता है एक संक्षिप्त और अस्पष्ट दृश्य या जानकारी। जबकि 'Interference' का अर्थ है हस्तक्षेप, 'Hint' का अर्थ है संकेत, और 'Divergence' का अर्थ है विचलन या भिन्नता, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- '**Glimpse**' should be used because it means a brief or indistinct view or piece of information. Whereas, 'Interference' means intervention, 'Hint' means an indication, and 'Divergence' implies difference or deviation, which don't fit in this context.

22. A) '**Intricate**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "intricate" का अर्थ होता है जटिल या सटीक। जब बात प्राचीन सिक्कों के अद्वितीय डिजाइन और प्रतीकों की होती है, तो यह शब्द संदर्भ में सटीक रहता है। जबकि 'Casual' का अर्थ है आकस्मिक या अनौपचारिक, 'Tangled' का अर्थ है उलझा हुआ, और 'Elementary' का अर्थ है प्राथमिक या साधारण, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- '**Intricate**' should be used because it means complex or detailed. When discussing the unique designs and symbols of ancient coins, this word is apt in the context. Whereas, 'Casual' means informal or offhand, 'Tangled' means entwined or knotted, and 'Elementary' implies basic or fundamental, which don't fit in this context.

23. B) '**Reign**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "reign" का अर्थ होता है राजा या रानी के शासनकाल को दर्शाना। जबकि 'Nature' का अर्थ है प्रकृति या स्वभाव, 'Performance' का अर्थ है प्रदर्शन, और 'Inactivity' का अर्थ है निष्क्रियता, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

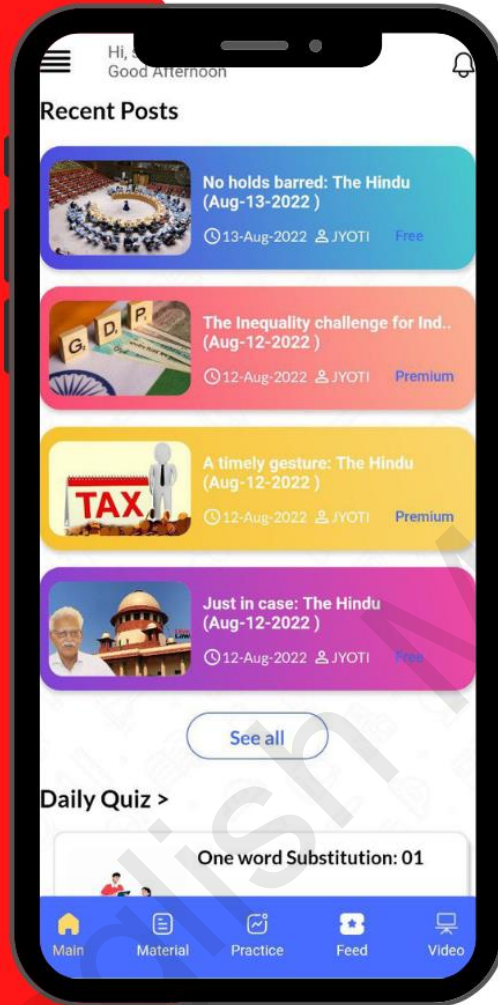
- '**Reign**' should be used because it refers to the period of rule by a monarch. Whereas, 'Nature' refers to character or kind, 'Performance' means an act of presenting, and 'Inactivity' means lack of activity, which don't fit in this context.

24. D) '**Testament**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Testament' का अर्थ होता है किसी बात, क्षमता या मूल्य का स्पष्ट साक्षी या प्रमाण। यहाँ पर, प्राचीन सिक्कों की विविधता और ध्यान से बनाई गई डिटेल्स उनके बनाने वाले कलाकारों की क्षमता और सृजनात्मकता का प्रमाण है।

- **'Testament'** should be used because it means a clear evidence or proof of some fact, capability, or value. Here, the craftsmanship and attention to detail in ancient coins serve as a testament to the skill and creativity of the artists who created them.

25. D) **'Appreciate'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "appreciate" का अर्थ होता है समझना और महसूस करना। जबकि 'Replenish' का अर्थ है पुनः भरना, 'Worship' का अर्थ है पूजा करना, और 'Favour' का अर्थ है अनुकूलता या पसंद, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Appreciate'** should be used because it means to understand and value. Whereas, 'Replenish' means to refill, 'Worship' means to venerate, and 'Favour' implies liking or preference, which don't fit in this context.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

SSC CHSL Pre 2023: Shift 09 AUG 5:15 PM

1. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

Sheela tried for argue with him though she knew that it was of no use.

- A. to argue with him
- B. of argue with him
- C. in argue with him
- D. on argue with him

2. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the given situation.**

Don't annoy or irritate Raghav, otherwise he will oppose our proposal in the meeting

- A. Pass the buck
- B. Pour oil on troubled water
- C. Rub in the wrong way
- D. Loose the ground

3. Select the **ANTONYM** of the word repel to fill in the blank.

Her bright blue eyes _____ everyone in the party.

- A. disgust
- B. vacillate
- C. attract
- D. Amenable

4. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.

Ludicrous

- A. Ridiculous
- B. Insane
- C. Wise
- D. Pathetic

5. **Select the most appropriate option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**

The car was manufactured by the company in a factory overseas.

- A. The factory overseas was used by the company to manufacture the car.
- B. The company manufactured the car in a factory overseas.
- C. The car was being manufactured by the company in a factory overseas.
- D. The car was manufactured in a factory overseas by the company

6. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the given statement.**

Doing things in a hurry does not give fruitful results.

- A. Nothing succeeds like success.
- B. Still waters run deep.
- C. Haste is waste.
- D. Wisdom is too high for a fool.

7. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

The garment business has made Archie rich.

- A. Archie has been made rich by the garment business.
- B. Archie have been made rich by the garment business.

- C. Archie had been made rich by the garment business.
D. Archie is made rich by the garment business.
8. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the word given in brackets to fill in the blank.
The _____ (chill) of the sun on his face was a welcome respite from the chilly morning air.
A. glow
B. blush
C. warmth
D. Brightness
9. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word.
A. Infer
B. Neutral
C. Apprehensive
D. Maintanence
10. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. One of them may contain an error. Select the option that contains the error. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**
By virtue off the power given to the leader, the followers accepted his decision
A. No error
B. By virtue off
C. the power given to the leader
D. the followers accepted his decision
11. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the underlined word.
Education gives people the knowledge and skills they need to stay healthy, get jobs and foster tolerance.
A. entrench
B. distrust
C. lethargy
D. Endurance
12. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.
The doctor reassured Raman that the lump was benign, which brought immense relief to both him and his family
A. Harsh
B. Rugged
C. Malignant
D. Healthy
13. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
A. disrupted, posing major threats to progress
B. global health systems have been
C. health services have been
D. overwhelmed and many essential

- E. in fighting other deadly diseases
- A. BECDA
B. EADCB
C. BDCAE
D. DEABC
14. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the following sentence.**
As the orchestra began to play, the audience was transported to another world, **enthralled by the psychological effects** of the music and the skill of the musicians, who performed each note with precision and passion.
- A. influenced by the overall scenario
B. impacted by feelings
C. swept away by the emotive power
D. taken in by the effect on emotions
15. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
A person who is against the use of violence and war to settle disputes
- A. Fatalist
B. Hedonist
C. Pacifist
D. Misogynist
16. **Identify the correct spelling of the underlined word.**
Alcohol causes **intocsication**.
- A. intoxication
B. intaxicasion
C. entoxkation
D. Intakcication
17. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
P. so they design the advertisement of products in such a way
Q. the main target consumers of food companies
R. that consumers are stimulated to buy them repeatedly
S. are children and youth of the country
- A. QRSP
B. RPQS
C. PRQS
D. QSPR
18. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
The team of scientists were conducting experiments to test their hypothesis.
- A. experiments to test
B. The team of scientists

- C. their hypothesis
- D. were conducting

19. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**

- P. due to the lofty hilly terrain, curves and cliffs
 - Q. the route to Badrinath
 - R. is one of the most arduous one
 - S. amidst the most scenically beautiful place on the earth
- A. QRPS
 - B. QSPR
 - C. PRSQ
 - D. PQRS

20. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.

- Fixation
- A. Formulation
 - B. Indifference
 - C. Inclination
 - D. Reformation

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

The solar system is made up of the sun, planets, moons, asteroids, and comets that 1. _____ around it. Its mysteries and wonders have captured the imagination of people from all walks of life, and it continues to be an area of active research and exploration. The sun is at the centre of the solar system and is the largest object in it. The eight planets in the solar system, 2. _____ Earth, orbit around the sun in nearly circular paths. While the sun is at the centre of the solar system and dominates its gravitational pull, each planet has its own unique set of characteristics that makes it a fascinating object to study. Each planet in the solar system has unique characteristics and features. 3. _____ planets, such as Mercury and Venus, are small and rocky, while others, like Jupiter and Saturn, are much larger and made up mostly of gas. The outer planets, Uranus and Neptune, are 4. _____ as 'ice giants' because they contain more water, ammonia, and methane than the gas giants. In addition to the planets, the solar system also has numerous moons, asteroids, and comets. These objects provide important 5. _____ about the formation and evolution of the solar system

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 1.**

- A. form
- B. orbit
- C. stick
- D. Fly

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 2.**

- A. excluding
- B. diluting
- C. dissolving
- D. Including

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 3.**

- A. Few
- B. Some
- C. Many
- D. A lot

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 4.**

- A. classified
- B. magnified
- C. restricted
- D. Indulged

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 5.**

- A. sets
- B. derivations
- C. clues
- D. biases

Answers

1. A 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. B 6. C 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. B 11.D 12.C
 13. C 14.C 15.C 16.A 17.D 18.D 19.A 20.B 21.B 22.D 23.B 24.A
 25. C

Explanations

1. A) **for argue with him'** के बदले 'to argue with him' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह सही तरीका है किसी कारण या उद्देश्य को दर्शाने के लिए; जैसे— She wanted to talk to him.
 - 'to argue with him' will be used instead of 'for argue with him' because it is the correct way to indicate a reason or purpose; Like— She wanted to talk to him.
2. C) **Rub in the wrong way** (idiom) – To irritate or annoy someone किसी को परेशान या परेशान करना
3. C) Antonym: **Attract** (verb) – To draw in by appealing to interest or feelings, allure, entice. **आकर्षित**
 - **Disgust** (verb) – To cause someone to feel strong revulsion or profound disapproval, repulse, sicken. **घिन**
 - **Vacillate** (verb) – To waver between different opinions or actions; be indecisive, fluctuate, oscillate. **असमंजस में होना**
 - **Amenable** (adjective) – Open and responsive to suggestion; easily persuaded or controlled, compliant, accommodating. **सम्मत**
4. C) **Ludicrous** (adjective) – Absurd, ridiculous, foolish, laughable, comical. **हास्यास्पद/मूर्ख**
Wise (adjective) – Having or showing experience, knowledge, and good judgment, sagacious, intelligent, prudent. **बुद्धिमान**
 - **Ridiculous** (adjective) – Deserving or inviting derision or mockery, absurd. **हास्य**
 - **Insane** (adjective) – In a state of mind that prevents normal perception, behavior, or social interaction, mad. **पागल**
 - **Pathetic** (adjective) – Arousing pity, especially through vulnerability or sadness, pitiable, piteous. **दयनीय**
5. B) The company manufactured the car in a factory overseas.
6. C) **Haste is waste** – Doing things in a hurry does not give fruitful results. **जल्दी में काम करना फलदायक नहीं होता है।**
7. A) Archie has been made rich by the garment business

8. C) Antonym: **Warmth** (noun) – A moderate or comfortable degree of heat, coziness, warmth. गर्मी
- **Glow** (noun) – A steady light or a shine, radiance. चमक
 - **Blush** (noun) – A reddening of the face, typically as an expression of embarrassment or shame. शरमाना
 - **Brightness** (noun) – The quality of being lighted, shining or luminous. चमकदार
9. D) The incorrect spelling is 'Maintanence'. The correct spelling is 'Maintenance'. 'Maintenance' means “the process of maintaining or preserving someone or something” बनावट, रखवाली.
10. B) **By virtue off** के बदले 'By virtue of' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'By virtue of' एक सही phrase है जिसका अर्थ है 'because of' या 'due to'.
- 'By virtue of' will be used instead of 'By virtue off' because 'By virtue of' is the correct phrase meaning 'because of' or 'due to'.
11. D) **tolerance**. (verb) – Encourage, promote, stimulate, nurture. सहनशीलता
Synonym: **Endurance** (noun) – The ability or strength to continue or last, especially despite fatigue, stress, or other adverse conditions. सहिष्णुता
- **Entrench** (verb) – Establish, settle in, dig in, anchor. मजबूती से स्थापित करना
 - **Distrust** (noun) – Doubt, mistrust, suspicion, skepticism. संदेह
 - **Lethargy** (noun) – Laziness, sluggishness, inactivity, inertia. अलस्य
12. C) **Benign** (adjective) – Not harmful, non-cancerous, innocent, harmless. हानिरहित/
अच्छा
Antonym: **Malignant** (adjective) – Harmful, cancerous, virulent, malicious. अभिशापी
- **Harsh** (adjective) – Severe, rough, cruel, stern. कठोर
 - **Rugged** (adjective) – Rough, uneven, jagged, rocky. असम
 - **Healthy** (adjective) – In good health, well, fit, strong. स्वस्थ
13. C) **BDCAE**
Global health systems have been. Overwhelmed and many essential health services have been disrupted, posing major threats to progress in fighting other deadly diseases
14. C) '**enthralled by the psychological effects**' के बदले 'swept away by the emotive power' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह वाक्य संगीत के भावनात्मक प्रभाव को व्यक्त करता है जो

audience पर हो रहा है; जैसे— As the orchestra began to play, the audience was transported to another world, swept away by the emotive power of the music and the skill of the musicians, who performed each note with precision and passion.

- 'swept away by the emotive power' will be used instead of 'enthralled by the psychological effects' because it expresses the emotional impact of the music on the audience; Like— As the orchestra began to play, the audience was transported to another world, swept away by the emotive power of the music and the skill of the musicians, who performed each note with precision and passion.

15. C) **Pacifist** (noun) – A person who believes that war and violence are unjustifiable and is against their use to settle disputes. **अहिंसावादी**

- **Fatalist** (noun) – A person who believes that all events are predetermined and therefore inevitable. **नियतिवादी**
- **Hedonist** (noun) – A person who believes that the pursuit of pleasure is the most important thing in life; a pleasure-seeker. **सुखवादी**
- **Misogynist** (noun) – A person who dislikes, despises, or is strongly prejudiced against women. **स्त्री द्वेषी**

16. A) **intocsication**' की सही spelling 'intoxication' है

- The correct spelling of 'intocsication' is 'intoxication' means the state of being intoxicated, especially by alcohol.

17. D) **QSPR**

the main target consumers of food companies are children and youth of the country so they design the advertisement of products in such a way that consumers are stimulated to buy them repeatedly

18. D) **were conducting**' के बदले 'was conducting' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'The team of scientists' एक समूह को सूचित करता है जिसका प्रयोग singular verb के साथ होता है; जैसे— The team plays well.

- 'was conducting' will be used instead of 'were conducting' because 'The team of scientists' indicates a collective group which is used with a singular verb; Like— The team plays well.

19. A) **QRPS**

The route to Badrinath is one of the most arduous one due to the lofty hilly terrain, curves and cliffs amidst the most scenically beautiful place on the earth

20. B) **Fixation** (noun) – An obsessive interest in or feeling about someone or something.

स्थायिता

Antonym: **Indifference** (noun) – Lack of interest, concern, or sympathy. उदासीनता

- Formulation (noun) – The action of creating or preparing a strategy or proposal.

सूत्रीकरण

- **Inclination** (noun) – A person's natural tendency or urge to act or feel in a particular way. प्रवृत्ति

- **Reformation** (noun) – The action or process of reforming an institution or practice. सुधार

21. B) '**Orbit**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "orbit" का अर्थ होता है विशेष पथ पर चक्कर लगाना, विशेष रूप से एक आकाशीय पिंड के चारों ओर। 'Form' का अर्थ है आकार देना, 'Stick' का अर्थ है चिपक जाना, और 'Fly' का अर्थ है उड़ना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Orbit**' should be used because it means to move in a specific path around a celestial body, especially around a star, planet, or moon. Whereas, 'Form' means to shape or create, 'Stick' means to adhere, and 'Fly' means to soar, which don't fit in this context.

22. D) '**Including**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "including" का अर्थ होता है शामिल करना। जबकि 'Excluding' का अर्थ है छोड़ देना, 'Diluting' का अर्थ है पतला करना, और 'Dissolving' का अर्थ है घुलना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Including**' should be used because it means to encompass as a part. Whereas, 'Excluding' means to leave out, 'Diluting' means to make thinner or less concentrated, and 'Dissolving' means to become incorporated into a liquid, which don't fit in this context.

23. B) '**Some**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "Some" का अर्थ होता है कुछ विशिष्ट वस्तुएं या विशेषताएं। इस संदर्भ में, जब बात हो रही है ग्रहों की विशेषताओं की, 'Some' यह सूचित करता है कि कुछ ग्रह हैं जो छोटे और चट्टानी हैं, जबकि अन्य अलग हैं। 'Few' और 'Many' संख्या का संकेत करते हैं और 'A lot' सामान्यतः एक बड़ी संख्या के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'Some' should be used because it refers to certain specific items or characteristics. In this context, when discussing the features of planets, 'Some' indicates that there are particular planets that are small and rocky, while others are different. 'Few' and 'Many'

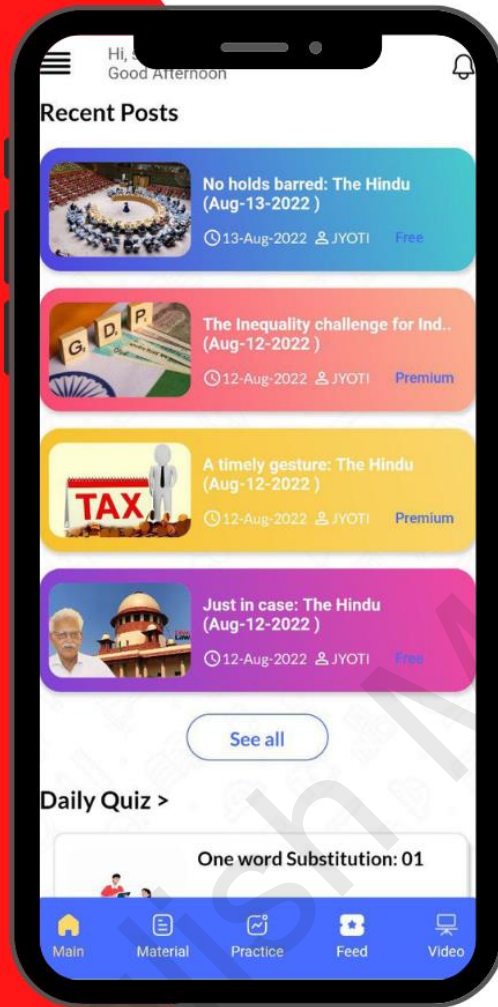
imply numbers, and 'A lot' typically refers to a large quantity, which doesn't fit in this context.

24. A) **Classified**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस संदर्भ में यह सूचित करता है कि Uranus और Neptune को specific category में रखा जाता है, जो 'ice giants'के रूप में जाना जाता है। 'Magnified' का अर्थ है बड़ा करना, 'Restricted' का अर्थ है प्रतिबंधित करना, और 'Indulged' का अर्थ है रंग में बंग होना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **Classified**' should be used because it indicates that Uranus and Neptune are placed in a specific category known as 'ice giants'. 'Magnified' means to enlarge, 'Restricted' means to confine, and 'Indulged' implies to give into a desire or whim, which don't fit in this context.

25. C) **Clues**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "clues" का अर्थ होता है संकेत या सूचना जो किसी पहेली या समस्या का समाधान पाने में मदद करती है। जबकि 'Sets' का अर्थ है समूह या संग्रह, 'Derivations' का अर्थ है निष्कर्ष या उत्पत्ति, और 'Biases' का अर्थ है पक्षपात, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Clues**' should be used because it means indications or pieces of information that help in solving a puzzle or problem. Whereas, 'Sets' implies a group or collection, 'Derivations' means conclusions or origin, and 'Biases' means prejudice, which don't fit in this context.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

SSC CHSL PRE 2023: Shift 09 Aug 09:15 AM

1. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Makeshift
 - A. Resourceful
 - B. Provisional
 - C. Perpetual
 - D. Inconsiderate
2. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word from the following sentence.
Ambitious
He aspires to be a future diplomat but he will have to improve his decision-making skills.
 - A. aspires
 - B. improve
 - C. decision
 - D. Skills
3. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined word in the given sentence.**
The fall of Ranjith for the petty material benefit was really ignominious.
 - A. unfaltering
 - B. amusing
 - C. reprehensible
 - D. Ignorable
4. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined group of words.**
WHO is an organisation that raises money for a particular cause.
 - A. donation
 - B. volunteer
 - C. charity
 - D. Fundraiser
5. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**
The new restaurant is more better than the old one.
 - A. most better
 - B. better
 - C. much more better
 - D. the best
6. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
The teacher did not allow the students to leave the lecture
 - A. The students are not allowed to leave the lecture.
 - B. The students had not been allowed to leave the lecture by the teacher.
 - C. The students had not allowed the teacher to leave the lecture.
 - D. The students were not allowed to leave the lecture by the teacher

7. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the underlined segment in the following sentence.**

The servants know the secrets of the family they are working for.

- A. Ins and outs
- B. Latin and Greek
- C. Hornet's nest
- D. Long and short

8. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

Washington Irving's writing career started at / the tender age of nineteen when he joined / his brother Peter's newspaper The Morning Chronical / as journalist

- A. his brother Peter's newspaper The Morning Chronical
- B. Washington Irving's writing career started at
- C. as journalist
- D. the tender age of nineteen when he joined

9. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

- A. Isabel saw a strange rabbit running through the bushes.
- B. Following it, she found a door which she opened with the help of keys.
- C. After that, she felt a strange sensation in her body.
- D. She thought as if she was in a dream.

- A. CDAB
- B. DCAB
- C. BCDA
- D. ABCD

10. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the word in brackets to fill in the blank.

After the rain stopped, the air smelled fresh and clean, and the sun _____ (stared) out from behind the clouds

- A. peeked
- B. observed
- C. spied
- D. Surveyed

11. **Select the most appropriate homophone to fill in the blank.**

Developers _____ the old buildings on the site to make way for new construction.

- A. raze
- B. rays
- C. raise
- D. Rase

12. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

(A) The new movie was highly anticipated by fans of the franchise.

(B) As the lights dimmed, the audience grew quiet in anticipation.
(C) The movie began with an exciting action sequence that had the audience on the edge of their seats.

(D) The movie theatre was packed with people eager to see it.

- A. CBDA
- B. BCDA
- C. ADBC
- D. DBAC

13. **Select the correctly spelt word.**

- A. Suspicion
- B. Susspicion
- C. Susppicion
- D. Suspicon

14. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the underlined segment in the following sentence.**

Shruti is a strange person because of her attitude.

- A. A one man
- B. A scarlet woman
- C. Queer fish
- D. A straw man

15. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**

- A) the importance
- B) to be treated
- C) of treating other people
- D) now he knows
- E) as he would like

- A. D, A, C, E, B
- B. B, D, C, A, E
- C. C, D, B, A, E
- D. C, E, B, A, D

16. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

A form of government in which power is held by the nobility

- A. Democracy
- B. Aristocracy
- C. Republic
- D. Nobility

17. **Choose the correct meaning of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

The World Health Organization has finally issued guidelines to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic

- A. A large number of people or animals suffering from the same disease at the same time
- B. An infection which is caused by viruses
- C. An infection that spreads slowly
- D. A disease which lasts for more than fifty

18. **Select the most appropriate option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

The professor assigns the homework every week.

- A. The homework is assigning by the professor every week.
- B. The homework will be assigned by the professor every week.
- C. The homework assigns by the professor every week.
- D. The homework is assigned by the professor every week.

19. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

The Special Task Force will conduct a thorough probe in the land scam case which has Mr. Lakhani Lal as the prime accused.

- A. Scam
- B. Prime
- C. Thorough
- D. Accused

20. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM to substitute the underlined word in the given sentence.**

The newly selected secretary of the party has a/an impeccable image among the public.

- A. Refurbished
- B. Blemished
- C. Irresistible
- D. Arbitrary

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

Upgrading the higher education sector especially in terms of patents filed and cutting-edge research output is (1)_____ in improving India's global ranking. Our sustainable (2)_____ development depends on human resources. A quality higher education base is essential to reap the full benefits of our demographic dividend. In higher education, the strategies of the 12th plan (3)_____ on technical education, distance learning, quality research, infrastructure, faculty, and curriculum content. (4)_____ efforts of the government departments and the private sector are needed to (5)_____ the plan's educational

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**

- A. unrequired
- B. deserving
- C. fulfilling
- D. Essential

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**

- A. social
- B. economic
- C. psychological
- D. Political

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**

- A. understand
- B. attend
- C. divert
- D. Focus

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**

- A. Sustained
- B. Compromised
- C. Coordinated
- D. Gathered

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**

- A. remain
- B. realise
- C. conclude
- D. conduct

Answers

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. B 6. D 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. A 11.A 12.D
 13. A 14.C 15.A 16.B 17.A 18.D 19.D 20.B 21.D 22.A 23.D 24.C
 25. B

Explanations

1. B) Makeshift (adjective) – Serving as a temporary substitute; sufficient for the time being; improvised. अस्थायी उपाय
 Synonym: Provisional (adjective) – Arranged or existing for the present, possibly to be changed later; temporary. अस्थायी
- Resourceful (adjective) – Having the ability to find quick and clever ways to overcome difficulties; inventive. समर्थ
 - Perpetual (adjective) – Never ending or changing; eternal. अनवरत
 - Inconsiderate (adjective) – Thoughtlessly causing hurt or inconvenience to others; insensitive. अविचारक
2. A) Ambitious (adjective) – Having or showing a strong desire and determination to succeed. महत्वाकांक्षी
 Synonym: Aspires (verb) – To have a strong desire to achieve or to become something. आकांक्षा
- Improve (verb) – To make or become better, enhance, upgrade, refine. सुधारना
 - Decision (noun) – A conclusion or resolution made after consideration, determination, verdict, choice. निर्णय
 - Skills (noun) – The ability to do something well, expertise, proficiency, capability. कौशल]
3. C) 'ignominious' के बदले 'reprehensible' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह शब्द उसकी अवमानजनक या तिरस्कार योग्य विशेषता को दर्शाता है।
- 'reprehensible' will be used instead of 'ignominious' because it conveys the quality of being deserving of disapproval or disgrace.
4. D) उस समूह शब्द के लिए जिसे अधोरेखित किया गया है, 'Fundraiser' एक शब्द प्रतिस्थापन के रूप में प्रयोग हो सकता है।
- 'Fundraiser' can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined group of words.

5. B) 'more better' के बदले 'better' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'better' आपस में comparative होता है और इसे 'more' के साथ प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है; जैसे— The new restaurant is better than the old one.
- 'better' will be used instead of 'more better' because 'better' is inherently comparative and it shouldn't be used with 'more'; Like— The new restaurant is better than the old one.
6. D) The students were not allowed to leave the lecture by the teacher
7. A) **Ins and outs** (idiom) – Knowing the details or intricacies विस्तार से जानना
8. C) The error is in "as journalist".
word "journalist" एक countable noun है और singular form में उपयोग किए जाने पर आमतौर पर एक article (a, an, or the) की आवश्यकता होती है। sentence में, "journalist" से पहले अनिश्चितकालीन article "a" गायब है।
- The word "journalist" is a countable noun and usually requires an article (a, an, or the) when used in the singular form. In the segment, the indefinite article "a" is missing before "journalist."
9. D) ABCD
Isabel saw a strange rabbit running through the bushes Following it, she found a door which she opened with the help of keys. After that, she felt a strange sensation in her body. She thought as if she was in a dream.
10. A) Antonym: peeked (verb) – To look quickly or furtively, especially through a narrow opening or from a concealed location. झांकना
- observed (verb) – To notice or perceive something and register it as being significant. ध्यान देना
 - spied (verb) – To see or notice someone or something, especially suddenly or by chance. जासूसी करना
 - surveyed (verb) – To look carefully and thoroughly at someone or something, especially so as to appraise them. जांचना
11. A) 'raze' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि sentence में इमारतों को ध्वस्त करने की चर्चा की जा रही है, जिससे नई निर्माण की जगह बनाई जा सके। "raze" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज को पूरी तरह से नष्ट कर देना। अन्य options के अर्थ इस context में relevant नहीं हैं। इसलिए, "raze" सबसे appropriate choice होगा।
- 'raze' should be used because the sentence talks about demolishing buildings to create space for new construction. "raze" means to completely destroy

something. The meanings of the other options are not relevant in this context. Thus, "raze" would be the most appropriate choice.

12. D) ADBC

The new movie was highly anticipated by fans of the franchise. The movie theatre was packed with people eager to see it. As the lights dimmed, the audience grew quiet in anticipation. The movie began with an exciting action sequence that had the audience on the edge of their seats.

13. A) The correct spelling is 'Suspicion'. The word 'Suspicion' means "a feeling or thought that something is possible, likely, or true" शक, संदेह।

14. C) इस sentence में "Shruti is a strange person because of her attitude" के underlined भाग के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त idiom 'Queer fish' होगा।

- The most appropriate idiom for the underlined segment "Shruti is a strange person because of her attitude" is 'Queer fish'

15. A) D, A, C, E, B

Now he knows the importance of treating other people as he would like to be treated

16. B) **Aristocracy** (noun) – A form of government in which power is held by the nobility
सम्राट प्रणाली

- Democracy (noun) – A system of government in which power is vested in the people, who rule either directly or through freely elected representatives लोकतंत्र
- Republic (noun) – A state in which the supreme power rests in the body of citizens entitled to vote and is exercised by representatives chosen directly or indirectly by them गणराज्य
- Nobility (noun) – The quality of being noble in character, quality, or rank; does not directly refer to a form of government उच्च कुल

17. A) A large number of people or animals suffering from the same disease at the same time

18. D) The homework is assigned by the professor every week.

19. D) The correct spelling of 'Akused' is 'Accused'. Therefore, the INCORRECTLY spelt word is 'Akused' आरोपी

20. B) **Impeccable** (adjective) – Flawless, perfect, without any mistakes or errors. दोषरहित
Antonym: **Blemished** (adjective) – Marked, damaged, or impaired; having imperfections.
दोषपूर्ण

- Refurbished (adjective) – Renovated, overhauled, restored to a good state of repair. नवीकृत

- Irresistible (adjective) – Too attractive and tempting to be resisted, alluring, captivating. अप्रतिरोध्य
- Arbitrary (adjective) – Based on random choice or personal whim, rather than any reason or system. मनमाना

21. D) 'Essential' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "essential" का अर्थ होता है आवश्यक या अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण। जबकि 'Unrequired' का अर्थ है अनावश्यक, 'Deserving' का अर्थ है योग्य, और 'Fulfilling' का अर्थ है पूरा करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Essential' should be used because it means necessary or extremely important. Whereas, 'Unrequired' means not needed, 'Deserving' means worthy, and 'Fulfilling' means satisfying or meeting the required conditions, which don't fit in this context.

22. A) 'Social' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "sustainable" शब्द से संकेत मिलता है कि विकास की चर्चा एक व्यापक दृष्टिकोण से हो रही है, जो समाज के सभी पहलुओं पर प्रभावित होता है। जबकि 'Economic' का अर्थ होता है आर्थिक, 'Psychological' का अर्थ होता है मानसिक और 'Political' का अर्थ होता है राजनीतिक, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हो सकता है।

- 'Social' should be used because the word "sustainable" suggests that the development being discussed impacts all aspects of society. Whereas, 'Economic' pertains to finances, 'Psychological' refers to the mind, and 'Political' relates to politics, which may not be the sole focus in this context.

23. D) 'Focus' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "focus" का अर्थ होता है किसी विषय या मुद्दे पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना। जबकि 'Understand' का अर्थ है समझना, 'Attend' का अर्थ है भाग लेना या उपस्थित होना, और 'Divert' का अर्थ है ध्यान भटकाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

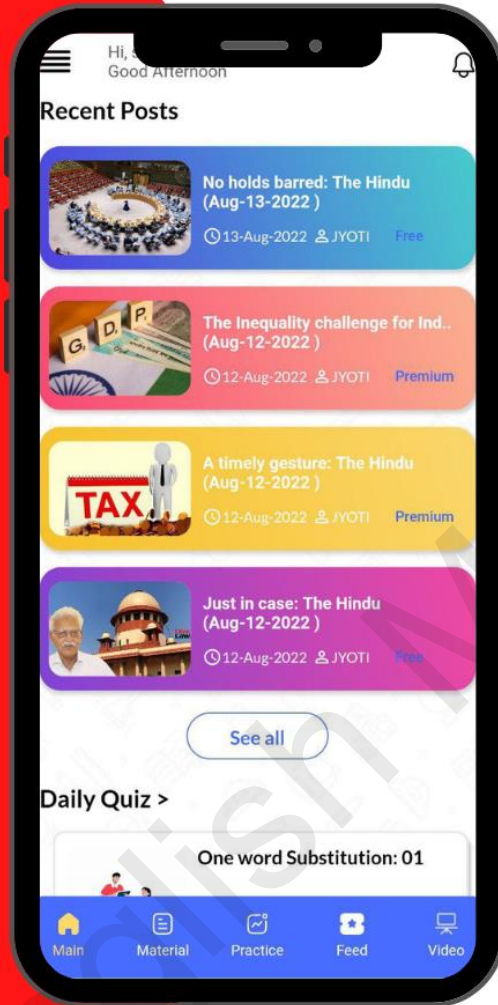
- 'Focus' should be used because it means to center attention on a subject or issue. Whereas, 'Understand' means to comprehend, 'Attend' implies to participate or be present, and 'Divert' means to divert attention, which don't fit in this context.

24. C) 'Coordinated' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "coordinated" का अर्थ होता है संचारित या समन्वित करना। जबकि 'Sustained' का अर्थ है निरंतर या स्थायी रूप से बनाए रखना, 'Compromised' का अर्थ है समझौता करना, और 'Gathered' का अर्थ है इकट्ठा करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Coordinated' should be used because it means to arrange or manage different parts to work together effectively. Whereas, 'Sustained' means to keep up continuously, 'Compromised' means to settle by making mutual concessions, and 'Gathered' implies to collect, which don't fit in this context.

25. B) 'Realise' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "realise" का अर्थ होता है किसी योजना, उद्देश्य या लक्ष्य को पूरा करना या अधिकृत करना। जबकि 'Remain' का अर्थ है बना रहना, 'Conclude' का अर्थ है समाप्त करना, और 'Conduct' का अर्थ है आयोजित करना या संचालित करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Realise' should be used because it means to achieve or fulfill a plan, objective, or goal. Whereas, 'Remain' means to stay in the same state, 'Conclude' means to end or finish, and 'Conduct' means to organize or direct, which don't fit in this context.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

SSC CHSL 9 AUG 2023 – 11:45 AM

1. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Contemplate
A. Ruminare
B. Disregard
C. Meditate
D. Retract
2. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
I have the bestest placement offer among all my classmates.
A. the best
B. the better
C. more good
D. Good
3. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Fallen flat
A. To do something ultimately
B. To fail or be ineffective
C. To resolve
D. To fall on the ground
4. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
A. Some residents saw this as an opportunity for growth and prosperity, while others feared that it would destroy the town's unique character.
B. The small town of Millfield was known for its charming Main Street, where locals and visitors alike could stroll among the quaint shops and cafes.
C. The debate grew heated, and tensions rose as the town struggled to decide its future.
D. One day, a large corporation announced its plans to build a massive shopping centre on the outskirts of town.
A. BDAC
B. CBDA
C. DCBA
D. BACD
5. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the given situation.**
Mayank was speaking a lot about honesty, but when Rita reminded him about the money paid to him for the work, he behaved cowardly and left the place.
A. Flogging a dead horse
B. Gliding the pill
C. Falling flat
D. Going with his tail between his legs
6. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**

- There was a saying that they're their own enemies with negligible reason to be shared.
- A. There
B. negligible
C. they're
D. Their
7. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
During lockdown, the government and NGOs tried their best to look after people who were **destitute**.
- A. impoverished
B. elite
C. haughty
D. Patriotic
8. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
- A. Acquiesce
B. Artificial
C. Conscientious
D. Mischievous
9. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the following sentence.**
The people who live here have had the same kind of lifestyle **until hundreds of years**.
- A. through hundreds of year
B. for hundreds of years
C. although hundreds of years
D. since hundreds of year
10. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
Was the book written by an unknown author?
- A. Did the book write an unknown author?
B. Was the book not written by an unknown author?
C. Was the unknown author reading the book?
D. Did an unknown author write the book?
11. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
He was put behind bars for his act of **forgery**.
- A. murdering
B. counterfeiting
C. coaxing
D. Embezzling
12. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Indispensable
- A. Memorable
B. Eternal
C. Essential
D. Forceful

13. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
An amount of money that is paid at one time
A. Advanced amount
B. Credit
C. Lump sum
D. Mortgage
14. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
Your views related to morality are outdated and puritanical.
A. orthodox
B. prudish
C. permissive
D. Blasphemous
15. **Select the most appropriate option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
The company will release the new product next month.
A. The new product will be released by the company next month.
B. The new product will release by the company next month.
C. The new product will be releasing by the company next month.
D. The new product is released by the company next month.
16. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined group of words in the following sentence.**
She is really interested in the study of religion.
A. theology
B. philology
C. lexicography
D. Psephology
17. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
Can you make / sure you have / a correct address / before you start driving?
A. Can you make
B. sure you have
C. a correct address
D. before you start driving
18. **Select the most appropriate option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined segment in the following sentence.**
The basketball player was a formidable opponent because he was able to use both his left and right hands equally well.
A. equipoised
B. dexterous
C. ambidextrous
D. Ambivalent
19. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**

Harmony

- A. Uniformity
- B. Cognizance
- C. Discordance
- D. Relegation

20. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the following sentence.**

All colleagues of Rohit except Joseph have commemorated the elective courses they are planning to offer.

