

English Language Test based on School Service Commission – Practice Set

Answers with Explanation

1. (c) The correct answer is 'An'. 'An' is used before a vowel sound. শ্রুতিভঙ্গ
2. (b) The correct answer is 'a'. 'A' is used before a consonant sound.
3. (a) The correct answer is 'an'. 'An' is used before a silent 'h'.
4. (a) The correct answer is 'The'. 'The' is used before a thing of which only one exists in Nature.
5. (a) The correct answer is 'a'. 'A' is used before a vowel pronounced as 'wa'.
6. (d) The correct answer is 'over'. If you do something for someone to tide them over, you help them through a period when they are having difficulties.
7. (b) The correct answer is 'with'. The preposition 'with' is used when we do a task with the help of something (object).
8. (b) The correct answer is 'from'. 'Vary from' means to be different than someone or something, deviate from someone or something.
9. (b) The correct answer is 'down'. The meaning of 'turn down' is to reject something offered or proposed. শ্রুতিভঙ্গ
10. (d) The correct answer is 'to'. If you say that someone is addicted to something, you mean that they like it very much and want to spend as much time doing it as possible.
11. (b) The correct answer is 'Cowardly'. Cowardly means lacking courage. Craven means contemptibly lacking in courage.
12. (d) The correct answer is 'Skill'. Skill is the ability to do something well. Dexterity is skill in performing tasks, especially with the hands.
13. (a) The correct answer is 'Bold'. Bold means confident and courageous. Similarly, intrepid means fearless, adventurous.
14. (b) The correct answer is 'Corrosion'. Generally, damage caused to metal, stone or other materials by corrosion. Erosion is the gradual destruction or diminution of something. শ্রুতিভঙ্গ
15. (b) The correct answer is 'Coax'. Coax means gently and persistently persuade (someone) to do something. Similarly, cajole means gently and persistently persuade (someone) to do something.
16. (a) The correct answer is remedy. Remedy is a means of counteracting or eliminating something undesirable. Antidote is something that counteracts an unpleasant feeling or situation.
17. (b) The correct answer is 'Raised'. Raised means brought up a child. Nurtured means care for and protect (someone or something) while they are growing. শ্রুতিভঙ্গ
18. (c) The correct answer is 'Vociferous'. Vociferous means expressing or characterized by vehement opinions; loud and forceful. Strident means presenting a point of view, especially a controversial one, in an excessively forceful way.
19. (b) The correct answer is 'Round'. If someone is rotund, he is round and fat.
20. (a) The correct answer is 'Complaint'. A complaint is a statement that something is unsatisfactory or unacceptable. Gripe means to complain about something in a persistent, irritating way.
21. (d) The correct answer is 'Foreign'. Indigenous means native. On the other hand, foreign means born in, belonging to, or characteristic of some place or country other than the one under consideration.
22. (b) The correct answer is 'Noble'. Atrocious means horrifyingly wicked. On the other hand, noble means having or showing fine personal qualities or high moral principles. শ্রুতিভঙ্গ
23. (c) The correct answer is 'Profane'. Holy is something sacred; dedicated or consecrated to God or a religious purpose. Profane is not related to that which is sacred or religious.
24. (c) The correct answer is 'Reveal'. Camouflage is a condition in which the appearance of someone or something when placed against a background makes the person or thing difficult or impossible to see. Reveal means to make known to others.
25. (b) The correct answer is 'Supported'. Abandoned means having been deserted or left. On the other hand, supported means hold up.
26. (d) The correct answer is 'Usurped'. Abdication means to renounce one's throne. On the other hand, usurp means to take a position of power or importance illegally or by force. শ্রুতিভঙ্গ
27. (a) The correct answer is 'Indifference'. Zeal is great energy or enthusiasm in pursuit of a cause or an objective. On the other hand, indifference is lack of interest, concern, or sympathy.
28. (c) The correct answer is 'Dull'. Dull means lack of brightness, vividness. On the other hand glossy means shiny and smooth.

