

Solution

S1. Ans.(c)

Sol. Singular verb 'was' will be used. Because in the case of "neither-nor" when subjects are singular, singular verb is used.

S2. Ans.(a)

Sol. In present perfect continuous tense: 'I have been working' will be used.

S3. Ans.(a)

Sol. In the case of third conditional sentences, use 'if you had' in place of. 'If you would have'.

S4. Ans.(a)

Sol. Use singular verb 'wants' for singular pronoun 'he'.

S5. Ans.(b)

Sol. Write 'claim for fame'. It is correct expression.

S6. Ans.(c)

Sol. Use 'than' before the children.

S7. Ans.(d)

Sol. Write 'his intelligence'. In the case of 'both-and', we use equal rank expressions.

S8. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct article will be- an editor.

S9. Ans.(c)

Sol. Use word 'seize' in place of 'size'.

S10. Ans.(c)

Sol. Write preposition 'to' in place of 'for'. We use 'to' with invite.

S11. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct expression is 'As soon as'.

S12. Ans.(a)

Sol. Use 'were' in place of 'was'.



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S13. Ans.(a)

Sol. Write - Some people's behaviour

S14. Ans.(a)

Sol. Preposition 'of' is not used with 'despite'.

S15. Ans.(a)

Sol. Write 'But for your co-operation—'. But for means- except for, without.

S16. Ans.(a)

Sol. 'Scarcely' is followed by an inversion of order. So it should be "Scarcely had we finished..."

S17. Ans.(b)

Sol. When the reporting verb is in the past (here "asked"), the noun clause dependent on it should also use the past tense. Substitute 'had looked'.

S18. Ans.(c)

Sol. Substitute 'would have taken'.

S19. Ans.(a)

Sol. You are invited 'to' lunch.

S20. Ans.(c)

Sol. We require the verb 'reach'.

S21. Ans.(c)

Sol. worthless-having no use, importance, or effect

S22. Ans.(b)

Sol. nonchalant- relaxed and calm in a way that shows that you do not care or are not worried about anything

S23. Ans.(c)

Sol. intangible-not made of physical substance: not able to be touched: not tangible

S24. Ans.(b)

Sol. importune-to ask (someone) for something or to do something in a repeated or annoying way

S25. Ans.(c)

Sol. parlayed-to use or develop (something) to get something else that has greater value

S26. Ans.(a)

Sol. decimated-to severely damage or destroy a large part of (something)

S27. Ans.(a)

Sol. adaptation- the process of changing to fit some purpose or situation: the process of adapting

S28. Ans.(d)

Sol. vacillation- inability to take a stand:

S29. Ans.(c)

Sol. verbose- using more words than are needed

S30. Ans.(a)

Sol. swift- moving or able to move very fast

S31. Ans.(d)

Sol. stoic- a person who accepts what happens without complaining or showing emotion

S32. Ans.(a)

Sol. overlap- to happen at the same time as something else

S33. Ans.(b)

Sol. debunk-to show that something (such as a belief or theory) is not true: to show the falseness of (a story, idea, statement, etc.)

S34. Ans.(c)

Sol. dripping- the fat and juices that come out of meat during cooking.

S35. Ans.(a)

Sol. magnanimous- having or showing a generous and kind nature

S36. Ans.(d)

Sol. PERPLEX- make (someone) feel completely baffled.

S37. Ans.(d)

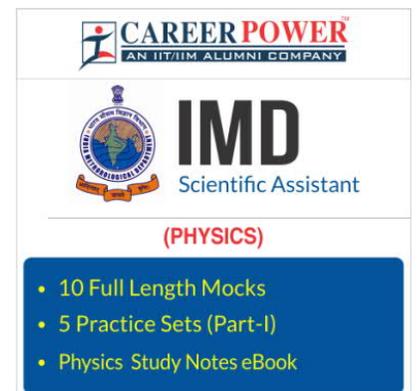
Sol. HOSPITABLE-friendly and welcoming to visitors or guests.

S38. Ans.(d)

Sol. GAIETY-the state or quality of being light-hearted or cheerful.

S39. Ans.(a)

Sol. SCARCELY -only just; almost not.



