

SSC CGL Tier-2 Sunday English Mega Quiz – Questions with Solutions

Directions (1-5): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Jawaharlal Nehru, one of the chief _____ of India's freedom and a moving force _____ its Constitution, describes the position as: "The Speaker _____ the House. She represents the dignity of the House, the freedom of the House and because the House represents the nation, in a particular way, the Speaker _____ a symbol of the nation's freedom and liberty. Therefore, that should be an honoured position, a free position and should be _____ always by persons of outstanding ability and impartiality."

Q1. Jawaharlal Nehru, one of the chief _____ of India's freedom

- (a) creators
- (b) developers
- (c) architects
- (d) actors

S1. Ans.(c)

Sol. Architect: a person who is responsible for inventing or realizing a particular idea or project.

Q2. and a moving force _____ its Constitution,

- (a) beside
- (b) behind
- (c) besides
- (d) behest

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. Behind: in support of or giving guidance to (someone else).

Behest: a person's orders or command.

Option (b) is the correct choice here.

Q3. The Speaker _____ the House

- (a) represents
- (b) involves
- (c) indicates
- (d) evolves

S3. Ans.(a)

Sol. Represent: be entitled or appointed to act or speak for (someone), especially in an official capacity.



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Q4. The Speaker _____ a symbol of the nation's freedom and liberty.

- (a) became
- (b) becomes
- (c) become
- (d) becoming

S4. Ans.(b)

Q5. And should be _____ always by persons of outstanding ability and impartiality.

- (a) denounced
- (b) renounced
- (c) announced
- (d) occupied

S5. Ans.(d)

Sol. Occupy: hold (a position or job).

Directions (6-10): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Though the bottom population depends on the government for basic health and elementary education (and also for _____ to higher educational opportunities), the government spends just 1.4% of GDP on health (against the norm of 4-6% of GDP) and 3% of GDP on education (against the norm of 6-8% of GDP). As a result, these people are left _____ literate and sick, with poor nutrition and high _____. They are _____ of acquiring any meaningful skills or participating actively when new technology is spreading in the rest of the economy. This sub-optimal use of the labour force in the economy is not likely to enable India to achieve _____ growth with proper use of the national resources — the labour force.

Q6. And also for _____ to higher educational opportunities

- (a) assess
- (b) excess
- (c) access
- (d) extant

S6. Ans.(c)

Sol. Access: the means or opportunity to approach or enter a place.

Q7. As a result, these people are left _____ literate and sick,

- (a) completely
- (b) exactly
- (c) often
- (d) hardly

S7. Ans.(d)

Sol. Hardly: scarcely (used to qualify a statement by saying that it is true to an insignificant degree).

Often: frequently; many times.

Option (d) is the correct choice here.

Q8. With poor nutrition and high _____.

- (a) morbidity
- (b) immunity
- (c) mendacity
- (d) morality

S8. Ans.(a)

Sol. Morbidity: the rate of disease in a population.

Immunity: the ability of an organism to resist a particular infection or toxin by the action of specific antibodies or sensitized white blood cells.

Mendacity: untruthfulness

Morality: principles concerning the distinction between right and wrong or good and bad behaviour.

Option (a) is best-suited in the context of the passage.

Q9. They are _____ of acquiring any meaningful skills

- (a) illegible
- (b) incorrigible
- (c) eligible
- (d) incapable

S9. Ans.(d)

Sol. Incapable: unable to do or achieve (something).

Illegible: not clear enough to be read.

Incorrigible: (of a person or their behaviour) not able to be changed or reformed.

Eligible: having the right to do or obtain something; satisfying the appropriate conditions.

Q10. Not likely to enable India to achieve _____ growth

- (a) minimal
- (b) optimal
- (c) usual
- (d) casual

S10. Ans.(b)

Sol. Optimal: best or most favourable; optimum.

Directions (11-20): Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which *best expresses* the meaning of the given word.

Q11. Ambit

- (a) Barrier
- (b) Excite
- (c) Periphery
- (d) Repeat

S11. Ans.(c)

Sol. Ambit: the scope, extent, or bounds of something.

Periphery: the outer limits or edge of an area or object.

Hence Ambit and Periphery are synonyms to each other.

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Q12. Excerpt

- (a) Artificial
- (b) Speech
- (c) Invitation
- (d) Section

S12. Ans.(d)

Sol. Excerpt: a short extract from a film, broadcast, or piece of music or writing.

