

## SSC CGL Tier-2 English Challenge 30 Questions| Free PDF

**Direction (1-5):** Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

The habit of reading is one of the greatest resources of mankind; and we enjoy reading books that belong to us much more than if they are borrowed. A borrowed book is like a guest in the house; it must be treated with punctiliousness, with certain considerate formality. You must see that sustains no damage; it must not suffer while under your roof. You cannot leave it carelessly, you cannot mark it, you cannot turn down the pages, cannot use it familiarly.

But your own books belong to you; you treat them with that affectionate intimacy that annihilates formality.

Books are for use not for show. A good reason for marking favorite pages in books is that this practice enables you to remember more easily the significant sayings, to refer to them quickly. Everyone should begin collecting a private library in youth; one should have one's own book-shelves, which should not have doors, glass windows, or keys; they should be free and accessible to the hand as well as to the eye. Books are of the people, by the people and for the people. Literature is an immortal part of history; it is the best and most enduring part of personality.

**Q1. Which title is suitable for the passage?**

- (a) Merits and Demerits of Books
- (b) The Pleasure of Owning Books
- (c) Reading a Book
- (d) Books and Thoughts

**S1. Ans.(b)**


**Sol.** "The Pleasure of Owning Books" is the most suitable title.

**Q2. According to the passage, a borrowed book is like a**

- (a) guest in the house
- (b) host in the house
- (c) neighbor in the house
- (d) relative in the house


**S2. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Refer to, "A borrowed book is like a guest in the house; it must be treated with punctiliousness, with certain considerate formality."



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BILINGUAL

**Q3. All the following words mean 'mankind' except**

- (a) homo sapiens
- (b) humanity
- (c) humankind
- (d) humanities

**S3. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Humanities means the quality of being humane; benevolence.

**Q4. The above passage is all about**

- (a) books
- (b) games
- (c) jokes
- (d) magic

**S4. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The above passage is all about "books".

**Q5. According to the passage, everyone should begin collecting a private library**

- (a) in infancy
- (b) in childhood
- (c) in youth
- (d) in adulthood

**S5. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Refer to, "Everyone should begin collecting a private library in youth."

**Direction (6-10): Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.**

A classless society, however, does not mean a society without leaders. It means rather one in which every citizen becomes for the first time eligible for leadership, if he has the power to lead. It means a society in which everyone is given, as far as possible, the chance to develop this power by the widest diffusion of educational opportunities in the broadest sense, and by keeping the career wide open to talents of every useful kind. It is often said that a community of equals will not allow itself to be led. But in fact, most men are, in most things, very willing to be led, and more in danger of giving their leaders too much than too little authority, especially if they are free to choose them, and assured that the leaders cannot exploit them for personal economic advantage; leadership, so far from disappearing, will come intuitively in a truly democratic society. But it is likely to be a more diffused leadership than we are used to; for a better-nurtured people will have more citizens with strong wills and minds of their own, wishful to lead; some in politics, some in industry, and some in professions and arts of life.

This is the idea of a classless society. Some will reject it as contrary to their interest, some as utopian and against 'Human nature,' for there are some who deny, indeed if not in word, that the aim of society should be to promote the greatest happiness and welfare of the greatest number and others who hold, with pessimistic honesty, that most men must be driven and not led.

**Q6. According to the passage, a classless society is \_\_\_\_**

- (a) a society in which there are no leaders
- (b) a society where no one is willing to be led.
- (c) a society where everyone would not give authority to their leaders
- (d) a society where everyone can become a leader.

**S6. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** It means rather one in which every citizen becomes for the first time eligible for leadership, if he has the power to lead.

**Q7. What kind of leadership would a classless society have?**

- (a) Leaders would not exploit others for their personal advantage.
- (b) Leaders would not have too much authority over people.
- (c) Many would develop leadership in the field of their interest.
- (d) Every person would have a reason to lead.

**S7. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Refer to, "This is the idea of a classless society. Some will reject it as contrary to their interest, some as utopian and against 'Human nature,' for there are some who deny."

**Q8. What kind of people would be ideal for a classless society?**

- (a) People who are assertive enough is lead.
- (b) People who book no opposition.
- (c) People with conviction in their ideas.
- (d) People willing to innovate.

**S8. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Refer to, "With strong wills and minds of their own, wishful to lead; some in politics, some in industry, and some in professions and arts of life".