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S40. Ans.(c)

Sol. COUNTERFEIT-made in exact imitation of something valuable with the intention to deceive or defraud.

S41. Ans.(a)

Sol. DAZED-(especially of an emotional or physical shock) make (someone) unable to think or react properly.

S42. Ans.(c)

Sol. DISDAIN-open dislike for someone or something considered unworthy of one's concern or respect

S43. Ans.(a)

Sol. bewitch- enchant and delight (someone).

S44. Ans.(d)

Sol. RAPACITY- aggressive greed.

S45. Ans.(c)

Sol. EPHEMERAL- lasting for a very short time.

S46. Ans.(b)

Sol. obligatory- required by a legal, moral, or other rule; compulsory.

S47. Ans.(b)

Sol. circumspect- wary and unwilling to take risks., pusillanimous- showing a lack of courage or determination; timid.

S48. Ans.(d)

Sol. OBSCURE-not clearly expressed or easily understood.

S49. Ans.(a)

Sol. REPULSIVE-arousing intense distaste or disgust.

S50. Ans.(c)

Sol. PENURY -the state of being very poor; extreme poverty.

S51. Ans.(b)

Sol. Demolishes. unless is already negative in meaning, hence not' is unnecessary.

S52. Ans.(d)

Sol. The given sentence is grammatically correct.

S53. Ans.(c)

Sol. so dejected. So-as is correlative conjunction and used in pairs.

S54. Ans.(b)

Sol. the greatest- article 'the' is used with superlative degree.

S55. Ans.(a)

Sol. "am ready to announce who the winner is". In statement form of the sentence, we use verb after the subject.

S56. Ans.(a)

Sol. clamorous-making a loud and confused noise.

S57. Ans.(a)

Sol. No sooner is followed by 'than' not when.

S58. Ans.(c)

Sol. Started- is correct word.

S59. Ans.(c)

Sol. 'can scarcely see any valid reason for its' scarcely is an adverb and negative in meaning.

S60. Ans.(d)

Sol. pass over-to skip over someone or something; to fail to select someone or something.

S61. Ans.(b)

Sol. 'was like that of Srinagar in winter' in this case we need to compare the climate.

S62. Ans.(d)

Sol. The given sentence is grammatically correct.

S63. Ans.(c)

Sol. This is third conditional sentence, the structure is (subj+past perfect tense., would + have + past participle) , hence 'would have' will be used.

S64. Ans.(c)

Sol. 'will be taking'. Giving an exam is something a doctor does to a patient, or something a teacher does to her students. Taking an exam is something a student does to prove their knowledge.

S65. Ans.(a)

Sol. stand by- support or remain loyal to (someone), typically in a time of need.



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S66. Ans.(c)

Sol. "never have been trusted and never will be trusted" there are two clauses in the given sentences, and both need to be complete in terms of meaning.

S67. Ans.(c)

Sol. Neutral pronoun 'it' will be used for 'womanhood'. Hence option C is correct.

S68. Ans.(b)

Sol. Subjective case pronoun 'he' will be used. And after the word 'but' objective case pronoun 'him' will be used.

S69. Ans.(b)

Sol. "makes it possible" third person singular verb 'makes' will be used. Hence option B is correct.

S70. Ans.(b)

Sol. "than the lights went out". No sooner is followed by 'than' not 'when' or 'then'. Hence option B is correct answer.

S71. Ans.(c)

Sol. fit as a fiddle- In excellent form or health.

S72. Ans.(d)

Sol. man of letters: a male scholar or author.

S73. Ans.(c)

Sol. bear/keep something in mind: to remember a piece of information when you are making decisions or thinking about a matter

S74. Ans.(c)

Sol. an old head on young shoulders: A young person who acts or speaks like an older person.

S75. Ans.(b)

Sol. A wild-goose chase: a foolish and hopeless search for or pursuit of something unattainable.

S76. Ans.(d)

Sol. the primrose path-if you lead someone down the primrose path, you encourage them to live an easy life that is full of pleasure but bad for them

S77. Ans.(d)

Sol. A shot in the dark-an act whose outcome cannot be foreseen; a guess.

S78. Ans.(d)

Sol. In a nutshell-in the fewest possible words.