29. (d) The correct answer is 'Rich'. Destitute means extremely poor and lacking the means to provide for oneself. On the other hand, rich means having a great deal of money or assets. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
30. (d) The correct answer is 'Uninterested'. Inquisitive means a person having or showing an interest in learning things; curious. On the other hand, uninterested means not interested in or concerned about something or someone.
31. (b) Use structure "auxiliary + Past participle". He was elected Mayor by the people.
32. (d) As per the question the given sentence is in Passive Voice. Someone has cut the telegraph wires.
33. (d) Use structure "By + question word + subject + auxiliary + past participle". By whom is this mess being created?
34. (b) Use structure "Let + subject + auxiliary + past participle". Let me be not laughed at.
35. (c) Use structure "subject + auxiliary + past participle + by + object". Your shoes need to be cleaned properly. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
36. (b) Please note : When reporting verb is in present or future Tense, then in indirect speech we do not change the Tense of Reported speech.
37. (b) When Reporting verb in past Tense and reported speech is having "have" after subject + First Verb. Then we change "have" to "had" + First Verb.
38. (c) When Reporting verb in past Tense and reported speech is having "can" after subject + First Verb. The we change "can" to "could" + First Verb.
39. (a) When Reporting verb in past Tense and reported speech is in "Simple Past Tense", then we change reported speech into "Past Perfect Tense".
40. (b) When there is wh-questions inside inverted commas then we do not use if or whether in indirect speech. Note: wh-questions mean, questions starting with, "who", "what", "why", "whom" etc.
41. (b) He claimed to be part of this project for selfless reason but I think he had an axe to grind.
42. (a) The correct answer is option a. For Example : Our marketing plan isn't working, so I guess it's back to the drawing board for us. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
43. (a) A sacred cow : a custom, system etc that has existed for a long time that many people think should not be questioned or criticized.
For example : A university education is a sacred cow in their family. The best option is a person never to be criticised.
44. (d) Take the bull by the horns : to face a difficult or dangerous situation directly and with courage.
- For example : Nora decided to take the bull by the horns and organize things for herself. The best option is to face a difficulty courageously.
45. (a) A close shave/call : a situation in which you only just manage to avoid an accident. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
For example : The speeding car passed only a few inches from us a real close shave. The best option is a narrow escape from danger.
46. (a) Off and on means frequently. e.g. Visiting one's friend off and on keeps the friendship healthy.
47. (c) Going places means talented and successful. e.g., Persons who are going places get respect in the society.
48. (a) At a snail's pace means very slowly. e.g., Children on the way to their school move with a snail's pace.
49. (c) Within a stone's throw means very near to. e.g., I live at a stone's throw from metro station.
50. (c) Stealing the show means winning everybody's praise. e.g., The young gymnast stole the show at the circus.
51. (b) Look back means to think about something that happened in the past. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
52. (d) Keep up with means to do whatever is necessary to stay level or equal with someone or something.
53. (c) Get on with means to have a harmonious relationship or friendly relationship.
54. (c) Look forward to means someone is awaiting eagerly.
55. (a) Break down means mechanical failure.
56. (c) Throw away means to discard something as useless or unwanted.
57. (a) If an aircraft takes off, it leaves the ground and starts flying.
58. (d) Get on means to enter into a vehicle.
59. (c) Stand out means to be easy to notice because of being different.
60. (a) The meaning of ran out is to become exhausted.
61. (c) The correct answer is Stephen Krashen. Krashen is most widely known for his 'comprehensible input' hypothesis, which suggests that learners acquire language by taking in and understanding language that is 'just beyond' their current level of competence. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
62. (b) The correct answer is option (b). The cognitive theory of Jean Piaget is - language is just one aspect of a child's overall intellectual development.
63. (b) The second language should be taught to the students in a process where the rules must be integrated with the functional aspect of language usage.