- A. have considered the elective courses
- B. have castigated the elective courses
- C. have constipated the elective courses
- D. have commiserated the elective courses

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank. Speech is a great (1)_____, but it can be a great curse, for, while it helps us to make our desire and intentions known to our fellows, it can also, if we use it carelessly, make our attitude completely misunderstood. A slip of the (2)_____, the use of an unusual or an ambiguous word, and so on, may create an enemy where we had hoped to win a friend. Again, different classes of people use different (3)_____, and the ordinary speech of an educated man may strike an uneducated listener as showing pride. Unwittingly, we may use a word which bears a different meaning for our listener from what it does to men of our own class. Thus, speech is not a gift to use lightly without thought, but one which demands (4)_____ handling; only a fool will express himself alike to all kinds and conditions of men. Thus, speech is a valuable gift but if not used in a proper way, may cause misunderstanding. Since different classes use different words, we must use speech carefully to avoid being (5)_____.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**

- A. blessing
- B. articulation
- C. protection
- D. Art

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**

- A. tongue
- B. ear
- C. word
- D. Pen

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**

- A. context
- B. reference
- C. meanings

D. Vocabularies

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**

- A. firm
- B. attentive
- C. careful
- D. Serious

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**

- A. praised
- B. criticised
- C. misunderstood
- D. condemned

English Madhyam

Answers

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. D 11. B 12. C
 13. C 14. C 15. A 16. A 17. C 18. C 19. C 20. A 21. A 22. A 23. D 24. C
 25. C

Explanations

1. C) **Contemplate** (verb) – Consider, ponder, think about, reflect on. **विचार करना**
 Antonym: **Disregard** (verb) – Pay no attention to, ignore, overlook, dismiss. **अवहेलना करना**
 - **Ruminate** (verb) – Think deeply about something, ponder, contemplate, mull over. **सोचना**
 - **Meditate** (verb) – Focus one's mind for a period, think deeply, contemplate. **ध्यान लगाना**
 - **Retract** (verb) – Withdraw, take back, revoke. **वापस लेना**
2. A) 'bestest' के बदले 'the best' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'bestest' एक अवैध रूप है और सही रूप 'the best' है; जैसे— She has the best dress in the room.
 - 'the best' will be used instead of 'bestest' because 'bestest' is an incorrect form and the correct form is 'the best'; Like— She has the best dress in the room.
3. B) **Fallen flat** (idiom) – To fail or be ineffective **असफल होना**
4. A) **BDAC**
 The small town of Millfield was known for its charming Main Street, where locals and visitors alike could stroll among the quaint shops and cafes. One day, a large corporation announced its plans to build a massive shopping centre on the outskirts of town. Some residents saw this as an opportunity for growth and prosperity, while others feared that it would destroy the town's unique character. The debate grew heated, and tensions rose as the town struggled to decide its future.
5. D) **Going with his tail between his legs** (idiom) – To leave in a state of embarrassment or humiliation. **शरम से सिर झुकाकर जाना।**
6. B) **negligible** को 'negligible' के रूप में correct करना होगा क्योंकि 'negligible' सही spelling है।
 - negligible' should be corrected to 'negligible' because 'negligible' is the correct spelling.
7. A) **Destitute** (adjective) – Without the basic necessities of life, impoverished, penniless, poor. **निर्धन**

Synonym: **Impoverished** (adjective) – Made poor, penniless, poor, broke. **गरीब**

- **Elite** (noun/adjective) – A select group that is superior in terms of ability or qualities; best of a category. **अभिजात**
- **Haughty** (adjective) – Arrogantly superior and disdainful. **अहंकारी**
- **Patriotic** (adjective) – Having or expressing devotion to and vigorous support for one's country. **देशभक्त**

8. D) The incorrectly spelled word is 'Mischievious'. The correct spelling is 'Mischievous' which means "causing or showing a fondness for causing trouble in a playful way" शरारती, नटखट.

9. B) 'until hundreds of years' के बदले 'for hundreds of years' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह एक अवधि का संकेत करता है कि लोग कितने समय तक वही जीवन शैली अपनाए रहे हैं।

- 'have lived' will be used instead of 'have had' and 'for hundreds of years' will replace 'until hundreds of years' because it indicates the duration of how long people have adopted the same lifestyle.

Like— She has worked in the same company for 10 years.

10. D) Did an unknown author write the book?

11. B) **Forgery** (noun) – The action of forging or producing a copy of a document, signature, banknote, or work of art. **जालसाजी**

Synonym: **Counterfeiting** (noun) – The action of making an imitation of something, especially money, for fraudulent purposes. **नकली बनाना**

- **Murdering** (verb) – The act of unlawfully killing another person especially with malice aforethought. **हत्या**
- **Coaxing** (verb) – Persuade someone gradually or by flattery to do something. **मनाना**
- **Embezzling** (verb) – Steal or misappropriate (money placed in one's trust or belonging to the organization for which one works). **गबन**

12. C) **Indispensable** (adjective) – Absolutely necessary, essential, crucial, vital. **अनिवार्य**

Synonym: **Essential** (adjective) – Absolutely necessary, fundamental, key, crucial. **मौलिक**

- **Memorable** (adjective) – Worth remembering, unforgettable, remarkable, noteworthy. **यादगार**

- **Eternal** (adjective) – Lasting forever, unending, everlasting, perpetual. शाश्वत
- **Forceful** (adjective) – Strong, powerful, potent, compelling. बलवान

13. C) **Lump sum** (noun) – An amount of money that is paid at one time एक बार में चुकाया जाने वाला राशि

- **Advanced** amount (noun) – Money paid before it is due or before the goods/services are provided पूर्व में चुकाई गई राशि
- **Credit** (noun) – The ability of a customer to obtain goods or services before payment, based on the trust that payment will be made in the future उधार
- **Mortgage** (noun) – A legal agreement by which a bank or similar organization lends money at interest in exchange for taking the title of the debtor's property, with the condition that the conveyance of title becomes void upon the payment of the debt गिरवी रखना

14. C) **Puritanical** (adjective) – Having or displaying a very strict or censorious moral attitude towards self and others, especially related to sexual matters, strict, rigorous. सख्त
Antonym: Permissive (adjective) – Allowing or characterized by freedom of behavior or greater latitude in moral standards, lenient, liberal. उदार

- **Orthodox** (adjective) – Conforming to established doctrine or accepted standards, traditional, conventional. पारंपरिक
- **Prudish** (adjective) – Having or revealing a tendency to be easily shocked by matters related to sex or nudity; excessively modest or proper. संकीर्ण
- **Blasphemous** (adjective) – Showing disrespect or lack of reverence for God or sacred things, irreverent, sacrilegious. ईश-निंदा सम्बन्धी

15. A) The new product will be released by the company next month.

16. A) **Theology** (noun) – The study of the nature of God and religious belief. धर्मशास्त्र

- **Philology** (noun) – The study of language in written historical sources; the study of literary texts and of written records, the establishment of their authenticity and their original form, and the determination of their meaning. भाषाशास्त्र
- **Lexicography** (noun) – The activity or profession of compiling dictionaries. शब्दकोश निर्माण
- **Psephology** (noun) – The scientific study of elections. चुनाव अध्ययन

17. C) 'a correct address' की जगह 'the correct address' का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि यहाँ हम किसी विशेष पते की बात कर रहे हैं, जिसे संदर्भित किया जा रहा है; जैसे— Can you make sure you have the correct address before you start driving?

- 'the correct address' will be used instead of 'a correct address' because here we are talking about a specific address being referred to; Like— Can you make sure you have the correct address before you start driving?

18. C) **Ambidextrous** (noun) – Able to use the right and left hands equally well. **उभयहस्त**

- **Equipoised** (adjective) – Being in a state of equal balance or equilibrium. **संतुलित**
- **Dexterous** (adjective) – Demonstrating skill, especially with the hands. **निपुण**
- **Ambivalent** (adjective) – Having mixed feelings or contradictory ideas about something or someone. **द्वैध भावना वाला**

19. C) **Harmony** (noun) – Agreement, accord, synchronization, congruence. **सामंजस्य**

Antonym: **Discordance** (noun) – Disagreement, disharmony, conflict, clash. **विवाद**

- Uniformity (noun) – The quality or state of being uniform, sameness, consistency. **समरूपता**
- **Cognizance** (noun) – Awareness, knowledge, realization, notice. **समझ/जानकारी**
- **Relegation** (noun) – The act of being relegated, demotion, or being placed in a lower position or rank. **नीचे लाना/प्रताड़ित करना**

20. A) **have commemorated the elective courses'** के बदले 'have considered the elective courses' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर चर्चा विषयों को चुनने की योजना बनाने के बारे में है, जो कि 'considered' से संबंधित है।

- 'have considered the elective courses' will be used instead of 'have commemorated the elective courses' because the context is about planning to choose subjects, which is related to 'considered'.

21. A) **'Blessing'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "blessing" का अर्थ होता है एक विशेष उपहार या अच्छा गुण। passage में इसे एक महान उपहार के रूप में संदर्भित किया गया है, जो हमें अपनी इच्छाओं और इरादों को अन्य लोगों को जानकारी प्रदान करने में मदद करता है। जबकि 'Articulation' का अर्थ है व्यक्त करना, 'Protection' का अर्थ है सुरक्षा, और 'Art' का अर्थ है कला, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **'Blessing'** should be used because it refers to a special gift or favorable quality. The passage refers to it as a significant gift that aids in conveying our desires and

intentions to others. Whereas, 'Articulation' means to express, 'Protection' signifies safeguard, and 'Art' stands for a form of creative expression, which don't fit in this context.

22. A) '**Tongue**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "a slip of the tongue" एक common idiom है जिसका अर्थ है गलती से कुछ कह देना। 'Ear' का अर्थ होता है कान, 'Word' का अर्थ होता है शब्द, और 'Pen' का अर्थ होता है कलम, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- '**Tongue**' should be used because "a slip of the tongue" is a common idiom meaning to accidentally say something. Whereas, 'Ear' refers to the organ of hearing, 'Word' means a single distinct meaningful element of speech or writing, and 'Pen' signifies a writing instrument, which don't fit in this context.

23. D) '**Vocabularies**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "vocabularies" का अर्थ होता है शब्द-संग्रह जो किसी विशेष व्यक्ति, समुदाय, या विषय के संदर्भ में प्रयुक्त होते हैं। जबकि 'Context' का अर्थ है संदर्भ, 'Reference' का अर्थ है संदर्भ या उल्लेख, और 'Meanings' का अर्थ है अर्थ, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

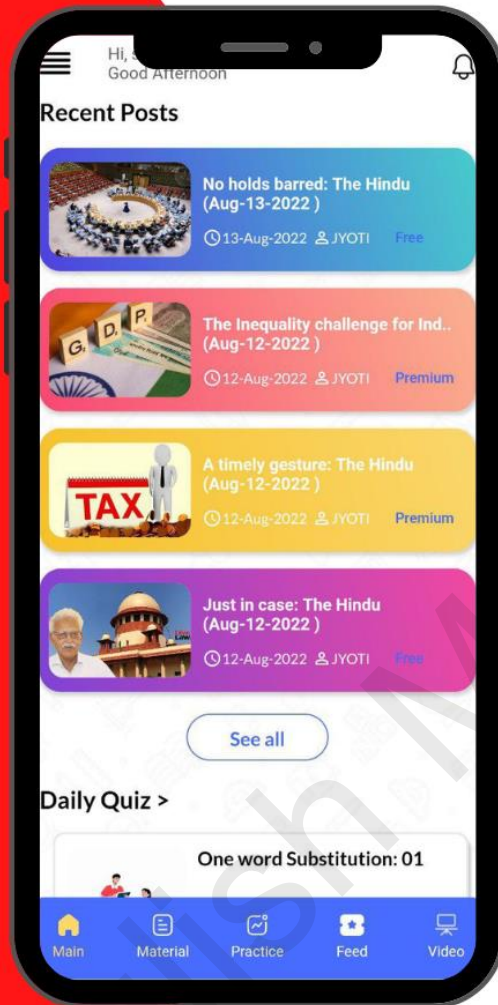
- '**Vocabularies**' should be used because it refers to the set of words used by a particular person, community, or subject. Whereas, 'Context' means the background, 'Reference' implies citation or mention, and 'Meanings' pertains to the interpretation of words, which don't fit in this context.

24. C) '**Careful**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "careful" का अर्थ होता है सावधानीपूर्वक या ध्यान से। जबकि 'Firm' का अर्थ है मजबूत, 'Attentive' का अर्थ है ध्यान देने वाला, और 'Serious' का अर्थ है गंभीर, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- '**Careful**' should be used because it means cautiously or with attention. Whereas, 'Firm' means strong or steadfast, 'Attentive' means paying attention, and 'Serious' means grave or earnest, which don't fit in this context.

25. C) '**Misunderstood**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि passage में यह बताया गया है कि भाषा का अच्छी तरह से प्रयोग न करने पर गलत समझ में आ सकता है। 'Praised' का अर्थ होता है प्रशंसा करना, 'Criticised' का अर्थ है आलोचना करना, और 'Condemned' का अर्थ है दोष देना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- '**Misunderstood**' should be used because the passage suggests that improper use of language can lead to misinterpretations. Whereas, 'Praised' means to commend, 'Criticised' means to find fault with, and 'Condemned' implies blaming or denouncing, which don't fit in this context.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

SSC CHSL 10 AUG 2 30 AM

1. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
Despite the professor's best efforts to explain the complex theory, it took me a while to decipher the meaning of the text.
A. interpret
B. predict
C. conceal
D. Foresee
2. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
The doctor knew that Ravindra would recover from dengue soon and do the kind of work he was doing before.
A. would do
B. had been done
C. would have been doing
D. had been doing
3. **The following sentence has been divided into four parts. One of them contains an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options.**
The English / often / fought / French
A. French
B. often
C. fought
D. The English
4. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in active voice.**
Why is the rotten apple being eaten by you?
A. Why were you eating the rotten apple?
B. Why you are eating the rotten apple?
C. Why have you eaten the rotten apple?
D. Why are you eating the rotten apple?
5. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
A. dictators may rise to power and inaugurate
B. a new regime with dramatic suddenness
C. and success under suitable conditions
D. democracy is always a slow growth
A. DCAB
B. ACBD
C. DABC
D. ABCD
6. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the bracketed word in the following sentence to fill in the blank.**

Happiness is not something you _____ (adjourn) for the future. It is something you design for the present.

- A. decimate
- B. rejuvenate
- C. constitute
- D. Postpone

7. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

The fields are full of crops existing in large quantities.

- A. that are sufficient
- B. that are limited
- C. that are customized
- D. that are abundant

8. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

- A. Fulfilling
- B. Fulfil
- C. Fulfilled
- D. Fullfil

9. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.

Hesitate

- A. Haste
- B. Stumble
- C. Dither
- D. Hassle

10. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

As it is a rainy season, it is raining cats and mice.

- A. it is raining tigers and lions
- B. it is raining cats and dogs
- C. it is raining dogs and wolves
- D. it is raining birds and beats

11. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the underlined word.

The COVID-19 outbreak has caused a global education crisis.

- A. legacy
- B. catastrophe
- C. inhibition
- D. Hoard

12. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.

A royal ceremony in which a crown is placed on the head of a new King or a Queen.

- A. Corroboration
- B. Unseating

- C. Ousting
D. Coronation
13. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Unique
A. General
B. Ordinary
C. Exclusive
D. Usual
14. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the underlined segment in the following sentence.**
The proud people forget the fact that the world is tangible.
A. Hobson's choice
B. Head and shoulders
C. High and mighty
D. Hard-nosed attitude
15. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in positive degree of comparison. Istanbul is a beautiful city.**
A. The city of Istanbul is as beautiful as other cities.
B. Istanbul is a very beautiful city.
C. Beautiful city is the Istanbul.
D. No other place I have seen is as beautiful as Istanbul.
16. **Select the meaningful and correctly spelt word from the given options to fill in the blank.**
The colourful procession was the last item to be performed in the _____.
A. peasantry
B. pegentry
C. pageantry
D. Pegeantri
17. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
A. agenda for sustainable development
B. as the world faces cascading and
C. interlinked global crises and conflicts
D. the aspirations set out in the 2030
E. are in jeopardy
A. ABEDC
B. CBADE
C. BCDAE
D. AEDCB
18. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Profit
A. Earnings

- B. Amount
- C. Sale
- D. Expense

19. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in active voice.**

The meeting was called off.

- A. The meeting had been called off.
- B. They called off the meeting.
- C. Someone called off the meeting.
- D. They were calling off the meeting.

20. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**

I have think tomorrow I will take my belongings to the new apartment

- A. I think
- B. I will think
- C. I had think
- D. I am think

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

On an unfortunate accident, first aid experts stress that (1)_____ what to do for an (2)_____ victim until a doctor or other trained person gets to the accident scene can (3)_____ a life, especially in cases of stoppage of breathing, severe bleeding, and shock.

People with special problems such as diabetes, epilepsy, or allergy are (4)_____ to wear some sort of emblem identifying the problem, as a safeguard against administration of medication that might be injurious or even (5)_____.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**

- A. knowing
- B. regarding
- C. attempting
- D. Before

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**

- A. injured
- B. efficient
- C. inquiring
- D. Accidental

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**

- A. soothe
- B. save
- C. harm
- D. Take

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**

- A. benefitted
- B. urged
- C. invited
- D. Allowed

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**

- A. appropriate
- B. beneficial
- C. fatal
- D. remedial

English Madhyam

Answers

1. A 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. C 6. D 7. D 8. D 9. C 10. B 11. B 12. D
 13. C 14. C 15. D 16. C 17. C 18. D 19. C 20. A 21. A 22. A 23. B 24. B
 25. C

Explanations

1. A) **Decipher** (verb) – Convert (a text or coded message) into normal language, understand, make out. **समझना**

Synonym: Interpret (verb) – Explain the meaning of, understand, elucidate. **समझाना**

- **Predict** (verb) – Foretell, prophesy, foresee, anticipate. **भविष्यवाणी करना**
 - **Conceal** (verb) – Hide, keep secret, cover, mask. **छुपाना**
 - **Foresee** (verb) – Anticipate, predict, foretell, expect. **पहले ही जान लेना**
2. D) 'do the kind of work he was doing before' के बदले 'had been doing' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस संदर्भ में वाक्य की भूतकालिक अवधारणा को दर्शाने के लिए Past Perfect Continuous Tense का प्रयोग होगा; जैसे— Before he fell ill, he had been doing that kind of work.
- 'had been doing' will be used instead of 'do the kind of work he was doing before' because to represent the idea of past continuity in this context, Past Perfect Continuous Tense will be used; Like— Before he fell ill, he had been doing that kind of work.
3. A) "**French**" के बदले "the French" का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब हम एक राष्ट्र के लोगों की बारे में बात करते हैं, हम आमतौर पर "the" का प्रयोग करते हैं।
- "the French" will be used instead of "French" because when we refer to the people of a nation, we typically use "the"
4. D) Why are you eating the rotten apple?
5. C) **DABC**
 Democracy is always a slow growth dictators may rise to power and inaugurate a new regime with dramatic suddenness and success under suitable conditions
6. D) **Postpone**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ 'adjourn' शब्द का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को स्थगित करना या विलंब करना। वाक्य में यह स्थिति को दर्शाया जा रहा है कि खुशी को आने वाले समय के लिए नहीं ठहराया जा सकता। इसलिए, "Postpone" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा
- '**Postpone**' should be used because the word 'adjourn' means to delay or defer something. The sentence is conveying the idea that happiness cannot be held off for the future. Thus, "Postpone" would be the most appropriate choice.

7. D) 'existing in large quantities' के बदले 'that are abundant' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'abundant' का अर्थ है 'बड़ी मात्रा में होना' जो दिए गए वाक्य में उसे सही तरीके से प्रकट करता है; जैसे— The garden is full of flowers that are abundant.

- 'that are abundant' will be used instead of 'existing in large quantities' because 'abundant' means 'present in large quantities' which rightly expresses it in the given sentence; Like— The garden is full of flowers that are abundant.

8. D) The incorrectly spelled word among the given options is 'Fullfil'. The correct spelling is 'Fulfil'. Hence, the correct answer is option D.

9. C) **Hesitate** (verb) – To be unsure or slow in acting or speaking, delay owing to uncertainty of mind or fear. **संकोच**

Synonym: **Dither** (verb) – To be indecisive, vacillate, waver, hesitate. **संकोच**

- **Haste** (noun) – Swiftness of motion, speed, hurry. **जल्दी**
- **Stumble** (verb) – To trip or momentarily lose balance; to make a mistake. **ठोकर लगना**
- **Hassle** (noun) – A disorderly dispute, annoyance, inconvenience. **परेशानी**

10. B) 'cats and mice' के बदले 'cats and dogs' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह एक प्रसिद्ध मुहावरा है जिसका अर्थ है कि बहुत अधिक वर्षा हो रही है।

'cats and dogs' will be used instead of 'cats and mice' because it's a common idiom meaning it's raining very heavily.

Correct Option: B. it is raining cats and dogs.

11. B) **Crisis** (noun) – A time of intense difficulty, trouble, or danger. **संकट**

Synonym: **Catastrophe** (noun) – A sudden and widespread disaster, calamity, tragedy. **आपदा**

- **Legacy** (noun) – An amount of money or property left to someone in a will; something passed down from a predecessor. **विरासत**
- **Inhibition** (noun) – A feeling that makes one self-conscious and unable to act in a relaxed and natural way; a restraint. **संकोच**
- **Hoard** (noun/verb) – A stock or store of money or valued objects, typically one that is secret or carefully guarded. **जमा होना/भंडार**

12. D) **Coronation** (noun) – A royal ceremony in which a crown is placed on the head of a new King or Queen. **राजा या रानी के सिर पर मुकुट रखने वाली शाही समारोह।**

- **Unseating** (noun) – The act of removing someone from a position or office. **पद छोड़ना**

- **Ousting** (noun) – The act of removing or ejecting someone from a position or place.
बाहर कर देना
- **Coronation** (noun) – A royal ceremony in which a crown is placed on the head of a new King or Queen. राज्याभिषेक

13. C) **Unique** (adjective) – Being the only one of its kind; unlike anything else, distinctive, singular. अद्वितीय

Synonym: **Exclusive** (adjective) – Limited to only one person or group of people; unique, special, restricted. विशेष

- **General** (adjective) – Concerning or relating to all or most people, widespread, common. सामान्य
- **Ordinary** (adjective) – Not different or special or unexpected in any way; usual, standard, commonplace. सामान्य
- **Usual** (adjective) – Habitual, accustomed, typical, regular. सामान्य

14. C) the correct idiom for the underlined segment is "High and mighty" अहंकारी लोग.

15. D) No other place I have seen is as beautiful as Istanbul.

16. C) The correct spelling to fill in the blank is 'pageantry' which means "a showy display, as in a ceremonial procession or dramatic spectacle" शानदार प्रदर्शन, भव्य दृश्य.

17. C) **BCDAE**

As the world faces cascading and interlinked global crises and conflicts the aspirations set out in the 2030 agenda for sustainable development are in jeopardy

18. D) **Profit** (noun) – The financial gain obtained when the amount earned exceeds the amount spent in buying, operating, or producing something. लाभ

Antonym: **Expense** (noun) – The cost or charge of something; money spent on something.
व्यय

- **Earnings** (noun) – Money obtained in return for labor or services. कमाई
- **Amount** (noun) – A quantity of something, especially the total of a thing or things in number, size, value, or extent. राशि
- **Sale** (noun) – The act of selling goods or services for money. बिक्री

19. C) Someone called off the meeting.

20. A) 'I have think' के बदले 'I think' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Present Tense में सीधा Verb का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे– I think about you.

- 'I think' will be used instead of 'I have think' because in Present Tense, the base form of the verb is used directly; Like— I think about

21. A) '**Knowing**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "knowing" का अर्थ होता है जानना या समझना। जबकि 'Regarding' का अर्थ है संबंध में, 'Attempting' का अर्थ है प्रयास करना, और 'Before' का अर्थ है पहले, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Knowing**' should be used because it means understanding or being aware. Whereas, 'Regarding' pertains to concerning something, 'Attempting' means trying, and 'Before' is a reference to time, which don't fit in this context.

22. A) '**Injured**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "injured" का अर्थ होता है चोट आया हुआ। जबकि 'Efficient' का अर्थ है कुशल, 'Inquiring' का अर्थ है पूछताछ करनेवाला, और 'Accidental' का अर्थ है अवसर पर होनेवाला, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Injured**' should be used because it means someone who has received harm or injury. Whereas, 'Efficient' means skillful, 'Inquiring' means asking or probing, and 'Accidental' refers to something occurring by chance, which don't fit in this context.

23. B) '**Save**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "save" का अर्थ होता है जीवन बचाना। जबकि 'Soothe' का अर्थ है शांत करना, 'Harm' का अर्थ है चोट पहुंचाना, और 'Take' का अर्थ है लेना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Save**' should be used because it means to rescue or protect from harm, especially in the context of preserving life. Whereas, 'Soothe' means to calm or relieve, 'Harm' implies causing injury, and 'Take' means to acquire or obtain, which don't fit in this context.

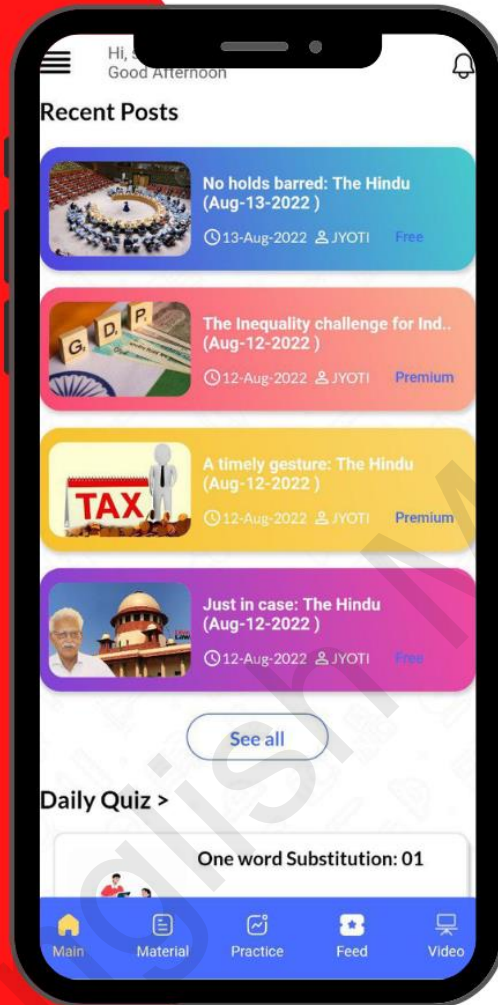
24. B) '**Urged**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "urged" का अर्थ होता है प्रोत्साहित करना या सलाह देना। जबकि 'Benefitted' का अर्थ है फायदा पाना, 'Invited' का अर्थ है निमंत्रण देना, और 'Allowed' का अर्थ है अनुमति देना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Urged**' should be used because it means to strongly advise or recommend. Whereas, 'Benefitted' means to gain an advantage, 'Invited' implies an offer or invitation, and 'Allowed' means to give permission, which don't fit in this context.

25. C) '**Fatal**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "fatal" का अर्थ होता है मौत का कारण बननेवाला। यहाँ पर संदर्भ यह है कि किसी व्यक्ति को गलत दवाई देने से मौत हो सकती है, अगर उसे उसकी समस्या के बारे में पता नहीं होता। जबकि 'Appropriate' का अर्थ है उपयुक्त, 'Beneficial' का अर्थ है लाभदायक, और 'Remedial' का अर्थ है उपचारात्मक, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Fatal**' should be used because it means causing death. The context here is that administering the wrong medication to someone can lead to their death if their medical condition isn't known. Whereas, 'Appropriate' means suitable, 'Beneficial' means advantageous, and 'Remedial' means curative, which don't fit in this context.

English Madhyam



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

SSC CHSL PRE: Shift – 10 AUG 5:00 PM**1. Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**

By whom were these letters written?

- A. Who have written these letters?
- B. Who writes these letters?
- C. Who has written this letters?
- D. Who wrote these letters?

2. Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.

The mice were chased by the cat.

- A. The cat chased the mice.
- B. The cat is chasing the mice.
- C. The cat are chased the mice.
- D. The cat chases the mice

3. The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error.

Select the part that contains the error from the given options.

It is imperative in understanding / the rising importance of artificial intelligence / in the public sector to increase the efficacy / and impact of the work done for public welfare.

- A. the rising importance of artificial intelligence
- B. It is imperative in understanding
- C. and impact of the work done for public welfare.
- D. in the public sector to increase the efficacy

4. Select the most appropriate homophone to fill in the blank.

I will _____ any job offer _____ for the one that requires me to work on weekends.

- A. except; accept
- B. expect; except
- C. expect; accept
- D. accept; except

5. Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

- A. These changes were sure to happen as technological intervention cannot be arrested anywhere.
- B. Recent times have marked a major change in the teaching-learning process in the educational sector.
- C. A willing acceptance and practicing it to achieve excellence into it is the single option to all educators.
- D. Beyond this, the constant flux in the diversified areas of academics has forced this change.
 - A. A, B, C, D
 - B. B, A, C, D
 - C. B, A, D, C

- D. A, D, B, C
6. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
She will accept his love proposal if he will express impressively
A. if he has been pressed
B. if he had express
C. if he expresses
D. if he expressed
7. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.
Everyone should be aware of the possibly greater potential for natural disasters where they live and what resources they have in case these happen.
A. Maze
B. Certainty
C. Knot
D. Neuter
8. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Queer pitch
A. Make a weird request
B. Make a lot of progress
C. Act out of normal
D. Spoil somebody's chance of doing something
9. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Ravindra has left the friends' meeting saying that he has bigger fish to catch to cook.
A. he has mutton to cook
B. he has bigger fish to fry
C. he has bigger beef to eat
D. he has big chicken to fry
10. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word in the given sentence.
Due to the weather forecast that it is going to rain heavily here, all the arrangements are in turmoil.
A. Peace
B. Commotion
C. Fuss
D. Uproar
11. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the following sentence.**
Could you please tell me which movie you would like to watch tonight?
A. you may wish to scroll
B. you have desire to see
C. you are wishing to watch
D. are you interested in watching

12. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the word 'Facilitated' from the given sentence.
The author's recent bout of writer's block had hindered her typically prolific output of novels.
- A. Bout
 - B. Prolific
 - C. Hindered
 - D. Output
13. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. One of them may contain an error. Select the option that contains the error. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**
The soldier met a fearless death fighting on behalf at his country.
- A. The soldier met
 - B. a fearless death
 - C. No error
 - D. fighting on behalf at his country
14. **Choose the correct meaning of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
He became a teetotaler after witnessing the negative effects of alcohol on his friends.
- A. Someone who does not consume any alcoholic drink
 - B. A person who likes to eat and drink
 - C. A person who is very conscious of his health
 - D. Someone who does not make friends
15. **Select the correctly spelt word.**
- A. Concurently
 - B. Strateigy
 - C. Efficient
 - D. Prodactivity
16. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**
- A. Procedure
 - B. Procession
 - C. Prescription
 - D. Pilgrimage
17. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in superlative degree of comparison.**
This type is the quiet and most efficient style of humidifier
- A. This type is the quiet and efficient style of humidifier.
 - B. No change needed
 - C. This type is the quietest and most efficient style of humidifier.
 - D. This humidifier is the quieter style of.
18. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the bracketed word in the following sentence to fill in the blank.**
It is hard to draw clear lines of _____ (division) between work and leisure.

- A. comprehension
- B. administration
- C. demarcation
- D. Procrastination

19. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**

The neighbour's words always tantalise us.

- A. Pacify
- B. Provoke
- C. Misguide
- D. Direct

20. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**

- A. pleasure, fun and luxury
 - B. in life
 - C. more than anything else
 - D. modern Indian youth seek
- A. CDBA
 - B. DACB
 - C. BDCA
 - D. ABCD

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

Clean India Mission is one of the most _____(1) and popular missions to have taken place in India. This mission includes a reward to a state and a city. This encourages every citizen to keep the surroundings clean. This cleanliness campaign was _____(2) by the Indian government at the national level, _____(3) all the rural towns and urban cities. Its primary objective is to spread awareness and importance of cleanliness. Slogans are written on the banners and pictures are painted in a very attractive manner to evoke the feeling of cleanliness. After that, a major objective was to teach citizens to _____(4) of waste mindfully and to provide basic _____(5) facilities. For this, wet and dry dustbins are kept by every citizen whether it is home or office.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**

- A. insignificant
- B. meaningless
- C. significant
- D. Demonstrative

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**

- A. governed
- B. rehearsed
- C. dominated
- D. Unorganized

23. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.

- A. encompassing
- B. preventing
- C. excluding
- D. Restraining

24. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.

- A. show
- B. disturb
- C. dispose
- D. Finish

25. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.

- A. sanitation
- B. refinement
- C. purification
- D. contamination

English Madhyam

Answers

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. C 7. B 8. D 9. B 10. A 11. C 12. C
 13. D 14. A 15. C 16. D 17. C 18. C 19. B 20. B 21. C 22. A 23. A 24. C
 25. A

Explanations

1. D) Who wrote these letters?
2. A) The cat chased the mice
3. B) '**It is imperative in understanding**' के बजाय 'It is imperative to understand' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'imperative' के बाद 'to' + verb (infinitive form) का प्रयोग होता है।
 - 'It is imperative to understand' will be used instead of 'It is imperative in understanding' because after 'imperative', we use 'to' followed by verb in its infinitive form.
4. D) **accept; except** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, पहले खाली स्थान में 'स्वीकार करना' का अर्थ होना चाहिए और दूसरे खाली स्थान में 'छोड़ कर' का अर्थ होना चाहिए। इसलिए, "accept; except" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
 - 'accept; except' should be used because in the entire context, the first blank should mean 'to receive or agree to' and the second blank should mean 'excluding'. Thus, "accept; except" would be the most appropriate choice.
5. C) **B, A, D, C**
 Recent times have marked a major change in the teaching-learning process in the educational sector. These changes were sure to happen as technological intervention cannot be arrested anywhere. Beyond this, the constant flux in the diversified areas of academics has forced this change. A willing acceptance and practicing it to achieve excellence into it is the single option to all educators
6. C) **will express** के बदले 'expresses' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Conditional Sentences के दूसरे प्रकार (Type II) में, यदि Main Clause में Future Tense (will + Verb) होता है तो Conditional Clause में Present Simple Tense का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— If it rains, I will stay at home.
 - 'expresses' will be used instead of 'will express' because in Type II Conditional Sentences, if the Main Clause is in Future Tense (will + Verb), then the Conditional Clause uses Present Simple Tense; Like— If it rains, I will stay at home.
7. B) **Possibly** (adverb) – Perhaps, maybe, potentially, conceivably. **संभावना**
 Antonym: **Certainty** (noun) – Sureness, assurance, definiteness, conviction. **निश्चितता**

- **Maze** (noun) – A network of paths and hedges designed as a puzzle through which one has to find a way. **भूलभुलैया**
 - **Knot** (noun) – A fastening made by tying a piece of string, rope, or something similar. **गाँठ**
 - **Neuter** (adjective) – Relating to or denoting a gender that is not female or male; typically used with reference to animals. **उबाय**
8. D) **Queer pitch** (idiom) – Spoil somebody's chance of doing something. किसी के कुछ करने का मौका खराब करना।
9. B) ' **has bigger fish to catch to cook**' के बदले 'has bigger fish to fry' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह एक प्रसिद्ध मुहावरा है जिसका मतलब है किसी और महत्वपूर्ण या बड़े कार्य को करना।
- 'has bigger fish to fry' will be used instead of 'has bigger fish to catch to cook' because it is a common idiom meaning to have something more important or significant to deal with.
10. A) Antonym: **Peace** (noun) – Freedom from disturbance; tranquility, calmness, quietness. **शांति**
- **Commotion** (noun) – A state of confused and noisy disturbance, upheaval, uproar. **हलचल**
 - **Fuss** (noun) – An excessive display of attention or activity, commotion, uproar. **हंगामा**
 - **Uproar** (noun) – A loud and impassioned noise or disturbance, tumult, commotion. **कोलाहल**
11. C) **you would like to watch tonight**' के बदले 'you are wishing to watch' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह विकल्प वाक्य के अर्थ को सही तरीके से प्रकट करता है और संरचना को भी प्रासंगिक बनाता है।
- 'you are wishing to watch' will be used instead of 'you would like to watch tonight' because this option conveys the meaning of the sentence appropriately and keeps the structure relevant.
12. C) **Facilitated** (verb) – Made easy or easier, helped, aided, assisted. **सुगम**
- Antonym: **Hindered** (verb) – Obstructed, impeded, hampered, restrained. **बाधित**

- **Bout** (noun) – A short period of intense activity or an instance of a particular activity; an attack or fit. **परिस्थिति**
 - **Prolific** (adjective) – Producing many works, results, or achievements; fruitful, productive. **उपजाऊ**
 - **Output** (noun) – The amount of something produced; production, yield. **उत्पादन**
13. D) 'on behalf at' के बदले 'on behalf of' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह सही prepositional phrase है जिसका अर्थ होता है "की तरफ से"।
- 'on behalf of' will be used instead of 'on behalf at' because it is the correct prepositional phrase meaning "in the interest of" or "as a representative of".
14. A) 'teetotaler' का अर्थ है 'वह व्यक्ति जो किसी प्रकार की मदिरा नहीं पीता'. **Someone who does not consume any alcoholic drink**
15. C) The correct spelling among the given options is '**Efficient**'. **कुशल**।
16. D) The incorrectly spelt word among the given options is 'Pilgrimage'. The correct spelling is 'Pilgrimage' which means "a journey, especially a long one, made to some sacred place as an act of religious devotion" धार्मिक या पुण्य यात्रा।
17. C) This type is the quietest and most efficient style of humidifier.
18. C) 'Demarcation' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence कार्य और फुर्सत के बीच स्पष्ट रेखाएं खींचने की बारीकी की चर्चा कर रहा है। 'Division' या 'विभाजन' का पर्यायी शब्द 'Demarcation' या 'सीमा निर्धारण' है, जिसका अर्थ है दो विषयों के बीच स्पष्ट अंतर को दर्शाना। इसलिए, "demarcation" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- Demarcation' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing the intricacies of drawing clear lines between work and leisure. The synonymous word for 'division' is 'demarcation', which means to depict a clear distinction between two subjects. Thus, "demarcation" would be the most appropriate choice.
19. B) **Tantalise** (verb) – To tease or torment by presenting something desirable but keeping it out of reach. **तरसाना, ललचाना**
- Synonym: **Provoke** (verb) – To stimulate or incite to action or emotion, to irritate, annoy. **उकसाना**
- **Pacify** (verb) – To make someone calm or less angry, to appease, placate. **शांत करना**

- **Misguide** (verb) – To lead someone in the wrong direction or give them the wrong idea or impression. **भूला देना**
- **Direct** (verb) – To show or guide someone in a particular direction, to command or instruct. **दिशा देना**

20. B) **DACB**

Modern Indian youth seek pleasure, fun and luxury more than anything else in life

21. C) '**Significant**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "significant" का अर्थ होता है महत्वपूर्ण या प्रमुख। जबकि 'Insignificant' का अर्थ है अमहत्वपूर्ण, 'Meaningless' का अर्थ है बिना किसी अर्थ का, और 'Demonstrative' का अर्थ है प्रदर्शनीय या संवेदनशील, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Significant**' should be used because it means important or notable. Whereas, 'Insignificant' means unimportant, 'Meaningless' implies having no meaning or significance, and 'Demonstrative' implies showing feelings openly or being indicative, which don't fit in this context.