S79. Ans.(a)

Sol. cut a sorry figure-(Expression) to make a poor impression

S80. Ans.(b)

Sol. Making a mountain out of a molehill is an idiom referring to over-reactive, histrionic behaviour where a person makes too much of a minor issue.

S81. Ans.(d)

Sol. gainsay: deny or contradict (a fact or statement).

S82. Ans.(b)

Sol. bear the palm: To win. Palm leaves were formerly used as symbols of victory.

S83. Ans.(c)

Sol. Idiom Definitions for 'Keep your wig on!' This idiom is used to tell someone to calm down.

S84. Ans.(c)

Sol. cut your coat according to your cloth: undertake only what you have the money or ability to do and no more.

S85. Ans.(d)

Sol. lay out: To expend; spend, To arrange according to a plan

S86. Ans.(a)

Sol. water under the bridge (water over the dam): used to refer to events that are in the past and consequently no longer to be regarded as important.

S87. Ans.(b)

Sol. stick to one's guns: refuse to compromise or change, despite criticism.

S88. Ans.(b)

Sol. All moonshine: total lies, not real

S89. Ans.(d)

Sol. at a snail's pace: Very slowly (as a snail is known to move very slowly).

S90. Ans.(c)

Sol. call on: pay a visit to (someone).



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S91. Ans.(a)

Sol. Versatile -able to adapt or be adapted to many different functions or activities., having many uses or applications

cyclostyle-an early device for duplicating handwriting, in which a pen with a small toothed wheel pricks holes in a sheet of waxed paper, which is then used as a stencil.

Hence, option A is correct answer choice.

S92. Ans.(b)

Sol. confiscate-take or seize (someone's property) with authority.

S93. Ans.(d)

Sol. Nepotism -the practice among those with power or influence of favouring relatives or friends, especially by giving them jobs.

S94. Ans.(d)

Sol. Numismatist - The study or collection of money, coins, and often medals.

S95. Ans.(a)

Sol. Epitaph-a phrase or form of words written in memory of a person who has died, especially as an inscription on a tombstone.

cenotaph-a monument to someone buried elsewhere, especially one commemorating people who died in a war., the war memorial in Whitehall, London, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens and erected in 1919–20.

S96. Ans.(a)

Sol. Etymology -1. the history of a particular word or element of a word. 2. an account of the origin and development of a word or word element. 3. the study of historical linguistic change, esp. as manifested in individual words.

S97. Ans.(c)

Sol. Cannibalism -the practice of eating the flesh of one's own species.

S98. Ans.(b)

Sol. Mercenary-primarily concerned with making money at the expense of ethics.

S99. Ans.(b)

Sol. Stupor -a state of near-unconsciousness or insensibility.

S100. Ans.(b)

Sol. Xenophobia -dislike of or prejudice against people from other countries.

S101. Ans.(d)

Sol. Insurmountable -too great to be overcome.

S102. Ans.(c)

Sol. Dawdle -waste time; be slow., move slowly and idly in a particular direction.

S103. Ans.(c)

Sol. Ombudsman -an official appointed to investigate individuals' complaints against a company or organization, especially a public authority.

S104. Ans.(d)

Sol. Lexicography -the activity or occupation of compiling dictionaries.

S105. Ans.(a)

Sol. Cascade -a small waterfall, typically one of several that fall in stages down a steep rocky slope.

S106. Ans.(b)

Sol. 'confrontation' is correct spelling.

S107. Ans.(a)

Sol. 'bonhomie' is correct spelling.

S108. Ans.(c)

Sol. 'escalation' is correct spelling.

S109. Ans.(b)

Sol. 'unanimity' is correct spelling.

S110. Ans.(d)

Sol. 'predecessors' is correct spelling.

S111. Ans.(c)

Sol. Use preposition 'by' and 'you' as objective pronoun.

S112. Ans.(c)

Sol. Use preposition 'by' and 'him' as objective pronoun.

S113. Ans.(d)

Sol. Options D express the same idea as expressed in the question.

S114. Ans.(b)

Sol. Use 'sums' in subjective case, change 'I' into objective case pronoun 'me'.