Section: any of the more or less distinct parts into which something is or may be divided or from which it is made up.

Hence Excerpt and Section are synonyms to each other.

Q13. Circumspect

- (a) Prudent
- (b) Pale
- (c) Patient
- (d) Pernicious

S13. Ans.(a)

Sol. Circumspect: wary and unwilling to take risks, prudent.

Pale: light in color or shade; containing little color or pigment.

Pernicious: having a harmful effect, especially in a gradual or subtle way.

Q14. Caveat

- (a) Warning
- (b) Warming
- (c) Warping
- (d) Wailing

S14. Ans.(a)

Sol. Caveat: a warning or proviso of specific stipulations, conditions, or limitations.

Warming: having the effect of making people feel warmer.

Wanting: lacking in a required or necessary quality.

Wailing: crying with pain, grief, or anger.

Q15. Duress

- (a) Cake
- (b) Catalogue
- (c) Coerce
- (d) Cash

S15. Ans.(c)

Sol. Duress: threats, violence, constraints, or other action used to coerce someone into doing something against their will or better judgement.

Coerce: persuade (an unwilling person) to do something by using force or threats.

Catalogue: a complete list of items, typically one in alphabetical or other systematic order.

Q16. Discursive

- (a) Digestive
- (b) Dividend
- (c) Dot
- (d) Digressive

S16. Ans.(d)

Sol. Discursive: digressing from subject to subject.

Dividend: a sum of money paid regularly (typically annually) by a company to its shareholders out of its profits (or reserves).

Digestive: related to human digestive system.

Digressive: tending to depart from the subject.

Q17. Delectable

- (a) Delirious
- (b) Defeat
- (c) Devoid
- (d) Delicious

S17. Ans.(d)

Sol. Delectable: (of food or drink) delicious, attractive.

Delirious: in an acutely disturbed state of mind characterized by restlessness, illusions, and incoherence; affected by delirium.

Devoid: entirely lacking or free from.

Q18. Effete

- (a) Drained
- (b) Desirable
- (c) Sentimental
- (d) Tenant

S18. Ans.(a)

Sol. Effete: no longer capable of effective action.

Tenant: a person who occupies land or property rented from a landlord.

Q19. Queasy

- (a) Dynamic
- (b) Peppy
- (c) Funny
- (d) Peaky

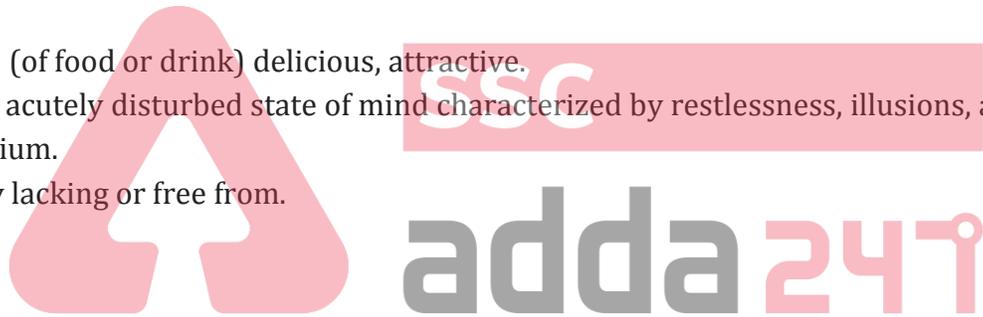
S19. Ans.(d)

Sol. Queasy: nauseous; feeling sick.

Peppy: lively and high-spirited.

Peaky: pale from illness or fatigue; sickly.

Hence Queasy and Peaky are synonyms to each other.



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Q20. Glean

- (a) Garner
- (b) Comment
- (c) Glunch
- (d) Glare

S20. Ans.(a)

Sol. Glean: obtain (information) from various sources, often with difficulty.

Garner: gather or collect (something, especially information or approval).

Glunch: look bad-tempered or depressed

Hence Glean and Garner are synonyms to each other.

Directions (21-30): Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Member nations of the United Nations body charged with regulating shipping on the high seas adopted a first-ever strategy to **blunt** the sector's large contribution to climate change bringing another major constituency on board in the international quest to cap the planet's warming well below an increase of 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit). The strategy embraced by a committee of the International Maritime Organization would lower emissions from container ships, oil tankers, bulk carriers and other vessels by at least 50 percent by the year 2050 vs. where they stood in 2008. The group also said that emissions from shipping should reach a peak, and begin to decline, as soon as possible.

