

SSC Tier 1 Sunday English Mega Quiz - Questions with Solutions

Q1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

We should never ____ with the rules of driving.

- (a) trifle
- (b) temper
- (c) reckon
- (d) tamper

S1. Ans.(d)

Sol. Tamper: interfere with (something) in order to cause damage or make unauthorized alterations. So, we should not tamper with the rules of driving.

Directions (2-6): 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.

The Bhopal gas tragedy has been described as the world's (1)____ industrial disaster. Forty two tonnes of methyl isocyanate (2)____ from the steel containers (3)____ the Union Carbide factory and released a cloud of (4)____ gas. It left a legacy of instant and (5)____ death.

Q2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.1

- (a) bad
- (b) worst
- (c) worse
- (d) best

S2. Ans.(b)

Q3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.2

- (a) flowed
- (b) released
- (c) emitted
- (d) leaked

S3. Ans.(d)

Q4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.3

- (a) across
- (b) at
- (c) beside
- (d) along

S4. Ans.(b)



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Q5. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.4

- (a) merciless
- (b) deathly
- (c) incurable
- (d) abominable

S5. Ans.(b)

Q6. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.5

- (a) averted
- (b) detained
- (c) momentary
- (d) deferred

S6. Ans.(d)

Q7. Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.

- A. The first of these states that the only way to have a friend is to be one.
- B. Like all relationships, it is also governed by some well-defined principles.
- C. Friendship is one of the most coveted relationships on earth.
- D. Thus, one must be reliable as a friend to expect reliability in others.

- (a) ACBD
- (b) CBAD
- (c) BDAC
- (d) CDBA

S7. Ans.(b)

Q8. Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If no substitution is required, select No improvement.

She was **so tired to work** any longer.

- (a) too tired to work
- (b) so tiring to work
- (c) No improvement
- (d) so tired to not work

S8. Ans.(a)

Sol. "Too ___ to" is the correct pair to be used.

Too tired to work any longer means so tired that she could not work any longer.

Q9. Select the correct active form of the given sentence.

Superstitions are still believed in by people.

- (a) People have still believed in superstitions.
- (b) People are still believing in superstitions.
- (c) People still believe in superstitions.
- (d) People still believed in superstitions.

S9. Ans.(c)

Q10. In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.

The child along with his parents were waiting for the programme to begin.

- (a) along with his parents
- (b) were waiting for the
- (c) The child
- (d) programme to begin

S10. Ans.(b)

Sol. Use helping verb “was” instead of “were”. When two subjects are connected by along with, together with, as well as, the helping verb agrees with the first subject.

Directions (11-12): In the following questions, some part of the sentence may have errors. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and select the appropriate option. If a sentence is free from error, select 'No Error'.

Q11. Either he (A)/ or I (B)/ are wrong. (C)/ No error (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

S11. Ans.(c)

Sol. Replace ‘are’ with ‘am’.

The subject-verb agreement rule for ‘either...or and neither... nor’ says that the verb will agree with the subject that is closest to it.

Q12. Please (A)/ tell to him (B)/ to do his work. (C)/ No error (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

S12. Ans.(b)

Sol. Remove ‘to’ after verb ‘tell’.

Preposition ‘to’ doesn't come after the verb ‘tell’.

Directions (13-14): Each question in this section consists of a word printed in capital letters followed by words listed as (a), (b), (c) and (d). Choose from these the word that has most nearly the meaning opposite to the word in capital letters and indicate your response accordingly.

Q13. INDIGENOUS

- (a) genuine
- (b) foreign
- (c) indigent
- (d) indignant

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S13. Ans.(b)

Sol. Indigenous: originating or occurring naturally in a particular place; native.
Foreign: of, from, in, or characteristic of a country or language other than one's own.
Hence 'Foreign' is the correct antonym for 'Indigenous'.