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S115. Ans.(a)

Sol. Use 'I' as subject. Use 'the noise of the traffic' as object.

S116. Ans.(a)

Sol. Use 'this shirt' as object. And 'I' as subject.

S117. Ans.(a)

Sol. Use 'grass' as subject. 'a lion' as object.

S118. Ans.(b)

Sol. Use 'someone' as object. Use 'he' as subject.

S119. Ans.(c)

Sol. Use 'circumstances' in subjective case. 'him' as object.

S120. Ans.(d)

Sol. Use 'my proposal' as subject and 'you' as object.

S121. Ans.(c)

Sol. Use 'fire' as subject. 'someone' as object.

S122. Ans.(c)

Sol. Use 'I' as subject. Sometimes we omit 'by you' when it is obvious or not required.

S123. Ans.(a)

Sol. Use 'the snake' as subject. And 'boys' as object.

S124. Ans.(c)

Sol. In imperative sentences, structure is : (let+ subject + be + past participle + by + object)

S125. Ans.(b)

Sol. Use 'a fox' as subject and 'the tiger' as object.

S126. Ans.(a)

Sol. Use 'the earthquake' as subject, 'the school' as object.

S127. Ans.(d)

Sol. Use 'this watch' as subject,

S128. Ans.(c)

Sol. Use structure: verb + subject+ been+ past participle + preposition by + object.

S129. Ans.(b)

Sol. Use 'a noise' as subject, 'the children' as object. And preposition 'by'.

S130. Ans.(c)

Sol. 'the silence' as subject, be form + past participle (was +broken), And preposition 'by'.

S131. Ans.(c)

Sol. Use conjunction 'that', change pronoun 'I' into 'he', and 'tonight' into 'that night'.

S132. Ans.(a)

Sol. Use conjunction 'that'; change 'I' into 'She' and 'now' into 'then'.

S133. Ans.(b)

Sol. Change 'said to' into 'asked', you into 'I', and write sentence in statement form.

S134. Ans.(d)

Sol. Change pronoun 'me' into 'him'. Use 'requested'.

S135. Ans.(d)

Sol. Use conjunction 'that', change pronoun 'my' into 'her',

S136. Ans.(d)

Sol. Change 'your' into 'my'.

S137. Ans.(c)

Sol. Use past perfect tense, change 'my' into 'his'.

S138. Ans.(c)

Sol. Use past perfect tense in the reported speech.

S139. Ans.(a)

Sol. Use simple past tense, and change 'you' into 'me'.

S140. Ans.(b)

Sol. Change 'said to' into 'told, you into 'he', 'next month' into 'the following month'.

S141. Ans.(b)

Sol. Change 'said to' into 'proposed to', 'us' into 'they'.

S142. Ans.(b)

Sol. Use conjunction 'that'. We don't change the tense of the universally truth statements.



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S143. Ans.(c)

Sol. Use conjunction 'that'. Change 'we' into 'they'.

S144. Ans.(b)

Sol. Change 'said to' into 'told, use infinitive 'to'.

S145. Ans.(c)

Sol. Use conjunction 'that'. We don't change the tense of the universally truth statements.

S146. Ans.(d)

Sol. In the case of exclamatory sentences, use 'exclaimed with joy'.

S147. Ans.(b)

Sol. The given sentence is in indirect speech, change it in direct speech. We do not change the tense of the reported speech when a true statement/habitual habit is stated,

S148. Ans.(c)

Sol. Use conjunction 'that' and change the tense of the reported speech into past tense.

S149. Ans.(b)

Sol. Change 'said to' into 'suggested', use conjunction 'that', and change 'us' into 'we'.

S150. Ans.(d)

Sol. The given sentence is in indirect speech, change it in direct speech

S151. Ans.(c)

Sol. Nation – is correct word to fill the blank in the first sentence of the given paragraph.

S152. Ans.(b)

Sol. Habitation- fits in the context of the sentence correctly.

S153. Ans.(d)

Sol. Entity- fits in the context of the sentence correctly.

S154. Ans.(b)

Sol. Competitive- fits in the context of the sentence correctly.

S155. Ans.(a)

Sol. Odd- fits in the context of the sentence correctly.

