

ANSWERSHEET SSC CGL TIER II									
ANSWERSHEET SSC CGL -18									
Qns.	Ans.	Qns.	Ans.	Qns.	Ans.	Qns.	Ans.	Qns.	Ans.
1.	b	41.	c	81.	a	121.	b	161.	d
2.	a	42.	c	82.	d	122.	d	162.	a
3.	a	43.	d	83.	c	123.	c	163.	b
4.	b	44.	c	84.	d	124.	d	164.	d
5.	b	45.	b	85.	a	125.	c	165.	d
6.	a	46.	a	86.	b	126.	b	166.	a
7.	c	47.	c	87.	d	127.	d	167.	b
8.	a	48.	b	88.	c	128.	a	168.	c
9.	a	49.	a	89.	b	129.	b	169.	a
10.	b	50.	d	90.	c	130.	d	170.	d
11.	c	51.	c	91.	d	131.	a	171.	d
12.	b	52.	c	92.	d	132.	c	172.	b
13.	d	53.	a	93.	a	133.	b	173.	a
14.	c	54.	d	94.	b	134.	c	174.	d
15.	c	55.	a	95.	c	135.	a	175.	d
16.	a	56.	b	96.	a	136.	a	176.	c
17.	b	57.	b	97.	b	137.	c	177.	c
18.	a	58.	a	98.	d	138.	b	178.	d
19.	a	59.	c	99.	c	139.	a	179.	c
20.	c	60.	b	100.	c	140.	d	180.	a
21.	a	61.	b	101.	c	141.	b	181.	c
22.	a	62.	b	102.	c	142.	c	182.	d
23.	c	63.	b	103.	b	143.	c	183.	d
24.	b	64.	c	104.	b	144.	b	184.	d
25.	c	65.	a	105.	c	145.	b	185.	a
26.	d	66.	a	106.	d	146.	a	186.	c
27.	d	67.	c	107.	b	147.	b	187.	c
28.	d	68.	d	108.	c	148.	c	188.	d
29.	a	69.	d	109.	d	149.	c	189.	b
30.	d	70.	a	110.	d	150.	a	190.	c
31.	a	71.	a	111.	a	151.	a	191.	c
32.	a	72.	c	112.	b	152.	b	192.	a
33.	b	73.	a	113.	c	153.	a	193.	d
34.	a	74.	a	114.	b	154.	d	194.	c
35.	c	75.	b	115.	c	155.	c	195.	d
36.	b	76.	d	116.	b	156.	c	196.	b
37.	c	77.	c	117.	c	157.	d	197.	b
38.	d	78.	d	118.	d	158.	a	198.	d
39.	d	79.	b	119.	b	159.	d	199.	a
40.	d	80.	a	120.	c	160.	b	200.	b

SPOTTING ERRORS

- S1. Explanation (b) Use has in place of have.
- S2. Explanation (a) Replace hardly I had with hardly had I.
- S3. Explanation (a) It should be hundred rupee notes in place of hundred rupee notes.
- S4. Explanation (b) Use has instead of have as the subject Jack is singular in number.
- S5. Explanation (b) Replace there was no use by it was of no use or it was useless.
- S6. Explanation (a) Replace should by could or was to.
- S7. Explanation (c) It should be didn't she. The sentence is in Past Tense.
- S8. Explanation (a) Use has been in place of is. The sentence is in Present Perfect Continuous Tense.
- S9. Explanation (a) In this part any is a redundant word and makes the sentence grammatically wrong. There was no is correct usage. In the other way of constructing a sentence There is not any piece of...
- S10. Explanation (b) Neither-nor combination is a standard usage. Either-Or is also standard. In the context of sentence first one is required. So in the part (b) of the sentence a change has to be made.
- S011. Ans.(c)
Sol. Change raises into rises.
- S012. Ans.(b)
Sol. Change haven't into hasn't. Common man is a singular noun so it takes singular verb.
- S013. Ans.(d)
Sol. No error.
- S014. Ans.(c)
Sol. Remove in the. Finish the assignment last month will suffice.
- S015. Ans.(c)
Sol. Change themselves into himself. Everybody is singular so it takes singular verb, singular pronoun etc.
- S016. Ans.(a)
Sol. Change their into his or her. Nobody is singular so it takes singular adjective, singular verb etc.
- S017. Ans.(b)
Sol. Remove a that has come before great scholar. Here we are talking about a single person, so we use only one article before the first subject.
- S018. Ans.(a)
Sol. Change would have into bad.
Rule - If + Past perfect, sub + would + have + V3 is the correct formula of a type of conditional sentence.
- S019. Ans.(a)
Sol. Change in evaluating into while evaluating or to evaluate.
- S20. Ans.(c)
Sol, Change among into between. Here we are talking about two persons and for two person between is used.

