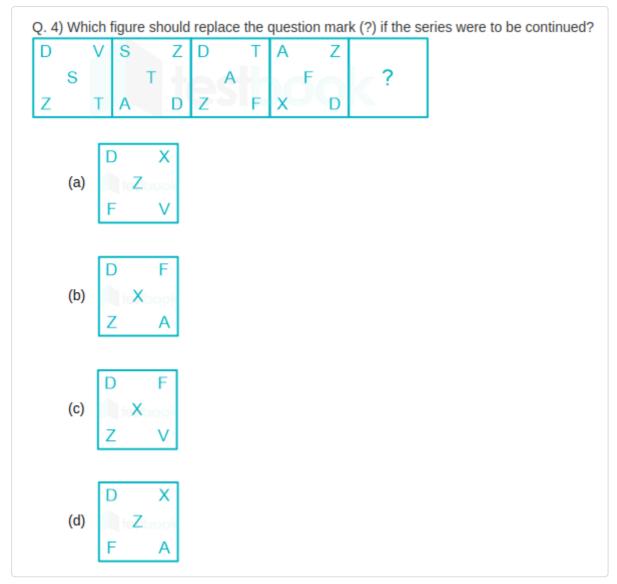
# SSC CGL (Held On 4 June 2019 Shift 1) English Paper

### Question No. 1



## Question No. 2





- The word 'scarce' can be defined as 'insufficient or not available in enough quantity'.
- · This meaning is directly in contrast to the meaning of the word 'plentiful' which means 'existing in large quantities'.
- · As for the other options, here are their meanings:
  - o Seldom not common or infrequent
  - Few a small number of something
  - · Scanty insufficient in amount
- · We can see that these meanings are in fact synonymous with the given word and cannot be its antonyms.
- . Therefore, option 3 is correct.

#### Question No. 4

Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

COERCE

cajole

leave

enchant

repressurize

#### Question No. 5



- The word 'coerce' means 'to persuade someone to do something by force'.
- · Let's look at the meanings of the given options:
  - o Cajole persuade someone to do something by flattery
  - · Leave to go away
  - $\circ~$  Enchant - to influence someone with charm
  - o Pressurize to strongly persuade someone into doing something
- We can see that the word closest in meaning to the given word is 'pressurize'.

Therefore, option 4 is correct.

#### Question No. 6

Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

At daggers drawn

bitterly hostile

without hope

deceiving somebody

friendly with each other

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

If you park your car here, the traffic police has fined you.

#### ✓ will fine you

fined you

No improvement

have fined you

#### Question No. 8



- · Conditional sentences are statements discussing known factors or hypothetical situations and their consequences.
- If two actions take place one after the other in the future, the structure will be as given below:
  - If/unless/suppose + Subject + V<sub>1</sub> + Object, Subject + shall/will + V<sub>1</sub> + Object.
- · For example:
  - ∘ If George will be there, I will not go at any cost. 🗶
  - ∘ If George is there, I will not go at any cost. ✓
- · According to the rule and the example given above, 'will fine you' will be used instead of 'has fined you' in the 2nd part of the sentence.

Thus, the correct sentence is: If you park your car here, the traffic police will fine you.

#### Question No. 9

Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

To play ducks and drakes

to be friendly

to act cleverly

#### ✓ to behave recklessly

to change places

#### Question No. 10

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

We had to decline several orders in case that the production was held up due to labour strike.

× We had to decline

#### ✓ in case that

the production was held up

due to labour strike

The phrase 'in case' is used in situations where we talk about being prepared for something that may happen.

It acts as a conjunction between two clauses where one clause mentions a precaution and the second mentions a possibility.

Clause 1 + in case + Clause 2

Constructions with 'in case' do not need the conjunction 'that' to join the two clauses. Therefore, the 'that' in the given sentence is unnecessary.

Hence, option 2 has the error.

The correct sentence is: We had to decline several orders in case the production was held up due to labour strike.

#### Question No. 12

Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

**CHRONIC** 

ordinary



common

temporary

#### Question No. 13

## Key\_Points

- . Chronic: continuing for a long time; constantly recurring
  - Example: The individuals with certain chronic diseases who lived the longest were the fattest.
- Persistent: continuing to exist or occur over a prolonged period.
  - o Example: persistent rain will affect many areas
- · Thus, chronic and persistent are synonyms

#### 눩 Additional Information

- · Meaning of other options are:
  - $\circ~$  Ordinary: with no special or distinctive features; normal
  - o Common: occurring, found, or done often; prevalent
  - Temporary: lasting for only a limited period of time; not permanent

#### Question No. 14

Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words/phrases.

A person, animal or plant much below the usual height

wizard

creature

witch

✓ dwar

#### Question No. 15





- · Let's look at the meanings of all the given options:
  - o Wizard a man who has magical powers
  - o Creature an animal, a nonhuman being
  - Witch a woman who has magical powers
  - Dwarf a person or organism of unusually small stature
- . We can see that the word that matches the meaning of the given words is 'dwarf'.
- · Therefore, option 4 is correct.

#### Question No. 17

Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words/phrases.

A student who idly or without excuse absents himself/herself from school

vagrant

migrant

itinerant

### Question No. 18



- · Let's look at the meanings of all the given options:
  - Vagrant a person without a settled home or regular work
  - o Migrant a person who moves from one place to another, often to find work
  - o Itinerant a person who travels from place to place
  - o Truant a student who stays away from school without explanation
- We can see that the word that matches the meaning of the given meaning is 'truant'.

#### Question No. 19

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

Cyclone Idai killed at least 157 people in Zimbabwe and Mozambique although it tore across Southern Africa.

X it tore across

Cyclone Idai killed

✓ although

at least 157 people

#### Question No. 20

The word 'although' is used to mean 'in spite of or even though'. This doesn't make sense in the context of this sentence as the killing of the people by the cyclone is a **result of** it tearing across South Africa, not **despite** it.

It would be better to rewrite the sentence as:

Cyclone Idai killed at least 157 people in Zimbabwe and Mozambique as it tore across Southern Africa.

Therefore, the part in option 3 has the error.

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

The workers of this textile factory **demand higher wages** for a long time.

No improvement

demanded higher wages

has demanded higher wages

✓ have been demanding higher wages

#### Question No. 22

## Key\_Points

- The key to figuring out the correct tense for this sentence is the phrase 'for a long time'.
- It indicates that we need to use a tense that expresses how something started in the past and is continuing at the present time.
- The tense that fits this requirement is the present perfect continuous tense. This is the pattern it follows:
  - o has/have + been + verb-ing
  - Example: She has been working on this project since last year.
- It means that she started working on the project since last year and is still doing so.
- · The verb tenses in the option do not express this sense of continuity.