64. (c) For achieving competence in the fourfold language skills (listening, speaking, reading, writing), one needs to consider some of the guiding principles of language teaching. *ଆଞ୍ଚିତକର୍ମ*
65. (b) In general the function of language is to transfer the quintessence of culture from one to the other.
66. (c) Traditional approaches of teaching language had a strong influence on the teaching of grammar. For example, in Grammar-Translation Method, sentences formed the basis of language teaching.
67. (a) Grammar-translation method is an example of Old English teaching methodology. The student was exposed to grammar and the rules were taught till he had mastered the language accordingly.
68. (a) Explicit language is useful in writing or prepared speech, but not in day-to-day conversation.
69. (c) Agraphia is an impairment or loss of a previous ability to write. Agraphia can occur in isolation, although it often occurs concurrently with other neurologic deficits such as alexia, apraxia, or hemispatial neglect. *ଆଞ୍ଚିତକର୍ମ*
70. (a) This is a type of language impairment and involves difficulty in remembering words. This may range up to the complete disability of speaking, reading, or writing.
71. (a) There are two types of compositions - (i) Oral Composition and (ii) written Composition and again they are sub divided into two types of composition in each type which is (i) Guided and (ii) free composition.
72. (b) Evaluative listening takes place when the listener has sufficient time to evaluate and make opinions of the words of the speaker. So, the listener in a way gets time to approve and disapprove the opinions of the speaker.
73. (a) Cloze tests originated in the 1950s as a technique for assessing reading abilities of native speakers and later on, it was applied to test the reading comprehension of non-native speakers as well.
74. (a) Objectives of the course is most important for chalking out proper evaluation. *ଆଞ୍ଚିତକର୍ମ*
75. (a) The use of multilingual resources boost up the confidence of the students by giving space and scope to the students to participate and contribute, teachers will help them to boost up their confidence.
76. (c) We should understand that no textbooks are either perfect or complete. Textbook should be used as a blueprint, a guidebook, or an outline.
77. (c) The third step of remedial teaching is a teacher must analyse how serious the error is.
78. (a) The goal of a remedial teacher is to identify the best learning strategies and consult other professionals in order to sort out the deficiencies in learning. *ଆଞ୍ଚିତକର୍ମ*
79. (a) At about 18 months, children try to make simple sentences and express his ideas.
80. (c) During the period of 7th month to 1st year a child is able to recognise the basic words and to imitate varied speech sounds.
81. (c) The false statement is option (c). The lamb gives us the clothes which are the safest, woolly and bright.
82. (a) The correct answer is over the meadows. Basically, it is a short form of 'over the meadows'. Meadow means a piece of grassland, especially one used for hay.
83. (b) Rejoice means show great joy or delight. So, the correct answer is the valley is filled with joy.
84. (d) According to the poet, God has created the lamb.
85. (b) 'Thee' is an old-fashioned, poetic, or religious word for 'you' when you are talking to only one person. It is used as the object of a verb or preposition. *ଆଞ୍ଚିତକର୍ମ*
86. (a) The desire of the poet is to see the cherry with snow.
87. (c) According to the poet, 'Cherry' is the loveliest tree.
88. (b) 'Wearing white' means covered with snow.
89. (c) According to the poet, the lifespan of an average human being is three score years and ten i.e. 70 years.
90. (d) The poet is 20 years old.
91. (d) For any activity, discipline is the key word.
92. (a) Discipline should begin with the self.
93. (a) It is from society that inspiration is generally drawn.
94. (b) A good leader should be capable of rebuilding and restructuring society into a strong nation.
95. (b) Here, the meaning of 'infectious' is spreading or capable of spreading rapidly to everyone.
96. (c) The passage is on what journalism is about.
97. (a) A journalist should be thorough with all the rules of writing. *ଆଞ୍ଚିତକର୍ମ*
98. (b) One of the main requirements for a journalist is to have a good nose for news.
99. (a) The ethics of journalism is respect for truth.
100. (a) No plastic surgeon can give you a nose for news.