S156. Ans.(c)

Sol. Fabric- fits in the context of the sentence correctly.

S157. Ans.(a)

Sol. Overcome- fits in the context of the sentence correctly.

S158. Ans.(b)

Sol. Structure- fits in the context of the sentence correctly.

S159. Ans.(b)

Sol. Controlled- fits in the context of the sentence correctly.

S160. Ans.(d)

Sol. Co-ordination- fits in the context of the sentence correctly.

S161. Ans.(a)

Sol. Conceived- fits in the context of the sentence correctly.

S162. Ans.(c)

Sol. Lying- fits in the context of the sentence correctly.

S163. Ans.(c)

Sol. Journey- fits in the context of the sentence correctly.

S164. Ans.(a)

Sol. Pulled- fits in the context of the sentence correctly.

S165. Ans.(c)

Sol. Representing- fits in the context of the sentence correctly.

S166. Ans.(b)

Sol. The locality, where the author lived, was near a coal mine.

S167. Ans.(a)

Sol. The author used the cinders for harassing the white boys.

S168. Ans.(c)

Sol. The weapons used by the whites in the gang fight were more dangerous than the author's.

S169. Ans.(d)

Sol. The author was hit by a broken bottle when the author's gang was withdrawing.

S170. Ans.(d)

Sol. At the sight of the author's bloody wound, his friends felt depressed and defeated.

S171. Ans.(a)

Sol. According to the author, religion is essentially a personal matter.

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S172. Ans.(d)

Sol. keep up our nation's prestige

S173. Ans.(b)

Sol. The author thinks that in the modern times people's needs have increased.

S174. Ans.(c)

Sol. The worst thing about modern science is that it has contributed to the decline of our values.

S175. Ans.(b)

Sol. The author holds that the perfect remedy for man's evil propensities is a religious sense.

S176. Ans.(a)

Sol. "Seven times in the course of the next half-hour this procedure was repeated."

S177. Ans.(b)

Sol. The mother goat feared that the kid "would do something foolish" like throw itself off the cliff.

S178. Ans.(d)

Sol. Accepting consequences

S179. Ans.(d)

Sol. One way in which the kid was encouraged to follow its mother was by being rejoined by its mother several times.

S180. Ans.(a)

Sol. agility and sure-footedness

S181. Ans.(b)

Sol. The pandit was almost never upset as he had a balanced attitude.

S182. Ans.(b)

Sol. What worried the pandit most was the he had to replace the necklace.

S183. Ans.(c)

Sol. The pandit struggled for six months so that his wife could replace the lost necklace.

S184. Ans.(c)

Sol. The reason why the pandit's wife refused to return the necklace was that she had not lost any necklace.

S185. Ans.(a)

Sol. The pandit's wife had told him a lie in order to trick him into satisfying her yearning.

S186. Ans.(b)

Sol. A strike is generally regarded as an expression of individual freedom.

S187. Ans.(c)

Sol. The author is of the opinion that strikes should be suppressed by all means.

S188. Ans.(c)

Sol. In the light of passage, if there is a strike in a soap factory, it may be viewed as not a serious matter.

S189. Ans.(c)

Sol. the suffering of the strikes

S190. Ans.(a)

Sol. In an industrial society the individual member is not important

S191. Ans.(b)

Sol. As a boy, Pablo Picasso was handsome and talented.

S192. Ans.(c)

Sol. He was spoilt mostly because he was the only son in the family.

S193. Ans.(d)

Sol. Picasso went to school only when he was allowed to carry a pet with him.

S194. Ans.(a)

Sol. When his father painted in the college, Pablo occasionally helped him.

S195. Ans.(c)

Sol. Pablo's father gave up painting because he was impressed by his son's talent.

S196. Ans.(c)

Sol. In this passage, the word 'brood' refers to children in the family.

S197. Ans.(d)

Sol. In his childhood, the narrator said: "more like a foreigner than a Dawood Bohri".

This was because he was- fair and brown-haired

S198. Ans.(a)

Sol. The narrator was the seventh child in a family of 8 children.

S199. Ans.(b)

Sol. In this passage, the narrator is a patient of Polio.

S200. Ans.(b)

Sol. In his childhood, the narrator was very healthy.



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