

**Solution**

**S1. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Insist is followed by subordinating conjunction “that” or the preposition “on”. That introduces a subordinate clause while on is followed by a gerund phrase. Moreover, we insist on action (i.e. verb) and all the prepositions are followed by gerund. Hence, Insist on going will be correct.

**S2. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Lend means to give something to someone while borrow means to take something from someone. Hence option (a) makes the sentence meaningful.

**S3. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** According to Question tag rule, An affirmative sentence takes negative question tag, Hence ‘will you’ will be changed to will not you but for negative question tag, we must use contracted form of ‘helping verb’ and ‘not’. Therefore, ‘won’t you’ will be used.

**S4. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** ‘Bacteria’ is a plural word, its singular form is ‘Bacterium’. As ‘Plural noun’ takes ‘Plural verb’ with it. Hence ‘Bacteria are’ is correct.

**S5. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** ‘Moved to tears’ is an idiom which means overwhelmed by happy or grateful emotion. Moreover – move to: to cause someone to feel an emotion, especially sadness or sympathy. Move in: to take possession of house or something. Hence, ‘move to’ makes the sentence meaningful.

**S6. Ans.(b)**

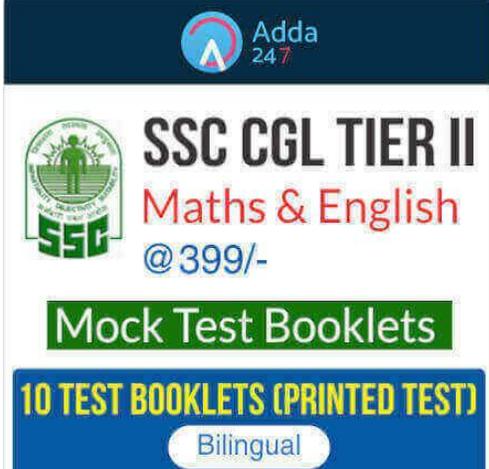
**Sol.** ‘was’ is not used with the following words

If, As, If, As though, would that, suppose

As they make a sentence imaginary and to ‘imagine’ or ‘assume’ something, we use ‘were’

**S7. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** ‘beside’ is a preposition which means “next to” while “besides’ is the other preposition that means “in addition to”. So, option ‘b’ fits in the context.



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**S8. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** As 'been shows' that action is no more continuous and it has already been done. So "has" of second clause should be in simple past.

or we can say after the conjunction 'But', 'understood' used in 'past form' and a sentence/clause beginning in a past form also ends in the past form. Hence option 'a' is correct.

**S9. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Accustomed to, with a view to, look forward to, averse to are some phrasal verbs in which 'V + ing' is used 'after to' instead of 'to + v1'. Here 'to' is not a part of infinitive 'to + V1' and after all the preposition, we use Gerund (V + ing).

**S10. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Here we are comparing the population of Calcutta with the population of other cities not with the cities. Hence, we use "that of" for it.

And as comparison is being made so after comparative adjective "than" should be used.

Usage of 'any other' is also correct as it is separating Calcutta from other towns. Usage of 'other town' instead of 'any other town' would have been incorrect.

**S11. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Forbade itself is a negative term so it doesn't require "not" with it. Forbade takes infinitive (to + V1) with it.

Hence option 'd' i.e. forbade me + to use is correct.

**S12. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Not only. But also follows the inversion rule.

i.e. Not only + H.V. + Subject + Main verb + Object.

And as helping verb "did" has been already used so now the main verb 'Rob' will remain in the first form as (did + V1) is already used.

**S13. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** When 'absent' is used as a verb, we use a reflexive pronoun immediately after this.

Hence, use 'absented himself' in place of 'absented'.

**S14. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** If, when, before, After, unless, until don't take will, shall, would after them hence, option 'c' is out of the context. Option 'b' doesn't make any sense. And verb 'arrive' is more suitable than the verb 'come' according to the sentence. Hence option 'a' is correct.

**S15. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** An affirmative sentence takes a negative question tag and H.V. should be in contracted form. As all the conditions are fulfilled, hence no need to improve the sentence.

**S16. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** 'A thing of beauty is a joy forever' is a correct phrase and phrases are used in the same form without any change.

**S17. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Make/made when used in active voice, takes bare infinitive with it. i.e. (V1). Avoid using preposition 'to'.

Hence, causative verb made will be followed by weep.

**S18. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Corpse is a noun which means a dead body, especially of a human and coinciding with the meaning of the sentence, option (d) fits in the context.

**S19. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Following the rule.

Sub + V2 ..... After + had + V3

Option 'b' is correct exploded is the second form of verb and also a correct word in the context of the word bomb.

**S20. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Here contrast is evident. Hence, 'could not help' must be used in place of 'could not help'. Moreover, but will be followed by the desirable thing by the subject. In such kind of phrases.

**S21. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** 'Cope with' means to deal successfully with something difficult; manage. Hence 'cope with' should be used here, using preposition 'up' is superfluous

**S22. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Here 'have to' should be used. As 'have to' is used for obligation or duty.

**S23. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Here no improvement is required because we appreciate sincerity.

**S24. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Adjectives like major, excellent, final, perfect, superior are not used in comparative or superlative degree. As they show 'extreme', so adding "far or more" with superior is superfluous. And adjectives ending in 'ior' are followed by 'to' not 'than'.

Hence option (d) is suitable.

**S25. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Reduce shows degree but cut down is a phrasal verb which means "to reduce the amount of something" and cut down is an appropriate term which means to reduce the amount of smoking.

**S26. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** 'Been' and 'never' both shows the period of time. And 'have not' shows the negative sense so it need to be supported with 'never' which is also a negative word. Moreover, if different forms of verb are required in both sides of the conjunction, we should use different forms.

**S27. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** 'Listen' is a verb which will be qualified by an adverb i.e. attentively.

**S28. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Use 'hanged' when referring to a person being suspended by a rope around the neck until dead. Use hang when referring to a non-living thing being suspended.

**S29. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Many a + singular noun + singular verb/ H.V.

i.e. Many a takes singular noun and according to noun- verb rule, singular noun will take singular verb with it.

**S30. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Sentence beginning in the past will be end in the past. Hence, option (c) fits in the context as option (c) is completely in the past form. Also 'no one' won't change into 'everyone'. Hence option (a) is not correct.



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