22. A) '**Governed**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "governed" का अर्थ होता है प्रशासित करना या नियंत्रित करना। जबकि 'Rehearsed' का अर्थ है अभ्यास करना, 'Dominated' का अर्थ है प्रभुत्व स्थापित करना, और 'Unorganized' का अर्थ है असंगठित होना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Governed** should be used because it means to administer or control. Whereas, 'Rehearsed' means to practice, 'Dominated' means to have a commanding influence, and 'Unorganized' means not structured or arranged in a coherent order, which don't fit in this context.

23. A) '**Encompassing**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "encompassing" का अर्थ होता है समाहित करना या समेटना। जबकि 'Preventing' का अर्थ है रोकना, 'Excluding' का अर्थ है छोड़ देना, और 'Restraining' का अर्थ है नियंत्रित करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

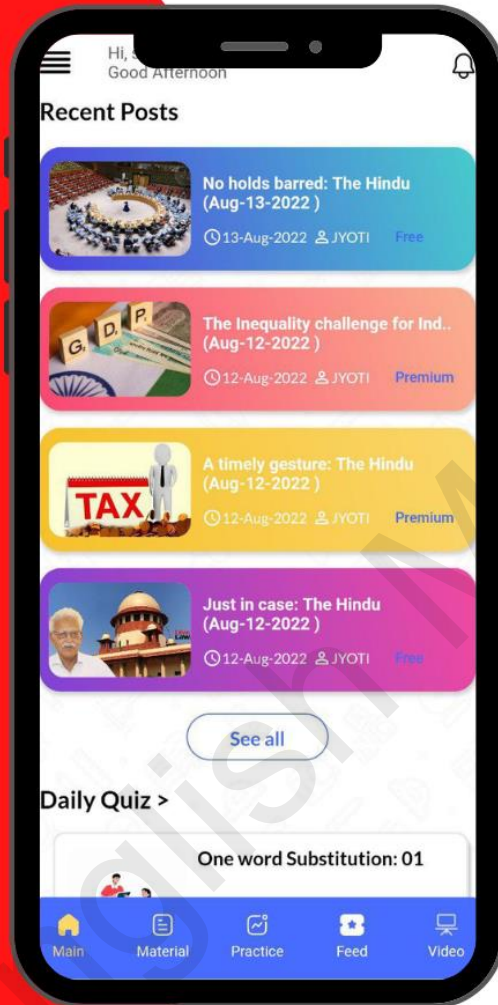
- '**Encompassing**' should be used because it means to include or contain something. Whereas, 'Preventing' means to stop or hinder, 'Excluding' means to leave out or not include, and 'Restraining' implies controlling or holding back, which don't fit in this context.

24. C) '**Dispose**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "dispose" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को सही तरीके से निष्कासित करना। जबकि 'Show' का अर्थ है दिखाना, 'Disturb' का अर्थ है परेशान करना, और 'Finish' का अर्थ है समाप्त करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Dispose**' should be used because it means to get rid of something in a correct manner. Whereas, 'Show' means to display, 'Disturb' means to bother, and 'Finish' implies completion, which don't fit in this context.

25. A) **Sanitation**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "sanitation" का अर्थ होता है स्वच्छता और स्वास्थ्य संबंधित सुविधाएं प्रदान करना। जबकि 'Refinement' का अर्थ है सुधारना, 'Purification' का अर्थ है शुद्ध करना, और 'Contamination' का अर्थ है प्रदूषण करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Sanitation**' should be used because it refers to providing cleanliness and health-related facilities. Whereas, 'Refinement' implies improvement, 'Purification' means making something pure, and 'Contamination' means to pollute or contaminate, which don't fit in this context.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

SSC CHSL PRE 2023: 10 AUG 9:15 AM

1. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

I can't _____ this heat anymore.

- A. beer
- B. bare
- C. bear
- D. Bier

2. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the following sentence.**

I need to put out my clothes before I leave for work this morning otherwise, I will be restless when I return.

- A. need for put out
- B. need to put in
- C. need to put off
- D. need to put away

3. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Precise

- A. Vague
- B. General
- C. Accurate
- D. Ambiguous

4. **Select the most appropriate synonym for the underlined word in the following sentence.**

She's so benevolent that she can't even harm a fly, let alone hurting someone.

- A. Gloomy
- B. Unfortunate
- C. Grudging
- D. Compassionate

5. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the underlined words in the given sentence.**

Playing fantasy games on internet is an easy way to make money quickly but it's risky.

- A. in for a penny in for a pound
- B. not fair and square
- C. making a quick buck
- D. bigger fish to fry

6. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

I am in a difficult predicament as I have two offers at a time.

- A. Dilemma
- B. Success
- C. Offer
- D. Advantage

7. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

The murder of a king

- A. Sacrilege
- B. Rebel
- C. Reticule
- D. Regicide

8. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**

This region was struck by unusual wave of violence last year.

- A. was struck by unusual
- B. wave of violence
- C. This region
- D. last year

9. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. One of them may contain an error. Select the option that contains the error. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**

With reference of your letter, the organisation wishes to hire you for the security services.

- A. With reference of your letter
- B. for the security services
- C. the organisation wishes to hire you
- D. No error

10. **Select the correct spelling of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

Incidently, I happened to bump into my childhood friend at the airport yesterday.

- A. Incidantly
- B. Incidental
- C. Incidantly
- D. Incidentally

11. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

The boy will bring the coffee.

- A. The coffee will be brought by the boy.
- B. The coffee will have been brought by the boy.
- C. The coffee would have been brought by the boy.
- D. The coffee must have been brought by the boy.

12. **Select the correctly spelt word.**

- A. Recommend
- B. Recemmend
- C. Reccommend
- D. Recomend

13. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**

The dog was run over by a truck

- A. A truck had run over the dog.
- B. A truck runs over the dog.

- C. A truck has run over the dog.
D. A truck ran over the dog.
14. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**
Demand for water is also **rapidly** rising due to population growth, urbanisation and increasing pressures from the agriculture and energy sector.
A. promptly
B. luxuriously
C. leisurely
D. Hopefully
15. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
A. By conquest, rather than by economic contract
B. Other types of feudalism was the relation
C. The principal difference between Indian and
D. Between lord and vassal, established in this case
A. B, D, A, C
B. C, B, D, A
C. B, A, D, C
D. C, B, A, D
16. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the following statement.**
We should be together to fight any danger. Otherwise, separately, we won't be able to fight.
A. Nothing ventured, nothing gained.
B. A full purse makes the mouth speak.
C. United we stand, divided we fall.
D. Well begun is half done.
17. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
One who is new to some trade or profession
A. Novice
B. Philistine
C. Martyr
D. Omnipresent
18. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
A. and he shone like a beacon
B. but also for the whole world
C. our country gave birth to a mighty soul
D. not only for India
A. DBCA
B. ACDB
C. CADB

D. ADBC

19. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**

The Sustainable Development Goals are a call for action by all countries—poor, rich and middle-income—to promote prosperity while protecting the planet.

- A. conceal
- B. holistic
- C. growl
- D. Boost

20. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the following sentence.**

As the storm raged outside, the children huddled together under blankets, listening to the sound of the rain hitting the windows hard and hoping that the power wouldn't go out.

- A. climbing up to the windows
- B. setting off the windows
- C. pounding against the windows
- D. beating off the windows

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

Once king Krishnadeva Raya (1)_____ a parrot of which he was excessively fond. He kept it in a silver cage and fed it fruits and nuts and anything else the bird asked for. The parrot longed for freedom and often asked for it, but the king would always reply, "Ask for anything else." One day, the parrot said to the king, "Give me freedom and I'll give you three (2)_____ advice that could be of great benefit to you." The king loved the parrot, but he loved money (3)_____. The parrot said, "Never believe everything that is told to you. What you don't know is that I've two priceless gems in my stomach," said the bird. "Two priceless gems," echoed the king, "Oh, what a fool I was to set you free! I'll regret this for the rest of my life!" I (4)_____ you never to grieve over losses but here you are grieving over losing me," said the parrot, "I advised you never to believe everything you hear, but you immediately believed me when I told you I had two gems in my stomach. (5)_____ I have survived if I really had two gems in my stomach?" My third advice is, "Listen, learn to listen with your mind instead of just with your ears." Saying these words, the parrot flew away.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**

- A. has
- B. had
- C. have
- D. will have

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**

- A. digit of
- B. number of

- C. pieces of
D. quantity of
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
- A. most
B. better
C. extra
D. More
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
- A. have advised
B. advised
C. advise
D. did advised
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
- A. Can
B. May
C. Might
D. Could

Answers

1. C 2.D 3. C 4. D 5. C 6. A 7.D 8. A 9. A 10. D 11.A 12.A
 13. D 14.A 15.B 16.C 17.A 18.C 19.D 20.C 21.B 22.C 23.D 24.B
 25. D

Explanations

1. C) 'bear' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस संदर्भ में, sentence मौसम की गर्मी को सहन करने की क्षमता की चर्चा कर रहा है। "I can't _____ this heat anymore" में जब हम किसी चीज को सहन नहीं कर सकते, तो हम 'bear' शब्द का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। इसलिए, "bear" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
 - 'bear' should be used because in this context, the sentence is discussing the capability to endure the heat of the weather. In "I can't _____ this heat anymore", when we can't tolerate something, we use the word 'bear'. Thus, "bear" would be the most appropriate choice.
2. D) 'need to put away' के बदले 'need to put out' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में व्यक्ति अपने कपड़े बाहर रखने की बात कर रहा है जब वह काम के लिए जाता है; जैसे— I need to arrange my files before the meeting otherwise, I will be confused.
 - 'need to put out' will be used instead of 'need to put away' because in the sentence, the person is talking about laying out his clothes before he leaves for work; Like— I need to arrange my files before the meeting otherwise, I will be confused.
3. C) **Precise** (adjective) – Exact, accurate, specific, detailed, unambiguous. सटीक
 Synonym: **Accurate** (adjective) – Correct, precise, exact, error-free. सही
 - **Vague** (adjective) – Unclear, imprecise, hazy, nebulous. अस्पष्ट
 - **General** (adjective) – Common, broad, widespread, nonspecific. सामान्य
 - **Ambiguous** (adjective) – Unclear, uncertain, open to more than one interpretation. द्वयार्थी
4. D) **Benevolent** (adjective) – Showing kindness, goodwill, charity, generous. उदार
 Synonym: **Compassionate** (adjective) – Showing sympathy, pity, concern for the sufferings or misfortunes of others. सहानुभूतिपूर्ण
 - **Gloomy** (adjective) – Dark, dim, dreary, somber. उदास
 - **Unfortunate** (adjective) – Unlucky, adverse, inopportune. दुर्भाग्यशाली

- **Grudging** (adjective) – Reluctant, unwilling, resentful. अरुचिकर
5. C) **Make a quick buck** (phrase) – an easy way to make money quickly जल्दी पैसा बनाना
- **In for a penny in for a pound** (idiom) – Once committed to something, one should commit fully, even if it involves further expense or risk.
 - **Not fair and square** (idiom) – Not just or honest.
 - **Making a quick buck** (idiom) – To earn money quickly and, often, dishonestly.
 - **Bigger fish to fry** (idiom) – To have more important things to deal with.
6. A) **Predicament** (noun) – A difficult, unpleasant, or embarrassing situation. संकट
Synonym: Dilemma (noun) – A situation in which a difficult choice has to be made between two or more alternatives, especially ones that are equally undesirable. दुविधा
- **Success** (noun) – The accomplishment of an aim or purpose. सफलता
 - **Offer** (noun) – A proposal or expression of willingness to do or give something. प्रस्ताव
 - **Advantage** (noun) – A condition or circumstance that puts one in a favorable position. लाभ
7. D) **Regicide** (noun) – The act of killing a king. राजा की हत्या
- **Sacrilege** (noun) – The act of treating a holy place or object with disrespect. पवित्र चीज का अपमान
 - **Rebel** (noun) – A person who rises in opposition or armed resistance against an established government or leader. विद्रोही
 - **Reticule** (noun) – A woman's small handbag, originally netted and typically having a drawstring and decorated with embroidery or beading. छोटी हैंडबैग
8. A) **'unusual wave of violence'** के बदले 'an unusual wave of violence' होना चाहिए क्योंकि 'wave' countable noun है, जिसे अधिकांश समय indefinite article 'an' के साथ प्रयोग किया जाता है।
- 'an unusual wave of violence' should be used instead of 'wave of violence' because 'wave' is a countable noun and is mostly used with the indefinite article 'an'.
9. A) With reference of your letter' में 'of' के बदले 'to' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि सही phrase 'With reference to' होता है।

- 'to' will be used instead of 'of' in 'With reference of your letter' because the correct phrase is 'With reference to'.
10. D) The correct spelling of '(Incidentally)' is 'Incidentally' which means "by chance" or "as a minor or subordinate matter." यादृच्छिक रूप से, अकस्मात्.
11. A) The coffee will be brought by the boy.
12. A) The correct spelling is 'Recommend' which is option A. The word 'Recommend' means "to present as worthy of confidence, acceptance, use, etc.; commend; mention favorably" सिफारिश करना, प्रशंसा करना.
13. D) A truck ran over the dog
14. A) **Rapidly** (adverb) – At a fast pace, swiftly, quickly, speedily. तेजी से
Synonym: **Promptly** (adverb) – Without delay, immediately, at once, right away. तुरंत
- **Luxuriously** (adverb) – In a lavish and extravagant manner, opulently. विलासिता से
 - **Leisurely** (adverb) – Without hurry, unhurriedly, at a relaxed pace. आराम से
 - **Hopefully** (adverb) – With an optimistic attitude, expectantly, with hope. आशावादी रूप से
15. B) C, B, D, A
The principal difference between Indian and Other types of feudalism was the relation Between lord and vassal, established in this case By conquest, rather than by economic contract
16. C) **United we stand, divided we fall** (idiom) – We should be together to fight any danger. Otherwise, separately, we won't be able to fight. साथ में होते हुए हम किसी भी खतरे का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं। अलग होते हुए, हम मुकाबला नहीं कर पाएंगे।
- **Nothing ventured, nothing gained** (idiom) – One has to take risks to achieve something.
 - **A full purse makes the mouth speak** (idiom) – People tend to be more confident or boastful when they have money.
 - **Well begun is half done** (idiom) – A good start to a task leads to easier completion.
17. A) **Novice** (noun) – a person who is new to the circumstances, work, etc., in which they are placed; beginner. नौसिखिया
- **Philistine** (noun) – a person who is hostile or indifferent to culture and the arts. अशिक्षित मनुष्य

- **Martyr** (noun) – a person who is killed or suffers greatly for a religion, cause, etc. **शहीद**
- **Omnipresent** (adjective) – present everywhere at the same time. **सर्वत्र विद्यमान**

18. C) **CADB**

Our country gave birth to a mighty soul and he shone like a beacon not only for India but also for the whole world

19. D) **Promote** (verb) – To support, encourage, boost, further, stimulate **प्रोत्साहित करना**

Synonym: **Boost** (verb) – Lift, raise, bolster, strengthen. **बढ़ावा देना**

- **Conceal** (verb) – To hide, cover, keep secret. **छुपाना**
- **Holistic** (adjective) – Comprehensive, all-encompassing, integrated. **समग्र**
- **Growl** (verb) – A low, guttural sound made by an animal (like a dog). **घुराना**

20. C) **'hitting the windows hard'** के बदले 'pounding against the windows' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह वाक्य में बारिश के जोरदार प्रहार को दर्शाता है।

- 'pounding against the windows' will be used instead of 'hitting the windows hard' because it conveys the forceful impact of the rain.

21. B) **'Had'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पैसेज में भूतकाल की घटनाओं का वर्णन हो रहा है।

'Has' और 'Have' वर्तमानकाल के लिए होते हैं जबकि 'Will have' भविष्यकाल के लिए होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Had'** should be used because the passage describes events in the past tense. 'Has' and 'Have' are for the present tense, while 'Will have' is for the future tense, which doesn't fit in this context.

22. C) **'Pieces of'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "pieces of" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज के विभिन्न

भाग। जब बात किसी उपदेश, सलाह, या अन्य अभिवादन की होती है, तो 'pieces of'

अधिक उपयुक्त है। 'Digit of' का अर्थ होता है किसी संख्या का अंश, 'Number of' का अर्थ है किसी चीज की मात्रा, और 'Quantity of' का अर्थ है परिमाण, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Pieces of'** should be used because it refers to various parts or segments of something. When referring to advice, guidance, or other instructions, 'pieces of' is more appropriate. Whereas, 'Digit of' refers to a part of a number, 'Number of' indicates a count of something, and 'Quantity of' signifies volume or amount, which don't fit in this context.

23. D) 'More' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर राजा को पैसों से प्यार अधिक था, इसलिए 'More' सही शब्द है जिसे यहाँ प्रयोग किया जाना चाहिए। 'Most' का अर्थ है सबसे ज्यादा, 'Better' का अर्थ है अधिक अच्छा, और 'Extra' का अर्थ है अतिरिक्त, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

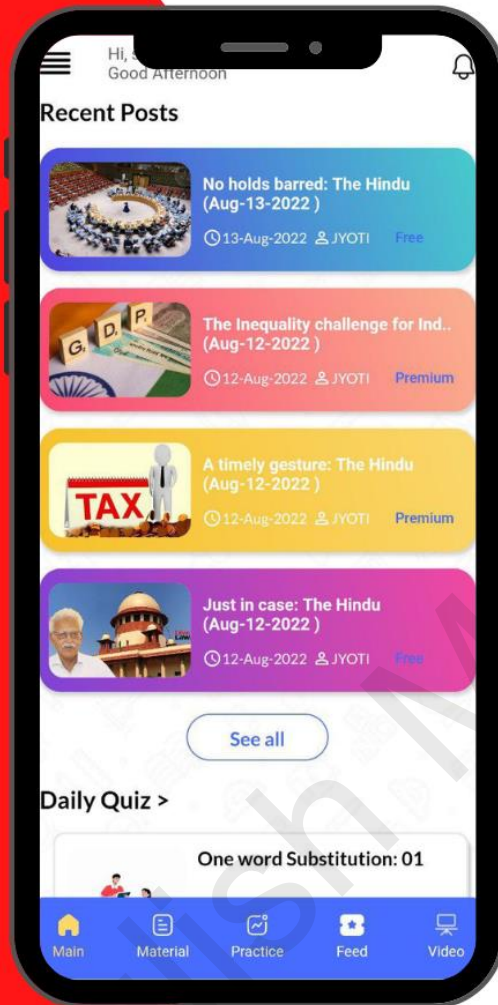
- **More** should be used because the king loved money more than the parrot, making 'More' the appropriate word to use in this context. 'Most' means the greatest amount or extent, 'Better' implies superior, and 'Extra' means additional or beyond the usual, which don't fit in this context.

24. B) 'Advised' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह अतीत काल में किसी कार्य को सूचित करता है और इस वाक्य में तोता अब जो कुछ भी कह रहा है वह पहले ही सलाह देने का संदर्भ है। 'Have advised' का प्रयोग अतीत सम्पूर्ण काल में होता है, 'Advise' वर्तमान काल में सलाह देने का संदर्भ है, और 'Did advised' वाक्यात्मक रूप में गलत है।

- **Advised** should be used because it indicates an action that took place in the past and in this sentence, the parrot is referring to advice he previously gave. 'Have advised' is used in the perfect past tense, 'Advise' is in the present tense for giving advice, and 'Did advised' is grammatically incorrect in this context.

25. D) 'Could' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "could" का अर्थ होता है संभावना या क्षमता होना। पता आवेदन करते हुए पूछता है कि क्या वह सचमुच में अपने पेट में दो मूल्यवान रत्न रखकर जीवित रह सकता था, इस संदर्भ में "could" उपयुक्त विकल्प है। जबकि 'Can' का अर्थ है सक्षम होना, 'May' का अर्थ है संभावना होना, और 'Might' भी संभावना दर्शाता है, लेकिन यहाँ पर 'Could' सबसे उपयुक्त है।

- **Could** should be used because it indicates possibility or capability. The parrot is questioning whether it could have actually lived with two precious gems in its stomach, making "could" the suitable choice in this context. Whereas, 'Can' means being capable, 'May' implies a possibility, and 'Might' also indicates a possibility, but 'Could' is the most fitting here



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

SSC CHSL PRE 2023: Shift 10 AUG 11:15 AM

1. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

My cousin owns a shop of food _____.

- A. additives
- B. addetivis
- C. aditives
- D. Addetives

2. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the following sentence.**

The newly admitted students has been given a pair of uniforms by the management.

- A. are been given a pair
- B. has given a pair
- C. have been given a pair
- D. have being given a pair

3. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**

Are you sure you have go to drop her at the airport?

- A. you will go to
- B. you should have to go to
- C. you had to go to
- D. you might go to

4. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.

Survey

- A. Disregard
- B. Slothful
- C. Scrutinise
- D. Apathy

5. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the underlined segment in the following sentence.**

Rohit is very mischievous and always annoys his teachers.

- A. Gets in his teacher's hair
- B. Puts his shoulders to the wheel
- C. A storm in a tea cup
- D. Leads up the garden path

6. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

Pooja could feel the anger building off inside her.

- A. building upon inside her
- B. building of inside her
- C. building on inside her
- D. building up inside her

7. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

Can you please / pass me a sweater? / It's going to be / the cold day today.

- A. Can you please
- B. the cold day today
- C. It's going to be
- D. pass me a sweater?

8. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the following sentence.**

The health-care system is in transition at those moment.

- A. at that moments
- B. at the moment
- C. at a moments
- D. at these moment

9. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**

- A. groups such as migrants and
- B. collecting data on vulnerable population
- C. persons with disabilities is crucial
- D. understanding who are being left behind
- E. in identifying the challenges they face and

- A. EADCB
- B. CABED
- C. BACED
- D. DACBE

10. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the homonym in the context of the following sentence to fill in the blank.**

They do not say anything but stalk furiously out of the room.

'Stalk' here means _____.

- A. the stem or main axis of a plant
- B. to walk in an angry or proud way
- C. to go through an area in search of prey
- D. recur constantly and spontaneously

11. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**

The Tokyo Games accelerated energy policies in Japan, demonstrating how they could make steps towards a low-carbon economy by powering the athletes' village with hydrogen from clean, green sources.

- A. inspiring
- B. exploring
- C. collating
- D. Hiding

12. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**

- The guilty are punished by the judge.
- A. The judge is punishing the guilty.
 - B. The judge punishes the guilty.
 - C. The judge has been punishing the guilty.
 - D. The judge has punished the guilty.
13. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
- Can you please / open a door? / I can hear / somebody knocking.
- A. Can you please
 - B. somebody knocking
 - C. I can hear
 - D. open a door
14. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
- She suffered an emotional _____ after the death of her husband in a road accident.
- A. turbulense
 - B. terbulense
 - C. toorbulence
 - D. Turbulence
15. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
- A. although many scholars believe that
 - B. no records of such a commission from Francesco exist,
 - C. the painting depicts Lisa Gherardini, wife of the Florentine merchant Francesco del Giocondo,
 - D. and the sitter has never been conclusively identified
- A. D, C, B, A
 - B. C, A, B, D
 - C. B, D, A, C
 - D. A, C, B, D
16. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
- Hysterical
- A. Controlled
 - B. Resolute
 - C. Manful
 - D. Shy
17. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the underlined segment in the following sentence.**
- The child played the video game as much as he wanted to.
- A. To his heart's content
 - B. To gild the pill
 - C. To kick the bucket

- D. To assume airs
18. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
We hope that we shall win the match against Australia
- A. It is hoped that the match against Australia shall be won by us.
 - B. It is expected that the match against Australia should be won by us.
 - C. It is hoped that the match against Australia was won by us.
 - D. It is sure that the match against Australia was won by us.
19. **Select the appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word to fill in the blank.**
The flow of the river is very rapid now. Let's go in when it's a little _____.
- A. fast
 - B. quick
 - C. delayed
 - D. Slow
20. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word 'Flung' from the given sentence.**
The entrepreneur's innovative strategies propelled his startup to success.
- A. Strategies
 - B. Innovative
 - C. Success
 - D. Propelled

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

Primitive cultures are those that exist in societies that have not yet developed advanced technology or complex social (1)_____. These cultures are often characterized by their close relationship with the natural world. Despite being considered 'primitive', these cultures have a rich history and a unique way of life that is (2)_____ studying and preserving. These cultures often have a deep understanding of the environment and its cycles, and they have developed intricate systems of knowledge and belief that are closely tied to nature. For example, indigenous cultures in the Amazon rainforest have an (3)_____ knowledge of the medicinal properties of plants and the cycles of the seasons, which they use to sustain themselves and their communities. Another important aspect is that these cultures often have complex systems of kinship and social hierarchy. Despite the many challenges that primitive cultures face, including the (4)_____ of modern societies and environmental degradation, these cultures have an important role to play in our understanding of the human experience. They offer a different (5)_____ on the world and its complexities, and their traditions and knowledge have the potential to inform and enrich our modern lives.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 1.**
- A. borders
 - B. outlines
 - C. structures

- D. Configurations
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 2.**
- A. important
 - B. insignificant
 - C. worth
 - D. Trivial
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 3.**
- A. acquired
 - B. intimate
 - C. estimated
 - D. Gained
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 4.**
- A. migration
 - B. possession
 - C. encroachment
 - D. Estimation
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 5.**
- A. conclusion
 - B. perspective
 - C. blame
 - D. biasness

Answers

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. A 6. D 7. B 8. B 9. C 10. B 11. D 12. B
 13. D 14. D 15. D 16. A 17. A 18. A 19. D 20. D 21. C 22. C 23. B 24. C
 25. B

Explanations

- A) **additives'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह शब्द सही spelling के साथ खाद्य पदार्थों में जोड़े जाने वाले पदार्थों को दर्शाता है। "additives" एक सामान्य शब्द है जो खाद्य प्रोडक्ट्स में उपयोग होने वाले विशेष तत्वों को सूचित करता है। बाकी विकल्प गलत spelling के होते हैं। इसलिए, "additives" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

 - 'Additives' should be used because it correctly spells the substances added to food products. "additives" is a common term that indicates specific elements used in food products. The other options are misspelled. Thus, "additives" would be the most appropriate choice.
- C) **'has been given'** के बदले 'have been given' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'students' plural है और plural के लिए 'have' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— The students have completed their assignments.

 - have been given' will be used instead of 'has been given' because 'students' is plural and for plural 'have' is used; Like— The students have completed their assignments.
- A) **'have go to'** के बदले 'had to go to' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर Past Obligation का अभिप्रेत है; जैसे— I had to go to the market yesterday.

 - 'had to go to' will be used instead of 'have go to' because it indicates Past Obligation; Like— I had to go to the market yesterday.
- C) **Survey** (noun) – A general view, examination, or description of someone or something.
सर्वेक्षण
 Synonym: **Scrutinise** (verb) – Examine or inspect closely and thoroughly. **समीक्षा करना**

 - Disregard** (noun/verb) – Lack of consideration or attention; ignore. **अवहेलना**
 - Slothful** (adjective) – Lazy, sluggish, lacking energy. **आलस्यपूर्ण**
 - Apathy** (noun) – Lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern. **उदासीनता**
- A) **Gets in his teacher's hair** (idiom) – Annoys or irritates someone **पेशान करना**

 - Puts his shoulders to the wheel** (idiom) – To work hard or make a great effort **सख्त मेहनत करना**

- **A storm in a tea cup** (idiom) – A situation where people get very upset or annoyed about something that is not important एक छोटी सी बात पर अधिक परेशान होना
 - **Leads up the garden path** (idiom) – To deceive or mislead someone किसी को धोखा देना
6. D) **'building off inside her'** के बदले 'building up inside her' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि सही English phrase "building up" होता है जिसका अर्थ होता है धीरे धीरे बढ़ रहा है।
- 'building up inside her' will be used instead of 'building off inside her' because the correct English phrase is "building up" which means gradually increasing.
7. B) Error 'the cold day today' में है क्योंकि इसमें 'the' का प्रयोग गलत है। सही वाक्य होता - 'It's going to be a cold day today.'
- The error is in 'the cold day today' because the use of 'the' is incorrect. The correct sentence should be - 'It's going to be a cold day today.'
8. B) **'at those moment'** के बदले 'at the moment' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह सही वाक्य-रचना के अनुसार उपयुक्त माना जाता है; जैसे— I am busy at the moment.
- 'at the moment' will be used instead of 'at those moment' because it is considered appropriate according to correct sentence construction; Like— I am busy at the moment.
9. C) **BACED**
Collecting data on vulnerable population groups such as migrants and persons with disabilities is crucial in identifying the challenges they face and understanding who are being left behind
10. B) 'Stalk' का प्रयोग यहाँ **"to walk in an angry or proud way"** के अर्थ में किया गया है क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, वाक्य में लोगों का गुस्से में या अहंकार में कमरे से बाहर जाने का वर्णन किया गया है। "They do not say anything but stalk furiously out of the room" में 'stalk' शब्द के माध्यम से उनकी गुस्से या अहंकार में चलने की बात कही गई है। इसलिए, विकल्प B "to walk in an angry or proud way" सबसे उपयुक्त होगा।
- 'Stalk' here means "to walk in an angry or proud way" because in the entire context, the sentence is describing people walking out of the room in anger or pride. Through "They do not say anything but stalk furiously out of the room," it conveys that they are walking in an angry or proud manner. Thus, option B "to walk in an angry or proud way" would be the most appropriate choice.
11. D) **Demonstrating** (verb) – To show clearly, to exhibit, to display, to illustrate. **दिखाना**

Antonym: Hiding (verb) – To keep out of sight, to conceal, to cover up, to keep secret.

छुपाना

- **Inspiring** (verb) – To motivate, encourage, stimulate, or arouse a feeling or thought.
प्रेरित करना
- **Exploring** (verb) – To examine or investigate, to travel through for the purpose of discovery. तलाश करना
- **Collating** (verb) – To collect, compare and arrange in order, especially of texts.
मिलान करना

12. B) The judge punishes the guilty.

13. D) 'open a door' के बदले 'the door' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहां पर विशेष द्वार की बात की जा रही है जिससे कोई ध्वनि सुनाई दे रही है।

- 'the door' will be used instead of 'open a door' because we are referring to a specific door from which the sound is coming.

14. D) '**Turbulence**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह विकल्प एक भावनात्मक अस्थिरता या उतार-चढ़ाव को दर्शाने के लिए सही शब्द है। "emotional _____ after the death of her husband in a road accident" इस वाक्यांश से स्पष्ट होता है कि वह महिला अपने पति की मौत के बाद भावनात्मक अस्थिरता में है। इसलिए, "Turbulence" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- '**Turbulence**' should be used because it is the correct word to denote emotional instability or upheaval. "emotional _____ after the death of her husband in a road accident" makes it clear that the woman is in emotional distress following her husband's death. Thus, "Turbulence" would be the most appropriate choice.

15. D) **A, C, B, D**

Although many scholars believe that the painting depicts Lisa Gherardini, wife of the Florentine merchant Francesco del Giocondo, no records of such a commission from Francesco exist, and the sitter has never been conclusively identified

16. A) **Hysterical** (adjective) – Extremely emotional, frantic, uncontrollable, overwrought.
अत्यंत उत्तेजित

Antonym: **Controlled** (adjective) – Restrained, regulated, composed, calm. नियंत्रित

- **Resolute** (adjective) – Determined, steadfast, unswerving, firm in purpose. दृढ़ निश्चय

- **Manful** (adjective) – Showing qualities traditionally associated with men, especially strength or courage. पुरुषार्थी
- **Shy** (adjective) – Lacking confidence, bashful, reserved, hesitant. शरमीला

17. A) **To his heart's content** (idiom) – As much as one wants or until one is satisfied पूरी तरह से संतुष्ट

- **To gild the pill** (idiom) - To make an unpleasant or bitter situation seem more attractive or more palatable. सख्त हालात को आकर्षक बनाना।
- **To kick the bucket** (idiom) - A colloquial term used to refer to someone's death. मौत होना।
- **To assume airs** (idiom) - To pretend to be more important or grander than is actually the case; to adopt a haughty or arrogant manner. अहम दिखाना।

18. A) It is hoped that the match against Australia shall be won by us.

19. D) **Rapid** (adjective) – Moving or flowing fast, quick, speedy. तेज़

Antonym: Slow (adjective) – Not moving quickly, taking a long time, leisurely. धीमा

- **Fast** (adjective) – Moving or capable of moving at high speed, quick, rapid. तेज़
- **Quick** (adjective) – Moving fast or doing something in a short time, rapid. तेज़
- **Delayed** (adjective) – Made late or postponed, behind time. विलंबित

Therefore, the most appropriate antonym to fill in the blank is "Slow".

20. D) **Flung** (verb) – Thrown, hurled, tossed, cast. फेंका गया

Synonym: **Propelled** (verb) – To drive or push something forward, to send forth, thrust, launch. फेंकना

- **Strategies** (noun) – A plan, tactic, or technique designed to achieve a particular goal. रणनीति
- **Innovative** (adjective) – Featuring new methods or ideas, inventive, pioneering. अभिनव
- **Success** (noun) – The accomplishment of a goal or purpose, triumph, victory. सफलता

21. C) '**Structures**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "structures" का अर्थ होता है सामाजिक ढाँचे या प्रणालियाँ जिसे समाज में विकसित किया जाता है। 'Borders' का अर्थ है सीमा, 'Outlines' का अर्थ है रूपरेखा, और 'Configurations' का अर्थ है विन्यास या आकार, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

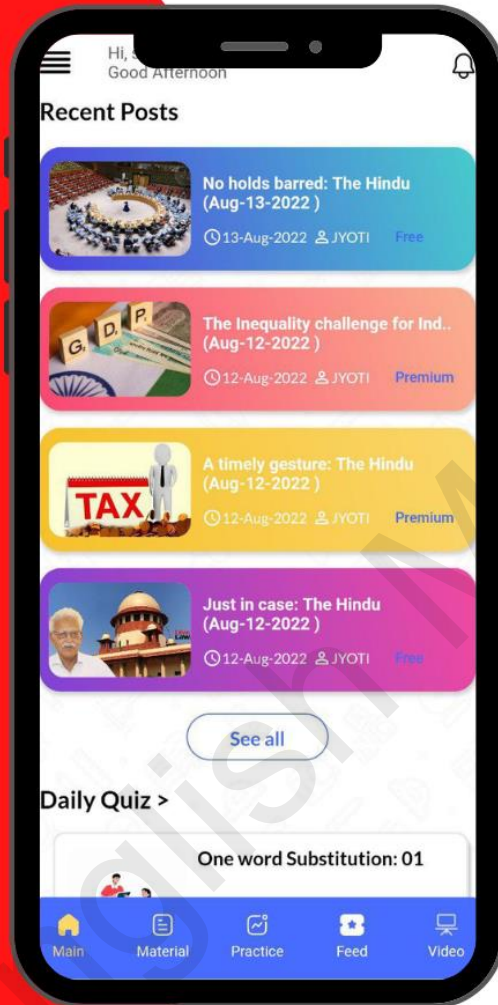
- **'Structures'** should be used because it refers to social frameworks or systems developed in societies. Whereas, 'Borders' means boundaries, 'Outlines' means a general shape or form, and 'Configurations' implies a particular arrangement or pattern, which don't fit in this context.
22. C) **'Worth'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "worth" का अर्थ होता है मूल्य या महत्व। जबकि 'Important' का अर्थ है महत्वपूर्ण, 'Insignificant' का अर्थ है अमहत्वपूर्ण, और 'Trivial' का अर्थ है तुच्छ, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'Worth'** should be used because it means value or significance. Whereas, 'Important' means of great significance, 'Insignificant' means of no importance, and 'Trivial' means of little value or importance, which don't fit in this context.
23. B) **'Intimate'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "intimate" का अर्थ होता है बहुत निकटता वाला या गहरा सम्बन्ध। इस संदर्भ में, वे अमेज़न वर्षा वन की मौलिक संस्कृतियों की वाणी के औषधीय गुण और ऋतुओं के चक्र के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं, इसलिए "intimate" सबसे उचित शब्द है जो उनके ज्ञान की गहराई को दर्शाता है। जबकि 'Acquired' का अर्थ होता है प्राप्त करना, 'Estimated' का अर्थ है अनुमान लगाना, और 'Gained' का अर्थ है प्राप्त करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'Intimate'** should be used because it means having a deep or close connection. In this context, they are talking about the indigenous cultures of the Amazon rainforest's knowledge of medicinal properties and cycles of the seasons, so "intimate" is the most fitting word that depicts the depth of their knowledge. Whereas, 'Acquired' means to have gotten, 'Estimated' means to make a guess, and 'Gained' implies achieving or obtaining, which don't fit in this context.
24. C) **'Encroachment'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "encroachment" का अर्थ होता है धीरे-धीरे अधिग्रहण करना या अन्य किसी के अधिकार में प्रवेश करना। जबकि 'Migration' का अर्थ है प्रवास, 'Possession' का अर्थ है अधिकार या स्वामित्व, और 'Estimation' का अर्थ है अनुमान, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **Encroachment'** should be used because it means the gradual and unauthorized intrusion or taking over someone else's rights or territory. Whereas, 'Migration' means movement, 'Possession' implies ownership or control, and 'Estimation' implies a guess or approximation, which don't fit in this context.
25. B) **'Perspective'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "perspective" का अर्थ होता है दृष्टिकोण या किसी विषय या स्थिति को देखने का तरीका। जबकि 'Conclusion' का अर्थ है निष्कर्ष पहुंचाना,

'Blame' का अर्थ है दोष देना, और 'Biasness' का अर्थ है पक्षपात होना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Perspective**' should be used because it means a viewpoint or a way to look at a subject or situation. Whereas, 'Conclusion' implies reaching an end or judgement, 'Blame' means to assign fault, and 'Biasness' implies partiality, which don't fit in this context.

English Madhyam

English Madhyam



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

SSC CHSL 11 AUG 5 PM**1. Select the most appropriate homophone to fill in the blank.**

The shareholders are planning to _____ control of the company from the current directors.

- A. roost
- B. roast
- C. wrest
- D. Rest

2. Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the following sentence.