**Q9. According to the passage, the kind of people who deny the idea of a classless society may be called \_\_\_\_**

- (a) Utopian
- (b) Cynical
- (c) Idealists
- (d) Dictatorial

**S9. Ans.(b)**

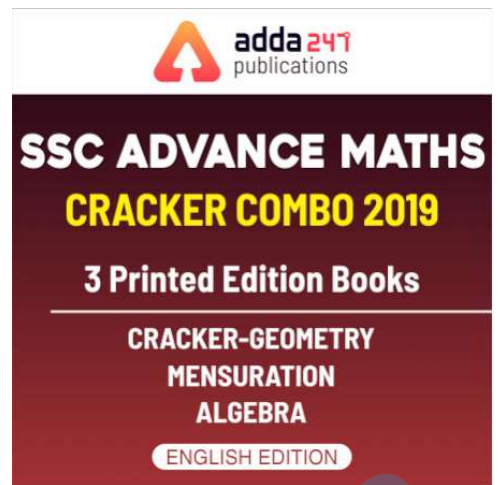
**Sol.** Cynical means believing that people are motivated purely by self-interest; distrustful of human sincerity or integrity. Hence option B is the correct choice.

**Q10. What is the tone adopted by the author in this passage?**

- (a) Expository
- (b) Factual
- (c) Critical
- (d) Satirical

**S10. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The tone adopted by the author in this passage is "expository" because he intended to explain or describe something.



**Direction (11-15):** Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

A guest speaker was addressing the faculty and the students in the college auditorium. I had joined the faculty the year before, and was already drawing attention. I was 27, full of assumptions about myself, quick with a comment on everything, and expected people to pay attention to all that I had said.

I listened to the talk for the first five minutes. By the seventh, I was looking around to check if others were listening. By the tenth, I had glanced at my watch three times, and yawned once. After twenty minutes I was thoroughly bored, and telling myself that it was difficult to sit through such an insipid talk. I wanted to share some of my expert comments with my neighbor. But he was completely sold out to the speaker, and looked like it was the greatest day of his life. I was disgusted. I tried to catch a word or phrase from the talk, only to convince myself that this should be his last talk ever. The one-hour talk took ages to end, and before the thanks were said, I jumped to my feet with a sigh of relief. My neighbor smiled at me and said, "The talk was wonderful, wasn't it?" I retorted, "It almost killed me with kindness".

**Q11. What do you understand about the narrator from the description in the first paragraph?**

- (a) He was a genius
- (b) He was knowledgeable
- (c) He was self-conceited
- (d) He was charismatic

**S11. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Refer to, "I was 27, full of assumptions about myself, quick with a comment on everything, and expected people to pay attention to all that I had said." Hence option C is true.

**Q12. How did the narrator respond to the speech?**

- (a) He was glued
- (b) He was bored
- (c) He did not mind it
- (d) He was engrossed in it

**S12. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Refer to, "After twenty minutes I was thoroughly bored, and telling myself that it was difficult to sit through such an insipid talk." Hence option B is correct.

**Q13. The narrator was disgusted because**

- (a) His neighbor was engrossed in an insipid talk
- (b) The talk was boring
- (c) He could not understand it
- (d) He was impatient

**S13. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Refer to, "I wanted to share some of my expert comments with my neighbor. But he was completely sold out to the speaker, and looked like it was the greatest day of his life. I was disgusted." So option A is correct.



**SSC CGL TIER-II  
QUANT & ENGLISH  
COMBO**

**40 TOTAL TEST**

- 20 Quant Full Length Mocks
- 20 English Full Length Mocks

BILINGUAL

**Q14. When the speech ended the narrator was**

- (a) Happy
- (b) Relieved
- (c) Exhausted
- (d) Disgusted

**S14. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Refer to, "The one-hour talk took ages to end, and before the thanks were said, I jumped to my feet with a sigh of relief." Hence option B is true.

**Q15. How long did the narrator listen to the speech without judgement?**

- (a) Seven minutes
- (b) Ten minutes
- (c) Five minutes
- (d) Twenty minutes

**S15. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Refer to, "I listened to the talk for the first five minutes. By the seventh, I was looking around to check if others were listening." Hence option C is correct.

**Direction (16-30): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.**

**Q16. I heard loud voices and a ringing \_\_\_\_\_ of dialogues.**

- (a) staccato
- (b) ruffian
- (c) threnody
- (d) felicitousness

**S16. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Staccato: repetition

Ruffian: a violent, brutal person who is often a member of an organized gang.

Threnody: a song or poem that expresses sorrow for someone who is dead.

**Q17. The billionaire did not \_\_\_\_\_ over the five-dollar service charge.**

- (a) quibble
- (b) scrupulous
- (c) saunter
- (d) tromp

**S17. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Quibble: to quarrel about minor matters.

**Q18. There was so much \_\_\_\_\_ material in the essay that it was difficult to get the author's message.**

- (a) exemplary
- (b) extempore
- (c) variegated
- (d) superficial

**S18. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Superficial: appearing to be true or real only until examined more closely.