But the United States "reserved" its position on the strategy, with Coast Guard official Jeffrey Lantz, who headed the delegation to the London deliberations, saying that the country views "the establishment of an absolute reduction target as premature." The United States also objected to how responsibilities would be divided between developed and developing countries, and expressed "serious concern about how this document was developed and finalized." Shipping in recent years has been responsible for about 800 million tons annually of carbon dioxide emissions, according to Dan Rutherford, the marine and aviation program director of the International Council on Clean Transportation, who was in attendance for the **deliberations** in London. That means shipping's emissions are 2.3 percent of the global total. "If you counted it as a country, it would be the sixth-largest source of CO2 emissions," said Rutherford, noting that 800 million tons of annual emissions is comparable to emissions from Germany.

Moreover, if nothing is done to halt emissions growth in the industry, emissions are projected to continue to grow, and shipping would burn up a significant share of the remaining global carbon emissions allowable under the Paris climate agreement releasing as much as 101 billion tons of carbon-dioxide-equivalent emissions between now and 2075, according to an analysis by Rutherford's organization. Shipping and aviation are two major greenhouse-gas-producing sectors that have sat rather uncomfortably in the context of the global push to cut emissions under the Paris climate agreement.

Both sectors are very difficult to decarbonize, since they rely on energy-dense fuels to allow ships or planes to travel great distances without stopping. Meanwhile, since the sectors have major international components, they are not the responsibility of any single country to regulate as part of a domestic climate-change strategy. Instead, addressing their role in climate change has fallen to United Nations

bodies such as the IMO and the International Civil Aviation Organization. Yet despite the ambition of the current strategy for shipping, Rutherford's group's analysis shows that it may not be strong enough. The group says that to be consistent with the Paris agreement, shipping should emit no more than 17 billion tons of carbon-dioxide-equivalent emissions from 2015 onward but that the current agreement implies emissions between 28 billion and 43 billion tons.

The group says that to be **consistent** with the Paris agreement, shipping should emit no more than 17 billion tons of carbon-dioxide-equivalent emissions from 2015 onward but that the current agreement implies emissions between 28 billion and 43 billion tons. For shipping and aviation to decarbonize, current fuel oils would have to be replaced by biofuels or, perhaps ultimately, hydrogen or batteries. But such innovations so far are being tested only in smaller ships and planes. Rutherford said. "The largest container ships and airplanes use a tremendous amount of energy. They're going to be harder to electrify or put hydrogen in," he said.

Q21. What is the primary purpose of the author of the passage?

I. to highlight the significance of the strategy adopted by IMO to reduce the emissions by shipping industry which would help tackle climate change

II. to highlight the contribution of shipping and aviation industry in the total volume of emissions and its impact on climate.

III. to study the impact of climate change on low lying island nations and address their concerns of emissions from the shipping industry

(a) Only I

(b) Only II

(c) II and III

(d) I and III

S21. Ans.(a)

Sol. Statement I is correct. Refer to the lines: Member nations of the United Nations body charged with regulating shipping on the high seas adopted a first-ever strategy to blunt the sector's large contribution to climate change bringing another major constituency on board in the international quest to cap the planet's warming well below an increase of 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit). Thus, option(a) is correct.

Q22. Select the most appropriate antonym of 'Deliberation'.

(a) Pondering

(b) Caution

(c) Haste

(d) Brooding

S22. Ans.(c)

Sol. Deliberation: long and careful consideration or discussion.

Hence, 'haste' is the correct antonym which means excessive speed or urgency of movement or action; hurry.



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Q23. Which out of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- (a) Shipping and Aviation is regulated individually by the member countries of the UN which has made it difficult to set a target for emission control.
- (b) Shipping industry is the largest contributor of carbon-dioxide emissions among other industries.
- (c) The Paris Climate agreement aims to reduce the average global temperature by 1.5 Celsius or 2.7 degrees Fahrenheit.
- (d) It would be difficult to switch to energy source with low carbon footprint for container ships.