ANTONYMS/SYNONYMS

- S63. (b) **Exasperate**-irritate intensely ; **provoke** -stimulate or give rise to a reaction
- S64. (c) **impromptu**-done without being planned ; **extempore**-spoken or done without preparation
- S65. (a) **Dilapidated**-Falling to pieces ; **Decaying**-decomposing

- S66. (a) The word **bellicose** means warlike or inclined to fight. For example, pit bulls and other dogs with a reputation for violence might be described as bellicose. The opposite of bellicose is peaceful. Because **pacifistic** means opposed to war or fighting, choice (a) is correct.
- S67. (c) The word **culpable** means deserving of blame. A thief is culpable for the crime of robbery or theft. The opposite of culpable is blameless or not deserving of blame. Because **innocent** means guiltless or not deserving of blame, choice (c) is correct.
- S68. (d) The word **buoyant** means cheerful and optimistic. Someone who is buoyant is usually in good spirits. The opposite of buoyant is unhappy or pessimistic. Because **morose** means ill-humored or melancholy, choice (d) is correct.

FILLERS

- S69. (d); **Sweeping** is the correct option.
Sweeping : wide in range or effect.
- S70. (a); **Engrossed** is the correct option.
Engrossed: absorb all the attention or interest of.
- S71. (a); **Regret** , is the correct option.
Regret: feel sad, repentant, or disappointed over something that one has done or failed to do.
- S72. (c); **Uncivilized** , is the correct option.
Uncivilized: not socially, culturally, or morally advanced.
- S73. (a); **Output**, is the correct option.
Output: the amount of something produced.
- S74. (a); 'notional, is the correct use.
Notional- existing as or based on a suggestion, estimate, or theory.
- S75. (b); **believe... affect** ' is the correct use.
- S76. (d); **circumstances** is the correct use.
Circumstances: a fact or condition connected with or relevant to an event or action.
- S77. (c); 'occur ... is the correct use.
- S78. (d); 'virtue... is the correct use.
- S79. (b)
- S80. (a)
- S81. (a)
- S82. (d)
- S83. (c)
- S84. (d); 'Detected, is the correct use.
Detected- discover or identify the presence or existence of.
- S85. (a); 'Strengthen, is the correct use.
Strengthen- make or become stronger.
- S86. (b); **issue**, is the correct use.
- S87. (d); **Condemns**, violate' is the correct use.
Condemns- express complete disapproval of; censure.
- S88. (c); **deliver**, is the correct use.

PASSAGE EXPLANTION

S183. (d); The central theme of the given passage is gaining insight into the changing consumer behavior towards CPGs.

S184. (d); It is given in the passage that 'Fewer consumers are making one big stocking-up trip each week. Instead, shoppers are visiting a premium store and a discounter as well as a supermarket, in

multiple weekly shops – in addition to making frequent purchases online.’ Hence, (d) is the correct option.

S185. (a); ‘Depressing’ means making you feel very sad and without enthusiasm. ‘Encouraging’ is the most opposite in meaning of the word ‘depressing’ as used in the passage.

S186. (c); All the given options are true as per the passage.

S187. (c); The passage says: “Even where economies are starting to perform better, the squeeze on after-tax wages, especially for the middle class younger people and families, is depressing consumer spending.” Hence, we can conclude that option (c) is the most appropriate answer.

S188. (d); In the passage ‘a handful of’ means ‘small number of people or things; limited’.

S189. (b); It is given in the passage “companies must dramatically shift the route they take to reach consumers in terms of both product distribution and communications.” Hence, (b) is the correct option.

S190. (c); In the passage ‘Shrinking’ means ‘become smaller/make smaller in size or amount’. So, narrowing is the word which is similar in meaning to it.