Exemplary: serving as a desirable model; very good.

Variegated: exhibiting different colors, especially as irregular patches or streaks.

Extempore: spoken or done without preparation.

**Q19. It \_\_\_\_\_ to me that she was incurable**

(a) happened

(b) occurred

(c) flashed

(d) suggested

**S19. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Occur: (of a thought or idea) come into the mind of.

**Q20. No matter what \_\_\_\_\_ come our way, we should not lose our temper.**

(a) provocations

(b) differences

(c) persons

(d) temptations

**S20. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Provocation: an action or statement that is intended to make someone angry.

**Q21. The firm has enjoyed steady \_\_\_\_\_ in the last ten years.**

(a) emancipation

(b) expansion

(c) engross

(d) extension

**S21. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Expansion: the action of becoming larger or more extensive.

Extension: a part that is added to something to enlarge or prolong.

Emancipation: the fact or process of being set free from legal, social, or political restrictions.

Engross: produce a legal document in its final form.

**Q22. Formulation of the Common National Standards was \_\_\_\_\_ to standardize facilities and services that would be available to tourists.**

(a) insipid

(b) insinuate

(c) imperative

(d) impertinent

**S22. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Insipid: lacking flavor; weak or tasteless.

Insinuate: provoking a change of outlook and especially gradual doubt and suspicion.

Imperative: of vital importance; crucial.

Impertinent: not showing proper respect; rude.

**SSC CGL TIER-II**

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BILINGUAL



**Q23. To protest the move, the United Forum of Bank Unions (UFBU), a \_\_\_\_\_ of nine bank unions has called for a nation-wide strike.**

- (a) consortium
- (b) corrigendum
- (c) allusion
- (d) referendum

**S23. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Consortium: an association, typically of several companies.

Corrigendum: a thing to be corrected, typically an error in a printed book.

Allusion: an expression designed to call something to mind without mentioning it explicitly; an indirect or passing reference.

Referendum: a general vote by the electorate on a single political question which has been referred to them for a direct decision.

**Q24. As soon as I get on campus, I plan on requesting a schedule change because two of my classes are \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) interlocutor
- (b) coeval
- (c) entwined
- (d) intertwined

**S24. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Interlocutor: a person who takes part in a dialogue or conversation.

Coeval: of the same age or existing at the same time as another person or thing.

Entwine: wind or twist together; interweave.

Intertwine: cross or be crossed intricately together; interweave.

**Q25. She used to \_\_\_\_\_ in the college canteen, surrounded by a crowd of admirers.**

- (a) lose ground
- (b) hold court
- (c) be the fit of blues
- (d) be a small fry

**S25. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Hold court (idiom): to be surrounded by people who listen to what you say because they consider you interesting or important.

**Q26. Prominent among them is an embellished clock with a \_\_\_\_\_ of Lady Justice.**

- (a) figurine
- (b) vestige
- (c) remnant
- (d) dregs

**S26. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Figurine: a statuette, especially one of a human form.

Remnant: a part or quantity that is left after the greater part has been used, removed, or destroyed.

Dregs: the most worthless part or parts of something.


 <b>SSC CGL 2018-19 TIER-II</b>
<b>ENGLISH LANGUAGE</b>
<b>20 Full Length Mocks</b>

**Q27. The Management gave us permission to \_\_\_\_\_ with the new curriculum.**

- (a) go fixed
- (b) go about
- (c) go ahead
- (d) go around

**S27. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Go ahead: proceed or be carried out or said to someone in order to give them permission to start to do something.

In the given context, the usage of 'permission' and 'new curriculum' implies that option C is the correct choice.

**Q28. One should always set \_\_\_\_\_ some money for emergency.**

- (a) aside
- (b) on
- (c) down
- (d) out

**S28. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Set aside something: to save for a particular purpose.

Set on: to attack someone or something.

Set down: to state officially how something should be done.

Set out: to start an activity with a particular aim.

**Q29. The authorities would not \_\_\_\_\_ to the strikers' demands.**

- (a) accept
- (b) accede
- (c) accession
- (d) access

**S29. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Accede means agree to a demand, request, or treaty and preposition 'to' is used after it.

**Q30. We've had too little sleep and too \_\_\_\_\_ food, depriving our body on one hand and overloading it on the other!**

- (a) many
- (b) more
- (c) much
- (d) None of the above

**S30. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** 'Too much food' is the correct usage. As 'food' is an 'uncountable noun' and will take 'much' before it.