Research has proved that meteors have largely destructed and impacked earth

- A. impacked
- B. Research
- C. proved
- D. Destructed

3. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.

No less than eight pedestrians were killed in the accident.

- A. No few than
- B. None less than
- C. No fewer than
- D. No lesser than

4. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word from the following sentence.

Leisure

He was relaxing and enjoying last week in Spain but now he is working hard for the firm.

- A. enjoying
- B. working
- C. relaxing
- D. Hard

5. Select the option that expresses the following sentence in active voice.

A remarkable discovery was made by the scientist.

- A. The scientist made a remarkable discovery.
- B. The discovery made by the scientist was remarkable.
- C. The remarkable scientist made a discovery.
- D. A remarkable discovery is made by the scientist

6. The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.

He speaks pleasantly / with her yesterday / evening but not today.

- A. He speaks pleasantly
- B. with her yesterday
- C. No error

- D. evening but not today.
7. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct logical sequence.**
- A) The young lion tore through the formation and decimated the enemy lines.
B) The enemy soldiers panicked and started killing each other.
C) It is said that he used a weapon with a hallucinating agent that created a chimera of hundreds of Abhimanyus.
D) Seeing the rout they were facing, young Abhimanyu led a powerful counterattack.
- A. CDAB
B. DACB
C. ACBD
D. ABCD
8. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
- A person who does not believe in the existence of God
- A. Atheist
B. Priest
C. Theist
D. Satan
9. **Select the most appropriate active form of the given sentence.**
- The movie was directed by the famous filmmaker and produced by the studio
- A. The famous filmmaker directed the movie and the studio produced it.
B. The movie was being directed by the famous filmmaker and produced by the studio.
C. The movie was directed and produced by the famous filmmaker and the studio.
D. The famous filmmaker and the studio collaborated to make the movie.
10. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
- Though Ravi is silent and reserved, he has got a finger in every pie.
- A. special interest in certain things
B. involved in many things
C. an opinion of his own
D. a cold attitude toward everything
11. **Select the option with the correct spellings to replace the underlined words in the given sentence.**
- He exhibitad his senseles behaviour at that conference
- A. exhibited; sansesless
B. exhibited; senseless
C. exhibited; senseless
D. exhebited; senseless
12. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
- She became frantic as she lost her purse on the busy streets of the markets.
- A. Hectic

- B. Composed
C. Audacious
D. Agitated
13. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**
How do you think the internet has influenced how we utilise news and media?
A. has managed the patterns we ingest
B. has revoked the way we interact
C. has maintained how we receive
D. has impacted the way we consume
14. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
(P) and the challenges faced in its
(Q) the report discusses
(R) the state of renewable energy
(S) implementation along with potential solutions
A. QSRP
B. QRPS
C. RQPS
D. PQRS
15. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Meenakshi called out for the neighbourhood to get support for her campaign
A. called by the neighbourhood
B. called of the neighbourhood
C. called in the neighbourhood
D. called around the neighbourhood
16. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Indispensable
A. Destructive
B. Imperative
C. Drastic
D. Invariable
17. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Soothe
A. Move
B. Pacify
C. Instigate
D. Escalate
18. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**
After he let the cat out of the bag about the surprise party, it was no longer a secret.

- A. murmur in the ears
- B. reveal a confidential information
- C. show off to his friends
- D. take the gifts and brag

19. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.

Fervour

- A. Apathy
- B. Hatred
- C. Enthusiasm
- D. Disgust

20. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

He tends to put off doing his work until the last minute, leaving important tasks unfinished and causing himself unnecessary stress.

- A. decline
- B. adjourn
- C. procrastinate
- D. Dwindle

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

If there was such a thing as perfect food, eggs would be a _____ (1) _____. They are readily available, easy to cook, affordable and packed _____ (2) _____ protein. An egg is meant to be something that has all the right ingredients to grow an organism, so obviously, it is very nutrient-dense. Eating eggs alongside other food can _____ (3) _____ our bodies absorb more vitamins too. For example, one study found that adding an egg to a salad can increase how much vitamin E we get from the salad. But for decades, eating eggs has also been controversial due to their _____ (4) _____ cholesterol content—which some studies have linked to an increased risk of heart disease. Cholesterol, a yellowish fat produced in our liver and intestines, can be found in every one of our body's cells. We _____ (5) _____ think of it as 'bad'. But cholesterol is a crucial building block in our cell membranes. It also is needed for the body to make vitamin D and the hormones testosterone and oestrogen.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1**

- A. contender
- B. compete
- C. contend
- D. Quickly

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**

- A. for
- B. with
- C. on

- D. At
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
- A. interrogate
 - B. abate
 - C. questioned
 - D. Help
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
- A. low
 - B. medium
 - C. ideal
 - D. High
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
- A. normally
 - B. remotely
 - C. excitedly
 - D. intermittently

Answers

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. A 7. B 8. A 9. A 10. B 11. B 12. D
 13. D 14. B 15. D 16. B 17. B 18. B 19. C 20. C 21. A 22. B 23. D 24. D
 25. A

Explanations

- C) 'wrest' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence अधिकारियों से कंपनी का नियंत्रण प्राप्त करने की चर्चा कर रहा है। "wrest" का अर्थ है किसी से बलपूर्वक या प्रयास से कुछ प्राप्त करना। यहाँ shareholders अधिकारियों से कंपनी का नियंत्रण प्राप्त करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं, इसलिए 'wrest' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

 - 'wrest' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing taking control of the company from the directors. The meaning of "wrest" is to take away from someone with force or effort. Here, shareholders are attempting to take control of the company from the directors, thus 'wrest' would be the most appropriate choice.
- A) The INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence is 'impacted'. The correct spelling is 'impacted' प्रभावित हुआ
- C) 'No less than' के बदले 'No fewer than' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'pedestrians' countable noun है और 'No fewer than' सही विकल्प है countable noun के लिए; जैसे—
 No fewer than ten students passed the exam.

 - 'No fewer than' will be used instead of 'No less than' because 'pedestrians' is a countable noun and 'No fewer than' is the correct option for countable numbers; Like— No fewer than ten students passed the exam.
- B) **Leisure** (noun) – Free time when one is not working or occupied; free time, relaxation, downtime, spare time. फुरसत

Antonym: Working (noun/verb) – The activity of doing work, employment, labor, toil.
काम करना

 - Enjoying** (verb) – Taking delight or pleasure in an activity or moment; relish, like, appreciate. आनंद लेना
 - Relaxing** (verb) – To make or become less tense or anxious, to rest, to unwind.
आराम करना
 - Hard** (adjective) – With a great deal of effort, firmly, intensely. कठिन
- A) The scientist made a remarkable discovery

6. A) इस sentence में 'speaks' के बदले 'spoke' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'yesterday' का उल्लेख Past Tense की तरफ संकेत करता है।
- 'spoke' will be used instead of 'speaks' because the mention of 'yesterday' indicates towards Past Tense.
7. B) **DACB**
Seeing the rout they were facing, young Abhimanyu led a powerful counterattack. The young lion tore through the formation and decimated the enemy lines. It is said that he used a weapon with a hallucinating agent that created a chimera of hundreds of Abhimanyus. The enemy soldiers panicked and started killing each other.
8. A) **Atheist** (noun) – A person who does not believe in the existence of God **नास्तिक**
- **Priest** (noun) – A religious leader authorized to perform the sacred rituals of a religion, especially as a mediatory agent between humans and God **पुजारी**
 - **Theist** (noun) – A person who believes in the existence of God **ईश्वरवादी**
 - **Satan** (noun) – A figure in Abrahamic religions, often personified as evil or the enemy of humanity **शैतान**
9. A) The famous filmmaker directed the movie and the studio produced it.
10. B) a finger in every pie (phrase) – involved in many things **सभी कार्यों में शामिल होना**
involved in many things. कई चीजों में शामिल.
11. B) The correct spelling of 'exhibitad' is 'exhibited' and 'senseles' is 'senseless'.
12. D) **Frantic** (adjective) – Desperate, wild, frenzied, panicked. **उत्तेजित**
Synonym: Agitated (adjective) – Disturbed, upset, shaken, perturbed. **उत्तेजित**
- **Hectic** (adjective) – Full of incessant or frantic activity, busy, frenzied. **व्यस्त**
 - **Composed** (adjective) – Calm, collected, self-possessed, unflappable. **संतुलित**
 - **Audacious** (adjective) – Bold, daring, fearless, intrepid. **साहसी**
13. D) 'has influenced' के बदले 'has impacted the way we consume' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस विकल्प में इंटरनेट के प्रभाव को और समाचार और मीडिया को कैसे उपयोग किया जाता है, इस पर सही तरह से प्रकाश डाला गया है।
- 'has impacted the way we consume' will be used instead of 'has influenced' because this option correctly illuminates the influence of the internet on how we use news and media.
14. B) **QRPS**

The report discusses the state of renewable energy and the challenges faced in its implementation along with potential solutions

15. D) '**called out for the neighbourhood**' के बदले '**called around the neighbourhood**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह सही तरीका है जब किसी को अपने अभियान के लिए समर्थन जुटाने के लिए पड़ोसियों से सहायता मांगी जाती है। जैसे— Meenakshi called around the neighbourhood to get support for her campaign.

Call around (phrasal verb) – To telephone several people, usually to get or give some information

- called around the neighbourhood' will be used instead of 'called out for the neighbourhood' because it is the correct way to express when someone seeks support from neighbors for their campaign; Like— Meenakshi called around the neighbourhood to get support for her campaign.

16. B) **Indispensable** (adjective) – Absolutely necessary, essential, crucial, vital. अत्यंत जरूरी

Synonym: Imperative (adjective) – Of vital importance, crucial, critical, essential.

अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण

- **Destructive** (adjective) – Causing harm or damage, ruinous, devastating, damaging. विनाशक
- **Drastic** (adjective) – Likely to have a strong or far-reaching effect, radical, extreme. प्रचंड
- **Invariable** (adjective) – Never changing, constant, consistent, unvarying. अपरिवर्तनीय

17. B) **Soothe** (verb) – To calm or relieve, assuage, mollify, alleviate. शांत करना

Synonym: Pacify (verb) – To calm, appease, placate, or quell. शांत करना/ मनाना

- **Move** (verb) – To go in a specified direction or manner, change position, shift, transfer. चलना
- **Instigate** (verb) – To provoke, stir up, incite, or encourage. उकसाना
- **Escalate** (verb) – To increase or intensify, magnify, amplify. बढ़ाना

18. B) **let the cat out of the bag** (phrase) – reveal a confidential information गुप्त जानकारी को प्रकट कर देना

19. C) **Fervour** (noun) – Intense and passionate feeling, zeal, enthusiasm, ardor. जोश

Synonym: Enthusiasm (noun) – Intense and eager enjoyment, interest, or approval.

उत्साह

- **Apathy** (noun) – Lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern. उदासीनता
- **Hatred** (noun) – Intense dislike or ill will. घृणा
- **Disgust** (noun) – Strong revulsion or profound disapproval aroused by something unpleasant or offensive. घृणा/विरक्ति

20. C) 'put off' के बदले 'procrastinate' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर वाक्य में किसी कार्य को टाल टाल देने की बात की गई है, जिसका सही शब्द 'procrastinate' है।

Adjourn (verb) – break off (a meeting, legal case, or game) with the intention of resuming it later स्थगित करना

- 'procrastinate' will be used instead of 'put off' because the sentence talks about delaying a task, and the correct word for that is 'procrastinate'.

21. A) **Contender**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "contender" का अर्थ होता है किसी प्रतियोगिता या उपयुक्तता में एक प्रमुख प्रतिस्पर्धी। जबकि 'Compete' का अर्थ है प्रतिस्पर्धा में भाग लेना, 'Contend' का अर्थ है संघर्ष करना या विवाद करना, और 'Quickly' का अर्थ है तेजी से, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Contender**' should be used because it means a main competitor in a competition or suitability. Whereas, 'Compete' means to take part in a competition, 'Contend' means to struggle or argue, and 'Quickly' means with speed, which don't fit in this context.

22. B) '**With**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि अंडे प्रोटीन से "भरे होते हैं" इसलिए यहाँ "with protein" का अर्थ होता है कि अंडे प्रोटीन से भरपूर होते हैं। 'For' का अर्थ होता है 'के लिए', 'On' का अर्थ होता है 'पर' और 'At' का अर्थ होता है 'पर', जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**With**' should be used because eggs are "filled with" protein. Hence, "with protein" means eggs are rich in protein. Whereas, 'For' means 'for', 'On' implies 'on', and 'At' signifies 'at', which don't fit in this context.

23. D) '**Help**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "help" का अर्थ होता है मदद करना या सहायक होना। जबकि 'Interrogate' का अर्थ है पूछताछ करना, 'Abate' का अर्थ है कम करना या घटाना, और 'Questioned' का अर्थ है प्रश्न करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

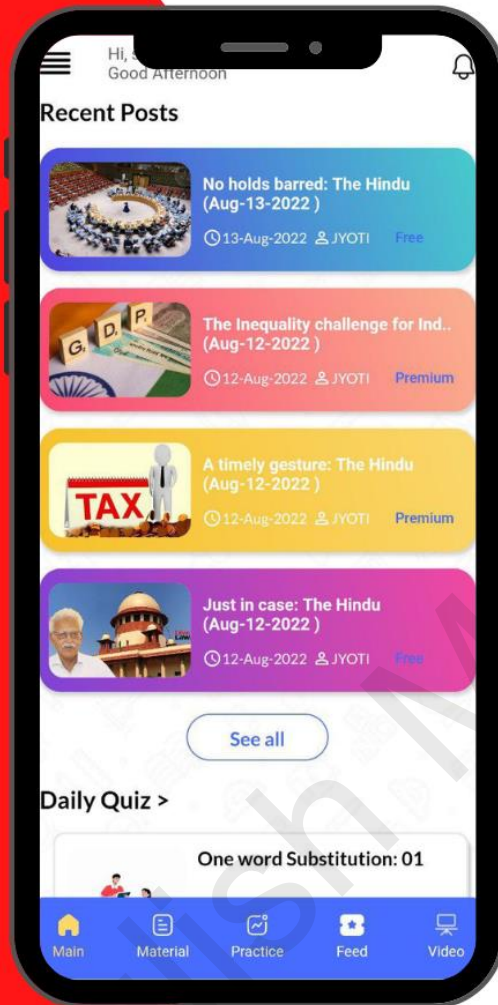
- '**Help**' should be used because it means to assist or aid. Whereas, 'Interrogate' means to question someone closely, 'Abate' means to reduce or lessen, and 'Questioned' implies asking or inquiring, which don't fit in this context.

24. D) 'High' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पाठ में जिक्र है कि अंडों में कोलेस्ट्रॉल की मात्रा से संबंधित विवाद है जिसे कुछ अध्ययनों ने हृदय रोग का कारण माना है। इससे स्पष्ट है कि कोलेस्ट्रॉल की मात्रा अधिक होती है। जबकि 'Low' का अर्थ है कम, 'Medium' का अर्थ है मध्यम, और 'Ideal' का अर्थ है आदर्श, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'High' should be used because the passage refers to the controversy related to the cholesterol content in eggs, which some studies have associated with an increased risk of heart disease. This suggests the cholesterol level is elevated. Whereas, 'Low' means not much or lacking, 'Medium' implies in the middle or moderate, and 'Ideal' means perfect or most suitable, which don't fit in this context.

25. A) 'Normally' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "normally" का अर्थ होता है आम तौर पर या सामान्य रूप में। जबकि 'Remotely' का अर्थ है दूर से या संबंधित नहीं, 'Excitedly' का अर्थ है उत्साहित रूप में, और 'Intermittently' का अर्थ है समय-समय पर, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Normally' should be used because it means usually or in a typical manner. Whereas, 'Remotely' implies being distant or unrelated, 'Excitedly' means with enthusiasm, and 'Intermittently' implies occasionally or at intervals, which don't fit in this context.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

SSC CHSL PRE 2023: Shift – 11 Aug, 11:15 AM

1. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**

The man / is a / social animal.

- A. social animal
- B. The man
- C. No error
- D. is a

2. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

Would you / like to / watch an movie / tonight at eight?

- A. watch an movie
- B. like to
- C. tonight at eight
- D. Would you

3. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

Teja is a successful businessman; he always makes hay when the moon shines.

- A. makes hay while the sun sets
- B. makes hay while the sun shines
- C. makes hey while the moon rises
- D. makes hay while the stars twinkle

4. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

Did the company launch a new product last month?

- A. Did the new product launch the company last month?
- B. Was the company launched by a new product last month?
- C. Was a new product launched by the company last month?
- D. Did the new product launch by the company last month's?

5. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

In according to his advice I took this medicine.

- A. accordance with
- B. accordingly
- C. accordance to
- D. accord with

6. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**

Great leaders don't ignore trivial things.

- A. Small
- B. Serious
- C. Informal
- D. Urgent

7. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**
Her judicious act made him popular overnight.
A. Criminal
B. Unwise
C. Loyal
D. Lawful
8. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the following sentence.**
The jovial host welcomed his guests with a warm smile and a hearty laugh.
A. Cheerful
B. Petulant
C. Buoyant
D. Convivial
9. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the following sentence.**
I am trying to study, if it is impossible with all this noise.
A. that it is impossible
B. but it is impossible
C. while it is impossible
D. unless it is impossible
10. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
Suresh stole my book.
A. My book is being stolen by Suresh.
B. My book got stolen by Suresh.
C. My book was stolen by Suresh.
D. My book was being stolen by Suresh.
11. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Having a chip on one's shoulder
A. Having an unnecessary feeling of guilt
B. Having an irritated and unfriendly attitude
C. Having a proud and self-centred arrogance
D. Showing great resistance to any adversities
12. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
A) he has been
B) everyone he knows
C) so upset about his
D) him so rude to
E) divorce and that made
A. A, E, C, D, B
B. C, D, B, E, A
C. A, C, E, D, B

- D. B, D, A, C, E
13. **Select the most appropriate synonym for the underlined word in the given sentence.**
She is painfully introverted, but an intelligent girl.
- A. Shy
 - B. Outspoken
 - C. Social
 - D. Bold
14. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No correction required'.**
Everyone sincerely and positively were ready to find the solution for the serious issue of sewage system
- A. Everyone were sincerely and positively
 - B. Everyone was sincerely and positively
 - C. No correction required.
 - D. Everyone had sincerely and positively
15. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
- A. what to tell you and how to say it
 - B. and there is darkness everywhere
 - C. and I do not quite know
 - D. the light has gone out of our lives
- A. BCAD
 - B. DBCA
 - C. ABCD
 - D. CABD
16. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the following sentence.**
The idea of investing all of his life savings in a risky startup seemed like an act of lunacy to his financial advisor.
- A. Sanity
 - B. Dismay
 - C. Delusion
 - D. Insanity
17. **Select the meaningful and correctly spelt word from the given options to fill in the blank.**
Whenever Susan received letters from the police, she _____ ignored them.
- A. intantienally
 - B. intoningly
 - C. indentionally
 - D. Intentionally
18. **Select the sentence that has the correct use of spellings from the given options.**

- A. In spite of the challenges posed by the pandemic, the company adapted to remote work and successfully maintained productivity levels.
- B. In spite of the challenges posed by the pandemic, the company adapted to remote work and successfully maintained productivity levels.
- C. In spite of the challenges posed by the pandemic, the company adapted to remote work and successfully maintained productivity levels.
- D. In spite of the challenges posed by the pandemic, the company adapted to remote work and successfully maintained productivity levels.

19. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.

The person who dislikes and distrusts other people lived alone in a secluded cabin deep in the woods, far away from the hustle and bustle of society.

- A. misanthrope
 - B. pessimist
 - C. hermit
 - D. Recluse
20. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the word in brackets to fill in the blank.
- The gentle lapping of waves _____ (for) the shore was the only thing that could be heard.
- A. across
 - B. beneath
 - C. pro
 - D. Against

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each blank.

Teenage is a (1)_____ of life that everyone goes through between childhood and adulthood. During this time, teenagers go through many changes both physically and emotionally. They may experience mood swings, have difficulty expressing their feelings, and sometimes (2)_____ impulsively. Teenagers are also trying to figure out their place in the world and may face pressure from peers, parents and society to (3)_____ to certain expectations. It is important for teenagers to have a support system that allows them to explore their interests, develop their own identity and make healthy choices. Despite the challenges that come with being a teenager, it can also be an exciting and transformative time. Teenagers have the (4)_____ to learn new skills, make lifelong friends and explore new experiences that can shape their future. It is important for parents, educators and other adults to provide teenagers with guidance, support and resources that can help them (5)_____ the challenges of adolescence

21. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1.

- A. transition
- B. phase

- C. feeling
D. Milestone
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.**
A. pretend
B. run
C. play
D. Act
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.**
A. certify
B. match
C. conform
D. Appeal
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.**
A. possibility
B. captivity
C. opportunity
D. Ability
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.**
A. corelate
B. propagate
C. conclude
D. reduce

Answers

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. A 7. B 8. B 9. B 10. C 11. B 12. C
 13. A 14. B 15. B 16. A 17. D 18. C 19. A 20. D 21. B 22. D 23. C 24. C
 25. D

Explanations

- B) इस वाक्य में 'The man' भाग में error है। 'The' का प्रयोग यहाँ गलत है क्योंकि यह एक general statement है और किसी विशेष पुरुष को संदर्भित नहीं कर रहा है। सही वाक्य होगा: "Man is a social animal."

 - The error in the sentence is in the part 'The man'. The use of 'The' is incorrect here because this is a general statement and not referring to a specific man. The correct statement should be: "Man is a social animal."
- A) इस वाक्य में grammar की गलती 'watch an movie' भाग में है। 'An' के बदले 'a' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'movie' 'consonant sound' से शुरू होता है, न कि vowel sound से; जैसे— Would you like to watch a movie tonight at eight?

 - The grammatical error in this sentence is in the segment 'watch an movie'. 'An' should be replaced by 'a' because the first sound of 'movie' is a consonant, not a vowel; Like— Would you like to watch a movie tonight at eight?
- B) 'makes hay when the moon shines' के बदले 'makes hay while the sun shines' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह एक प्रसिद्ध मुहावरा है जिसका अर्थ है किसी अवसर का सही समय पर फायदा उठाना।

 - 'makes hay while the sun shines' will be used instead of 'makes hay when the moon shines' because it's a well-known idiom which means to take advantage of an opportunity when it's available
- C) Was a new product launched by the company last month?
- A) 'according to' के बदले 'in accordance with' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह एक correct phrase है जिसका अर्थ है की 'के अनुसार'; जैसे— In accordance with his advice, I took this medicine.

 - 'In accordance with' will be used instead of 'according to' because it is a correct phrase which means 'in agreement with or according to'; Like— In accordance with his advice, I took this medicine.
- A) **Trivial** (adjective) – Insignificant, minor, unimportant, petty, frivolous. **तुच्छ**
Synonym: **Small** (adjective) – Limited in size or amount, little, minor, slight. **छोटा**

 - Serious** (adjective) – Concerned with important rather than trivial matters, grave, somber. **गंभीर**
 - Informal** (adjective) – Casual, relaxed, unofficial. **अनौपचारिक**
 - Urgent** (adjective) – Requiring immediate attention, pressing, crucial, critical. **अत्यावश्यक**
- B) **Judicious** (adjective) – Showing good judgement, wise, sensible, prudent. **समझदार**

Antonym: Unwise (adjective) – Lacking wisdom or judgement, foolish, imprudent. असमझदार

- **Criminal** (adjective) – Relating to crime, unlawful, illegal. अपराधी
- **Loyal** (adjective) – Showing firm and constant support or allegiance to a person or institution, faithful, dedicated. वफादार
- **Lawful** (adjective) – Conforming to, permitted by, or recognized by law or rules, legal, legitimate. कानूनी

8. B) **Jovial** (adjective) – Cheerful, full of high-spirited merriment, good-humored, merry. हंसमुख, खुश

Antonym: Petulant (adjective) – Irritable, peevish, grumpy, easily annoyed. चिड़चिड़ा

- **Cheerful** (adjective) – Showing or causing joy and happiness; bright and pleasant. प्रसन्न
- **Buoyant** (adjective) – Cheerful and optimistic; able to float or rise. उत्साही
- **Convivial** (adjective) – Friendly, lively, and enjoyable; sociable. मिलनसर

9. B) 'if it is impossible' के बदले 'but it is impossible' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह वाक्य एक विरोधाभास प्रकट कर रहा है, जिसमें पहला भाग कोशिश कर रहा है और दूसरा भाग सम्भावना की संभावना को नकार रहा है; जैसे— I am trying to study, but it is impossible with all this noise.

- 'but it is impossible' will be used instead of 'if it is impossible' because the sentence is presenting a contradiction, where the first part is attempting and the second part is negating the possibility; Like— I am trying to study, but it is impossible with all this noise.

10. C) My book was stolen by Suresh.

11. B) **Having a chip on one's shoulder** (idiom) – Having an irritated and unfriendly attitude चिड़चिड़ा और अमैत्रीपूर्ण रवैया रखना

12. C) A, C, E, D, B

He has been so upset about his divorce and that made him so rude to everyone he knows

13. A) **Introverted** (adjective) – Inclined to turn inward or avoid social interaction, reserved, reticent, inward-looking. अंतर्मुखी

Synonym: Shy (adjective) – Being reserved or having or showing nervousness or timidity in the company of other people, bashful, diffident, reticent. शरमीला

- **Outspoken** (adjective) – Speaking one's mind freely, forthright, direct, candid. स्पष्टवादी
- **Social** (adjective) – Relating to society or its organization, gregarious, outgoing, sociable. सामाजिक
- **Bold** (adjective) – Showing an ability to take risks, confident, courageous, brave. साहसी

14. B) 'were' के बदले 'was' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Everyone' एक Singular Subject है और इसके लिए Singular Verb की आवश्यकता है; जैसे— Everyone was happy.

- 'was' will be used instead of 'were' because 'Everyone' is a Singular Subject and requires a Singular Verb; Like— Everyone was happy.

15. B) DBCA

the light has gone out of our lives and there is darkness everywhere and I do not quite know what to tell you and how to say it

16. A) Lunacy (noun) – Madness, insanity, craziness, folly. पागलपन

Antonym: Sanity (noun) – Soundness of mind, reasonableness, sensibleness. समझदारी

- **Dismay** (noun) – Consternation, shock, surprise, alarm, distress. चिंता/ निराशा
- **Delusion** (noun) – Misconception, misbelief, illusion, false impression. भ्रान्ति
- **Insanity** (noun) – Madness, lunacy, mental illness, craziness. पागलपन

17. D) Intentionally' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है 'जानबूझकर'. sentence में बताया गया है कि

Susan जब भी पुलिस से पत्र प्राप्त करती थी, वह उन्हें जानबूझकर अनदेखा करती थी। इसलिए, 'Intentionally' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- **'Intentionally'** should be used because it means 'deliberately' or 'with knowledge'. The sentence indicates that whenever Susan received letters from the police, she would deliberately ignore them. Thus, 'Intentionally' would be the most appropriate choice.

18. C) In spite of the challenges posed by the pandemic, the company adapted to remote work and successfully maintained productivity levels

19. A) misanthrope (noun) – A person who dislikes humankind and avoids human society. मानव द्वेषी

- **Pessimist** (noun) – A person who tends to see the worst aspect of things or believe that the worst will happen. निराशावादी
- **Hermit** (noun) – A person living in solitude as a religious discipline. सन्यासी
- **Recluse** (noun) – A person who lives a solitary life and tends to avoid other people. एकान्तप्रिय

20. D) For (preposition) – Pro, in support of, in favour of, on behalf of के लिए

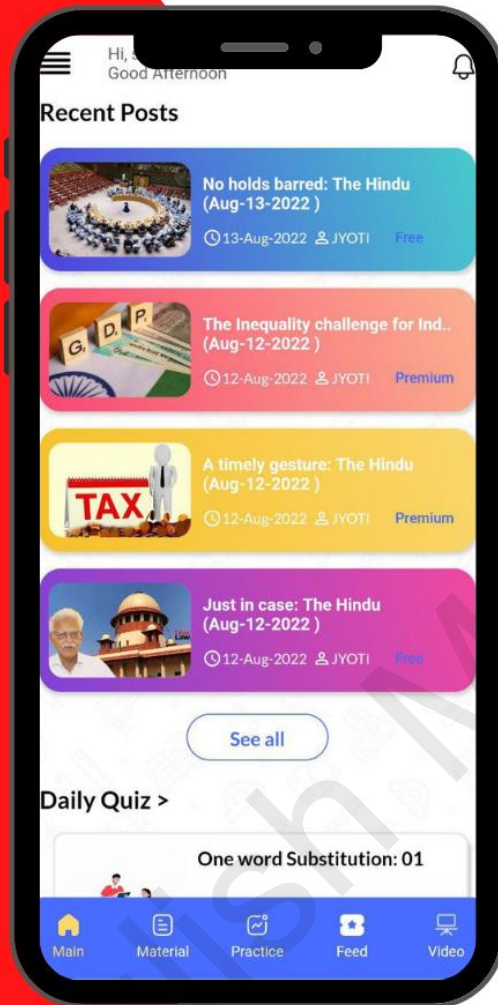
Antonym: Against (preposition) – In opposition to, contrary to, adverse to. के विरुद्ध

- **Across** (preposition) – From one side to the other side of. उस पार
- **Beneath** (preposition) – Under, below, underneath. नीचे
- **Pro** (preposition) – In favor of, supporting. समर्थन में

21. B) 'Phase' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "phase" का अर्थ होता है जीवन का एक खास अवधि या समय जिसमें विशेष परिवर्तन होते हैं। जबकि 'Transition' का अर्थ होता है परिवर्तन या बदलाव, 'Feeling' का अर्थ होता है भावना, और 'Milestone' का अर्थ होता है महत्वपूर्ण पड़ाव या घटना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Phase'** should be used because it refers to a specific duration or period in life characterized by particular changes. Whereas, 'Transition' means a change or shift, 'Feeling' denotes emotion, and 'Milestone' signifies a significant stage or event, which don't fit in this context.

22. D) **Act** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "act" का अर्थ होता है किसी तरीके से प्रतिक्रिया करना या कार्य करना। जबकि 'Pretend' का अर्थ होता है बहाना करना या नाटक करना, 'Run' का अर्थ है दौड़ना, और 'Play' का अर्थ है खेलना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **Act** should be used because it means to behave in a certain way or take action. Whereas, 'Pretend' means to simulate or feign, 'Run' means to dash or move swiftly, and 'Play' means to engage in a game or fun activity, which don't fit in this context.
23. C) **Conform** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "conform" का अर्थ होता है किसी निर्धारित मानक या उम्मीद के अनुसार अनुपालन करना। जबकि 'Certify' का अर्थ है प्रमाणित करना, 'Match' का अर्थ है मेल खाना, और 'Appeal' का अर्थ है प्रलोभन या आकर्षण, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **Conform** should be used because it means to act in accordance with established standards or expectations. Whereas, 'Certify' means to verify or confirm, 'Match' means to align or coincide with, and 'Appeal' implies attraction or allure, which don't fit in this context.
24. C) **Opportunity** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "opportunity" का अर्थ होता है किसी विशेष समय पर किसी कार्य को करने का मौका। जबकि 'Possibility' का अर्थ है संभावना, 'Captivity' का अर्थ है बंधन में होना या बंधक होना, और 'Ability' का अर्थ है किसी कार्य को करने की क्षमता, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **Opportunity** should be used because it means a favorable time or occasion to do something. Whereas, 'Possibility' implies a chance something might happen, 'Captivity' means the condition of being imprisoned or confined, and 'Ability' implies the capacity to do something, which don't fit in this context.
25. D) **Reduce** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "reduce" का अर्थ होता है घटाना या कम करना। इस संदर्भ में, किशोरावस्था की चुनौतियों को कम करने के लिए संसाधनों और समर्थन की जरूरत होती है। जबकि 'Corelate' का अर्थ है संबंधित करना, 'Propagate' का अर्थ है प्रसारित करना और 'Conclude' का अर्थ है निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **Reduce** should be used because it means to lessen or decrease. In this context, there's a need for resources and support to decrease the challenges of adolescence. Whereas, 'Corelate' means to relate, 'Propagate' means to spread, and 'Conclude' means to reach an end or a decision, which don't fit in this context.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

SSC CHSL 11 Aug. 02:30 PM

1. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**

The poor undergoes several problems in life that could be solved with money

- A. that could be
- B. several problems in life
- C. The poor undergoes
- D. solved with money

2. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**

Attract

- A. Repel
- B. Entice
- C. Knock
- D. Influence

3. **Select the grammatically correct sentence.**

- A. He ate the sweets greedy.
- B. I could not find it anywhere.
- C. I haven't got none.
- D. He is much weak

4. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

The road which is joining two villages is repaired by local authorities.

- A. had joined
- B. joined
- C. join
- D. Joins

5. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

Can you please tell me where is the city park.

- A. where the city park is?
- B. where are city's park?
- C. city park where?
- D. where was the city park?

6. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

- A. Laison
- B. Lieutenant
- C. Entrepreneur
- D. Fluorescents

7. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**

- A. with a supreme sense of rhythm and word appeal;
- B. he was capable of writing angelic or weird poetry,

- C. or the outlines of an unrelenting plot in a hard and dry style
D. yet he would write down a problem of morbid psychology
- A. C, A, B, D
 - B. B, C, A, D
 - C. B, A, D, C
 - D. D, A, B, C
8. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Falter
- A. Stabilise
 - B. Suspect
 - C. Haunt
 - D. Transfer
9. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word in the given sentence.
It was difficult for her to salvage her reputation after the scam.
- A. Claim
 - B. Recover
 - C. Damage
 - D. Rescue
10. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word from the following sentence.
Allegation
The lawyer's cross-examination tactics were designed to elicit incriminating testimony from the witness.
- A. Incriminating
 - B. Designed
 - C. Tactics
 - D. Testimony
11. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** for 'copious' in the given sentence.
To be a successful writer, you need to have plenty of words; otherwise you will write a meagre novel which won't receive good response from the readers
- A. Successful
 - B. Plenty
 - C. Meagre
 - D. Response
12. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
The lower strata are mostly not benefitted by the reign of monarchy.
- A. monarchy
 - B. strata
 - C. reign
 - D. Benefitted
13. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

I told Benny that the die was cast, and there was no further escape.

- A. the course of action ended and it couldn't be restarted
- B. the course of action would never begin
- C. the course of action began and it could not be blocked
- D. the course of action yet to start and it could be postponed

14. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

The Indian army airlifted thousands of people from Ukraine

- A. Thousands of people had been airlifted from Ukraine by the Indian army.
- B. Thousands of people have been airlifted from Ukraine by the Indian army.
- C. Thousands of people are airlifted from Ukraine by the Indian army.
- D. Thousands of people were airlifted from Ukraine by the Indian army.

15. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No correction required'.**

This hill is a nice place to meditate because one can enjoy solitude.

- A. is a nice place to be meditation
- B. is an excellent place to meditates
- C. No correction required.
- D. is a nasty place to meditate

16. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

Turn his hand to

- A. To resolve
- B. To adapt or apply to
- C. To try new things
- D. To try hard

17. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**

By whom can the problem be solved?

- A. Whom can solve the problem?
- B. Who can solved the problem?
- C. Whom can solved the problem?
- D. Who can solve the problem?

18. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined segment.**

The schedule was capable of bending easily without breaking and able to be easily modified.

- A. adherent
- B. inadaptable
- C. versatile
- D. Flexible

19. **Select the ANTONYM of the word affable to fill in the blank.**

We were entering the _____ territory.

- A. aggravate
- B. sardonic

- C. hostile
- D. Amicable

20. Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the sentences in the correct logical sequence to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

- A. Our elders are like living libraries.
 - B. Next time you meet your grandparents ask them about their lifestyle.
 - C. Some of the tips may save you a run or two to the pharmacy.
 - D. Ask them what homemade remedies they use and what habits they follow
- A. B, D, C, A
 - B. C, A, B, D
 - C. A, D, B, C
 - D. D, C, B, A

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

Daniel is worried lately. Usually, life is good for him. He (1)_____ a nice little shop where he sells souvenirs to tourists and lives in a nice cottage with his wife and their three teenage kids. They have a dog and a cat and a backyard (2)_____ barbeque. They host all the family (3)_____, and his wife's turkey is the best in the country. What can be better than that, right? But lately, not all is well. There are (4)_____ clouds in the sky and all they talk about is terror and war. They feel something may happen. The (5)_____ life as he knows may be lost forever.

21. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.

- A. blackens
- B. owns
- C. allows
- D. Accepts

22. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.

- A. for
- B. during
- C. from
- D. Under

23. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.

- A. assemblies
- B. gatherings
- C. crowds
- D. Rallies

24. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.

- A. opaque
- B. dark
- C. dire

D. Shadow

25. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.

A. flush

B. agreeable

C. ease

D. comfortable

English Madhyam

Answers

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. A 6.A 7. C 8. A 9. C 10. D 11.C 12.D
 13. C 14.D 15.C 16.C 17.D 18.D 19.C 20.A 21.B 22.A 23.B 24.B
 25. D

Explanations

- C) '**undergoes**' के बदले 'undergo' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'the poor' (The + adjective = Plural noun) एक plural subject है और इसके साथ plural verb 'undergo' का प्रयोग होगा; जैसे — The students undergo training sessions.

 - 'undergo' will be used instead of 'undergoes' because 'the poor' is a plural subject, so the verb used with it will also be plural; Like— The students undergo training sessions.
- A) **Attract** (verb) – Draw the attention of someone; cause someone to have a liking or interest. आकर्षित

Antonym: Repel (verb) – Drive or force away; cause a feeling of aversion or distaste. हटाना

 - Entice** (verb) – Lure, tempt, attract, persuade. लुभाना
 - Knock** (verb) – Strike with a firm blow; criticize or disparage. दस्तक देना
 - Influence** (verb) – Have an effect on; bring about a change in; sway. प्रभाव
- B) I could not find it anywhere.
- D) '**is joining**' के बदले 'joins' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह एक आम तथ्य या स्थायी क्रिया को दर्शाता है जिसमें Simple Present Tense का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— The sun rises in the east.

 - 'joins' will be used instead of 'is joining' because it shows a general fact or habitual action for which Simple Present Tense is used; Like— The sun rises in the east.
- A) '**where is the city park**' के बदले '**where the city park is**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि indirect questions में verb और subject के बीच की position बदल जाती है; जैसे— She asked me what time it was.