S191. (c); ‘Shutter’ means ‘close’. ‘Flourish’ is the most opposite in meaning of the word ‘shutter’ as used in the passage.

S192. (a); It is given in the first paragraph that “ psychopaths, who are considered to be constitutionally devoid of a conscience and feel no remorse (deep regret or guilt for a wrong committed) for their actions, however terrible these may be....” from which we can conclude that (A) and (C) are correct. From the same statement we can conclude that (b) is not true. Therefore, (a) is the correct option.

S193. (d); ‘Modus Operandi’ means ‘a particular way or method of doing something’. Since, the given passage is silent about the same. Hence, (a) is not true.

It is given in the second paragraph of the passage that “..... novel *Crime and Punishment*, Fyodor Dostoyevsky takes us through the workings of the mind of Raskolnikov as he agonises, rationalises and eventually rages deliriously on committing an avoidable crime....” from which we can conclude that (b) is correct.

In the same paragraph, it is given that ‘.....the book is also, arguably, among the finest and most authentic narratives describing the ‘emotions of guilt and shame....’ of the criminal. From which we can conclude that (c) is also true. Hence, (d) is the correct option.

S194. (c); In the very beginning of the passage it is given that the “When a person commits a terrible act, more than the punishment prescribed by the state or the community, it is the punishment meted out by the person’s own mind” from which we can infer that it is the mind of a criminal which determines the punishment of a guilt in case it is not prescribed by the state or the community. Hence, (c) is the correct option.

S195. (d); It is given in the third paragraph of the passage that “.... Guilt and shame are emotions that all of us have experienced...” Hence, we can conclude that (a) is true.

In the same paragraph it is given that “The guilt turns to shame when we realise that our act has resulted in other people judging us unfavourably” this statement enables us to infer that (b) is also correct.

It is also given in the same paragraph that ‘.....We usually feel guilty when we are uncomfortable with something we have done or contemplated doing...’. The word ‘contemplated’ means ‘think about’. Hence, we can conclude that (c) is also true.

Option (d) cannot be inferred from the given passage, therefore (d) is the correct option

S196. (b); In the fifth paragraph of the given passage the author has specifically mentioned that the most common reason for feeling guilt is misinformation. Hence (A) is not correct. From the same statement we can conclude that (b) is correct. Now the author has explained in the passage that our mind feels

guilt even if it is not detected or panalised by anyone. Hence (c) is not true. Hence, (b) is the correct option.

S197. (b); It is given in the second last paragraph of the passage that 'intense guilt is experienced by those who have survived catastrophes -natural calamities, man-made disasters, accidents or acts of violence - in which others, particularly loved ones, have perished or been severely traumatised'. Hence, we can conclude that (b) is correct.

It is also given in the fifth paragraph that "we experience sacrificial guilt when someone we love has made tremendous sacrifices to enhance our lives and we are unable to reciprocate in the manner they want us to". Hence, (c) is also correct.

Hence, (b) is the correct option.

S198. (d); It is given in the fourth paragraph that "And when we feel shame, we know that the impact of our action has disturbed our social environment beyond a certain threshold (limit)." Hence, (a) is correct.

It is given in the fourth paragraph that 'it's an indicator that something we are thinking of or doing is dissonant (lacking harmony) with our internal moral compass (limit)'. Hence (b) is also true.

In the fourth paragraph, it is given that " all the emotions we experience, even guilt and shame, can serve a constructive purpose as well." from this we can easily infer that 'shame' and 'guilt' are not always harmful. Hence (c) is also true.

In the same paragraph, author has specifically mentioned that " enables us to take counter-measures to reverse the damage we have inadvertently caused to ourselves" Hence (d) is also true.

Hence, (d) is the correct option.

S199. (a); In the last paragraph of the passage it is given that "when guilt is experienced, one tends to punish oneself and attempt in some way to compensate for the act of omission or commission" From this we can conclude that (a) is correct. Option (b) cannot be inferred on the basis of the given passage.

Now, a person experiencing guilt tries to compensate for his deeds either by the way of punishing himself or by doing some constructive work for the society. So, we can conclude that (c) is not true.

Hence, (a) is the correct option.

S200. (b)