Q14. WHOLESOME

- (a) complete
- (b) unhealthy
- (c) incomprehensible
- (d) few

S14. Ans.(b)

Sol. Wholesome: conducive to or suggestive of good health and physical well-being.
Hence 'Unhealthy' is the correct antonym for 'Wholesome'.

Directions (15-16): Improve the bracketed part of the sentence.

Q15. He is definitely the cleverer (among) the two.

- (a) in
- (b) of
- (c) than
- (d) No improvement

S15. Ans.(b)

Sol. "Comparative degree of adjective + of + the + two" is the correct structure. Hence replacing 'among' with 'of' corrects the sentence.

Q16. He (is resembling) his father.

- (a) has resembled
- (b) was resembling
- (c) resembles
- (d) No improvement

S16. Ans.(c)

Sol. 'Resemble' being a verb of perception is used in base form (V1) not progressive (ing) form.
Hence option (c) is the apt choice.

Directions (17-20): Each of the items in this section contains a blank followed by words listed as (a), (b), (c) and (d). Choose the most appropriate word to fill in the blank and indicate your response accordingly.

Q17. When the police arrived, the thief _____ away.

- (a) strolled
- (b) moved
- (c) galloped
- (d) ran

S17. Ans.(d)

Sol. Run away: leave or escape from a place, person, or situation.
Hence option (d) is the correct choice.

Q18. His _____ as an officer was not quite satisfactory.

- (a) acting
- (b) doing
- (c) deed
- (d) record

S18. Ans.(d)

Sol. Record: the facts that are known about a person or a company and the actions they have done in the past.

Hence 'record' is the most appropriate choice.

Q19. The two children stood at the _____ of the table.

- (a) conclusion
- (b) terminal
- (c) end
- (d) termination

S19. Ans.(c)

Sol. End: the part of a place or thing that is furthest away from the centre. Remaining three options are not appropriate to use in terms of the material.

Hence 'End of the table' is the correct choice.

Q20. The old man was _____ weak to open the door.

- (a) very
- (b) far
- (c) much
- (d) too

S20. Ans.(d)

Sol. The words 'too...to' have a negative meaning. It means 'more than is necessary or desirable'.

For example: He was too nervous to perform well on the stage.

Hence option (d) is the apt choice.

Q21. Select the synonym of the given word

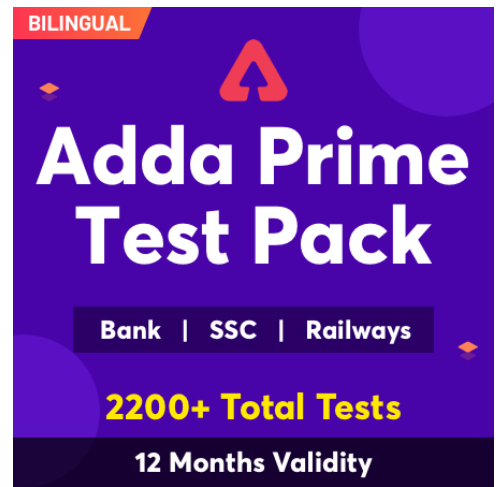
Nuance

- (a) Variation
- (b) Modest
- (c) Loud
- (d) Consequence

S21. Ans.(a)

Sol. Nuance: a subtle difference in or shade of meaning, expression, or sound.

Hence, "variation" is the correct synonym of the given word.



Q22. In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.

The government is seeking to not access data but also collect it and then exploit it.

- (a) The government is seeking to
- (b) not access data but also
- (c) collect it and then exploit it
- (d) No error

S22. Ans.(b)

Sol. “Not only but also” is the correct co-relative conjunction and is used before those words which it stresses. Hence, replace “not” with “not only” in part (b) to make the sentence grammatically correct.

Q23. Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

There are U.S. nuclear warheads in the Incirlik airbase, a critical facility _____ American operations in West Asia.

- (a) on
- (b) of
- (c) for
- (d) about

S23. Ans.(c)

Q24. Select the antonym of the given word.