 - 'where the city park is' will be used instead of 'where is the city park' because in indirect questions the position between the verb and subject changes; Like— She asked me what time it was.
- A) The incorrectly spelled word is 'Laison'. The correct spelling is 'Liaison'. मेल जोल
- C) **B, A, D, C**

He was capable of writing angelic or weird poetry, with a supreme sense of rhythm and word appeal yet he would write down a problem of morbid psychology or the outlines of an unrelenting plot in a hard and dry style

8. A) **Falter** (verb) – To move unsteadily or hesitantly; to waver or be uncertain. डगमगाना
Antonym: Stabilise (verb) – To make or become stable or steadfast; to maintain or bring to equilibrium. स्थिर करना
- **Suspect** (verb) – To believe something, especially something bad, without certain proof; to distrust. संदेह करना
 - **Haunt** (verb) – To visit or appear to in the form of a ghost or other supernatural being; to continually preoccupy or disturb. सताना
 - **Transfer** (verb) – To move from one place to another; to relocate or shift. स्थानांतरित करना
9. C) **Salvage** (verb) – To save or rescue something, especially from a difficult or unwanted situation; to retrieve or recover. बचाना
Antonym: Damage (verb) – To harm, impair, or spoil something; to reduce the value or quality of something. क्षति पहुँचाना
- **Claim** (verb) – To state or assert that something is the case, often without providing evidence or proof. दावा करना
 - **Recover** (verb) – To get back or retrieve, especially from a bad situation or condition; to regain. पुनः प्राप्त करना
 - **Rescue** (verb) – To save or free someone or something from danger or harm. बचाव करना
10. D) **Testimony** (noun) – A formal written or spoken statement, especially one given in a court of law. साक्ष्य/ गवाही
Antonym: Allegation (noun) – A claim or assertion that someone has done something illegal or wrong, typically one made without proof. आरोप
- **Incriminating** (adjective) – Making someone appear guilty of a crime or wrongdoing; strongly implying guilt. अपराध साबित करने वाला
 - **Designed** (verb) – To have a purpose or intention in mind; to devise and plan something. डिज़ाइन किया हुआ
 - **Tactics** (noun) – An action or strategy carefully planned to achieve a specific end. रणनीति

11. C) **Copious** (adjective) – Abundant, plentiful, ample, profuse. प्रचुर
Antonym: Meagre (adjective) – Lacking in quantity or quality, insufficient, scanty, limited. अल्प
- **Successful** (adjective) – Accomplishing a desired aim or result, prosperous, triumphant. सफल
 - **Plenty** (noun) – A large or sufficient amount or quantity; more than enough. प्रचुरता
 - **Response** (noun) – A reaction to something, reply, answer. प्रतिक्रिया
12. D) **benefitted** के बदले 'benefitted' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह सही spelling 'benefitted' है।
 benefitted' will be used instead of 'benifitted' because the correct spelling is 'benefitted'.
13. C) **The die was cast** (phrase) – an event has happened or a decision has been made that cannot be changed
14. D) Thousands of people were airlifted from Ukraine by the Indian army.
15. C) **No correct required**
16. C) **Turn his hand to** (idiom) – To adapt or apply to अनुकूलित या लागू करना
17. D) Who can solve the problem?
18. D) **Flexible** (adjective) – capable of bending easily without breaking and able to be easily modified. लचीला
- **Adherent** (noun) – someone who supports a particular belief, cause, or principle. अनुयायी
 - **Inadaptable** (adjective) – not able to adjust to new conditions or change. अनुकूलनीय
 - **Versatile** (adjective) – able to adapt or be adapted to many different functions or activities. बहुमुखी प्रतिभावाला
19. C) **Affable** (adjective) – Friendly, amiable, cordial, warm. मिलनसार
Antonym: Hostile (adjective) – Unfriendly, antagonistic, aggressive, belligerent. शत्रुता पूर्ण
- **Aggravate** (verb) – To make a situation or an injury worse, intensify, exacerbate. बढ़ाना
 - **Sardonic** (adjective) – Grimly mocking, cynical, sarcastic. व्यंग्यपूर्ण

- **Amicable** (adjective) – Friendly, good-natured, cordial. **मैत्रीपूर्ण**

20. A) **B, D, C, A**

Next time you meet your grandparents ask them about their lifestyle. Ask them what homemade remedies they use and what habits they follow Some of the tips may save you a run or two to the pharmacy. Our elders are like living libraries.

21. B) '**Owens**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "owns" का अर्थ होता है स्वामित्व रखना या मालिक होना। जबकि 'Blackens' का अर्थ है काला कर देना, 'Allows' का अर्थ है अनुमति देना, और 'Accepts' का अर्थ है स्वीकार करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Owens**' should be used because it means to have possession or ownership of something. Whereas, 'Blackens' means to turn black, 'Allows' means to permit, and 'Accepts' means to agree or receive willingly, which don't fit in this context.

22. A) '**For**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "backyard for barbeque" का अर्थ होता है बार्बीक्यू के लिए बैकयार्ड। 'During', 'From' और 'Under' इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं होते हैं।

- '**For**' should be used because the phrase "backyard for barbeque" implies a backyard designated for barbecuing. 'During', 'From', and 'Under' do not fit in this context.

23. B) '**Gatherings**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "gatherings" का अर्थ होता है समाज, जहाँ परिवार और दोस्त मिलते हैं खास अवसरों पर। 'Assemblies' का अर्थ है सभा या बड़ी संख्या में लोगों का समाज, 'Crowds' का अर्थ है भीड़, और 'Rallies' का अर्थ है जुटाव या संघटन, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Gatherings**' should be used because it refers to a social assembly, often where family and friends come together for special occasions. Whereas, 'Assemblies' imply a formal gathering or a large number of people, 'Crowds' means a large number of people gathered together, typically in a disorganized or unruly way, and 'Rallies' suggests organized events or protests, which don't fit in this context.

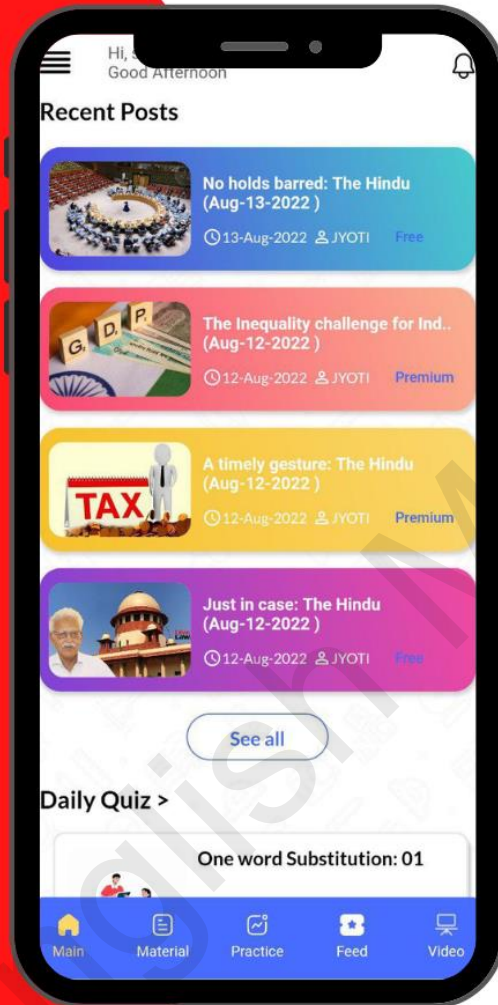
24. B) '**Dark**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "dark" का अर्थ होता है अंधेरा या नकारात्मक। जब यह बात बदलते समय के संकेत के रूप में आसमान में बादलों की चर्चा की जाती है, तो 'dark' शब्द सबसे अधिक उपयुक्त है। 'Opaque' का अर्थ होता है अपारदर्शी, 'Dire' का अर्थ होता है भयानक या आपात्कालिन, और 'Shadow' का अर्थ है छाया, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Dark**' should be used because it signifies negativity or gloom. When talking about clouds in the sky as an indication of changing times, the word 'dark' is

most appropriate. 'Opaque' means not transparent, 'Dire' means dreadful or urgent, and 'Shadow' means a silhouette or shade, which doesn't fit in this context.

25. D) '**Comfortable**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "comfortable" का अर्थ होता है सुविधा या आराम से जीवन जीना। जबकि 'Flush' का अर्थ है समृद्धि या सम्पन्नता, 'Agreeable' का अर्थ है सहमत या आनुगूण, और 'Ease' का अर्थ है सहजता या आराम, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Comfortable**' should be used because it means living life with convenience or ease. Whereas, 'Flush' means prosperity or affluence, 'Agreeable' means compliant or pleasant, and 'Ease' implies simplicity or comfort, which don't fit in this context



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

SSC CHSL 11 AUG 9 AM

1. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the underlined segment in the sentence given below.**

Richa was provoking her neighbours against her maid Shanta who spoke against her but none of them responded.

- A. Smelling a rat
- B. Egging on
- C. Carrying the conviction
- D. Rising like a phoenix

2. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

The chubby player was clearly told to bring his corpulent body into a good shape.

- A. rotund
- B. lanky
- C. deformed
- D. Plush

3. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

A) Human relationships are a matter of great concern for every one of us.

B) Nevertheless, social scientists have attached many other elements that actually help us for a good social life.

C) As it helps us all to have a coordinated, balanced and approachable life.

D) The present generation fails to take cognisance of all such elements and fall prey to a lonely life risking happiness.

- A. ADBC
- B. DABC
- C. ABCD
- D. ACBD

4. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

Tourists from all around the world visit Agra to see the Taj mahal.

- A. Ever and anon
- B. Cut and dried
- C. Few and far
- D. Far and wide

5. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**

When will the results of the dance competition be announced?

- A. When will they are announcing the results of the dance competition?
- B. When will they announce the results of the dance competition?
- C. When will they announced the results of the dance competition?
- D. Will they announce the results of the dance competition

6. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

The old castle, with its towering walls, creaky gates, and secret passages, was the perfect example of a medieval fortress.

- A. epicentre
- B. crux
- C. epitome
- D. Antithesis

7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

The _____ of the new legislation has sparked a heated debate among lawmakers.

- A. affectation
- B. effection
- C. effect
- D. Affect

8. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

- A. Appreciate
- B. Passenger
- C. Complaint
- D. Personel

9. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**

She was not allowed for going outside by her mother.

- A. not allowed to go
- B. not allowed to going
- C. not allowed by going
- D. not allowing to go

10. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

Her determination impressed all of the other colleagues and inspires them to continue pursuing their dreams

- A. inspires them in continuing pursuing their
- B. inspired them to continue pursuing their
- C. inspires them to continue pursuing her
- D. inspires them to continue pursuing there

11. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in passive voice.**

Do you obey your elders?

- A. Are your elders obeyed by you?
- B. Are you obeying by your elders?
- C. Have your elders obeyed by you?
- D. Do your elders obeyed by you?

12. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word given in brackets to fill in the blank.**

I can't believe that you're _____ (resolute) enough to not even decide what you want for dinner.

- A. reluctant
B. indecisive
C. disinclined
D. Gullible
13. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
- A. We must not complain
B. thorns bear flowers
C. but rather be grateful that
D. that roses have thorns
- A. ADCB
B. ADBC
C. ACDB
D. ABCD
14. **Choose the sentence that contains an error**
- A. I need to buy an new iPhone.
B. The cat sat on the windowsill
C. She is the best singer in the choir.
D. He is an artist who paints landscapes
15. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks.**
(∅ = No article)
- ___ year ago, Arihant decided to join ___ NCC.
- A. A; an
B. The; ∅
C. The; a
D. A; the
16. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word in the following sentence.
The singer's performance captivated the audience and left them mesmerized
- A. Enthralled
B. Disillusioned
C. Horrified
D. Resisted
17. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Punctual
- A. Dependable
B. Precise
C. Late
D. Ready
18. **Select the option with the correct spellings to replace the underlined words in the given sentence.**
His charesmatic attitude is admirable

- A. karismatic; admerable
- B. charismatic; admarable
- C. karismatic; admirable
- D. charismatic; admirable

19. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words/phrase.**

Spoken or done without preparation

- A. Elocution
- B. Extempore
- C. Debate
- D. Declamation

20. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word from the following sentence.**

Empowered

People feel liberated in modern democracies, yet it is believed they are enslaved in their minds.

- A. liberated
- B. enslaved
- C. minds
- D. Modern

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each blank.

Communication is very important for us humans in our daily lives. It means talking to others, (1)_____ our thoughts and feelings, and listening to what others have to say. When we communicate well, we can understand each other better and work together more (2)_____. Communication is especially important at work, where we need to work as a team and achieve common goals. Good communication helps us to avoid misunderstandings and (3)_____, and makes us more productive. In our personal relationships, communication helps us to express our feelings and needs to our friends, family and partners. When we communicate well, we can build stronger relationships and understand each other better. Communication is also important for society as a whole. It helps us to share information, ideas and knowledge, and to understand different cultures and (4)_____. Communication can also help us to make positive changes in our communities and (5)_____ for important causes. Overall, communication is a very important skill that we all need to learn and practice. It can help us in many different ways and make our lives more fulfilling and successful.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1.**

- A. sharing
- B. modifying
- C. classifying

- D. Converging
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.**
- A. economically
 - B. effectively
 - C. sufficiently
 - D. Vibrantly
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.**
- A. distractions
 - B. justifications
 - C. mistakes
 - D. Quizzes
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4**
- A. fears
 - B. assumptions
 - C. perspectives
 - D. Biases
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.**
- A. propagate
 - B. advocate
 - C. inoculate
 - D. recommend

Answers

1. B 2. A 3. D 4.D 5. B 6. C 7. C 8. D 9. A 10. B 11.A 12.B
 13. A 14.A 15.D 16.B 17.C 18.D 19.B 20.B 21.A 22.B 23.C 24.C
 25. B

Explanations

1. B) **Egging on** (idiom) – Provoking or urging someone to do something **उत्तेजित करना**
- **Smelling a rat** (idiom) – To suspect deceit or trickery. **संदेह होना**
 - **Carrying the conviction** (idiom) – To be very persuasive or believable. **विश्वास दिलाना**
 - **Rising like a phoenix** (idiom) – To emerge from a catastrophe stronger, renewed, or more powerful. **नई ऊर्जा के साथ उभरना**
2. A) **Corpulent** (adjective) – Fat, overweight, obese. **मोटा**
 Synonym: **Rotund** (adjective) – Round or spherical in shape, especially of a person's body. **गोलमतोल**
- **Lanky** (adjective) – Tall and thin, often in a way that suggests they move awkwardly. **लंबा और दुबला**
 - **Deformed** (adjective) – Distorted or misshapen, especially because of a flaw in its structure. **विकृत**
 - **Plush** (adjective) – Rich, luxurious, opulent. In this context, it doesn't relate to being overweight or fat. **लगजरियस**
3. D) **ACBD**
 Human relationships are a matter of great concern for every one of us. As it helps us all to have a coordinated, balanced and approachable life.) Nevertheless, social scientists have attached many other elements that actually help us for a good social life. The present generation fails to take cognisance of all such elements and fall prey to a lonely life risking happiness.
4. D) **Far and wide** (phrase) – Over a great distance or area; everywhere. **दूर-दूर तक**
- **Ever and anon** (phrase) – Now and then; occasionally. **कभी कभी**
 - **Cut and dried** (phrase) – Predetermined; routine; formulaic. **दिनचर्या, पूर्वनिर्धारित**
 - **Few and far** (phrase) – This phrase is not standard English; the common phrase is "few and far between," which means "not frequent, unusual." **कुछ गिने - चुने**
5. B) When will they announce the results of the dance competition?
6. C) **Epitome** (noun) – A person or thing that is a perfect example of a particular quality or type. **प्रतिमान**

- **Epicentre** (noun) – The point on the earth's surface directly above an earthquake's starting point. अधिकेंद्र
 - **Crux** (noun) – The decisive or most important point at issue. जड़
 - **Antithesis** (noun) – A person or thing that is the direct opposite of someone or something else. विपरीत
7. C) **Effect**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence नई विधायिका के प्रभाव की चर्चा कर रहा है। यहाँ "The _____ of the new legislation" के माध्यम से विधायिका का परिणाम या प्रभाव को दर्शाया जा रहा है। इसलिए, "effect" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
Effect (noun) – Implementation, enforcement, execution, action.
- **'Effect'** should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing the impact or result of the new legislation. Here, with "The _____ of the new legislation", it signifies the consequence or outcome of the legislation. Thus, "effect" would be the most appropriate choice.
8. D) The INCORRECTLY spelt word is 'Personel'. The correct spelling is 'Personnel' which means "people employed in an organization or engaged in an organized undertaking" कर्मचारी, संगठन में रोजगार पाने वाले लोग।
9. A) **'for going'** के बदले 'to go' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'allow' के बाद 'to + verb' की पहली रूप (infinitive) का प्रयोग होता है।
- 'to go' will be used instead of 'for going' because after 'allow', we use 'to + first form of the verb' (infinitive).
10. B) **inspires'** के बदले 'inspired' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पहला भाग "impressed" Past Tense में है अतः दूसरा भाग भी Past Tense में होना चाहिए; जैसे— Her determination impressed all of the other colleagues and inspired them to continue pursuing their dreams.
- inspired' will be used instead of 'inspires' because the first part "impressed" is in Past Tense, so the second part should also be in Past Tense; Like— Her determination impressed all of the other colleagues and inspired them to continue pursuing their dreams.
11. A) Are your elders obeyed by you?
12. B) **Resolute** (adjective) – Determined, steadfast, firm, unwavering. दृढ़निश्चयी
- Antonym: Indecisive** (adjective) – Unable to make decisions quickly; uncertain. अनिर्णायक
- **Reluctant** (adjective) – Unwilling, hesitant, disinclined. अनिच्छुक
 - **Disinclined** (adjective) – Unwilling, averse, reluctant. अनिच्छुक

- **Gullible** (adjective) – Easily fooled or deceived; naive. **भोला-भाला**

13. A) **ADCB**

We must not complain that roses have thorns but rather be grateful that thorns bear flowers

14. A) 'an new' के बदले 'a new' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'new' शब्द एक consonant sound से शुरू होता है, इसलिए 'an' का प्रयोग सही नहीं है; जैसे— I need to buy a new dress.

- 'a new' will be used instead of 'an new' because the word 'new' starts with a consonant sound, hence the usage of 'an' is incorrect; Like— I need to buy a new dress.

15. D) A; the' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पहले रिक्त स्थान में समय के विशेष उल्लेख के बिना "year ago" को दर्शाने के लिए 'A' सही विकल्प है। दूसरे रिक्त स्थान में, 'NCC' एक विशेष संगठन को दर्शाता है, इसलिए 'the' का प्रयोग होगा। इसलिए, 'A; the' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- 'A; the' should be used because in the first blank, 'A' is the correct choice to indicate "year ago" without specifying a particular point in time. In the second blank, 'NCC' refers to a specific organization, hence 'the' would be used. Thus, 'A; the' would be the most appropriate choice.

16. B) **Captivated** (verb) – To hold the interest of, to gain the attention or admiration of. सम्मोहित कर देना

Antonym: Disillusioned (verb/adjective) – Disappointed in someone or something after discovering them to be less good than once believed. मोहभंग करना

- **Enthralled** (verb) – Captivated, fascinated, charmed. सम्मोहित
- **Horrified** (adjective) – Filled with horror or shock. भयभीत
- **Resisted** (verb) – Withstood the action or effect of. प्रतिरोध किया

17. C) **Punctual** (adjective) – On time, timely, prompt, not delayed. समय पर

Antonym: Late (adjective) – After the expected, proper, or usual time; tardy. देर से

- **Dependable** (adjective) – Reliable, trustworthy, consistent. विश्वसनीय
- **Precise** (adjective) – Exact, accurate, correct, meticulous. सटीक
- **Ready** (adjective) – Prepared, set, equipped, primed. तैयार

18. D) The correct spellings for the underlined words "chaesmatic" and "admirable" are "charismatic" and "admirable," respectively.

19. B) **Extempore** (noun) – Spoken or done without preparation. बिना पूर्व तैयारी के बोला, किया या लिखा गया

- **Elocution** (noun) – The skill of clear and expressive speech, especially of distinct pronunciation and articulation. स्पष्ट उच्चारण
- **Debate** (noun) – A formal discussion on a particular topic where opposing arguments are put forward. वाद-विवाद
- **Declamation** (noun) – The act of reciting something in a dramatic way, often a speech that has already been written. उच्चारण

20. B) **Empowered** (adjective) – Given authority or power to do something, authorized, enabled, permitted. अधिकार देना

Antonym: **Enslaved** (adjective) – Made into or treated as a slave, subjected, subjugated, oppressed. गुलाम बनाना

- **Liberated** (adjective) – Freed from imprisonment, oppression, or restraint, released, emancipated. मुक्त
- **Minds** (noun) – The element of a person that enables them to be aware of the world and their experiences, to think, and to feel; the faculty of consciousness and thought. मन
- **Modern** (adjective) – Relating to the present or recent times as opposed to the remote past, current, contemporary. आधुनिक

21. A) **Sharing**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "sharing" का अर्थ होता है अपनी भावनाओं और विचारों को दूसरों के साथ बाँटना। जबकि 'Modifying' का अर्थ है परिवर्तन करना, 'Classifying' का अर्थ होता है वर्गीकृत करना, और 'Converging' का अर्थ होता है मिलाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Sharing'** should be used because it means to distribute one's thoughts and feelings with others. Whereas, 'Modifying' means to change, 'Classifying' means to categorize, and 'Converging' implies coming together, which don't fit in this context.

22. B) **Effectively**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "effectively" का अर्थ होता है किसी कार्य को सही तरीके से और प्रभावी तरीके से करना। जबकि 'Economically' का अर्थ है आर्थिक रूप से, 'Sufficiently' का अर्थ है पर्याप्त रूप में, और 'Vibrantly' का अर्थ है जीवंतता से या जोश से, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Effectively**' should be used because it means doing something in a correct and impactful manner. Whereas, 'Economically' means in a financial sense, 'Sufficiently' implies to an adequate extent, and 'Vibrantly' means with energy or enthusiasm, which don't fit in this context.

23. C) '**Mistakes**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "mistakes" का अर्थ होता है गलतियाँ या भूल। जब हम अच्छी तरह से संचार करते हैं, तो हम गलतियों और भ्रान्तियों को रोक सकते हैं। जबकि 'Distractions' का अर्थ है विचलन, 'Justifications' का अर्थ है तर्क या यथार्थवादी करण, और 'Quizzes' का अर्थ है प्रश्नोत्तरी, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

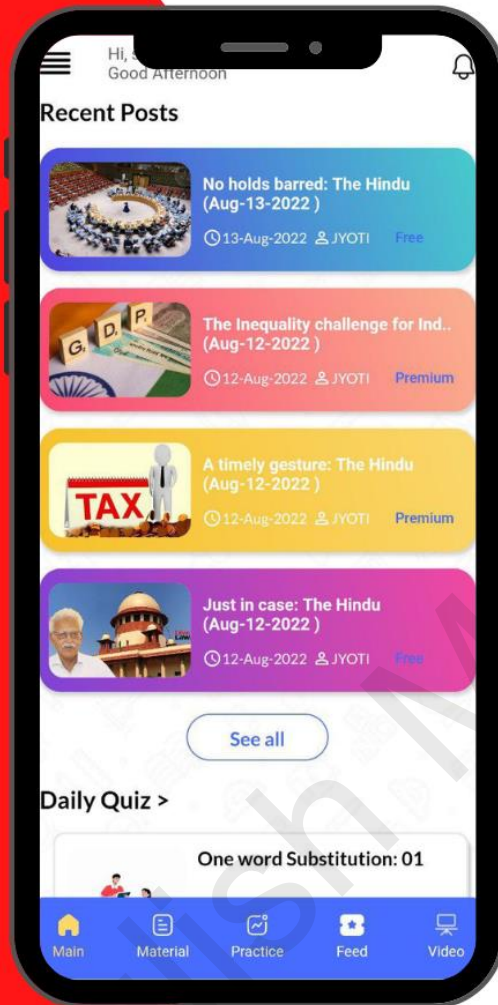
- **Mistakes**' should be used because it means errors or oversights. When we communicate effectively, we can prevent mistakes and misunderstandings. Whereas, 'Distractions' means divergences, 'Justifications' means reasoning or validation, and 'Quizzes' means questionnaires, which don't fit in this context.

24. C) '**Perspectives**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "perspectives" का अर्थ होता है विचार या दृष्टिकोण। जबकि 'Fears' का अर्थ है डर, 'Assumptions' का अर्थ है मान्यता या धारणा, और 'Biases' का अर्थ है पक्षपात, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Perspectives**' should be used because it means views or viewpoints. Whereas, 'Fears' means apprehensions, 'Assumptions' means beliefs or presuppositions, and 'Biases' implies prejudice, which don't fit in this context.

25. B) '**Advocate**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "advocate" का अर्थ होता है समर्थन करना या प्रचार-प्रसार करना। जबकि 'Propagate' का अर्थ है फैलाना या बढ़ावा देना, 'Inoculate' का अर्थ है टीका लगाना, और 'Recommend' का अर्थ है सिफारिश करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Advocate**' should be used because it means to support or promote. Whereas, 'Propagate' means to spread or promote widely, 'Inoculate' means to vaccinate, and 'Recommend' implies suggesting, which don't fit in this context.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

SSC CHSL 14 AUG 2:30 PM

1. Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined segment.

The new technology was much more productive and achieved maximum output with minimum wasted effort or expense.

- A. efficient
- B. elaborate
- C. rapid
- D. Magnificent

2. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** to substitute the underlined word in the following sentence.

There was an interminable struggle from his part in his fight against cancer

- A. overwhelming
- B. inappropriate
- C. unsustainable
- D. Intermittent

3. The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a spelling error.

Majority of the people / do not comprehend / the vissicitudes / of regular life.

- A. Majority of the people
- B. the vissicitudes
- C. of regular life
- D. do not comprehend

4. Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.

The victim was found innocent as well as honest by the police.

- A. The police find the victim innocent as well as honest.
- B. The police has found the victim innocent and honest.
- C. The police found the victim innocent as well as honest.
- D. The police finds the victim innocent and honest.

5. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the bracketed word in the following sentence to fill in the blank.

She looked _____ (amazed) when she heard the news.

- A. inspired
- B. afflicted
- C. induced
- D. Astonished

6. The following sentence has been divided into four parts. One of them contains an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options.

This boy / is cleverest / of all / in the class.

- A. in the class
- B. This boy
- C. is cleverest

- D. of all
7. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Dominate
A. Protect
B. Cover
C. Open
D. Liberate
8. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
A. featuring the fool, or jester, who represented the weaknesses,
B. fool's literature is the allegorical satires
C. popular throughout Europe from the 15th to the 17th century,
D. vices, and grotesqueries of contemporary society
A. BCAD
B. DABC
C. CABD
D. ACDB
9. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
Free time; time at one's own disposal
A. Leisure
B. Legible
C. Lethal
D. Legion
10. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**
Despite facing numerous obstacles and setbacks, the determined entrepreneur refused to give up on her dream of creating a successful startup **that would transform the sector.**
A. that will improvise the sector
B. that shall redesign the industry
C. that could socialise the sector
D. that would revolutionise the industry
11. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Fraudulent
A. Genuine
B. Counterfeit
C. Unimaginative
D. Dissimilar
12. Select the appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word to fill in the blank.
We should try to **pacify** the situation and not _____ it further.
A. mitigate

- B. standardise
C. illustrate
D. Aggravate
13. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given underline word.
We sell magazines, groceries and sundry articles.
A. Diverse
B. careless
C. Scanty
D. Profuse
14. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
The entrance of the museum was opened by the official.
A. The official opened the entrance of the museum.
B. The official had opened the entrance of the museum.
C. The official open the entrance of the museum.
D. The officials opening the entrance of the museum.
15. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Cry for the moon
A. To start performing better
B. To have patience
C. To desire the unattainable
D. To be extremely happy
16. **Select the option with the correct spelling that can replace the underlined word in the given sentence.**
Employees were lay of from work due to the recession.
A. laid off
B. laid of
C. lay off
D. layed off
17. **Identify the error in the use of preposition in the given sentence and select the correct option.**
Her family lost their way on Daman.
A. over
B. in
C. upon
D. Of
18. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Amal brightened of when they said he could go with them.
A. brightened in when they
B. brightened on when they
C. brightened upon when they
D. brightened up when they

19. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**

Instead of taking the time to do the job properly, they decided to cut corners and save time by using cheap materials.

- A. avoid someone or something intentionally
- B. physically cut a corner off of something
- C. take a shortcut for easy way out in order to save efforts
- D. break a promise or commitment

20. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined group of words.**

Henny Penny is a story that is passed down from generation to generation through spoken word.

- A. folktale
- B. fable
- C. epic
- D. Parable

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

Five centuries after Leonardo da Vinci painted the Mona Lisa (1503–19), the portrait hangs behind bulletproof glass (1)_____ the Louvre Museum and draws thousands of jostling spectators each day. It is the most famous painting in the world, and yet, when viewers manage to see the artwork up close, they are likely to be (2)_____ by the small subdued portrait of an ordinary woman. She’s dressed modestly in a translucent veil, dark robes, and no jewellery. Much has been said about her smile and gaze, but viewers still might wonder what all the (3)_____ is about. Along with the mysteries of the sitter’s identity and her (4)_____ look, the reason for the work’s popularity is one of its many conundrums. Although many theories have attempted to pinpoint one reason for the art piece’s celebrity, the most compelling arguments insist that there is no one explanation. The Mona Lisa’s fame is the result of many chance circumstances combined with the painting’s (5)_____ appeal.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**

- A. within
- B. beside
- C. toward
- D. Outside

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**

- A. composed
- B. unfazed
- C. baffled
- D. Fine

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**

- A. fuss
- B. unease
- C. cavil
- D. Censure

24. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.

- A. dark
- B. occult
- C. enigmatic
- D. Murky

25. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.

- A. inherent
- B. focal
- C. limited
- D. logical

English Madhyam

Answers

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. D 6. C 7. D 8. A 9. A 10. D 11. B 12. D
 13. C 14. A 15. C 16. A 17. B 18. D 19. C 20. A 21. A 22. C 23. A 24. C
 25. A

Explanations

- A) **Efficient** (adjective) – achieving maximum productivity with minimum wasted effort or expense. **प्रभावी**

 - Elaborate** (adjective) – involving many careful details or many detailed parts. **विस्तृत**
 - Rapid** (adjective) – happening in a short time or at a great rate. **तीव्र**
 - Magnificent** (adjective) – extremely beautiful, elaborate, or impressive. **शानदार**
- D) **Interminable** (adjective) – Endless, unending, never-ending, perpetual. **अनंत**
 Antonym: **Intermittent** (adjective) – Occurring at irregular intervals; not continuous or steady. **अनियमित**

 - Overwhelming** (adjective) – Very great in amount, very intense, overpowering. **अधिक**
 - Inappropriate** (adjective) – Not suitable or proper in the circumstances. **अनुचित**
 - Unsustainable** (adjective) – Not capable of being prolonged or continued. **अधारित न होनेवाला**
- B) The spelling error is in the segment "the vissicitudes." The correct spelling should be "vicissitudes." **उलटफेर।**
- C) The police found the victim innocent as well as honest
- D) **Amazed** (adjective) – Greatly surprised, astounded, stunned. **हैरान**
 Synonym: **Astonished** (adjective) – Greatly surprised or impressed, astounded, amazed. **हैरान**

 - Inspired** (adjective) – Filled with the urge or ability to do or feel something, especially something creative. **प्रेरित**
 - Afflicted** (adjective) – Suffering or sickened, usually in reference to a problem or distress. **पीड़ित**
 - Induced** (verb) – Succeeded in persuading or leading someone to do something. **प्रेरित**

6. C) The error in the given sentence is in the part "is cleverest". When comparing within a group using superlative degree, the correct form is "the cleverest". Therefore, it should be "This boy is the cleverest of all in the class."

7. D) **Dominate** (verb) – To rule over, control, have a commanding position, or exert strong influence. शासन करना

Antonym: **Liberate** (verb) – To set free, release from control or bondage, emancipate.

मुक्ति देना

- **Protect** (verb) – To guard, defend, or shield from harm or damage. सुरक्षित करना
- **Cover** (verb) – To place something over or upon, as for protection, concealment, or warmth. ढांकना
- **Open** (verb) – To move from a closed to an open position, uncover, reveal.

खोलना

8. A) **BCAD**

Fool's literature is the allegorical satires popular throughout Europe from the 15th to the 17th century, featuring the fool, or jester, who represented the weaknesses, vices, and grotesqueries of contemporary society

9. A) **Leisure** (noun) – Free time; time when one is not working or occupied; free time at one's own disposal. अवकाश

- **Legible** (adjective) – clear enough to read; handwriting or print that can be read easily. स्पष्ट
- **Lethal** (adjective) – sufficient to cause death; deadly. घातक
- **Legion** (noun) – a large number of people or things; a unit of the Roman army.

सेना, अनेक

10. D) **would transform** के बदले 'would revolutionise the industry' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'revolutionise' शब्द 'transform' के समान अर्थ को प्रकट करता है और 'industry' का प्रयोग 'sector' की जगह किया गया है; जैसे— He wanted a device that would revolutionise the communication industry.

- 'would revolutionise the industry' will be used instead of 'would transform the sector' because the word 'revolutionise' conveys a similar meaning to 'transform' and 'industry' is used in place of 'sector'; Like— He wanted a device that would revolutionise the communication industry.

11. B) **Fraudulent** (adjective) – Deceptive, deceitful, underhanded, dishonest. धोखाधड़ी

Synonym: **Counterfeit** (adjective) – Fake, forged, imitation, feigned. नकली

- **Genuine** (adjective) – Authentic, real, true, original. असली
- **Unimaginative** (adjective) – Lacking creativity or originality; dull. अकल्पनशील
- **Dissimilar** (adjective) – Different, unlike, not similar. असमान

12. D) **Pacify** (verb) – quell the anger, agitation, or excitement of. शांत करना

Antonym: Aggravate (verb) – Make a problem, injury, or offense worse or more serious.
बढ़ाना

- **Standardise** (verb) – Make consistent or uniform, bring to a standard form or design. मानकीकरण
- **Illustrate** (verb) – To explain or make clear using examples, charts, or pictures.
चित्रित करना

13. C) **Sundry** (adjective) – Various, miscellaneous, assorted, diverse. विविध

Antonym: Scanty (adjective) – Insufficient, sparse, meager. अल्प

- **Diverse** (adjective) – Varied, miscellaneous, different, assorted. विविध
- **Careless** (adjective) – Not giving sufficient attention or thought, negligent, heedless. लापरवाह
- **Profuse** (adjective) – Abundant, lavish, copious, plentiful. प्रचुर

14. A) The official opened the entrance of the museum

15. C) **Cry for the moon** (idiom) – To desire the unattainable अगम्य की इच्छा करना

16. A) 'lay of' के बदले 'laid off' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'laid off' सही phrase है जो इस संदर्भ में कर्मचारियों को काम से बाहर कर दिया जाने को सूचित करता है।

- 'laid off' will be used instead of 'lay of' because 'laid off' is the correct phrase indicating employees being let go from work in this context.

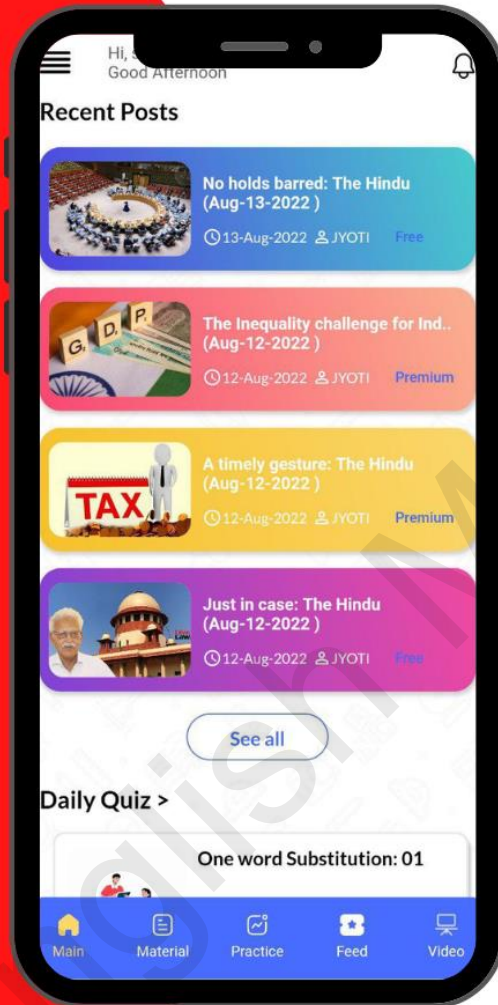
17. C) 'on Daman' के बदले 'in Daman' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब हम किसी स्थल पर बारे में बात करते हैं तो 'in' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— They live in New York.

- 'in Daman' will be used instead of 'on Daman' because when we refer to a location, we use 'in'; Like— They live in New York.

18. D) **brightened of** के बदले 'brightened up' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस context में सही preposition 'up' है। 'Brightened up' का मतलब है किसी खबर या घटना को सुनकर खुश हो जाना; जैसे— He brightened up when he heard the good news.

