

SSC CGL Tier-2 Sunday English Mega Quiz

Directions (1-10): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the phrase.

Q1. Open to more than one interpretation; not having one obvious meaning

- (a) Trite
- (b) Opposite
- (c) Exceptional
- (d) Ambiguous

S1. Ans.(d)

Sol. Ambiguous means having or expressing more than one possible meaning, sometimes intentionally.

Trite: (of a remark or idea) lacking originality or freshness; dull on account of overuse.

Exceptional: unusual; not typical.

Q2. One who is recovering from illness

- (a) Conversant
- (b) Convalescent
- (c) Retriever
- (d) Curator

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. Conversant: familiar with or knowledgeable about something.

Convalescent: a person recovering from an illness or medical treatment.

Retriever: a person who retrieves something.

Curator: a keeper or custodian of a museum or other collection.

Q3. One who copies from other writers' works

- (a) Novice
- (b) Bilingual
- (c) Plagiarist
- (d) Imitator

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol. Plagiarist: a person who uses another person's ideas or work and pretends that it is their own.

Novice: a person new to and inexperienced in a job or situation.

Bilingual: speaking two languages fluently.

Imitator: someone who copies the behaviour or actions of another.

6 Months Subscription

SSC CGL
TIER-II MAHA PACK

Test Series, Live Classes,
Video Course, Ebooks

Bilingual (With e-Books)

Q4. A short, personal account of an interesting event

- (a) Biography
- (b) Prologue
- (c) Parable
- (d) Anecdote

S4. Ans.(d)

Sol. Anecdote: a short amusing or interesting story about a real incident or person.

Biography: an account of someone's life written by someone else.

Prologue: a separate introductory section of a literary, dramatic, or musical work.

Parable: a simple story used to illustrate a moral or spiritual lesson, as told by Jesus in the Gospels.

Q5. A person who believes that pleasure is the most important thing in life

- (a) Materialist
- (b) Stoic
- (c) Hedonist
- (d) Foodie

S5. Ans.(c)

Sol. Hedonist: a person who believes that the pursuit of pleasure is the most important thing in life; a pleasure-seeker.

Materialist: a person who considers material possessions and physical comfort as more important than spiritual values.

Stoic: a person who can endure pain or hardship without showing their feelings or complaining.

Q6. A person who brings an action against someone in a court of law

- (a) Defendant
- (b) Plaintiff
- (c) Litigant
- (d) Deponent

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol. Plaintiff: a person who brings a case against another in a court of law.

Litigant: a person involved in a lawsuit.

Deponent: a person who makes a deposition or affidavit under oath.

Q7. A decorative handwriting

- (a) Calligraphy
- (b) Manuscript
- (c) Inscription
- (d) Hagiography

S7. Ans.(a)

Sol. Calligraphy: decorative handwriting or handwritten lettering.

Hagiography: the writing of the lives of saints.

Q8. Study of the nature of God

- (a) Philology
- (b) Theology
- (c) Humanism
- (d) Philosophy

S8. Ans.(b)

Sol. Theology: the study of the nature of God and religious belief.

Philology: the branch of knowledge that deals with the structure, historical development, and relationships of a language or languages.

Q9. A pole or beam used as a temporary support

- (a) Scaffold
- (b) Prop
- (c) Lean-to
- (d) Rafter

S9. Ans.(b)

Sol. Prop: a pole or beam used as a temporary support or to keep something in position.

Scaffold: a raised wooden platform used formerly for the public execution of criminals.

Rafter: a beam forming part of the internal framework of a roof.

Q10. One who is an expert in the art of gardening

- (a) Agriculturist
- (b) Horticulturist
- (c) Gardener
- (d) Botanist

S10. Ans.(b)

Sol. Horticulturist: an expert in garden cultivation and management.

Gardener: a person who tends and cultivates a garden as a pastime or for a living.

Botanist: an expert in or student of the scientific study of plants.

Directions (11-20): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

Q11. The school was damaged by the earthquake which claimed many lives.

- (a) The earthquake damaged the school for claiming many lives.
- (b) The earthquake had damaged the school which claimed many lives.
- (c) The earthquake damaged the school and claimed many lives.
- (d) The earthquake had damaged the school and claimed many lives.

S11. Ans.(c)

Sol. Given sentence is in passive voice as the structure is "was + V3". So, while converting it into an active voice "V2" form of verb is taken and it is not preceded by any helping verb.

TEST SERIES
Bilingual



SSC CGL 2019-20
PRIME
400+ TOTAL TESTS

Validity : 12 Months

Q12. First car holds a special place in the heart of every owner.

- (a) Every owner has a special place in the heart for his first car.
- (b) A special place is held by the first car in the heart of every owner.
- (c) A special place is being held by the first car in the heart of every owner.
- (d) A special place was held by the first car in the heart of every owner.

S12. Ans.(b)

Q13. They are going to build a new office near the old one.

- (a) A new office will be built near the old one.
- (b) A new office being built near the old one.
- (c) A new office is being built near the old one.
- (d) A new office is going to be built near the old one.

S13. Ans.(d)

Sol. In an infinitive sentence “to+V1” changes into “to+be+V3” while changing active voice into passive voice.

Q14. Who broke the windowpane?

- (a) By whom was the windowpane broken?
- (b) By whom the windowpane was broken?
- (c) Who had the windowpane broken by?
- (d) By whom had the windowpane been broken by?

S14. Ans.(a)

Sol. Interrogative pronoun “who” changes into “by whom” while changing active voice into passive voice.