S23. Ans.(d)

Sol. Refer to the lines: For shipping to decarbonize, current fuel oils would have to be replaced by biofuels or, perhaps ultimately, hydrogen or batteries. But such innovations so far are being tested only in smaller ships, rather than the largest vessels, Rutherford said. "The largest container ships use a tremendous amount of energy. They're going to be harder to electrify or put hydrogen in," he said.

Q24. What could be the alternative(s) to current fuel oils for shipping and aviation to decarbonize?

- (a) hydrogen
- (b) biofuels
- (c) batteries
- (d) All of the above

S24. Ans.(d)

Sol. Refer to, "For shipping and aviation to decarbonize, current fuel oils would have to be replaced by biofuels or, perhaps ultimately, hydrogen or batteries."

Q25. Out of the given statements, which one is Dan Rutherford likely to agree with?

- I.** Shipping emissions annually are equivalent to the emissions of Poland.
- II.** If the shipping industry emissions continue to grow at the current rate then they would eat into the global carbon budget.
- III.** The current strategy to curtail shipping industry emissions is not strong enough and the proposed limits are way lower than the required emission levels.

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only II and III
- (c) Only III
- (d) Only I and II

S25. Ans.(b)

Sol. Statement II is correct. Refer to the lines: Moreover, if nothing is done to halt emissions growth in the industry, emissions are projected to continue to grow, and shipping would burn up a significant share of the remaining global carbon emissions allowable under the Paris climate agreement releasing as much as 101 billion tons of carbon-dioxide-equivalent emissions between now and 2075, according to an analysis by Rutherford's organization.

Statement III is correct. Refer to the lines: Yet despite the ambition of the current strategy for shipping, Rutherford's group's analysis shows that it may not be strong enough. The group says that to be consistent with the Paris agreement, shipping should emit no more than 17 billion tons of carbon-dioxide-equivalent emissions from 2015 onward but that the current agreement implies emissions between 28 billion and 43 billion tons.

Q26. Select the most appropriate synonym of **Consistent**

- (a) Capricious
- (b) Contradictory
- (c) Unswerving
- (d) Paradoxical

S26. Ans.(c)

Sol. Consistent: unchanging in nature, standard, or effect over time.

Unswerving: not changing or becoming weaker; steady or constant.

Q27. Which of the following statement highlight the objective of the strategy made by the committee of the International Maritime Organization?

- (a) It aims to lower the emissions by heavy industries and cargo ships by 50% by the year 2050.
- (b) It aims to lower the emissions by the transportation sector and food processing sector by 50% by the year 2050.
- (c) It aims to lower the emissions by the container ships, oil tankers, bulk carriers and other vessels by 50% by the year 2050.
- (d) It aims to lower the emissions by the energy sector including coal and natural gas and increase the investments in renewable energy.

S27. Ans.(c)

Sol. Option(c) is correct. Refer to the lines: "The strategy embraced by a committee of the International Maritime Organization would lower emissions from container ships, oil tankers, bulk carriers and other vessels by at least 50 percent by the year 2050 vs. where they stood in 2008. The group also said that emissions from shipping should reach a peak, and begin to decline, as soon as possible."

Q28. Select the most appropriate antonym of **Blunt**

- (a) Dull
- (b) Sharp
- (c) Obtuse
- (d) Stubby

S28. Ans.(b)

Sol. Blunt: (of a cutting implement) not having a sharp edge or point.

Hence, 'sharp' is the correct antonym of 'blunt'.

Q29. As per the passage, what are the problems which are common to both shipping and aviation industry?

- (a) Both aviation and shipping industry require intensive investments.
- (b) Both aviation and shipping industry are vulnerable to automation.
- (c) Both aviation and shipping industry are difficult to decarbonize as it is not commercially viable to do so.
- (d) Both aviation and shipping industry are difficult to decarbonize as it is difficult to power large vessels and planes through renewable energy.

S29. Ans.(d)

Sol. Option(d) is correct. Refer to the lines: **Both sectors are very difficult to decarbonize, since they rely on energy-dense fuels to allow ships or planes to travel great distances without stopping.**

Q30. Complete the following sentence

Shipping's emissions are ____ percent of the global total.

- (a) 2.3
- (b) 3.6
- (c) 1.7
- (d) 4.3

S30. Ans.(a)

Sol. Refer to, "That means shipping's emissions are 2.3 percent of the global total." Hence, option(a) is the correct choice.

