

SSC CGL Previous Year Question Paper 2016

English (Questions and Answers)

Q. (1) In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and click the button corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, select the "No error" option.

The General Manager of the industry has felt (A)/ that there is no use of (B)/ discussing about the problems with the labourers. (C)/No Error (D)

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

Answer: 3 ("Discussing about" is wrong. Omit "about" to make it true.)

Q. (2) In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, select the "No error" option.

She enquired from the stranger / who was he and / what he wanted from her

1. She enquired from the stranger
2. who was he and
3. what he wanted from her.
4. No Error

Answer: 2 ("Who was he" is incorrect. "Who he was " is the correct version)

Q. (3) The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

We acted on a _____ impulse.

1. momentary
2. momentous

3. memorable
4. meritorious

Answer: 1 (We acted on a momentary impulse.)

Q. (4) The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

Do your best and we'll back you _____.

1. on
2. in
3. out
4. up

Answer: 4 (Do your best and we'll back you up.)

Q. (5) The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

Sanjay _____ his mother in the morning everyday.

1. calls in
2. calls up
3. calls off
4. calls down

Answer: 2 (Sanjay calls up his mother in the morning every day.)

Q. (6) In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

Put two and two together

1. Bad at mathematics
2. Poor financial condition

3. Reason logically
4. Forget something

Answer: 3

Q. (7) In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

An axe to grind

1. Attack aggressively
2. Suffer a lot
3. Betray somebody
4. Have a selfish interest

Answer: 4

Q. (8) In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

Pick to pieces

1. Study something superficially
2. Complete a work entirely
3. Analyse critically
4. Select only what you need.

Answer: 3

Q. (9) Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

A person who lays too much stress on bookish-learning.

1. Pervert
2. Pedant
3. Philosopher
4. Scholar

Answer: 2

Q. (10) Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

Postponement or delay permitted in the suffering of a penalty or the discharge of an obligation.

1. Respite
2. Spire
3. Splurge
4. Scourge

Answer: 1

Q. (11) Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

Deviation from the right course.

1. Imagination
2. Amalgamation
3. Illumination
4. Aberration

Answer: 4

Q. (12) A sentence/a part of the sentence is underlined. Four alternatives are given to the underlined part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, select the option "No improvement".

He likes to drive his car at a speed of eighty kilometres each hour.

1. every hour
2. an hour
3. hourly
4. No improvement

Answer: 2 ("Each hour" is technically wrong. "An hour" is the correct version)

Q. (13) A sentence/a part of the sentence is underlined. Four alternatives are given to the underlined part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, select the option "No improvement".

His argument against his opponent duly brought jeers from the crowd.

1. invective
2. praise
3. controversy
4. No improvement

Answer: 1 (Only word closes in meaning to argument is "invective". Invective generally means insulting, abusive, or highly critical language.)

Q. (14) A sentence/a part of the sentence is underlined. Four alternatives are given to the underlined part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, select the option "No improvement".

Do you know the time when the train departs?

1. Which
2. By
3. That
4. No improvement

Answer: 4

Q. (15) A sentence/a part of the sentence is underlined. Four alternatives are given to the underlined part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, select the option "No improvement".

I'm staying with some friends who are owning a farm.

1. will be owning
2. own
3. have been owning
4. No improvement

Answer: 2 ("are owning" a farm is grammatically incorrect. Present Continuous is not required here. "Own a farm" is enough and makes perfect sense.)

Q. (16) The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

Most children remain _____ school between the ages of seven and ten.

1. in
2. under
3. at
4. inside

Answer: 3

Q. (17) The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

The quake also _____ mudslides on the outskirts of the city.

1. tempered
2. tampered
3. erupted
4. triggered

Answer: 4

Q. (18) In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

Wet behind the ears

1. Skillful
2. Young and rich with experience
3. Young and without much experience
4. Hearing impaired

Answer: 3

Q. (19) In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

Under a cloud

1. Sheltered from the sun
2. Under suspicion
3. Out in the open
4. Get wet

Answer: 2

Q. (20) In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

Get the sack

1. Look for a sack
2. Find a sack
3. Get a call back
4. Be dismissed

Answer: 4

Directions Q. (21 - 25): A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Dyslexia is a perceptual disorder often occurring in persons of normal, or even above-average intelligence. The reader is unable to perceive correctly what is on a page. Letters and numbers often appear reversed: "b" seems to be "d", "quite" is "quiet" and "from" is "form". The reader tends to leave out letters or words or insert words or letters that are not there. Vowel and consonant sounds may be confused. Many dyslexics are lefthanded or able to write with either hand. They often confuse left and right. Learning to speak may also be delayed beyond infancy. The condition seems to be inherited. It may persist into adulthood. However, with early recognition and specialized approaches to teaching reading, most dyslexics can learn to read. Some researchers believe that latent dyslexia may be aggravated by the way reading is taught. The modern whole-word, or look and say method seems to be

more of a hindrance to learning for dyslexics than it is for ordinary pupils. The phonetic method of teaching students to learn letters and sound them out appears to achieve better reading results. The problem of words that cannot be sounded out such as rough, laugh or through is not solved by phonetics. These words must simply be memorized. However, for children with dyslexia, the problem can be compounded by the failure of parents or teachers to recognize the condition. This can easily lead to emotional problems for dyslexic children, who cannot understand their failure to keep up with their classmates.

Q. (21) Dyslexia, often occurring in persons of normal, or even above average intelligence, is a _____

1. Conceptual disorder
2. Pathological disease
3. Perceptive disorder
4. Perceptual disorder

Answer: 4

Q. (22) In Dyslexia, letters and figures often appear _____

1. Inverted
2. Blurred
3. Reversed
4. Clustered

Answer: 3

Q. (23) People suffering from dyslexia are often _____

1. right handed
2. far sighted
3. Ambidextrous
4. only left handed

Answer: 3

Q. (24) Dyslexia may _____

1. be noticed during infancy
2. last till childhood
3. persist into adulthood
4. end when one goes to school

Answer: 3

Q. (25) The problem of perception can be compounded by the failure of parents and teachers to

- _____
1. provide treatment
 2. recognize the condition
 3. correct the child at infancy
 4. understand the child

Answer: 2