- 'brightened up' will be used instead of 'brightened of' because in this context the correct preposition is 'up'. 'Brightened up' means to become happy or lively upon hearing some news or event; Like— He brightened up when he heard the good news.
19. C) 'cut corners' के बदले 'take a shortcut for easy way out in order to save efforts' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'cut corners' का अर्थ होता है अधिक प्रयास से बचने के लिए एक संक्षिप्त रास्ता लेना।
- 'take a shortcut for easy way out in order to save efforts' will be used instead of 'cut corners' because the meaning of 'cut corners' is to take a shortcut to avoid extra effort.
20. A) **Folktale** (noun) – a traditional story passed down orally from one generation to another. **लोककथा**
- **Fable** (noun) – a short story, typically with animals as characters, conveying a moral. **नैतिक कथा**
 - **Epic** (noun) – a long poem, typically derived from ancient oral tradition, narrating the deeds and adventures of heroic or legendary figures. **महाकाव्य**
 - **Parable** (noun) – a simple story used to illustrate a moral or spiritual lesson. **धार्मिक कथा**
21. A) **Within** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "within" का अर्थ होता है के अंदर। Mona Lisa गोली प्रतिरोधी ग्लास के अंदर Louvre Museum में टाँगी हुई है। जबकि 'Beside' का अर्थ है किसी के बगल में, 'Toward' का अर्थ है किसी दिशा में, और 'Outside' का अर्थ है बाहर, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **Within** should be used because it means inside of something. The Mona Lisa is hung inside of bulletproof glass at the Louvre Museum. Whereas, 'Beside' means next to, 'Toward' means in the direction of, and 'Outside' means not within or on the outside of something, which don't fit in this context.
22. C) **Baffled** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "baffled" का अर्थ होता है अच्छादित हो जाना या समझ में नहीं आना। पाठ में उल्लेख है कि जब दर्शक आर्टवर्क को निकट से देखते हैं, तो उन्हें सम्भावना है कि वे इस साधारण महिला की छोटी और मंद चित्रकृति से अच्छादित हो सकते हैं। जबकि 'Composed' का अर्थ है संयमित, 'Unfazed' का अर्थ है अप्रभावित रहना, और 'Fine' का अर्थ है अच्छा, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Baffled'** should be used because it means to be perplexed or confused. The passage suggests that when viewers manage to see the artwork up close, they might be surprised or puzzled by the understated portrayal of a regular woman. On the other hand, 'Composed' means calm, 'Unfazed' means undisturbed or unaffected, and 'Fine' simply means good or okay, which do not fit in this context.
23. A) **'Fuss'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "fuss" का अर्थ होता है अधिक चर्चा या अधिक ध्यान दिए जाने की स्थिति। जबकि 'Unease' का अर्थ है असहजता, 'Cavil' का अर्थ है तुच्छ आलोचना करना, और 'Censure' का अर्थ है आलोचना या निन्दा करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'Fuss'** should be used because it refers to excessive attention or talk about something. Whereas, 'Unease' means discomfort, 'Cavil' means to make petty objections, and 'Censure' means criticism or disapproval, which don't fit in this context.
24. C) **'enigmatic'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "enigmatic" का अर्थ होता है रहस्यमय या गहरा, जिसका अर्थ नहीं समझ में आता। जबकि 'dark' का अर्थ होता है अंधेरा या काला, 'occult' का अर्थ है अदृश्य या अतींद्रिय, और 'Murky' का अर्थ है धुंधला या अस्पष्ट, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'enigmatic'** should be used because it means mysterious or puzzling. Whereas, 'dark' means lacking light or brightness, 'occult' implies hidden or supernatural, and 'Murky' means not clear or cloudy, which don't fit in this context.
25. A) **'Inherent'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "inherent" का अर्थ होता है स्वाभाविक या मौलिक गुण। यहाँ दर्शाने का प्रयास किया गया है कि मोना लिज़ा की प्रसिद्धि उस चित्र के स्वाभाविक आकर्षण के कारण है। जबकि 'Focal' का अर्थ होता है केंद्रीय या मुख्य, 'Limited' का अर्थ है सीमित, और 'Logical' का अर्थ है तार्किक, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'Inherent'** should be used because it means innate or fundamental quality. Here, it's trying to convey that the popularity of Mona Lisa is due to the painting's inherent attraction. Whereas, 'Focal' means central or primary, 'Limited' means confined or restricted, and 'Logical' means rational, which don't fit in this context.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

SSC CHSL 14 AUG 05: 00 PM

1. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.
This novelist is known for his verbosity.
 - A. Vengeance
 - B. Succinctness
 - C. Humility
 - D. Candour
2. **Select the most appropriate homophones to fill in the blanks.**
I got _____ while replacing the _____.
 - A. tyre; tire
 - B. tired; tire
 - C. tired; tier
 - D. tired; tyre
3. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** for 'refuse' in the given sentence.
Shama was allowed to visit the accommodation places for the devotees of the shrine.
 - A. Allowed
 - B. Visit
 - C. Accommodation
 - D. Shrine
4. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The CEO's _____ disregard for his employees' well-being led to high turnover and low morale in the company
 - A. calous
 - B. callus
 - C. callous
 - D. Calus
5. **Select the sentence that has a grammatical error.**
 - A. Rama can bowl fastly.
 - B. Go back to your room.
 - C. Don't talk so loudly.
 - D. Run quickly
6. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Raciness
 - A. Filth
 - B. Perfection
 - C. Lewdness
 - D. Obscenity
7. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the sentences in the correct logical sequence to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
 - A. I once met a gentleman who told me about a game he plays with his grandchildren.
 - B. He shares a titbit or two and it starts off a conversation.

- C. He then asks his teenage grandchildren if they know who those people are.
D. He picks some names of politicians, rock stars or even criminals from his generation.
- A. A, B, C, D
B. A, C, B, D
C. B, A, C, D
D. A, D, C, B
8. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a spelling error.**
You cannot / compensate for the / wrongdoings you have / comitted in the past.
- A. You cannot
B. comitted in the past.
C. wrongdoings you have
D. compensate for the
9. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
The snake was killed by Shyam.
- A. Shyam killed the snake.
B. Shyam kills the snake.
C. Shyam has killed the snake.
D. Shyam had killed the snake
10. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
I brought / an apple from / a place you recommended / me earlier.
- A. I brought
B. me earlier
C. a place you recommended
D. an apple from
11. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
- P. and allows them to come out of their imaginary world
Q. which helps in illuminating and enlightening the dark world
R. of two blind or visually impaired persons
S. eye donation is a very generous act towards society
- A. SQPR
B. SRQP
C. SPQR
D. SQRP
12. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
Let the door be shut.
- A. You are requested to shut the door.
B. The door should be shut.
C. Let you shut the door.
D. Shut the door.

13. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word in the given sentence.
The loyal nature of the princess was one of the reasons that the king trusted her very much.
- A. infamous
 - B. treacherous
 - C. livid
 - D. Unyielding
14. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Amar is very good in mathematics.
- A. good at
 - B. good about
 - C. good on
 - D. good with
15. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**
The company is planning to cut back few employees
- A. reduce some
 - B. lay off some
 - C. refuse some
 - D. lay down some
16. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Have a narrow escape
- A. Only just succeed in doing something
 - B. Likely to fall in the near future
 - C. Do something very risky
 - D. Just manage to avoid danger or trouble
17. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word from the given sentence.**
The city had a hundred thousand inhabitants—some think double as many.
- A. Hundred
 - B. Inhabitents
 - C. Double
 - D. Thousand
18. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the underlined words in the given sentence.**
The childhood days are peaceful days of our life.
- A. halcyon days
 - B. live wire days
 - C. all years
 - D. hard and fast days
19. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
P. the news of her husband's death

- Q. to break to her as gently as possible
R. great care was taken
S. knowing that Mrs. Mallard was afflicted with a heart trouble
- A. SPRQ
B. SPQR
C. SQPR
D. SRQP

20. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**

No sooner did we arrived at the airport than we got onto our flight to Atlanta.

- A. did we arrive at
B. can we arrive by
C. have we arrived at
D. had we arrive at

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

Tea prices in the domestic market continue to rule high in the (1)_____ year despite the expectation of a higher production as compared to the previous year. According to a preliminary assessment (2)_____ on the weather (3)_____ in recent months, tea output in the next year may reach to 800 tonnes as (4)_____ 780 tonnes last year. During the past three months, tea prices have shown an (5)_____. Unlike last year, when tea prices were dramatically low, this year, prices seem to have stabilised at rather high levels.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**

- A. first
B. current
C. second
D. Last

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2**

- A. shared
B. based
C. flown
D. Carried

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**

- A. outbreak
B. forecast
C. condition
D. Pattern

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**

- A. about
B. compared

- C. against
- D. Above

25. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.

- A. decline
- B. incline
- C. upgrade
- D. uptrend

English Madhyam

Answers

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. D 8. B 9. A 10. C 11.D 12.D
 13. B 14.A 15.B 16.D 17.B 18.A 19.D 20.A 21.B 22.B 23.B 24.C
 25. D

Explanations

- B) **Verbosity** (noun) – The quality of using more words than needed; wordiness, long-windedness. शब्दाडंबर

Antonym: Succinctness (noun) – The quality of expressing something clearly and in a few words; brevity, conciseness. संक्षिप्तता

 - Vengeance** (noun) – Punishment inflicted or retribution exacted for an injury or wrong; revenge. प्रतिशोध
 - Humility** (noun) – The quality of having a modest or low view of one's importance; humbleness. विनय
 - Candour** (noun) – The quality of being open and honest; frankness, forthrightness. स्पष्टता/ खरापन
- D) **tired** और 'tyre' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पहले रिक्त स्थान के लिए 'tired' यानी थक गया, सही है और दूसरे रिक्त स्थान के लिए 'tyre' यानी टायर, सही है। इसलिए उत्तर D सबसे उपयुक्त होगा।

 - 'tired' and 'tyre' should be used because for the first blank, 'tired' meaning fatigued, is correct and for the second blank 'tyre' meaning the rubber covering of a wheel, is correct. Hence, option D would be the most appropriate choice.
- A) **Refuse** (verb) – To decline, reject, or not accept something. मना करना

Antonym: Allowed (verb) – To permit, grant permission, or let someone do something.

अनुमति देना

 - Visit** (verb) – To go and see someone or something as part of a journey or activity. यात्रा
 - Accommodation** (noun) – A place to live, work, or stay in. आवास
 - Shrine** (noun) – A holy or sacred place dedicated to a particular deity, ancestor, hero, or event. पवित्र स्थल
- C) **'Callous'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'callous' का अर्थ होता है संवेदनहीन या भावहीन। संदर्भ के हिसाब से CEO की अपने कर्मचारियों की भलाई के प्रति अभावना को दर्शाने के लिए 'callous' सबसे उपयुक्त शब्द है।

- **'Callous'** should be used because it means insensible or unfeeling. In context, it describes the CEO's lack of concern for his employees' well-being. Thus, 'callous' is the most appropriate word.
5. A) **fastly** के बदले 'fast' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'fast' एक adverb भी है जिसका अर्थ है 'तेजी से', जबकि 'fastly' गलत रूप है; जैसे— He runs fast.
- 'fast' will be used instead of 'fastly' because 'fast' also serves as an adverb meaning 'quickly', whereas 'fastly' is an incorrect form; Like— He runs fast.
6. B) **Raciness** (noun) – the quality of being exciting and slightly shocking, especially because of relating to or suggesting sex
Antonym: **Perfection** (noun) – The state or quality of being perfect, flawlessness, excellence. **संपूर्णता**
- **Filth** (noun) – Dirt, muck, grime, squalor. **गंदगी**
 - **Lewdness** (noun) – Obscene, salacious, lascivious behavior or talk. **अश्लीलता**
 - **Obscenity** (noun) – The state or quality of being obscene; indecency, impropriety. **अश्लीलता**
7. D) **A, D, C, B**
I once met a gentleman who told me about a game he plays with his grandchildren. He picks some names of politicians, rock stars or even criminals from his generation. . He then asks his teenage grandchildren if they know who those people are. He shares a titbit or two and it starts off a conversation.
8. B) वाक्य में '**comitted**' की जगह 'committed' होना चाहिए, क्योंकि सही spelling 'committed' है। इसलिए, वाक्य का भाग B में spelling की त्रुटि है।
- The word 'comitted' should be 'committed' because the correct spelling is 'committed'. Therefore, segment B has a spelling error.
9. A) Shyam killed the snake
10. C) 'you recommended to' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि सही संरचना में 'recommend' verb के बाद 'to' का प्रयोग होता है जब किसी व्यक्ति की सिफारिश की जाती है। जैसे— He recommended this book to me.
- 'you recommended to me earlier' will be used instead of 'me earlier' because the correct structure uses 'to' after the verb 'recommend' when suggesting something to someone. Like— He recommended this book to me.
11. D) **SQRP**

Eye donation is a very generous act towards society which helps in illuminating and enlightening the dark world of two blind or visually impaired persons and allows them to come out of their imaginary world

12. D) Shut the door

13. B) **Loyal** (adjective) – Faithful, true, devoted, steadfast, staunch. **वफ़ादार**

Antonym: Treacherous (adjective) – Betraying trust, deceptive, untrustworthy, duplicitous. विश्वासघाती

- **Infamous** (adjective) – Having a bad reputation, notorious, disgraceful, scandalous. कुख्यात
- **Livid** (adjective) – Furiously angry; also refers to a bluish discoloration. **परितापित**
- **Unyielding** (adjective) – Not giving way to pressure, hard, firm, inflexible. **अडिग**

14. A) 'in' के बदले 'at' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि विषयों या कौशलों में प्रवीणता के लिए 'good at' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— He is good at singing.

- 'at' will be used instead of 'in' because for proficiency in subjects or skills, 'good at' is used; Like— He is good at singing.

15. B) 'cut back few employees' के बदले 'lay off some' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'cut back' का अर्थ है घटाना या कमी करना, लेकिन जब यह किसी कर्मचारी के संदर्भ में प्रयुक्त होता है, तो 'lay off' उपयुक्त होता है, जिसका अर्थ है किसी को नौकरी से निकाल देना।

- 'lay off some' will be used instead of 'cut back few employees' because 'cut back' means to reduce or decrease, but when used in context of employees, 'lay off' is appropriate, which means to dismiss from employment.

16. D) **Have a narrow escape** (idiom) – Just manage to avoid danger or trouble बाल-बाल बचना

17. B) The incorrectly spelt word in the sentence is 'Inhabitents'. The correct spelling is **'Inhabitants निवासियों'**

18. A) **Halcyon days** (phrase) – A very happy or successful period in the past आनंदमय दिन

19. D) **SRQP**

Knowing that Mrs. Mallard was afflicted with a heart trouble great care was taken to break to her as gently as possible the news of her husband's death

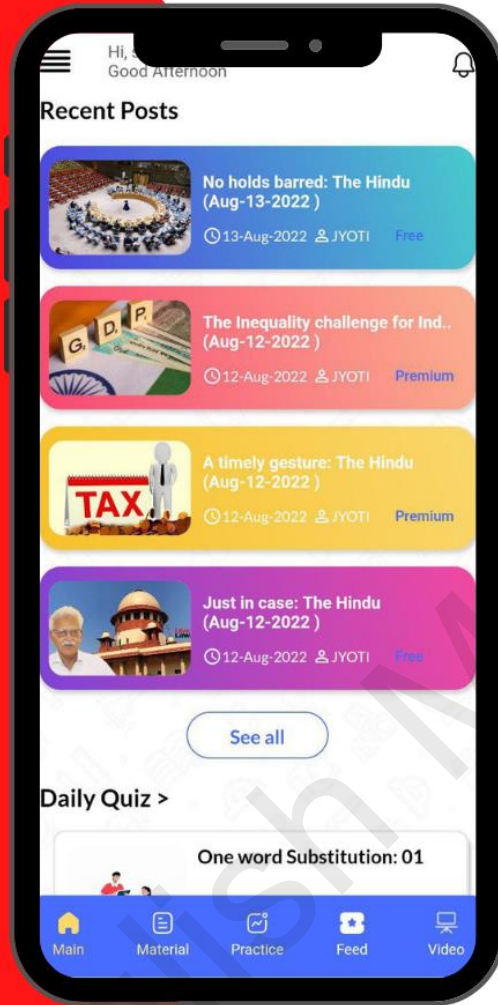
20. A) 'did we arrived' के बदले 'did we arrive' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'did' के साथ verb का base form (V¹) प्रयोग होता है।

- 'did we arrive' will be used instead of 'did we arrived' because with 'did', the base form of the verb is used.
21. B) '**Current**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "current" का अर्थ होता है वर्तमान, जिसका संदर्भ से तात्कालिक समय की सूचना देना। 'First' का अर्थ होता है पहला, 'Second' का अर्थ है दूसरा, और 'Last' का अर्थ है पिछला, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **Current** should be used because it refers to the present time, indicating the ongoing period. Whereas, 'First' means the initial, 'Second' means next after the first, and 'Last' refers to the previous, which don't fit in this context.
22. B) '**Based**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "based" का अर्थ होता है किसी विषय या जानकारी पर आधारित होना। जबकि 'Shared' का अर्थ है साझा करना, 'Flown' का अर्थ है उड़ना, और 'Carried' का अर्थ है ले जाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **Based** should be used because it means to be founded or grounded on a particular topic or information. Whereas, 'Shared' means to divide, 'Flown' means to fly, and 'Carried' implies taking or moving something, which don't fit in this context.
23. B) '**Forecast**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "forecast" का अर्थ होता है मौसम की पूर्वानुमान लगाना। जबकि 'Outbreak' का अर्थ है आकस्मिक रूप से प्रकट होना, 'Condition' का अर्थ है स्थिति या अवस्था, और 'Pattern' का अर्थ है एक निरंतर ढंग या तरीका, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **Forecast** should be used because it means a prediction or estimation of future events, especially in relation to weather. Whereas, 'Outbreak' means a sudden occurrence, 'Condition' refers to a state or situation, and 'Pattern' implies a consistent way or method, which don't fit in this context.
24. C) '**Against**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "against" का अर्थ होता है "के मुकाबले में"। जब हम पिछले साल के उत्पादन की तुलना में इस साल के उत्पादन की बात करते हैं, तो "against" उपयुक्त शब्द है। 'About' का अर्थ होता है लगभग, 'Compared' अकेले उपयुक्त नहीं होता है जब तक कि इसे "to" के साथ नहीं जोड़ा जाता है, और 'Above' का अर्थ होता है के ऊपर, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **Against** should be used because it means "in comparison to". When referencing production from one year in relation to another, "against" is the appropriate word. 'About' means approximately, 'Compared' isn't apt on its own unless paired with "to", and 'Above' means over, which don't fit in this context.

25. D) 'Uptrend' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "uptrend" का अर्थ होता है उच्च दिशा में वृद्धि। जबकि 'Decline' का अर्थ है घटना, 'Incline' का अर्थ होता है झुकाव या झुकना, और 'Upgrade' का अर्थ है बेहतर बनाना या सुधारना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- Uptrend' should be used because it indicates a rise or improvement in direction. Whereas, 'Decline' means a decrease, 'Incline' implies a slope or tilt, and 'Upgrade' means to make better or improve, which don't fit in this context.

English Madhyam



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

SSC CHSL PRE 2023: Shift 14 AUG 9 AM

1. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

Throw cold water on

- A. To show indifference
- B. To rinse thoroughly
- C. To encourage
- D. To talk nicely

2. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

Unpleasantly rough or sharp, especially to the senses, cruel

- A. Haslet
- B. Hart
- C. Harsh
- D. Hasp

3. **Select the ANTONYM of the word inadvertent to fill in the blank.**

Everyone likes to speak in a clear and _____ manner.

- A. unintentional
- B. peevish
- C. deliberate
- D. Impious

4. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

Syamala is more taller than her sister.

- A. tall
- B. taller
- C. most taller
- D. Tallest

5. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**

Hurray! Here is the toy / what I was looking for / as my birthday gift.

- A. Hurray! Here is the toy
- B. No error
- C. what I was looking for
- D. as my birthday gift.

6. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**

The politician was accused of accepting bribes and lied about it to the public.

- A. of accepting bribes
B. The politician was accused
C. and lied about it
D. to the public
7. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Paragon
A. Transient
B. Epitome
C. Associate
D. Grumpy
8. Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.
- A. Through these experiences, Sarah gained a newfound appreciation for the beauty and complexity of the world, and returned home with a renewed sense of purpose and passion.
- B. Sarah had always dreamed of traveling the world, but she never had the opportunity to do so until she graduated from college.
- C. Along the way, she encountered a diverse array of individuals, each with their own unique stories and perspectives.
- D. With her degree in hand, she set off on a backpacking adventure across Europe, eager to explore new cultures and meet new people.
- A. BACD
B. CBAD
C. DBCA
D. BDCA
9. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the bracketed word in the following sentence to fill in the blank.
The playwright borrowed the _____ (crux) of plot from Shakespeare.
A. peel
B. subsistence
C. essence
D. Blueprint
10. Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.
An imperfection; a blemish, a crack
A. Flaunt
B. Fleck
C. Flaw

- D. Flea
11. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the underlined word in the given sentence.
He lost the golden opportunity due to his habit of procrastination.
- A. indecisiveness
B. impulsiveness
C. inquisitiveness
D. Submissiveness
12. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the underlined word.
Syam does not intervene in others' affairs.
- A. Meddle
B. Speak
C. Trouble
D. Help
13. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the bracketed word in the following sentence to fill in the blank.**
The text _____ (implies) to several themes that need closer examination.
- A. alludes
B. deceives
C. embellishes
D. Apprehends
14. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a spelling error.**
According to a report / every day / thousands of animals / are slautered.
- A. thousands of animals
B. are slautered
C. every day
D. According to a report
15. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the underlined words in the given sentence.**
Piyush is inexperienced in leather industry
- A. in great hands
B. a sore thumb
C. hang fire
D. a greenhorn
16. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
(A) to simplify filling taxes
(B) to a single flat rate
(C) the current five rates

- (D) by narrowing
(E) Forbes wanted
- A. EBDCA
 - B. ECDAB
 - C. EDACB
 - D. EADCB

17. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

She killed the cockroach.

- A. The cockroach was being killed by her.
- B. The cockroach is killed by her.
- C. The cockroach was killed by her.
- D. The cockroach has been killed by her.

18. **Select the most appropriate option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

The student asked the teacher a question during class.

- A. A question was asked by the student to the teacher during class.
- B. A question is being asked by the student to the teacher during class.
- C. A question asked by the student to the teacher during class.
- D. A question will be asked by the student to the teacher during class.

19. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

People were _____ to safe places by the rescue team after the earthquake.

- A. ebacuated
- B. evacuated
- C. evkuated
- D. Evakuated

20. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

- A) Electronic waste is a huge challenge to the world today.
 - B) But the unrequired purchase by consumers cannot be halted.
 - C) However, an awareness on reduce and reuse can be of great help.
 - D) Recycling industries are working hard to reduce the burden of waste.
- A. DBAC
 - B. ABCD
 - C. DABC
 - D. ADBC

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

All the housewives who went to the Kalpatharu Supermarket in Bengaluru had one great ambition: to be the lucky customer who did not have to pay for her (1)_____. For this was what that notice just inside the entrance promised. It said: 'Remember, once a week, one of our customers gets free goods. This may be your (2)_____ day!' For several weeks Mrs. Batliwala hoped, like many of her friends, to be the lucky (3)_____. Unlike her friends she never gave up hope. Her kitchen was full of things which she did not need. She dreamed of the day when the manager of the supermarket would approach her and say "Madam, this is your lucky day. (4)_____ in your basket is free." On Saturday morning, Mrs. Batliwala went to the supermarket and bought only tea. She went to the cash desk when the manager of the supermarket come up to her and said. "You are our lucky customer and everything in your basket is (5)_____ !"

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**

- A. cloths
- B. shopping
- C. sugar
- D. Jewellery

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**

- A. easy
- B. lucky
- C. smart
- D. Happy

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**

- A. seller
- B. day
- C. women
- D. Customer

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**

- A. products
- B. sample
- C. everything
- D. Packets

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**

- A. yours
- B. expensive
- C. cheap
- D. free

Answers

1. A 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. C 7. B 8. D 9. C 10. C 11.A 12.A
 13. A 14.B 15.D 16.D 17.C 18.A 19.B 20.D 21.B 22.B 23.D 24.C
 25. D

Explanations

1. A) **Throw cold water on** (idiom) – To show indifference उदासीनता दिखाना
2. C) **Harsh** (adjective) – Unpleasantly rough or sharp to the senses; cruel. कठोर
 - **Haslet** (noun) – A type of food, typically a savory mixture of chopped meat (often pork liver) and spices.
 - **Hart** (noun) – An adult male deer.
 - **Hasp** (noun) – A slotted hinged metal plate that forms part of a fastening (often for a door or lid) and is fitted over a metal loop and secured by a padlock or pin.
3. C) **Inadvertent** (adjective) – Not resulting from or achieved through deliberate planning, unintentional, accidental. अनजाने में
 Antonym: **Deliberate** (adjective) – Done consciously and intentionally, planned, intentional. जान-बूझकर
 - **Unintentional** (adjective) – Not done on purpose, accidental, unpremeditated. अनजाने में
 - **Peevish** (adjective) – Easily irritated, especially by unimportant things, fractious, irritable. चिड़चिड़ा
 - **Impious** (adjective) – Not showing respect or reverence, especially for a god, irreverent, sinful. अधार्मिक
4. B) '**more taller**' के बदले '**taller**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि '**more**' और '**taller**' दोनों comparative adjectives हैं, इसलिए दोनों को एक साथ प्रयोग करना गलत है। जैसे—
 She is taller than him.
 - '**taller**' will be used instead of '**more taller**' because both '**more**' and '**taller**' are comparative adjectives, and using them together is incorrect; Like— She is taller than him.
5. C) The correct relative pronoun "that" or "which" will be used instead of "what". Like—
 "Hurray! Here is the toy that I was looking for as my birthday gift."
6. C) '**lied**' के बदले '**lying**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस sentence में parallelism की जरूरत है। "Of accepting bribes" और "lied about it" को एक समान structure में रखने के लिए '**lying**' का प्रयोग करें। उदाहरण के तौर पर: He was tired of studying and playing.

- 'lying' will be used instead of 'lied' because the sentence requires parallelism. To keep "of accepting bribes" and "lied about it" in a similar structure, we should use 'lying'.

Example: He was tired of studying and playing.

7. B) **Paragon** (noun) – A person or thing regarded as a perfect example of a particular quality; a model of excellence or perfection. आदर्श

Synonym: Epitome (noun) – A person or thing that is a perfect example of a particular quality or type; a summary of a written work; an abstract. सारांश

- **Transient** (adjective) – Lasting only for a short time; impermanent. अल्पकालिक/क्षणिक
- **Associate** (noun) – A partner or colleague in business or at work; (verb) connect (someone or something) with something else in one's mind. सहयोगी/ साथी
- **Grumpy** (adjective) – Bad-tempered and irritable. चिड़चिड़ा

8. D) **BDCA**

Sarah had always dreamed of traveling the world, but she never had the opportunity to do so until she graduated from college. With her degree in hand, she set off on a backpacking adventure across Europe, eager to explore new cultures and meet new people. Along the way, she encountered a diverse array of individuals, each with their own unique stories and perspectives. Through these experiences, Sarah gained a newfound appreciation for the beauty and complexity of the world, and returned home with a renewed sense of purpose and passion.

9. C) **Crux** (noun) – The most important or decisive point, the central matter, essence. मूल बिंदु

Synonym: Essence (noun) – The intrinsic nature or indispensable quality of something, especially something abstract, that determines its character. सार

- **Peel** (noun) – The outer covering or rind of a fruit or vegetable. छिलका
- **Subsistence** (noun) – The action or fact of maintaining or supporting oneself, especially at a minimal level. जीवन-यापन का साधन
- **Blueprint** (noun) – A design plan or other technical drawing. नक्शा

10. C) **Flaw** (noun) – An imperfection; a blemish, a crack दोष

- **Flaunt** (verb) – to display ostentatiously or obtrusively; to show off दिखावा
- **Fleck** (noun) – a small spot or mark; a speck धब्बा; मसा

- **Flea** (noun) – a small wingless jumping insect that feeds on the blood of mammals and birds. It sometimes transmits diseases through its bite. पिस्सू
11. A) **Procrastination** (noun) – The action of delaying or postponing something. टाल-मटोल
Synonym: Indecisiveness (noun) – The trait of being undecided or unable to make up one's mind, which often leads to delays. अनिश्चितता
- **Impulsiveness** (noun) – Acting quickly without thought or care. आवेगशीलता
 - **Inquisitiveness** (noun) – The trait of being curious; wanting to discover or learn. जिज्ञासा
 - **Submissiveness** (noun) – The quality of being meek or overly compliant; does not equate to procrastination. दबूपन
12. A) **Intervene** (verb) – Come between so as to prevent or alter a result or course of events, interfere, mediate. हस्तक्षेप करना
Synonym: Meddle (verb) – Interfere in or busy oneself unduly with something that is not one's concern, intervene, intrude. हस्तक्षेप करना
- **Speak** (verb) – Say something in order to convey information or to express a feeling, talk, utter. बोलना
 - **Trouble** (verb) – Cause distress or anxiety to, bother, disturb, upset. परेशान करना
 - **Help** (verb) – Assist, aid, lend a hand to. मदद करना
13. A) **Alludes** (verb) – To hint at, to refer to indirectly, to suggest. संकेत करना
Synonym: Implies (verb) – To suggest without stating directly, to indicate. सूचित करना
- **Deceives** (verb) – To mislead or trick. धोखा देना
 - **Embellishes** (verb) – To make something more attractive by adding decorative details or features. सजावट करना
 - **Apprehends** (verb) – To arrest someone for a crime; to understand or grasp. समझना or गिरफ्तार करना
14. B) The segment that contains a spelling error is option B, "are slautered". The correct spelling is "slaughtered", which means to kill animals, usually for food. It can also mean killing people or animals in a cruel or violent way, often in large numbers. (जानवरों का कशाईखाने में मारना या बड़ी संख्या में लोगों या जानवरों का निर्दयी या हिंसक तरीके से मारना)

15. D) The idiom "a greenhorn" refers to a person who is inexperienced or new to a specific job or industry. अनुभवहीन या नया.
16. D) **EADCB**
Forbes wanted to simplify filling taxes by narrowing the current five rates to a single flat rate
17. C) The cockroach was killed by her.
18. A) A question was asked by the student to the teacher during class.
19. B) **evacuated'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह शब्द भूकंप के बाद लोगों को सुरक्षित स्थान पर ले जाने का सही अर्थ प्रकट करता है। "ebacuated", "evkuated", और "Evakuated" अशुद्ध और गलत विकल्प हैं। इसलिए, "evacuated" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- **'evacuated'** should be used because this word correctly signifies moving people to a safe place after an earthquake. "ebacuated", "evkuated", and "Evakuated" are incorrect and invalid options. Thus, "evacuated" would be the most appropriate choice.
20. D) **ADBC**
Electronic waste is a huge challenge to the world today. Recycling industries are working hard to reduce the burden of waste. But the unrequired purchase by consumers cannot be halted However, an awareness on reduce and reuse can be of great help.
21. B) **'Shopping'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पारग्राफ का संदर्भ एक सुपरमार्केट है जहां ग्राहक सामान खरीदते हैं। 'Cloths' का अर्थ है वस्त्र, 'Sugar' का अर्थ है चीनी, और 'Jewellery' का अर्थ है आभूषण, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'Shopping'** should be used because the context of the paragraph is about a supermarket where customers buy goods. Whereas, 'Cloths' means fabrics or dress, 'Sugar' refers to the sweet substance, and 'Jewellery' means ornaments, which don't fit in this context.
22. B) **'Lucky'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि उपरोक्त पाठ में बार-बार 'लकी' शब्द का उल्लेख किया गया है, जैसे "lucky customer", "your lucky day" आदि। 'Easy', 'Smart', और 'Happy' इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं क्योंकि यह पाठ ग्राहक को भाग्यशाली मानने के संदर्भ में है।
- **'Lucky'** should be used because the passage repeatedly mentions the word 'lucky', such as "lucky customer", "your lucky day", etc. 'Easy', 'Smart', and 'Happy' are not appropriate in this context as the passage is referring to the customer being fortunate.
23. D) **'Customer'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पैराग्राफ में बार-बार ग्राहकों की चर्चा हो रही है और सुपरमार्केट की उस पेशकश का उल्लेख है जिसमें एक ग्राहक को वस्त्र मुफ्त में

मिलते हैं। 'Seller' का मतलब होता है विक्रेता, 'Day' का मतलब होता है दिन, और 'Women' का मतलब होता है महिलाएँ, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

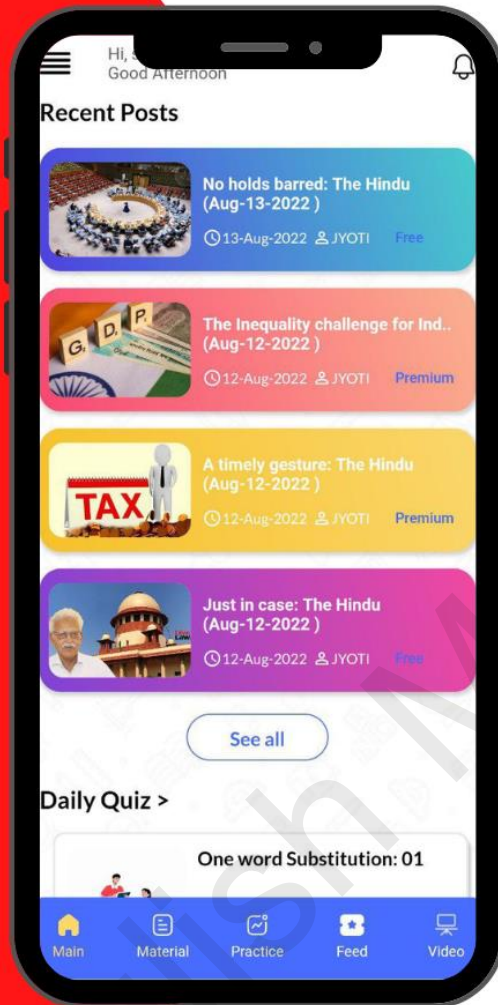
- **'Customer'** should be used because the paragraph frequently talks about the customers and the offer from the supermarket where one customer gets the goods for free. Whereas, 'Seller' means the one who sells, 'Day' means the day, and 'Women' implies females, which don't fit in this context.

24. C) **'Everything'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का संदर्भ बता रहा है कि सुपरमार्केट के प्रबंधक उसे सूचित कर रहे हैं कि उसकी टोकरी में जो भी सामग्री है वह मुफ्त है। 'Products', 'Sample', और 'Packets' इस संदर्भ में उसी स्थानीयता और विशेषता को प्रकट नहीं करते हैं जो 'Everything' करता है।

- **'Everything'** should be used because the context of the sentence indicates that the supermarket manager is informing her that all items in her basket are free. 'Products', 'Sample', and 'Packets' do not convey the same locality and specificity as 'Everything' does in this context.

25. D) **'Free'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पाठ में पहले ही बताया गया है कि एक ग्राहक को सप्ताह में एक बार वस्त्रा मुफ्त मिलता है। जबकि 'Yours' का अर्थ होता है आपका, 'Expensive' का अर्थ होता है महंगा, और 'Cheap' का अर्थ होता है सस्ता, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

- **'Free'** should be used because the passage already mentions that once a week, one customer gets goods for free. Whereas, 'Yours' means yours, 'Expensive' means costly, and 'Cheap' means inexpensive, which don't fit in this context.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

SSC CHSL 14 AUG 11:45 AM

1. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**

One of them who were hidings at the back of a rock fired at the villagers

- A. one of them who were hiding behind a rock
- B. one of them who was hide behind a rock
- C. one of them who hiding behind a rock
- D. one of them who was hiding behind a rock

2. **Select the word which means the same as the group of words underlined in the given sentence.**

I can't believe that I am doing this ordinary and dull task.

- A. immoral
- B. tenacious
- C. mundane
- D. Destitute

3. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in superlative degree of comparison.**

It was probably the happy afternoon of her life.

- A. This afternoon of her life was the happy.
- B. It was an happier afternoon in their life before that.
- C. No change needed
- D. It was probably the happiest afternoon of her life.

4. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**

P. but results in widespread hunger, death and social unrest

Q. some of the causes of famine in that region

R. drought, floods, war and economic instability are

S. which not only causes severe shortage of food

- A. RQSP
- B. RSQP
- C. QRSP
- D. QPSR

5. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

The _____ age for retirement is 65 years in India.

- A. mendatory
- B. mendetory
- C. mendaytory
- D. Mandatory

6. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**

The news is very good to be true.

- A. to be true

- B. very good
C. The news
D. Is
7. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a spelling error.**
They need to / wave the participation / fees for people / with disabilities.
A. wave the participation
B. with disabilities.
C. fees for people
D. They need to
8. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined segment.**
The child was not guilty of any wrongdoing and lacked knowledge or awareness of wrongdoing
A. ignorant
B. inexperienced
C. innocent
D. Cruel
9. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
A. Looks first to his own profit
B. And then to the king's,
C. Or destroys the king's gain altogether
D. The chief collector of revenue
A. B, D, A, C
B. D, A, B, C
C. D, C, A, B
D. A, B, C, D
10. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of 'potential' in the given sentence.
I have seen Radhya growing in the last few years; she now has the capability to fight worse situations.
A. Worse
B. Situations
C. Growing
D. Capability
11. Select the most appropriate **synonym** for the given word.
Strength
A. Recluse
B. Weakness
C. Power
D. Disability
12. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.

Feasibility

- A. Sustainability
- B. Impropriety
- C. Heavy
- D. Probability

13. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**

Would pizza or burger rather be eaten by you?

- A. Would you rather eat pizza or burger?
- B. Would you rather eaten pizza or burger?
- C. Would you rather ate pizza or burger?
- D. Would you eat pizza or burger?

14. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**

She's been beating around the bush all afternoon - I just wish she would come out and tell us what she really thinks.

- A. avoiding to talk directly about a topic or issue
- B. trying to be overprotective
- C. denying to have her head in the clouds
- D. there to give the cold shoulder

15. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Elaborate

- A. Easy
- B. Complex
- C. Simple
- D. Plain

16. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**

It's not polite to blow your own trumpet in front of others

- A. brag one's own accomplishment
- B. criticise someone unfairly
- C. play a musical instrument
- D. give someone a compliment

17. **Select the most appropriate option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined segment in the following sentence.**

After the scandal, the king was left with no choice but to announce his act of renouncing the throne.

- A. coronation
- B. extradition
- C. exoneration
- D. Abdication

18. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**

Ambivalent

- A. Unpredictable
- B. Legitimate
- C. Unequivocal
- D. Irresistible

19. **Select the most appropriate option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**

The package was delivered by the courier to the recipient's doorstep.

- A. The recipient received the package delivered by the courier.
- B. The package was being delivered by the courier to the recipient's doorstep.
- C. The courier delivered the package to the recipient's doorstep.
- D. The package was delivered to the recipient's doorstep by the courier

20. **Select the most appropriate option that can replace the underlined word in the following sentence.**

The incorrigible optimism displayed by Aishwarya in difficult situations turned out her to be a favourite among her friends.

- A. translucent
- B. illustrious
- C. unchanged
- D. Barefooted

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

Climatic disasters are (1)_____ increasingly common due to the effects of climate change. These disasters include extreme weather events such as hurricanes, tornadoes, floods and droughts. To mitigate the effects of these disasters, it is essential to invest in disaster preparedness and (2)_____. The impact of climatic disasters is not limited to the loss of life and property damage. For example, hurricanes can disrupt the oil and gas industry, leading to higher fuel prices and (3)_____. Floods can damage crops and infrastructure, leading to food shortages and disruptions to transportation systems. Rising temperatures can lead to more frequent heat waves, while changes in precipitation patterns can lead to more (4)_____ droughts and floods. Climatic disasters disproportionately affect vulnerable populations. Collaboration among governments, communities and businesses is crucial for effective disaster preparedness and response. This involves investing in early warning systems, improving infrastructure and emergency services and planning for post-disaster recovery. By taking a (5)_____ approach to disaster management, we can reduce the impacts of climatic disasters and build more resilient communities.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 1.**

- A. became
- B. becoming
- C. become
- D. Becomes

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 2.**

A. regeneration

B. response

C. evaluation

D. Manifestation

23. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 3.