Slump

- (a) Stagnant
- (b) Trough
- (c) Provoke
- (d) Boom

S24. Ans.(d)

Sol. Slump: a sudden severe or prolonged fall in the price, value, or amount of something.

Boom: a period of great prosperity or rapid economic growth.

Q25. Select the antonym of the given word.

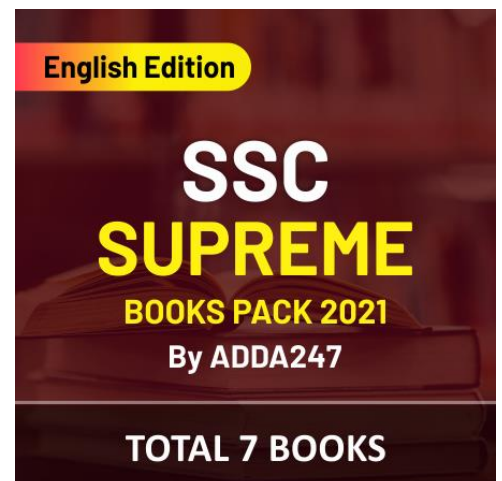
Tyro

- (a) Peaceful
- (b) Connoisseur
- (c) Riotous
- (d) Praise

S25. Ans.(b)

Sol. Tyro: a beginner or novice.

Connoisseur: a person who has a great deal of knowledge about the fine arts, cuisines, or an expert judge in matters of taste.



Q26. Select the wrongly spelt word

- (a) Aberration
- (b) Prepondarence
- (c) Allegiance
- (d) Narcissism

S26. Ans.(b)

Sol. Correct spelling would be “**Preponderance**” which means the quality or fact of being greater in number, quantity, or importance.

Q27. Select the correct indirect form of the given sentence.

The teacher said to Rohit, “Why did you beat Amit yesterday?”

- (a) The teacher told Rohit that why had he beaten Amit the day before.
- (b) The teacher asked Rohit why had he beaten Amit the day before.
- (c) The teacher asked Rohit why he had beaten Amit the day before.
- (d) The teacher asked Rohit why had he beaten Amit yesterday.

S27. Ans.(c)

Sol. Correct indirect speech of the given sentence is:

The teacher asked Rohit why he had beaten Amit the day before.

Q28. Select the word which means the same as the group of words given.

Lasting for a very short time

- (a) Ephemeral
- (b) Fable
- (c) Indelible
- (d) Potable

S28. Ans.(a)

Sol. Ephemeral: lasting for a very short time.

Fable: a short story, typically with animals as characters, conveying a moral.

Indelible: (of ink or a pen) making marks that cannot be removed.

Potable: safe to drink; drinkable.

Q29. Select the most appropriate option to substitute the segment in bold in the given sentence. If no substitution is required, select “no improvement”.

Hardly he had eaten his food and he got a call from his boss.

- (a) Hardly had he eaten his food then
- (b) Hardly he had eaten his food when
- (c) Hardly had he eaten his food when
- (d) No improvement

S29. Ans.(c)

Sol. Scarcely, hardly, and barely are followed by **when**. After scarcely, hardly etc. we use helping verb first, then comes the subject. Hence, option (c) is the best choice here.

Q30. Select the most appropriate option to substitute the segment in bold in the given sentence. If no substitution is required, select “no improvement”.

I **have told him often to wash** his clothes on his own.

- (a) often have told him to wash
- (b) have often told him to wash
- (c) often have told him to washing
- (d) No improvement

S30. Ans.(b)

Sol. Adverbs of Frequency like: always, never, **often**, rarely, usually, generally, and also some other adverbs like : almost, already, hardly, nearly, just, quite etc. are normally put between the subject and the verb if the verb consists of only one word; if there is more than one word in the verb, they are put after the first word. Hence, option (b) is the correct choice.

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