Q15. You must take the victim to the hospital.

- (a) The victim has to be taken to the hospital.
- (b) The victim is supposed to be taken to the hospital.
- (c) The victim is to be taken to the hospital.
- (d) The victim must be taken to the hospital.

S15. Ans.(d)

Sol. To make passive form of modal verbs, following structure is followed:

(for indefinite)

Sub + Modal + V1 + Obj (active)

Obj + Modal + be + V3 + by + Sub (passive)

Q16. Why did you beat him?

- (a) Why he was beaten by you?
- (b) Why was he beaten by you?
- (c) Why had he been beaten by you?
- (d) Why was him beaten by you?

S16. Ans.(b)

TEST SERIES

Bilingual



SSC CGL TIER-II

PRIME

59 Total Tests | eBooks

Q17. Please wash all the dishes.

- (a) You are ordered to wash all the dishes.
- (b) All the dishes should be washed.
- (c) You are requested to wash all the dishes.
- (d) You are suggested to wash all the dishes

S17. Ans.(c)

Sol. In an imperative sentence we use “you are ordered/requested to” while changing active voice into passive voice. Since here a request is made so we use “requested”.

Q18. Did someone tease you?

- (a) Was you teased by someone?
- (b) Were you teased by someone?
- (c) Was you being teased by someone?
- (d) Were you being teased by someone?

S18. Ans.(b)

Sol. To change questions from Active to Passive beginning with ‘Did’, follow the below rule:

Active: Did + Subject + Verb1+ Object?

Passive: Was / Were + Subject1(Obj) + Verb3 + by + Agent (Sub)?

Q19. We have to leave the tap open for all the yellowish, stinking water to drain.

- (a) The tap has to be left open for all the yellowish, stinking water to drain.
- (b) The tap had to be left open for all the yellowish, stinking water to drain.
- (c) The tap will be left open for all the yellowish, stinking water to drain.
- (d) The tap should be left open for all the yellowish, stinking water to drain.

S19. Ans.(a)

Sol. Active: Subject + **have / has / had + to + V1**+ Object

Passive: Subject(Obj)+ **have / has / had + to + be + V3**+ by + Agent(Sub)

Q20. Has someone made the complete shopping list?

- (a) Have the complete shopping list been made?
- (b) Has the complete shopping list being made?
- (c) Had the complete shopping list been made?
- (d) Has the complete shopping list been made?

S20. Ans.(d)

Directions (21-30): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives select the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

Q21. Birds of a feather flock together

- (a) even a small similarity is enough to become friends and stay together
- (b) there is always more safety in a crowd
- (c) people with the same tastes and interests will be found together
- (d) people with bad intentions always form a gang

S21. Ans.(c)

Sol. Birds of a feather flock together: people of the same sort or with the same tastes and interests will be found together.

Q22. Beggars can't be choosers

- (a) those who have nothing have no hope
- (b) all your options close when you are going through a bad time
- (c) a poor person is forced to kill all his desires
- (d) people with no other options must be content with what is offered

S22. Ans.(d)

Sol. Beggars can't be choosers: people with no other options must be content with what is offered.

Q23.To crack someone up

- (a) to cheat on someone
- (b) to make someone cry
- (c) to make someone laugh
- (d) to beat someone

S23. Ans.(c)

Sol. To crack someone up is an idiomatic expression which means to make someone laugh.

Q24. To jump ship

- (a) climbing the career ladder
- (b) to jump to grab an opportunity
- (c) to leave an organization
- (d) to renounce great wealth

S24. Ans.(c)

Sol. To jump ship: to leave any post or position; to quit or resign, especially when there is difficulty with the job.

Q25. A moot point

- (a) agreeable
- (b) disputed
- (c) unclear
- (d) unknown

S25. Ans.(b)

Sol. A moot point: A debatable question, an issue open to argument.

Q26. Spick and Span

- (a) high and low
- (b) dark and light
- (c) neat and clean
- (d) happy and sad

S26. Ans.(c)

Sol. Spick and Span: fresh, brand-new; spotlessly clean. Thus option (c) is correct.



Q27. There is no such thing as a free lunch.

- (a) it isn't possible to get something for nothing
- (b) there is no genuine kindness in this world
- (c) even a mother will expect something for her love
- (d) those who are tempted by free things, end up spending more

S27. Ans.(a)

Sol. There is no such thing as a free lunch: the idea that it is impossible to get something for nothing.

Q28. To bend over backwards

- (a) to accommodate every unreasonable request usually without getting anything back
- (b) stepping away from an unpleasant situation
- (c) to make every effort to achieve something, especially to be fair or helpful
- (d) submitting oneself completely to a higher authority

S28. Ans.(c)

Sol. To bend over backwards: to work very hard to accomplish something for someone.

Q29. No man is an island

- (a) a man is self-sufficient only when he gets married
- (b) no one is self-sufficient; everyone relies on others
- (c) nobody prefers to live alone
- (d) to not marry is like living on an island

S29. Ans.(b)

Sol. No man is an island means to require help from others every now and then because of one's limitations.

Q30. To bite your tongue

- (a) to cause self-inflicting harm
- (b) to make a desperate effort to avoid saying something
- (c) harsh words once spoken can never come back
- (d) to be astonished

S30. Ans.(b)

Sol. To bite your tongue: to stop yourself from saying something that you would really like to say.

Complete Preparation for
SSC Exams

SSC
EXTREME

Video Courses, Test Series,
eBooks