A. fatigue

B. shortages

C. failure

D. Drought

24. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 4.

A. fast

B. rare

C. frequent

D. Speedy

25. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 5.

A. proactive

B. productive

C. bioactive

D. inactive

Answers

1. D 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. D 11. C 12. D
 13. A 14. A 15. B 16. A 17. D 18. C 19. C 20. C 21. B 22. B 23. B 24. C
 25. A

Explanations

- D) '**who were hidings**' के बदले 'who was hiding' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'One of them' singular antecedent है, जिससे singular Verb 'was' और 'hiding' का प्रयोग होगा; जैसे—
 One of the boys who was playing in the ground.
 - 'who was hiding' will be used instead of 'who were hidings' because 'One of them' refers to a singular antecedent, so the singular Verb 'was' and 'hiding' will be used; Like— One of the boys who was playing in the ground.
- C) **Mundane** (noun) – ordinary and dull सामान्य
 - Immoral** (adjective) – not conforming to accepted standards of morality अनैतिक
 - Tenacious** (adjective) – tending to keep a firm hold of something; clinging or adhering closely. दृढ़निश्चयी
 - Destitute** (adjective) – without the basic necessities of life; extremely poor. दरिद्र
- D) It was probably the **happiest** afternoon of her life.
- A) **RQSP**
 Drought, floods, war and economic instability are some of the causes of famine in that region which not only causes severe shortage of food but results in widespread hunger, death and social unrest
- D) **Mandatory**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वह सही spelling वाला शब्द है जो "अनिवार्य" या "आवश्यक" का अर्थ देता है। उपलब्ध विकल्पों में, केवल 'Mandatory' ही सही तरह से spelling वाला शब्द है।
 - '**Mandatory**' should be used because it is the correctly spelled word that means "required" or "compulsory". Among the given options, only 'Mandatory' is spelled correctly.
- B) 'very good' के बदले 'too good' होना चाहिए। English में "too + adjective + infinitive" construction का उपयोग इस तरह की परिस्थितियों को व्यक्त करने के लिए होता है जब कुछ इतना अधिक होता है कि एक निश्चित परिणाम या स्थिति असंभव होती है।
 - 'too good to be true' should be used instead of 'to be true'. In English, the structure "too + adjective + infinitive" is used to describe situations where something is so excessive that a certain result or condition becomes impossible.

7. A) 'wave' के बदले 'waive' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर शुल्क को माफ करने का अर्थ है, जो कि 'waive' से होता है।
- 'waive' will be used instead of 'wave' because here the meaning is to forego the fee, which is conveyed by 'waive'.
8. C) **Innocent** (noun) – Not guilty of any wrongdoing and lacking knowledge or awareness of wrongdoing निर्दोष
- **Ignorant** (adjective) – Lacking knowledge, understanding, or awareness about something अज्ञानी
 - **Inexperienced** (adjective) – Lacking practical experience or knowledge; novice अनुभवहीन
 - **Cruel** (adjective) – Causing pain or suffering; merciless क्रूर
9. B) **D, A, B, C**
The chief collector of revenue Looks first to his own profit And then to the king's, Or destroys the king's gain altogether
10. D) **Potential** (noun) – Capability, ability, capacity, possibility क्षमता
Synonym: Capability (noun) – The power or ability to do something, capacity, ability, proficiency. सामर्थ्य
- **Worse** (adjective) – Of a more severe or serious nature, bad, poorer, inferior. खराब
 - **Situations** (noun) – A set of circumstances in which one finds oneself, position, scenario. स्थिति
 - **Growing** (verb) – Become larger or greater over a period of time, develop, expand, increase. बढ़ता हुआ
11. C) **Strength** (noun) – The quality or state of being strong, power, might, force. शक्ति
Synonym: Power (noun) – Ability to do or act, capability, potential, might. शक्ति
- **Recluse** (noun) – A person who lives a solitary life and tends to avoid other people. सन्यासी
 - **Weakness** (noun) – The state or condition of lacking strength, frailty, vulnerability. कमजोरी
 - **Disability** (noun) – A physical or mental condition that limits a person's movements, senses, or activities. अक्षमता

12. D) **Feasibility** (noun) – The state or degree of being easily or conveniently done, practicable, **possible**. व्यवहार्यता, संभाव्यता

Synonym: Probability (noun) – Likelihood or chance of a particular event happening, likelihood, feasibility. संभाव्यता

- **Sustainability** (noun) – The ability to maintain or continue over the long term without causing harm or depletion. **सततता**
- **Impropriety** (noun) – Lack of proper manners or behavior, inappropriateness, unsuitableness. **अनुचितता**
- **Heavy** (adjective) – Weighing a lot; having great weight or density. **भारी**

13. A) Would you rather eat pizza or burger?

14. A) **Beating around the bush** (phrase) – avoiding to talk directly about a topic or issue
घुमा-फिराकर बात करना

15. B) **Elaborate** (adjective) – Detailed, intricate, complicated, involved. **विस्तृत**

Synonym: Complex (adjective) – Consisting of many different and connected parts, intricate, involved. **जटिल**

- **Easy** (adjective) – Not difficult or requiring a lot of effort, simple, uncomplicated. **सहज**
- **Simple** (adjective) – Easily understood or done, straightforward, uninvolved. **साधारण**
- **Plain** (adjective) – Not decorated or elaborate, simple or ordinary in character. **सादा**

16. A) **Blow your own trumpet** (phrase) – brag one's own accomplishment अपनी बड़ाई करना, डींग मारना.

17. D) **Abdication** (noun) – The act of renouncing or relinquishing one's position, especially as a monarch. **राज्य त्याग**

- **Coronation** (noun) – The ceremony of crowning a sovereign or a sovereign's consort. **राज्याभिषेक**
- **Extradition** (noun) – The act of handing over a person accused or convicted of a crime to the jurisdiction of the foreign state in which the crime was committed. **प्रत्यर्पण**

- **Exoneration** (noun) – The action of officially absolving someone from blame; vindication. **दोषमुक्ति**

18. C) **Ambivalent** (adjective) – Having mixed feelings or contradictory ideas about something or someone. दो विरोधी मूल्यों या गुणों में से एक या दोनों को धारण करने वाला

Antonym: Unequivocal (adjective) – Leaving no doubt; unambiguous, clear, direct. स्पष्ट

- **Unpredictable** (adjective) – Not able to be predicted; erratic, variable. **अनिश्चित**
- **Legitimate** (adjective) – Conforming to the law or rules; legal, lawful. **वैध**
- **Irresistible** (adjective) – Too attractive and tempting to be resisted; alluring, captivating. **अनिवार्य**

19. C) The courier delivered the package to the recipient's doorstep.

20. B) 'Unchanged' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "unchanged" का अर्थ होता है कि कुछ बदला नहीं है या सामान्य स्थिति में है, जो यह दर्शाता है कि ऐश्वर्या की आशावादी प्रवृत्ति मुश्किल समय में भी वही रही। जबकि 'Translucent' का अर्थ है पारदर्शी, 'Illustrious' का अर्थ है प्रसिद्ध या महान, और 'Barefooted' का अर्थ है नंगे पांव, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Unchanged' should be used because it signifies that something has not altered or remains in its usual state, indicating that Aishwarya's optimistic tendency remained the same even in difficult times. Whereas, 'Translucent' means partially transparent, 'Illustrious' means well known or great, and 'Barefooted' means not wearing any shoes, which do not fit in this context.

21. B) '**Becoming**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "becoming" का अर्थ होता है किसी प्रक्रिया में हो रहा है। यहाँ पर जलवायु संकट की वृद्धि हो रही है का अर्थ बताया जा रहा है, इसलिए "becoming" सही शब्द है। 'Became' भूतकाल के लिए है, 'Become' प्रेजेंट टेंस में इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है, और 'Becomes' तीसरे व्यक्ति के एकवचन के लिए है, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है।

- **Becoming** should be used because it indicates something that is currently in the process of happening. In this context, the increasing frequency of climatic disasters is being conveyed, making 'becoming' the correct word. 'Became' is in the past tense, 'Become' doesn't fit in the present tense for this context, and 'Becomes' is singular third person, which isn't appropriate here.

22. B) '**Response**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "response" का अर्थ होता है प्रतिक्रिया या समाधान। जलवायु आपदा के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए, आपदा की तैयारी और प्रतिसाद की आवश्यकता होती है। 'Regeneration' का अर्थ होता है पुनरुत्थान या पुनर्जीवन, 'Evaluation' का अर्थ है मूल्यांकन करना, और 'Manifestation' का अर्थ है प्रकट होना या प्रदर्शन, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Response**' should be used because it means reaction or solution. In the context of mitigating the effects of climatic disasters, there is a need for disaster preparedness and response. 'Regeneration' means renewal or revival, 'Evaluation' means to assess, and 'Manifestation' implies appearance or demonstration, which don't fit in this context.

23. B) '**Shortages**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "shortages" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज की कमी। जब तूफान तेल और गैस उद्योग में विघ्न डालते हैं, तो इसका परिणाम उच्च ईंधन मूल्य और "shortages" में होता है। जबकि 'Fatigue' का अर्थ है थकावट, 'Failure' का अर्थ है असफलता, और 'Drought' का अर्थ है सूखा, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Shortages**' should be used because it means a deficiency or lack of something. When hurricanes disrupt the oil and gas industry, it results in higher fuel prices and "shortages." Whereas, 'Fatigue' means tiredness, 'Failure' means lack of success, and 'Drought' means a prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall, which don't fit in this context.

24. C) '**Frequent**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "frequent" का अर्थ होता है बार-बार होनेवाला या अक्सर होनेवाला। जबकि 'Fast' का अर्थ है तेज़, 'Rare' का अर्थ है दुर्लभ या कम होनेवाला, और 'Speedy' का अर्थ है जल्दी चलनेवाला, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

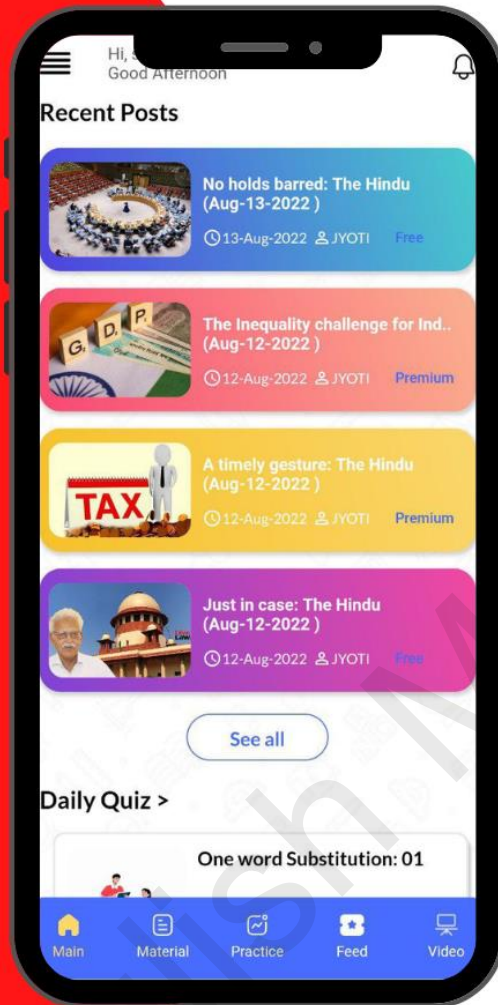
- '**Frequent**' should be used because it means occurring often or regularly. Whereas, 'Fast' implies speed, 'Rare' means seldom occurring, and 'Speedy' implies quickness, which don't fit in this context.

25. A) '**Proactive**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "proactive" का अर्थ होता है पहले ही कार्रवाई करना और समस्या के आवेग में आने से पहले उसका समाधान तलाशना। जबकि 'Productive' का अर्थ है उत्पादकता पूर्ण, 'Bioactive' का अर्थ है जैविक रूप से सक्रिय, और 'Inactive' का अर्थ है निष्क्रिय, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Proactive**' should be used because it means taking action in anticipation of future problems or challenges and seeking solutions before they arise. Whereas,

'Productive' implies being fruitful, 'Bioactive' means being biologically active, and 'Inactive' means not active, which don't fit in this context.

English Madhyam



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

SSC CHSL 17 AUG 2:30 PM

1. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

She is the least reliablest person of all.

- A. leastest reliable
- B. less reliable
- C. least reliable
- D. lesser reliable

2. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word 'Ravishing' from the given sentence.**

The architect designed a stunning skyscraper with a sophisticated structural system.

- A. Sophisticated
- B. Skyscraper
- C. Stunning
- D. System

3. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**

The young artist spent countless hours perfecting her craft, trying with various methods and mediums, and honing her creative vision until she had produced a stunning collection of works that showcased her unique talent and perspective.

- A. exploring with different factors
- B. experimenting with different techniques
- C. merging with different variations
- D. researching with different types

4. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

- A. Calendr
- B. Conscientious
- C. Colleague
- D. Conspicuous

5. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**

By whom was this poem written?

- A. Who had wrote this poem?
- B. Who has written this poem?
- C. Who writes this poem?
- D. Who wrote this poem?

6. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the underlined segment in the following sentence.**

Everything in the mansion was in great confusion after the robbery.

- A. Pick holes
- B. Pell-mell
- C. Turn over a new leaf
- D. Damp squib

7. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined word in the following sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.**

The students were restored to complete the assignment by Friday.

- A. declared
- B. expected
- C. designed
- D. No substitution required

8. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

There was a sudden esklation of violent acts which led to the starting of the second world war.

- A. Esklation
- B. Starting
- C. Violent
- D. Sudden

9. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**

P. a man in a maroon colour flannel shirt

Q. rounded a corner and walked into the middle of the main street of Yellow Sky

R. which had been purchased for purposes of decoration

S. and made principally by some Jewish women on the East side of New York.

- A. PRQS
- B. PRSQ
- C. PSRQ
- D. PQRS

10. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the underlined word.

He wore a bizarre outfit for the party

- A. Normal
- B. Usual
- C. Weird
- D. Familiar

11. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the underlined word in the given sentence.

She detests capsicum so much that she would prefer going empty stomach.

- A. prompts
- B. marvels
- C. rebels
- D. Loathes

12. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the underlined words in the given sentence.**

He was alone and knew the dangers ahead during his journey, but he tried to keep up his confidence

- A. whistled in the dark
- B. made a sterner stuff

- C. stepped up his game
D. wouldn't be caught dead
13. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Timid
A. Magical
B. Honest
C. Fearless
D. 4. Nervous
14. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the word given in brackets to fill in the blank.
This route cannot get more _____ (simplified) than it already is.
A. uniform
B. convoluted
C. homogenous
D. Unvaried
15. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
A particular form of a language which is peculiar to a specific region or social group.
A. Singular
B. Slang
C. Dialect
D. Referendum
16. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**
Varun is handsome than his brother.
A. much handsome to
B. most handsome than
C. more handsome than
D. more handsome to
17. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
The GDP of the country has growth rapidly since independence.
A. had been grow rapidly
B. has grown rapidly
C. have grown been rapidly
D. had grow rapidly
18. **Select the most appropriate option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
The letter was written by the author and mailed to the publisher.
A. The letter was written and mailed to the publisher by the author.
B. The author wrote the letter and mailed it to the publisher.
C. The publisher received the letter written by the author.
D. The letter was being written by the author and mailed to the publisher.
19. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.

Proposal

- A. Filling
- B. Scheme
- C. Refusal
- D. Addition

20. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

The politician used a/an mild and indirect word to describe the controversial policy, in order to soften the blow.

- A. oxymoron
- B. metaphor
- C. euphemism
- D. Hyperbole

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

India will host an international summit on Buddhism here on April 20 and 21. Delegates from 30 countries will participate, a notable exception (1) _____ China. Tibetan spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, is also unlikely to attend the two-day conclave. The maiden conference being organised by the Union Culture Ministry and the International Buddhist Confederation will discuss (2) _____ global issues through a Buddhist perspective. Over 170 delegates from countries such as Mexico, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Japan and 150 from India will participate in the summit to be held in the national capital. The delegates (3) _____ prominent scholars, monks, diplomats and members of Buddhist organisations across the globe. The largest number of delegates are from Sri Lanka (20) and Vietnam (30). Abhijit Haldar, Director General of International Buddhist Confederation, said that while no delegate had been confirmed from China, there would be two participants from Taiwan. "The invitations (4) _____ sent to various Buddhist institutions and not to governments," Mr. Haldar added. He also mentioned that the Dalai Lama (5) _____ not attend the event due to health issues.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**

- A. been
- B. being
- C. be
- D. Are

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**

- A. classical
- B. contemporary
- C. old
- D. Ancient

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**

- A. included
- B. include
- C. including
- D. Includes

24. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.

- A. had
- B. were
- C. has
- D. Was

25. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.

- A. ought to
- B. might
- C. used to
- D. dare

English Madhyam

Answers

1. C 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. B 7. B 8. A 9. B 10. C 11.D 12.A
 13. D 14.B 15.C 16.C 17.B 18.B 19.B 20.C 21.B 22.B 23.B 24.B
 25. B

Explanations

- C) 'least reliablest' के बदले 'least reliable' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि double superlative degree of adjective का साथ में प्रयोग करना सही नहीं है। सही तरीका है — She is the least reliable person of all.

 - 'least reliable' will be used instead of 'least reliablest' because using a double superlative degree of adjective together is not correct. The correct way is — She is the least reliable person of all.
- C) **Ravishing** (adjective) – Extremely attractive, delightful, stunning, beautiful. सम्मोहक
Synonym: Stunning (adjective) – Extremely impressive or attractive, striking, ravishing.
 अद्भुत

 - Sophisticated** (adjective) – (of a machine, system, or technique) developed to a high degree of complexity. जटिल/ परिष्कृत
 - Skyscraper** (noun) – A very tall building of many stories/floor. गगनचुम्बी इमारत
 - System** (noun) – A set of things working together as parts of a mechanism or an interconnecting network. प्रणाली
- B) 'trying with various methods' के बदले 'experimenting with different techniques' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में युवा कलाकार अपनी कला को सिद्ध करने के लिए विभिन्न तरीकों का प्रयास कर रही थी, इसलिए 'experimenting with different techniques' इस संदर्भ में सबसे उचित है।

The young artist spent countless hours perfecting her craft, experimenting with different techniques and mediums, and honing her creative vision until she had produced a stunning collection of works that showcased her unique talent and perspective.

 - 'experimenting with different techniques' will be used instead of 'trying with various methods' because in the sentence, the young artist is trying different ways to perfect her art, so 'experimenting with different techniques' is the most appropriate in this context.

Like— The young artist spent countless hours perfecting her craft, experimenting with different techniques and mediums, and honing her creative vision until she

had produced a stunning collection of works that showcased her unique talent and perspective.

4. A) The correct spelling of 'Calendr' is 'Calendar' which means "a system of organizing days for social, religious, commercial, or administrative purposes" कैलेंडर

5. D) Who wrote this poem?

6. B) **Pell-mell** (idiom) - In a confused, rushed, or disorderly manner; helter-skelter.

अव्यवस्थित तरीके से

- **Pick holes** (idiom) - To find faults or flaws in something. दोष निकालना
- **Turn over a new leaf** (idiom) - To begin again or make a fresh start, especially with an improved character or behavior. नई शुरुआत करना
- **Damp squib** (idiom) - An event which is much less impressive than expected; a disappointment. आशा से कम प्रभावशाली घटना

7. B) 'restored' के बदले 'expected' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का अर्थ है कि छात्रों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे शुक्रवार तक अभियान समाप्त कर दें।

- 'expected' will be used instead of 'restored' because the meaning of the sentence is that students are anticipated to finish the assignment by Friday. 'Restored' doesn't fit well here.

8. A) The incorrect spelling in the given sentence is 'Esklation'. The correct spelling is 'Escalation' which means "a rapid increase or rise." तेजी से वृद्धि होना।

9. B) **PRSQ**

A man in a maroon colour flannel shirt. which had been purchased for purposes of decoration and made principally by some Jewish women on the East side of New York rounded a corner and walked into the middle of the main street of Yellow Sky

10. C) **Bizarre** (adjective) – Very strange, unusual, atypical, eccentric. अजीब

Synonym: Weird (adjective) – Unusual, strange, uncanny, supernatural. अजीब

- **Normal** (adjective) – Standard, usual, typical, ordinary. सामान्य
- **Usual** (adjective) – Habitual, customary, traditional, typical. सामान्य
- **Familiar** (adjective) – Well-known, common, customary, recognized. परिचित

11. D) **Detest** (verb) – Dislike intensely; feel aversion to or profound loathing for. घृणा करना

Synonym: Loathe (verb) – Feel intense dislike or disgust for. नफरत करना

- **Prompts** (verb) – Cause or bring about (an action or feeling); inspire, provoke. प्रेरित करना

- **Marvels** (noun) – A wonderful or astonishing person or thing. अद्भुत
- **Rebels** (verb) – Rise in opposition or armed resistance to an established government or ruler; revolt, mutiny. विद्रोह करना

12. A) **whistled in the dark** (idiom) – tried to keep up his confidence आत्मविश्वास में बने रहना

- **Made of sterner stuff** (idiom) – to be emotionally or mentally stronger than other people; to be tough or determined.
- **Stepped up his game** (idiom) – to begin to perform at a higher level of competence or enthusiasm.
- **Wouldn't be caught dead** (idiom) – used to express strong dislike for something or a situation; to be unwilling to do something under any circumstances.

13. D) **Timid** (adjective) – Showing a lack of courage or confidence; easily frightened. डरपोक

Synonym: **Nervous** (adjective) – Anxious, edgy, jumpy, apprehensive. चिंतित

- **Magical** (adjective) – Relating to or using magic. जादुई
- **Honest** (adjective) – Free of deceit; truthful and sincere. ईमानदार
- **Fearless** (adjective) – Lacking fear; brave. निर्भीक

14. B) **Simplified** (adjective) – Made simpler or easier, clear, straightforward, uncomplicated. सरल

Antonym: **Convolutd** (adjective) – Complex, intricate, complicated. जटिल

- **Uniform** (adjective) – Consistent; the same in all cases and at all times. समान
- **Homogenous** (adjective) – Of the same kind, alike. समरूपी
- **Unvaried** (adjective) – Not changing or different in any way. अपरिवर्तित

15. C) **Dialect** (noun) – A particular form of a language which is peculiar to a specific region or social group. उपभाषा

- **Singular** (adjective) – Exceptionally good or great; remarkable. अद्वितीय
- **Slang** (noun) – A type of language consisting of words and phrases that are regarded as very informal, are more common in speech than writing, and are typically restricted to a particular context or group of people. अशिष्ट भाषा
- **Referendum** (noun) – A general vote by the electorate on a single political question which has been referred to them for a direct decision. जनमत संग्रह

16. C) 'handsome than' के बदले 'more handsome than' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि comparison के लिए 'more' का प्रयोग किया जाता है जब दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं को तुलना की जाती है; जैसे— He is more intelligent than his friend.

- 'more handsome than' will be used instead of 'handsome than' because 'more' is used for comparison when comparing two people or things; Like— He is more intelligent than his friend

17. B) 'has growth rapidly' के बदले 'has grown rapidly' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'growth' एक noun है और इस संदर्भ में हमें verb form 'grown' की जरूरत है। यहां 'has' के साथ तीसरे रूप का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— The plant has grown tall.

- 'has grown rapidly' will be used instead of 'has growth rapidly' because 'growth' is a noun and in this context, we need the verb form 'grown'. With 'has', we use the third form of the verb; Like— The plant has grown tall.

18. B) The author wrote the letter and mailed it to the publisher.

19. B) **Proposal** (noun) – A plan or suggestion, especially a formal or written one, put forward for consideration or discussion. प्रस्ताव

Synonym: Scheme (noun) – A large-scale systematic plan or arrangement for attaining some particular object or putting a particular idea into effect. योजना

- **Filling** (noun) – A quantity of material that fills or is used to fill something. भरावट
- **Refusal** (noun) – The action of declining or rejecting a proposal, request, or offer. अस्वीकार
- **Addition** (noun) – The action or process of adding something to something else. जोड़

20. C) **Euphemism** (noun) – A mild or indirect word or expression substituted for one considered to be too harsh or blunt. संवेदनशील शब्द

- **Oxymoron** (noun) – A figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms appear in conjunction. विरोधाभासी अभिवादन
- **Metaphor** (noun) – A figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable. रूपक
- **Hyperbole** (noun) – Exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken literally. अतिशयोक्ति

21. B) '**Being**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य को सही अर्थ में प्रस्तुत करने के लिए "being" शब्द की आवश्यकता है, जिससे यह स्पष्ट होता है कि चीन उस विशेष जो भाग लेंगे में सम्मिलित नहीं होगा। जबकि 'Been' का अर्थ है भूतकाल में किसी क्रिया को पूरा हो चुका होना, 'Be' का अर्थ है होना, और 'Are' का अर्थ है हैं, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Being**' should be used because it gives the correct meaning to the sentence, indicating that China is the exception among those who will participate. Whereas, 'Been' implies an action that has been completed in the past, 'Be' means to exist, and 'Are' means are, which don't fit in this context.

22. B) '**Contemporary**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "contemporary" का अर्थ होता है वर्तमान समय का या समकालीन। जब बात ग्लोबल मुद्दों की हो रही होती है, तो यह आमतौर पर वर्तमान समस्याओं या घटनाओं के संदर्भ में होती है। 'Classical', 'Old', और 'Ancient' इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं क्योंकि ये शब्द पुराने समय या परंपराओं के संदर्भ में होते हैं।

- '**Contemporary**' should be used because it means of the current time or era. When discussing global issues, it usually pertains to present-day problems or events. 'Classical', 'Old', and 'Ancient' are not suitable in this context as they refer to past times or traditions.

23. B) '**Include**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में वर्तमान काल में बताया जा रहा है कि प्रतिनिधियों में कौन-कौन शामिल हैं। 'Included' भूतकाल में होता है, 'Including' अतिरिक्त जानकारी प्रदान करने के लिए होता है और 'Includes' वाक्य के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि subject 'delegates' plural है।

- '**Include**' should be used because the sentence is conveying in the present tense who the delegates comprise of. 'Included' is in past tense, 'Including' is used to provide additional information, and 'Includes' doesn't fit the context as the subject 'delegates' is plural.

24. B) '**Were**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहां बात हो रही है अनेक निमंत्रणों की जिन्हें विभिन्न बौद्ध संस्थानों को भेजा गया था। 'Were' प्लुरल संख्या के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है। जबकि 'Had' का अर्थ होता है पारित आकलन, 'Has' वर्तमान समय के आकलन का प्रयोग होता है, और 'Was' सिंगुलर संख्या के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

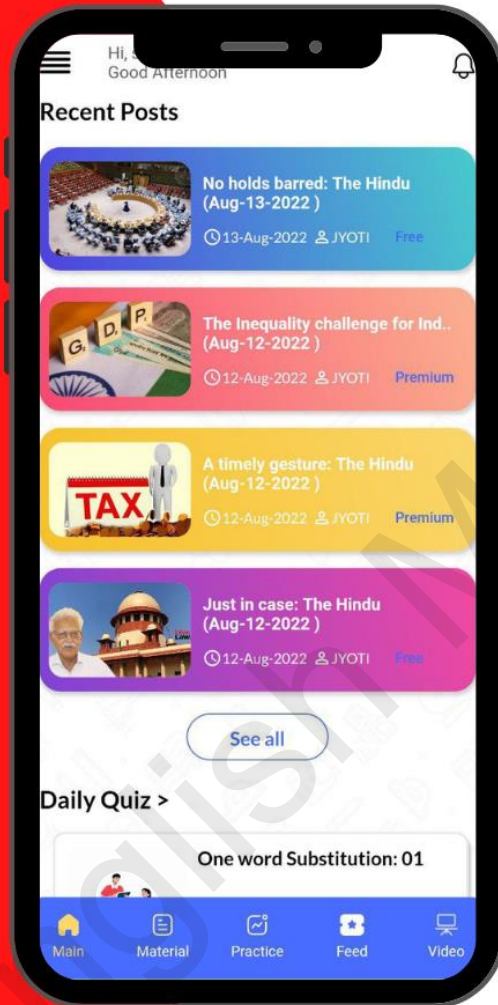
- '**Were**' should be used because the reference is to multiple invitations that were sent to various Buddhist institutions. 'Were' is used for plural number. Whereas,

'Had' implies past perfect, 'Has' is used in the present perfect tense, and 'Was' is used for singular number, which don't fit in this context.

25. B) '**Might**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "might" का अर्थ होता है संभावना हो सकती है।

जबकि 'ought to' का अर्थ है चाहिए, 'used to' का अर्थ है पहले आदत थी, और 'dare' का अर्थ है साहसिकता दिखाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Might**' should be used because it indicates a possibility. Whereas, 'ought to' implies should, 'used to' means had a habit in the past, and 'dare' means to show bravery, which don't fit in this context.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

SSC CHSL 17 AUG 5:15 PM

1. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Dynamic
A. Famous
B. Halt
C. Innate
D. Energetic
2. **Choose the correct meaning of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
The museum's archive is a great place to find valuable artifacts such as ancient manuscripts
A. A collection of essays
B. A room to store lots of books
C. A room to store important official documents
D. A collection of historical documents or records
3. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Guile
A. Deceit
B. Treachery
C. Honesty
D. Terseness
4. Select the most appropriate **homophone** to fill in the blank.
Ants _____ food during the summer and save it for winter.
A. horde
B. hoard
C. heard
D. Herd
5. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**
A owl was / hooting throughout / the night.
A. A owl was
B. the night
C. No error
D. hooting throughout
6. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
One who studies the evolution of mankind
A. Anarchist
B. Amateur
C. Anthropologist
D. Antagonist
7. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** for 'redeem' in the given sentence.

- Shantanu violated the rules of the college when he started screaming and shouting in the premises.
- A. Screaming
B. Violated
C. Premises
D. Shouting
8. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
Something to be easily carried or moved
- A. Robust
B. Stagnant
C. Portable
D. Fragile
9. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
An imagined place or state of things in which everything is perfect
- A. Dwarf
B. Utopia
C. Chronology
D. Octogenarian
10. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
Poor physical or mental condition.
- A. Ill nature
B. Illicit
C. Ill-fated
D. Ill health
11. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
They were laid / in the sun / the entire morning / till Sudharshan came
- A. till Sudharshan came
B. They were laid
C. the entire morning
D. in the sun
12. **Select the correct spelling of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
The feeling of weightlessness while skydiving is known to exilarete many people.
- A. exilairate
B. exhilarete
C. exilarate
D. Exhilarate
13. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
I was never supported by my family.

- A. My family have never supported me.
B. My family had never supported me.
C. My family never supported me.
D. My family never supports me.
14. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a spelling error.**
The famous author / clearly mentioned / all the names of his friends / in the acknowledgments of the book.
A. in the acknowledgments of the book
B. The famous author
C. clearly mentioned
D. all the names of his friends
15. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Mean
A. Minute
B. Noble
C. Notorious
D. Novel
16. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the underlined segment in the following sentence.**
Nitish's promotion is due.
A. On the cards
B. Not worth his salt
C. With due respect
D. Done to death
17. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
A) in social evolution by imitation
B) by reason of its higher standard of living
C) the royal style is the agent
D) and cultural patterns are similarly transmitted by the dominant caste
A. C, D, A, B
B. C, A, D, B
C. B, C, D, A
D. B, A, C, D
18. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in passive voice.**
An agitated gathering of workers in the company disturbed the meeting.
A. Meeting of the company was disturbed.
B. An agitated meeting of workers in the company disturbed the gathering.
C. The meeting was disturbed by an agitated gathering of workers in the company.
D. The gathering agitated the meeting of the company.
19. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

Costs an arm and a leg

- A. To be affordable
- B. To be moderately priced
- C. To be free of charge
- D. To be very expensive

20. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

The _____ of the company's CEO was widely praised for her innovative leadership.

- A. rein
- B. rayne
- C. rain
- D. Reign

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

Globalisation is not a new 1 _____. Traders travelled vast distances in ancient times to buy commodities that were 2 _____ and expensive for sale in their homelands. The Industrial Revolution brought 3 _____ in transportation and communication in the 19th century that eased trade across borders. The think tank, Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE), states globalisation 4 _____ after World War I and nations moved toward 5 _____ as they launched import taxes to more closely guard their industries in the aftermath of the conflict.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**

- A. power
- B. variation
- C. design
- D. Concept

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**

- A. plentiful
- B. common
- C. preserved
- D. Rare

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**

- A. chaos
- B. advances
- C. issues
- D. a decline

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**

- A. trooped
- B. soared
- C. de-escalated
- D. Stalled

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5**

- A. protectionism
- B. integration
- C. liberalisation
- D. diversification

English Madhyam

Answers

1. D 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. D 11. B 12. D
 13. C 14. A 15. B 16. A 17. B 18. C 19. D 20. D 21. D 22. D 23. B 24. D
 25. A

Explanations

1. D) **Dynamic** (adjective) – Pertaining to or characterized by energy or effective action; vigorously active or forceful. सक्रिय

Synonym: **Energetic** (adjective) – Having or showing energy; vigorous, full of vitality.

ऊर्जावान

- **Famous** (adjective) – Known about by many people; renowned, celebrated. प्रसिद्ध
- **Halt** (noun/verb) – A suspension of movement or activity; stop, pause. ठहराव
- **Innate** (adjective) – Inborn; natural, inherent. सहज

2. D) **Archive** (noun) – A collection of historical documents or records

3. C) **Guile** (noun) – Cunning, slyness, deceit, trickery. धूर्तता/ फरेब

Antonym: **Honesty** (noun) – The quality of being honest; truthfulness, integrity, uprightness. ईमानदारी

- **Deceit** (noun) – The act or practice of deceiving; deception, falsehood, dishonesty. फर्जीवाड़ा
- **Treachery** (noun) – Betrayal, disloyalty, perfidy, treason. धोखा
- **Terseness** (noun) – The quality or state of being brief and to the point; succinctness, conciseness. संक्षिप्तता

4. B) 'hoard' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस संदर्भ में, चींटियों की बारे में बताया जा रहा है कि वे गर्मी में खाना इकट्ठा करती हैं और उसे सर्दियों में उपयोग के लिए संचय करती हैं। 'Hoard' शब्द का अर्थ है अधिक मात्रा में इकट्ठा करना। इसलिए, "hoard" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा। जबकि 'Horde' का अर्थ है बड़ी संख्या में, 'Heard' का अर्थ है सुनना, और 'Herd' का अर्थ है पशु समूह, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Hoard' should be used because in this context, it's referring to ants gathering food during the summer to stockpile for the winter use. 'Hoard' means to amass and store away. Thus, "hoard" would be the most appropriate choice. Whereas, 'Horde' refers to a large group, 'Heard' is the past tense of hear, and 'Herd' refers to a group of animals, which don't fit in this context.

5. A) 'A owl was' में error है क्योंकि 'owl' शब्द vowel sound से प्रारंभ होता है और इसलिए 'an' का प्रयोग होना चाहिए जैसे 'an owl'; जैसे— An apple is red.
- There is an error in 'A owl was' because the word 'owl' starts with a vowel sound and therefore 'an' should be used like 'an owl'; Like— An apple is red.
6. C) **Anthropologist** (noun) – One who studies the evolution of mankind and human societies and cultures. **मानवशास्त्री**
- **Anarchist** (noun) – A person who believes in or tries to bring about anarchy. **अराजकतावादी**
 - **Amateur** (noun) – A person who engages in a pursuit, especially a sport, on an unpaid basis. **शौकिया**
 - **Antagonist** (noun) – A person who actively opposes or is hostile to someone or something; an adversary. **प्रतिद्वंद्वी**
7. B) **Redeem** (verb) – To make up for past errors, to atone for, to save, to recover. किसी को पूर्णतया घटिया होने से बचा लेना
Antonym: **Violate** (verb) – To break or fail to comply with (a rule or formal agreement), to desecrate, to defile. **उल्लंघन**
- **Screaming** (verb) – Making a loud, high-pitched sound. **चिल्लाना**
 - **Premises** (noun) – A house or building together with its grounds. **परिसर**
 - **Shouting** (verb) – Calling loudly, yelling. **धाधा**
8. C) **Portable** (noun) – Something that can be easily carried or moved. **सुवाहनीय**
- **Robust** (adjective) – Strong and healthy; sturdy in constitution. **मजबूत**
 - **Stagnant** (adjective) – Not flowing or moving; inactive. **स्थिर**
 - **Fragile** (adjective) – Easily broken or damaged; delicate. **भंगुर**
9. B) **Utopia** (noun) – An imagined place or state of things in which everything is perfect
आदर्शलोक
- **Dwarf** (noun) – a person, animal, plant, or thing much smaller than the usual size
बौना
 - **Chronology** (noun) – the arrangement of events or dates in the order of their occurrence **समय अनुक्रम**
 - **Octogenarian** (noun) – a person who is between 80 and 89 years old **अशीतिवर्षीय**

10. D) Ill **health** (noun) – Poor physical or mental condition. **अस्वस्थता**
- **Ill nature** (noun) – Unfriendly or unkind disposition or temperament. **असौहार्दय**
 - **Illicit** (adjective) – Forbidden by law, rules, or custom. **अवैध**
 - **Ill-fated** (adjective) – Destined to fail or have bad luck. **दुर्भाग्यशाली**
11. B) The segment 'They were laid' contains a grammatical error because the correct form of 'lay' to be used here is 'lie' when referring to lying down in the sun. Therefore, the correct form would be 'They were lying'; like— They were lying in the sun the entire morning till Sudharshan came.
12. D) '**exilarete**' के बदले '**Exhilarate**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि '**Exhilarate**' सही वर्तनी है जिसका अर्थ होता है "उत्तेजित करना" या "खुशी महसूस कराना".
- **Exhilarate** will be used instead of '**exilarete**' because '**Exhilarate**' is the correct spelling which means "to make feel very happy or animated".
13. C) My family never supported me
14. A) इस वाक्य में '**acknolledgments**' गलत तरीके से लिखा गया है। सही spelling '**acknowledgments**' होती है।
- The word '**acknolledgments**' is misspelled in the sentence. The correct spelling is '**acknowledgments**'.
15. B) **Mean** (adjective) – Lacking in generosity or fairness, petty, small-minded, unkind. **तुच्छ**
- Antonym: Noble** (adjective) – Having or showing high moral qualities or ideals, or greatness of character; aristocratic. **महान/ कुलीन**
- **Minute** (adjective) – Very small; tiny. **सूक्ष्म**
 - **Notorious** (adjective) – Famous for something bad; infamous. **कुख्यात**
 - **Novel** (adjective) – New or unusual in an interesting way. **नया**
16. A) **On the cards** (idiom) – Something that is likely to happen or is expected to take place. **संभावना में**
- **On the cards** (idiom) – Something that is likely to happen. **संभावना में**
 - **Not worth his salt** (idiom) – Not deserving respect or attention; not competent.
 - **With due respect** (idiom) – Used to express polite disagreement or criticism. **उचित सम्मान के साथ**
 - **Done to death** (idiom) – Something that has been used or discussed so much that it is no longer interesting. **बहुत अधिक उपयोग हो चुका है**

17. B) C, A, D, B

The royal style is the agent in social evolution by imitation and cultural patterns are similarly transmitted by the dominant caste by reason of its higher standard of living

18. C) The meeting was disturbed by an agitated gathering of workers in the company

19. D) **Costs an arm and a leg** (idiom) – To be very expensive **बहुत महंगा**

20. D) '**Reign**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस संदर्भ में, sentence एक कंपनी के CEO के प्रशासनिक अवधि या नेतृत्व का वर्णन कर रहा है। "Reign" शब्द का अर्थ होता है 'शासनकाल' या 'प्रशासनिक अवधि', जो इस संदर्भ में सही है। अन्य विकल्पों का इस संदर्भ में कोई अर्थ नहीं है। इसलिए, "Reign" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- '**Reign**' should be used because in this context, the sentence is describing the administrative period or leadership of a company's CEO. The word "Reign" means 'rule' or 'administrative period', which is correct in this context. The other options do not make sense in this context. Thus, "Reign" would be the most appropriate choice.

21. D) '**Concept**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "concept" का अर्थ होता है विचार या सोच। जब बात ग्लोबलीकरण की पुरानी अवधारणा की हो रही है, तो यह शब्द सबसे अधिक उपयुक्त है। 'Power' का अर्थ होता है शक्ति, 'Variation' का अर्थ है भिन्नता या अंतर, और 'Design' का अर्थ है नक्शा या योजना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Concept** should be used because it means an idea or thought. When referring to the old notion of globalization, this word is most appropriate. Whereas, 'Power' means strength, 'Variation' means a change or difference, and 'Design' implies a blueprint or plan, which don't fit in this context.

22. D) '**Rare**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "rare" का अर्थ होता है वह चीज जो आमतौर पर उपलब्ध नहीं है या कम पाई जाती है। व्यापारी प्राचीन समय में वस्त्रागार खरीदने के लिए विशाल दूरी तय करते थे जो उनके स्वदेश में बेचने के लिए दुर्लभ और महंगी थी। जबकि 'Plentiful' का अर्थ है अधिक मात्रा में, 'Common' का अर्थ है सामान्य, और 'Preserved' का अर्थ है संरक्षित करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Rare**' should be used because it refers to something that is not commonly available or is found in limited quantities. Traders in ancient times would travel great distances to buy goods that were scarce and costly to sell in their own lands. Whereas, 'Plentiful' means in abundant quantity, 'Common' means ordinary, and 'Preserved' implies kept in a particular condition, which don't fit in this context.

23. B) **Advances**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "advances" का अर्थ होता है प्रगति या सुधार, जो संदर्भ में उल्लेख की गई तकनीकी और संचार में हुई वृद्धि को दर्शाता है। जबकि 'Chaos' का अर्थ होता है अराजकता, 'Issues' का अर्थ होता है समस्याएं, और 'a decline' का अर्थ है गिरावट, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं

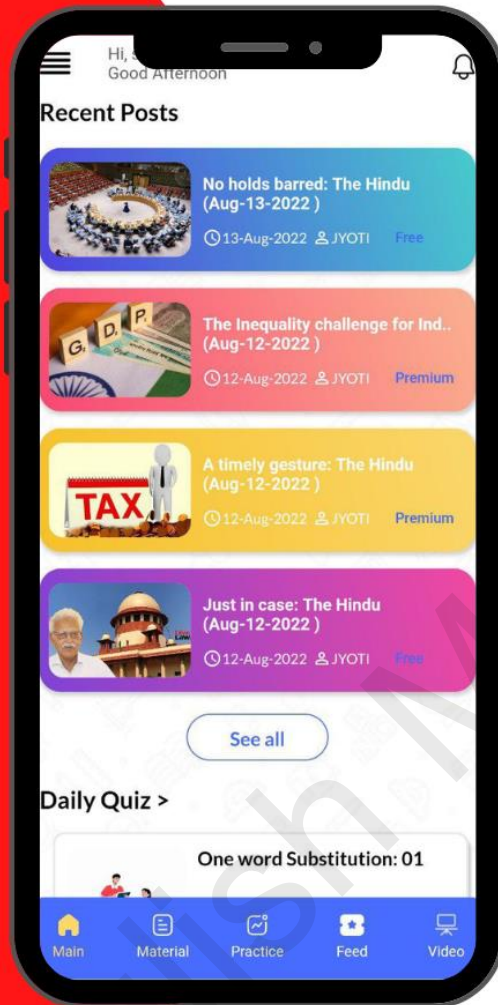
- **'Advances'** should be used because it means progress or improvement, which signifies the enhancements mentioned in technology and communication in the context. Whereas, 'Chaos' means disorder, 'Issues' imply problems, and 'a decline' means a decrease, which don't fit in this context.

24. D) **Stalled**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "stalled" का अर्थ होता है रुक जाना या ठप हो जाना। जबकि 'Trooped' का अर्थ है समूह में जाना, 'De-escalated' का अर्थ है घटना, और 'Soared' का अर्थ है तेजी से बढ़ना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Stalled'** should be used because it means to stop or come to a standstill. Whereas, 'Trooped' means to move in a group, 'De-escalated' means to reduce or lessen, and 'Soared' implies a rapid increase, which don't fit in this context.

25. A) **Protectionism**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "protectionism" का अर्थ होता है वाणिज्यिक और आर्थिक नीतियों का उपयोग जिससे अपने स्थानीय उद्योगों और रोजगार की सुरक्षा की जा सकती है। जबकि 'Integration' का अर्थ है एकीकरण, 'Liberalisation' का अर्थ है उदारीकरण और 'Diversification' का अर्थ है विविधीकरण, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Protectionism'** should be used because it refers to the use of commercial and economic policies to protect local industries and jobs. Whereas, 'Integration' means unification, 'Liberalisation' means relaxation of regulations, and 'Diversification' implies variety, which don't fit in this context.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

SSC CHSL PRE 2023: Shift 17 AUG 9:00 AM

1. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
When he made fun of the sage, who was already infuriated, it made a bad situation worse.
 - A. Made them at the loggerheads
 - B. Pulled someone's legs
 - C. Added fuel to the fire
 - D. Budged up
2. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Quell
 - A. Invite
 - B. Beseech
 - C. Encourage
 - D. Suppress
3. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the following sentence.**
The recent strike of the employees left the factory and its machinery in disorder
 - A. Need of the hour
 - B. Out of gear
 - C. Pin-money
 - D. Lock and key
4. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the underlined group of words.
'A Red, Red Rose' by Robert Burns is a poem that tells a story and has a regular rhythm and rhyme scheme.
 - A. epic
 - B. haiku
 - C. ballad
 - D. Sonnet
5. Select the most appropriate **homonym** to fill in the blank.
Should we go shopping for a _____ fan for our new house?
 - A. ceiling
 - B. sealink
 - C. sealing
 - D. Selling
6. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**
A crocodile / was swimming / in a river
 - A. A crocodile
 - B. was swimming
 - C. No error
 - D. in a river

7. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

The performance of the musicians was rather worst than expected by the audience.

- A. worst than expectation
- B. worse was expected
- C. worse than expected
- D. bad as expected

8. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word from the following sentence.**
Damage

Every war in the history originates because of the greed of the rulers which was satisfied after mass destruction.

- A. Satisfied
- B. Destruction
- C. Greed
- D. Originates

9. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.

Repercussion

- A. Duplication
- B. Consequence
- C. Recusation
- D. Apprehension

10. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**

It will be done by me.

- A. I will do it.
- B. I do it.
- C. I did it.
- D. I have done it

11. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the underlined word in the given sentence.

Let us adjourn the meeting here, as it is lunchtime now.

- A. Postpone
- B. Prohibit
- C. Stimulate
- D. Expedite

12. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order, except the first part. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**

As for the first historical fallacy,...

- A. only some specialists can unravel its inscrutable mysteries
- B. that the past was so different
- C. from the present that
- D. many people wrongly believe

- A. BCDA
- B. DCBA

- C. DBCA
D. ABCD
13. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Hideous
A. Repulsive
B. Pretty
C. Attractive
D. Plain
14. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
An old man whom / we met while coming back / from our college lives / at my uncle's place.
A. An old man whom
B. at my uncle's place
C. we met while coming back
D. from our college lives
15. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word from the given sentence.**
The crowd jerrred and laughed, but the young prince sprang to the gate with his face flushed
A. Prince
B. Laughed
C. Sprang
D. Jerred
16. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
A. Despite numerous setbacks and rejections, he refused to give up on his dream of making it big.
B. John had always been a talented musician, but he struggled to find his place in the competitive and cutthroat music industry.
C. With the help of a supportive community of fellow musicians and fans, John continued to hone his craft and develop his own unique sound.
D. Eventually, his hard work paid off and he landed a record deal with a major label.
A. BACD
B. DCAB
C. BDAC
D. CBAD
17. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
One who eats human flesh
A. Mammal
B. Vegetarian
C. Carnivore

D. Cannibal

18. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

- A. Acknowledgment
- B. Accomodate
- C. Address
- D. Acquire

19. **Choose the correct meaning of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

My friend works as a florist at the shop down the street.

- A. A person who sells and arranges cut flowers
- B. A person who sells sweets
- C. Someone who grows flowers
- D. Someone who works in a bank

20. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**

My pencils have been stolen.

- A. Somebody have stolen my pencils.
- B. Somebody steals my pencils.
- C. Somebody has stolen my pencils.
- D. Somebody stole my pencils

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

Harry Potter was first introduced in the novel, 'Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone', as an orphan who is (1)_____ by his guardian aunt and uncle and their son. On his 11th birthday Harry discovers that his parents were a witch and a wizard and that he, a wizard himself, has been invited to (2)_____ Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. He also learns that his parents had not (3)_____ in a car accident, as his aunt and uncle had told him, but that they instead had been murdered by an evil wizard named Voldemort. Harry was the only person to have ever (4) _____ an attack by Voldemort—by somehow (5)_____ the latter's 'killing curse'—which left him with a lightning-bolt-shaped scar on his forehead.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**

- A. crushed
- B. mistreated
- C. dispirited
- D. Bowed

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**

- A. see
- B. escort
- C. accompany
- D. Attend

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**

- A. perished

- B. departed
- C. lost
- D. Vanished

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**

- A. survived
- B. thrived
- C. continued
- D. Tolerated

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**

- A. rallying
- B. recovering
- C. failing
- D. rebounding

English Madhyam

Answers

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. C 7.C 8. B 9. B 10. A 11.A 12.C
 13. A 14.A 15.D 16.A 17.D 18.B 19.A 20.C 21.B 22.D 23.A 24.A
 25. D

Explanations

1. C) **Added fuel to the fire** (idiom) – To worsen an already bad situation or to further intensify an ongoing problem. आग में घी डालना

 - **Made them at loggerheads** (idiom) – To cause two or more people to argue or fight. आपस में भिड़ाना
 - **Pulled someone's legs** (idiom) – To joke or tease someone. किसी की टांग खींचना
2. D) **Quell** (verb) – To put an end to, suppress, stifle, subdue. किसी को दबाना या कुचलना; दमन करना

Synonym: Suppress (verb) – To put an end to, curb, inhibit, restrain. दबा देना

 - **Invite** (verb) – To ask someone to go somewhere or to do something, solicit, request. आमंत्रित करना
 - **Beseech** (verb) – To ask someone urgently and fervently to do something, implore, beg, entreat. प्रार्थना करना
 - **Encourage** (verb) – To give support, confidence or hope to someone, motivate, inspire. प्रोत्साहित करना
3. B) **Out of gear** (idiom) - Not functioning properly or as expected; disorganized or disrupted. अव्यवस्था में.

 - **Need of the hour** (idiom) – Something that is urgently required or necessary at a particular point in time. समय की जरूरत
 - **Pin-money** (idiom) – A small amount of extra money earned by a woman, used for personal spending. छोटी अतिरिक्त राशि
 - **Lock and key** (idiom) – Under secure control or in safe custody. सुरक्षित ताले-कुंजी में
4. C) **Ballad** (noun) – A narrative poem that is written in rhythmic verse, often set to music. गाथा गीत

 - **Epic** (noun) – A long poem, typically one derived from ancient oral tradition, narrating the deeds and adventures of heroic or legendary figures or the past history of a nation. महाकाव्य

- **Haiku** (noun) – A traditional form of Japanese poetry consisting of three lines, with the first and last line having 5 syllables and the middle line having 7.
 - **Sonnet** (noun) – A 14-line poem written in iambic pentameter, often concerning love or beauty.
5. A) **'Ceiling'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि sentence में घर के लिए एक प्रकार का पंखा खरीदने की चर्चा हो रही है। 'Ceiling fan' एक प्रकार का पंखा है जो छत पर लगता है। जबकि बाकी विकल्प इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं। इसलिए, "ceiling" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- **'Ceiling'** should be used because the sentence is discussing purchasing a type of fan for the house. A 'ceiling fan' is a type of fan that is mounted on the ceiling. Whereas the other options are not appropriate in this context. Thus, "ceiling" would be the most appropriate choice.
6. C) No error
7. C) **'worst'** के बदले 'worse' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि संवाद में तुलना की जा रही है और तुलना के लिए comparative degree 'worse' का उपयोग होता है। जैसे— His performance was worse than hers.
- worse than expected' will be used instead of 'worst' because the sentence is making a comparison and for comparison, 'worse than' is used; Like— His performance was worse than hers.
8. B) **Damage** (noun) – Harm or injury that impairs the value or usefulness of something, impairment, ruin. क्षति, नुकसान
- Synonym: Destruction** (noun) – The action or process of causing so much damage to something that it no longer exists or cannot be repaired, demolition, annihilation. विनाश
- **Satisfied** (adjective) – Contented, pleased, gratified. संतुष्ट
 - **Greed** (noun) – Intense desire or greed for wealth or possessions, avarice, covetousness. लालच
 - **Originates** (verb) – Have a specified beginning, arise, emerge. उत्पन्न होना
9. B) **Repercussion** (noun) – The unintended consequences of an event or action, especially when they come back to cause problems for the originator; aftermath. प्रतिक्रिया/ प्रभाव
- Synonym: Consequence** (noun) – A result or effect of an action or condition; outcome, upshot. नतीजा, फल
- **Duplication** (noun) – The action or process of duplicating something; copying, reproduction. प्रतिलिपि

- **Recusation** (noun) – The act of refusing or rejecting; especially a judge's or official's refusal to be involved in a case because of potential bias or conflict of interest. मुकरना
- **Apprehension** (noun) – Understanding, grasp; or fear that something bad or unpleasant will happen. आशंका/ भय

10. A) I will do it.

11. A) **Adjourn** (verb) – To stop a meeting or an official process for a period of time or until a later date. स्थगित करना

Synonym: Postpone (verb) – To arrange for something to take place at a later time or date. टालना

- **Prohibit** (verb) – To formally forbid by law, rule, or other authority. प्रतिबंध लगाना
- **Stimulate** (verb) – To encourage or cause a process or activity to begin or develop further. प्रेरित करना
- **Expedite** (verb) – To make something happen more quickly. जल्दी करना

12. C) **DBCA**

Many people wrongly believe that the past was so different from the present that only some specialists can unravel its inscrutable mysteries

13. A) **Hideous** (adjective) – Extremely ugly, repugnant, unsightly, unattractive, dreadful. डरावना

Synonym: Repulsive (adjective) – Causing a strong desire to avoid or turn away from, distasteful, revolting, abhorrent. घृणास्पद

- **Pretty** (adjective) – Attractive in a delicate way, good-looking, pleasing, lovely. सुंदर
- **Attractive** (adjective) – Pleasing to the eye, mind, or senses, appealing, alluring, captivating. आकर्षक
- **Plain** (adjective) – Not decorative or elaborate, simple, unadorned, basic. सादा

14. A) 'whom' के बजाय 'who' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इसे verb 'lives' का subject के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया है। 'Whom' का प्रयोग तब होता है जब यह pronoun object के रूप में कार्य करता है।

- 'who' will be used instead of 'whom' because it functions as the subject of the verb 'lives'. 'Whom' is used when the pronoun acts as an object.

15. D) **Jerred**' के स्थान पर सही spelling 'jeered' होती है। इसलिए, गलत spelling वाला शब्द 'Jerred' है।

- The correct spelling is 'jeered' instead of 'Jerred'. Hence, the word with incorrect spelling is 'Jerred'.

16. A) **BACD**

John had always been a talented musician, but he struggled to find his place in the competitive and cutthroat music industry. Despite numerous setbacks and rejections, he refused to give up on his dream of making it big. With the help of a supportive community of fellow musicians and fans, John continued to hone his craft and develop his own unique sound. Eventually, his hard work paid off and he landed a record deal with a major label.

17. D) **Cannibal** (noun) – A person who eats the flesh of other humans. मानवमांस भक्षक

- **Mammal** (noun) – A warm-blooded vertebrate animal of a class that is distinguished by the possession of hair or fur, the secretion of milk by females for the nourishment of the young, and (typically) the birth of live young.

स्तनधारी

- **Vegetarian** (noun) – A person who does not eat meat or fish, and sometimes other animal products, especially for moral, religious, or health reasons.

शाकाहारी

- **Carnivore** (noun) – An animal that feeds on flesh. मांसाहारी

18. B) The incorrectly spelt word is 'Accomodate'. The correct spelling is '**Accommodate**'.

समायोजित करना

19. A) Florist (noun) – A person who sells and arranges cut flowers

20. C) Somebody has stolen my pencils

21. B) **Mistreated**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "mistreated" का अर्थ होता है किसी को दुर्व्यवहार करना। जबकि 'Crushed' का अर्थ है कुचल देना, 'Dispirited' का अर्थ है निराशा में डालना, और 'Bowed' का अर्थ है झुका हुआ, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Mistreated**' should be used because it means to treat someone badly or in a harmful way. Whereas, 'Crushed' means to press or squeeze something so hard that it is damaged, 'Dispirited' means to make someone feel discouraged, and 'Bowed' means to bend or curve downwards, which don't fit in this context.

22. D) **Attend**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "attend" का अर्थ होता है किसी स्थान पर जाकर भाग लेना। जब हैरी पोटर को हॉगवार्ट्स स्कूल का निमंत्रण मिलता है, तो वह स्कूल में भाग लेने जाता है, न कि किसी को साथ लेकर जाता है या देखता है। 'See' का अर्थ होता

है देखना, 'Escort' का अर्थ होता है किसी को साथ लेकर जाना, और 'Accompany' का अर्थ होता है साथ में जाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Attend'** should be used because it means to be present at a place or event. Whereas, 'See' means to observe, 'Escort' implies accompanying someone as a guide or guard, and 'Accompany' means to go along with, which don't fit in this context.

23. A) **'Perished'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "perished" का अर्थ होता है मर जाना। जबकि 'Departed' का अर्थ है प्रस्थान करना, 'Lost' का अर्थ है खो देना, और 'Vanished' का अर्थ है अचानक गायब हो जाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Perished'** should be used because it means to die. Whereas, 'Departed' means to leave, 'Lost' means to misplace or be deprived of, and 'Vanished' means to disappear suddenly, which don't fit in this context.

24. A) **'Survived'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "survived" का अर्थ होता है जीवन को बचा लेना या जीवित रहना। जबकि 'Thrived' का अर्थ है विकसित होना या सफलता प्राप्त करना, 'Continued' का अर्थ है जारी रखना, और 'Tolerated' का अर्थ है सहन करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

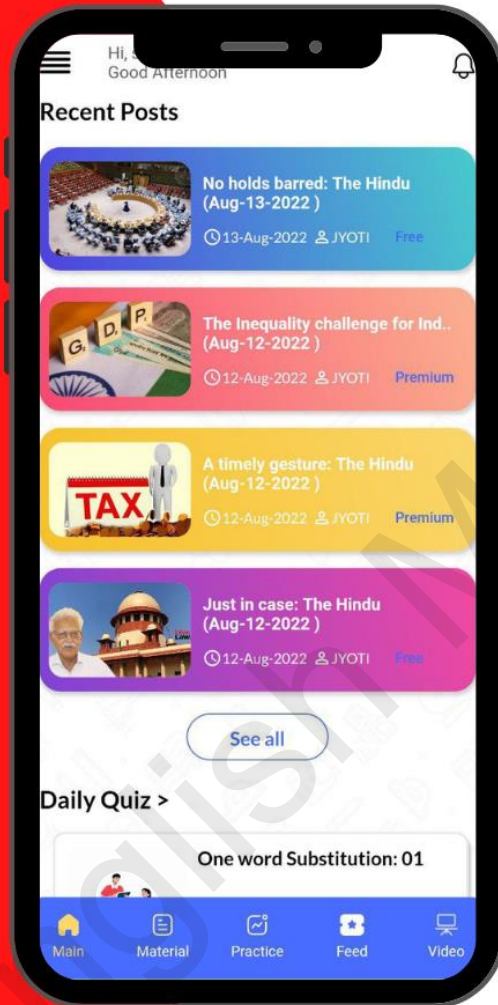
- **'Survived'** should be used because it means to keep alive or continue to exist. Whereas, 'Thrived' implies prospering or growing, 'Continued' means to go on, and 'Tolerated' implies enduring or putting up with something, which don't fit in this context.

25. D) **'Rebounding'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "rebounding" का अर्थ होता है प्रतिस्पर्धित होना या प्रतिक्रिया दिखाना। जब वोल्डेमोर्ट का 'killing curse' हैरी पर पड़ता है, तो यह कुछ कारणों से प्रतिस्पर्धित हो जाता है, जिससे हैरी जीवित रहता है। 'Rallying' का अर्थ होता है संगठन या जुटाव, 'Recovering' का अर्थ है पुनर्प्राप्ति या सुधारना, और 'Failing' का अर्थ है असफल होना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Rebounding'** should be used because it means to bounce back or show a reaction. When Voldemort's 'killing curse' strikes Harry, it somehow bounces back or reacts in a way that leaves Harry alive. Whereas, 'Rallying' means organizing or gathering, 'Recovering' implies regaining or improving, and 'Failing' means to be unsuccessful, which don't fit in this context.

English Madhyam

English Madhyam



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

SSC CHSL PRE 2023: Shift 17 AUG 11:45 AM

1. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word in the given sentence.
Everyone feels that he is pompous, but I know the underlying truth that he is a man of great understanding and love.
 - A. Modest
 - B. Lofty
 - C. Grandiose
 - D. Haughty
2. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
 - A. Souvenir
 - B. Symbolise
 - C. Suseptible
 - D. Sympathetic
3. **Select the grammatically correct version of the following sentence.**
He was youngest than his brother.
 - A. He was younger than his brother.
 - B. He was youngest to his brother.
 - C. He was too young than his brother.
 - D. He was young to his brother
4. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word in the given sentence.
We were very much enthusiastic about our tour to Agra
 - A. obsessed
 - B. anxious
 - C. casual
 - D. Inclined
5. **Select the option that correctly expresses the following sentence in active voice.**
This was talked about in the meeting by the officers.
 - A. The officers were talking about in the meeting.
 - B. The officers talked about this in the meeting.
 - C. The officers in the meeting had talked about it.
 - D. The officers talk about this in the meeting
6. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
From a recent research, evident is it that a lot more women have been opting for professional courses.
 - A. it is evident that more a lot women
 - B. it is evidently that a lot more women
 - C. it is evident that a lot more women
 - D. it is evidence that a lot more women
7. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the word 'Bleak' from the given sentence.
He looked gloomy, frail, broken and slow after the sudden demise of his brother.
 - A. slow

- B. gloomy
C. frail
D. Sudden
8. **Select the correct spelling from the given options to fill in the blank.**
Mihika was one of the _____ in the Master Chef competition held in our society last year.
A. contextants
B. contestents
C. contestants
D. Kontestants
9. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Elusive
A. Explosive
B. Affordable
C. Definite
D. Rigid
10. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
The students must complete the assignment by Friday
A. The assignment must be completed by the students by Friday.
B. The assignment will be completed by the students by Friday.
C. The students will have completed the assignment by Friday.
D. The assignment must be complete by Friday by the students
11. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the underlined group of words.
Kidney beans were boiled quickly when Nisha added **a substance that speeds up a chemical reaction without being consumed by the reaction itself.**
A. reactant
B. catalyst
C. enzyme
D. Solute
12. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
Sarah just gave _____ to a baby boy.
A. birth
B. breath
C. broth
D. Berth
13. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
My mother asked my father to increase her **personal use allowance.**
A. pell mell
B. rank and file
C. pins and needles

- D. pin money
14. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Repeal
- A. Approval
 - B. Expense
 - C. Separation
 - D. Adversity
15. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
- (O) on a regular basis can improve
 - (P) engaging in physical activity
 - (Q) the risk of chronic diseases, and boost mental health
 - (R) cardiovascular health, reduce
- A. RPOQ
 - B. PROQ
 - C. PORQ
 - D. OQRP
16. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
- A) to his neighbours
 - B) first name is Adam
 - C) that no one even
 - D) he is so rude
 - E) knows that his
- A. D, A, C, E, B
 - B. B, D, A, C, E
 - C. A, C, B, D, E
 - D. C, E, B, A, D
17. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
- When I was in 5th grade, / I use to / ride on my / red bicycle.
- A. red bicycle
 - B. I use to
 - C. When I was in 5th grade,
 - D. ride on my
18. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the following statement.**
- The manager was punished for his negligence in work.
- A. Bid defiance
 - B. Burn one's boats
 - C. Bolt from the blue
 - D. Bring to book

19. **Select the most appropriate option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined segment in the following sentence.**

As I walked through the old town, I couldn't help but feel a sentimental longing for the simpler times of my childhood.

- A. affection
- B. homesickness
- C. inertia
- D. Nostalgia

20. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

Collection of written or spoken texts

- A. Data bank
- B. Dictionary
- C. Corpus
- D. Circa

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

The entertainment (1)_____ built by Walt Disney is sometimes called the 'House of Mouse' in acknowledgment of the leading role played by Disney's most famous creation, Mickey Mouse. Mickey's round mouse ears, either in silhouette or adorning a hat, have become one of the most (2)_____ corporate logos in the world. But if a few business decisions in the 1920s had gone differently, they could have been rabbit ears. In the mid-1920s Disney was a young (3)_____ producing a series called the Alice Comedies, short films that combined live-action footage with animated images so that human actors appeared to interact with cartoon characters. But he had grown tired of the series and wanted to move on to making completely animated films. In 1927 he got his wish, (4)_____ a deal with Universal to produce a new series based on the adventures of a character called Oswald the Lucky Rabbit. Both the name and the species of the character had been picked by Universal—'Oswald' was (5)_____ picked out of a hat of names, and the character was made a rabbit because there were already too many cartoon cats on the market.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**

- A. empire
- B. power
- C. province
- D. Country

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**

- A. visible
- B. measurable
- C. notifiable
- D. Recognizable

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
- A. artisan
 - B. craftsman
 - C. animator
 - D. Miniaturist
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
- A. striking
 - B. crossing
 - C. bewitching
 - D. Possessing
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
- A. apparently
 - B. anatomically
 - C. reasonably
 - D. outwardly

Answers

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. C 7. B 8. C 9. C 10. A 11.B 12.A
 13. D 14.A 15.C 16.A 17.B 18.D 19.D 20.C 21.A 22.D 23.C 24.A
 25. A

Explanations

- A) Pompous** (adjective) – Affectedly and irritatingly grand, solemn, or self-important. अभिमानपूर्वक

Antonym: Modest (adjective) – Unassuming or moderate in the estimation of one's abilities or achievements. विनम्र

 - Lofty** (adjective) – Of imposing height; or of a noble or exalted nature. उच्च
 - Grandiose** (adjective) – Impressive or magnificent in appearance or style, especially pretentiously so. भव्य
 - Haughty** (adjective) – Arrogantly superior and disdainful. अभिमानी
- C) The incorrectly spelled word is 'Suseptible'. The correct spelling is 'Susceptible' which means "likely or liable to be influenced or harmed by a particular thing" संवेदनशील, प्रवृत्त.
- A) '**was youngest**' के बदले '**was younger**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि दो व्यक्तियों की तुलना करते समय comparative degree of adjective '**younger**' का प्रयोग होता है।

 - 'was younger' will be used instead of 'was youngest' because when comparing two people, we use 'younger than'
- C) **Enthusiastic** (adjective) – Having or showing intense and eager enjoyment, interest, or approval. उत्साही

Antonym: Casual (adjective) – Relaxed, unconcerned, not showing strong interest or effort.

 - Obsessed** (adjective) – Preoccupy or fill the mind of (someone) to a troubling extent.
 - Anxious** (adjective) – Feeling or showing worry, nervousness, or unease. चिंतित
 - Inclined** (adjective) – Having a tendency to do something, disposed, prone. प्रवृत्त
- B) The officers talked about this in the meeting
- C) it is evident that a lot more women' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि सही वाक्य संरचना और अर्थ को ध्यान में रखते हुए 'it is evident that' सही phrase है।

- 'it is evident that a lot more women' will be used because, considering the correct sentence structure and meaning, 'it is evident that' is the correct phrase.
7. B) **Bleak** (adjective) – Lacking warmth, life, or kindness; grim, cold, cheerless, desolate.
सुनसान/ उजाड़
- Synonym: Gloomy** (adjective) – Dark, dim, drearily dull, dismal, despondent. उदास
- **Slow** (adjective) – Moving or operating, or designed to do so, only at a low speed; not quick or fast. धीमा
 - **Frail** (adjective) – Weak and delicate; easily damaged or broken. दुर्बल
 - **Sudden** (adjective) – Occurring or done quickly and without warning; unexpected. अचानक
8. C) '**Contestants**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह सही spelling है। "Master Chef competition" में भाग लेने वाले लोगों को 'contestants' कहा जाता है।
- '**Contestants**' should be used because it is the correct spelling. People participating in the "Master Chef competition" are referred to as 'contestants'. The other options are incorrect spellings.
9. C) **Elusive** (adjective) – Hard to pin down, evasive, difficult to find, catch, or achieve.
टाल-मटोल वाला
- Antonym: Definite** (adjective) – Clearly stated or decided, unambiguous, specific. स्पष्ट
- **Explosive** (adjective) – Prone to explode, volatile, combustible. विस्फोटक
 - **Affordable** (adjective) – Reasonably priced, within one's budget, economical. सस्ता
 - **Rigid** (adjective) – Unable to bend or be forced out of shape; stiff, inflexible. कठोर
10. A) The assignment must be completed by the students by Friday
11. B) **Catalyst** (noun) – A substance that increases the rate of a chemical reaction without itself undergoing any permanent chemical change. उत्प्रेरक
- **Reactant** (noun) – A substance that takes part in and undergoes change during a reaction. प्रतिक्रियाशील पदार्थ
 - **Enzyme** (noun) – A protein produced by living organisms that acts as a catalyst to bring about specific biochemical reactions. एंजाइम
 - **Solute** (noun) – A substance that is dissolved in a solution. विलीय पदार्थ

12. A) 'birth' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence सारा के एक बच्चे को जन्म देने की चर्चा कर रहा है। "Sarah just gave _____ to a baby boy" इस sentence में, एक महिला के बच्चे को जन्म देने की सूचना दी जा रही है। इसलिए, "birth" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- 'birth' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing Sarah giving birth to a child. In the sentence "Sarah just gave _____ to a baby boy", it's informing about a woman giving birth to a child. Thus, "birth" would be the most appropriate choice.

13. D) **Pin money** (noun) – a small amount of money for incidental expenses, originally referring to an allowance given by a husband to his wife for her personal expenses. जेब खर्च के लिए पैसा

- **Pell mell** (adverb) – in a confused, rushed, or disorderly manner; haphazardly. अव्यवस्थित रूप से
- **Rank and file** (noun) – the ordinary members of an organization as opposed to its leaders. सामान्य सदस्य
- **Pins and needles** (noun) – a tingling sensation felt in a part of the body, often due to a temporary loss of blood flow. सुजन या झुनझुनी अनुभूति

14. A) **Repeal** (verb) – Cancel, annul, revoke, rescind, abrogate. निरस्त करना

Antonym: Approval (noun) – Agreement, endorsement, sanction, ratification. स्वीकृति

- **Expense** (noun) – Cost, expenditure, outlay. व्यय
- **Separation** (noun) – Detachment, disjunction, parting. अलगाव
- **Adversity** (noun) – Hardship, distress, misfortune, trouble. विपत्ति

15. C) **PORQ**

Engaging in physical activity on a regular basis can improve cardiovascular health, reduce the risk of chronic diseases, and boost mental health

16. A) **D, A, C, E, B**

he is so rude to his neighbours that no one even knows that his first name is Adam

17. B) 'I use to' के बदले 'I used to' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस वाक्य में Past Habit की बात की गई है, इसलिए 'used to' का प्रयोग सही है।

- 'I used to' will be used instead of 'I use to' because the sentence talks about a past habit, hence 'used to' is the correct usage.

18. D) **Bring to book** (idiom) – To call someone to account or to reprimand/punish them for their actions or behavior. किसी को सज़ा देना

- **Bid defiance** (idiom) – To resist or challenge openly.
- **Burn one's boats** (idiom) – To commit oneself irrevocably to a course of action, making return or retreat impossible.
- **Bolt from the blue** (idiom) – A sudden and unexpected event or piece of news

19. D) **Nostalgia** (noun) – a sentimental longing or wistful affection for the past, typically for a period or place with happy personal associations. पुरानी यादें

- **Affection** (noun) – a gentle feeling of fondness or liking. स्नेह
- **Homesickness** (noun) – a feeling of longing for one's home during a period of absence from it. घर की याद
- **Inertia** (noun) – a tendency to do nothing or to remain unchanged. निष्क्रियता

20. C) **Corpus** (noun) – A collection of written or spoken texts. संग्रह

- **Data bank** (noun) – A store of information or data.
- **Dictionary** (noun) – A book or electronic resource that lists the words of a language and gives their meaning or the equivalent words in a different language. शब्दकोश
- **Circa** (preposition) – Approximately (often used to indicate that a date is approximate). लगभग

21. A) '**Empire**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "empire" का अर्थ होता है विस्तारित व्यापारिक या सांविदानिक संगठन जिसे किसी विशेष व्यक्ति या संगठन द्वारा नियंत्रित किया जाता है। जबकि 'Power' का अर्थ है शक्ति या प्रभुत्व, 'Province' का अर्थ है प्रांत या क्षेत्र, और 'Country' का अर्थ है देश, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Empire**' should be used because it refers to an extensive commercial or corporate network controlled by a particular individual or organization. Whereas, 'Power' implies authority or dominance, 'Province' means a region or territory, and 'Country' denotes a nation, which don't fit in this context.

22. D) '**Recognizable**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "recognizable" का अर्थ होता है आसानी से पहचाना जा सकने वाला। जबकि 'Visible' का अर्थ है दृश्यमान, 'Measurable' का अर्थ है मापने योग्य, और 'Notifiable' का अर्थ है सूचित करने योग्य, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

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23. C) '**Animator**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "animator" का अर्थ होता है वह व्यक्ति जो चित्रों को जीवंत करता है, विशेष रूप से फिल्मों और टेलीविजन में। जबकि 'Artisan' का अर्थ है शिल्पकार, 'Craftsman' का अर्थ है शिल्पी, और 'Miniaturist' का अर्थ है छवि संकीर्णक, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

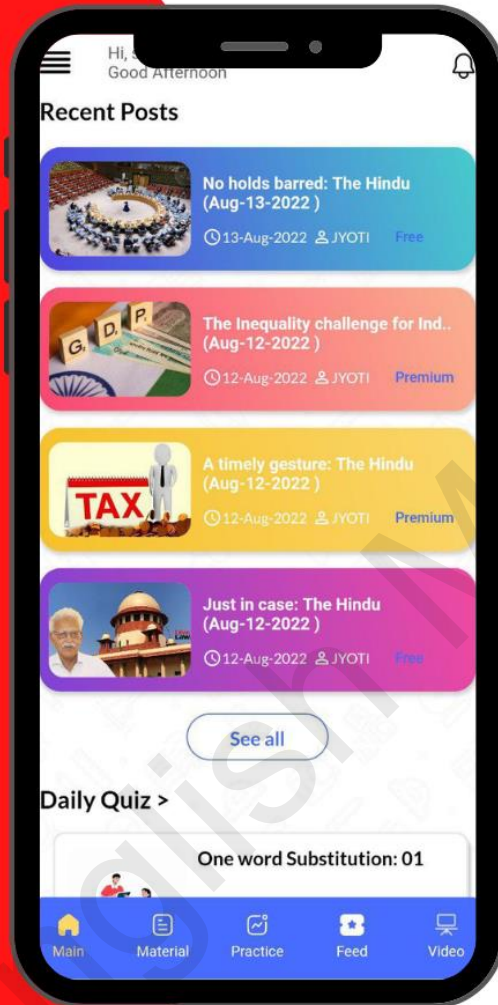
- '**Animator**' should be used because it refers to a person who brings drawings to life, especially in films and television. Whereas, 'Artisan' means a skilled manual worker, 'Craftsman' means a skilled worker, and 'Miniaturist' implies a painter of miniature pictures, which don't fit in this context.

24. A) '**Striking**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "striking" का अर्थ होता है समझौता करना या समझौता करने में सफल होना। जबकि 'Crossing' का अर्थ है पार करना, 'Bewitching' का अर्थ है मोहित करना, और 'Possessing' का अर्थ है अधिकृत होना या प्राप्त करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Striking**' should be used because it means to reach or come to an agreement. Whereas, 'Crossing' means to go across, 'Bewitching' means to enchant, and 'Possessing' implies owning or having, which don't fit in this context

25. A) '**Apparently**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "apparently" का अर्थ होता है 'प्रतीत होता है' या 'जैसा कि दिखता है'। जबकि 'Anatomically' का अर्थ है शारीरिक रचना से संबंधित, 'Reasonably' का अर्थ है समझदारी से, और 'Outwardly' का अर्थ है बाहरी रूप में, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Apparently**' should be used because it means 'as it seems' or 'seemingly'. Whereas, 'Anatomically' refers to physical structure, 'Reasonably' means logically, and 'Outwardly' means externally, which don't fit in this context.



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