

BIHAR-BOARD-CLASS-10-ENGLISH-113-SET-G-2025 Question and Solutions

Time Allowed :3 Hours 15 minutes	Maximum Marks :100	Total questions :100
---	---------------------------	-----------------------------

General Instructions

General Instructions:

1. Candidate must enter his/her Question Booklet Serial No. (10 Digits) in the OMR Answer Sheet.
2. Candidates are required to write their answer in their own words as far as possible.
3. Figures in the right-hand margin indicate full marks.
4. An extra time of 15 minutes has been allotted for candidates to read the question booklet.
5. This question booklet is divided into two sections — Section-A and Section-B.

SECTION – A

(Objective Type Questions)

1. In 'Sun and Moon', Mansfield beautifully portrays the subtle feelings of .

- (A) animals
- (B) adults
- (C) children
- (D) adolescents

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution: Katherine Mansfield's short story 'Sun and Moon' focuses on the world as seen through the eyes of two young children, Sun and Moon. The narrative explores their innocent perceptions, excitement, and eventual disappointment during their parents' party, capturing the delicate and often overwhelming feelings of childhood.

Quick Tip

Many of Katherine Mansfield's stories are known for their deep dive into the psychology of characters, including the unique and often overlooked perspectives of children.

2. The daughter in her letter says that she has lost her

- (A) quickness
- (B) laughter
- (C) enthusiasm
- (D) dreams

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution: This question likely refers to a text where a daughter is expressing her feelings of disillusionment or hardship. Losing one's dreams is a powerful metaphor for losing hope, ambition, and the imaginative aspirations of youth, often due to the harsh realities of life.

Quick Tip

In literary analysis, look for metaphorical language. "Losing dreams" often signifies a deeper emotional or psychological loss than more literal options.

3. The narrator's girlfriend wore a dress when she came to meet him for the last time.

- (A) blue
- (B) yellow
- (C) red
- (D) black

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution: In literature, the color red is often symbolic of passion, love, anger, or danger. A character wearing a red dress for a final meeting could signify the intensity of the emotions involved in the farewell, making it a memorable and significant detail in the story.

Quick Tip

Pay attention to colors in literature as they are often used symbolically to convey mood or character traits without direct explanation.

4. When Jabra barked, Halku realised that wild had entered his field.

- (A) dogs
- (B) animals
- (C) boundary
- (D) crop

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution: In Munshi Premchand's story 'January Night', Halku is a poor farmer trying to guard his field on a cold night. His dog, Jabra, barks to alert him to the presence of wild animals (specifically nilgai or blue bulls) that have come to eat his crops.

Quick Tip

Understanding the context of a story is key. Halku is a farmer, so the main threat to his field would be from animals that destroy crops.

5. There are and environmental risk factors for the development of allergy.

- (A) genetic
- (B) age
- (C) physical
- (D) chemical

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution: The development of allergies is widely understood to be influenced by two main categories of factors. There is a strong environmental component (exposure to allergens), but also a significant **genetic** predisposition. People with a family history of allergies are much more likely to develop them.

Quick Tip

In biology and health, complex conditions like allergies are often the result of an interaction between "nature" (genetics) and "nurture" (environment).

6. When the banker peeped into the prisoner's room, he saw a burning dimly.

- (A) fire
- (B) candle
- (C) lamp
- (D) lantern

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution: In Anton Chekhov's 'The Bet', the prisoner spends fifteen years in solitary confinement reading and learning. The primary source of light for his studies throughout this

long period is a **candle**, symbolizing his solitary pursuit of knowledge in the darkness of his cell.

Quick Tip

Symbolism is important here. A single, dim candle represents the prisoner's fragile but persistent intellectual flame against the overwhelming darkness of his confinement.

7. Good health and virtue can make our life

- (A) sweet
- (B) bitter
- (C) comfortable
- (D) happy

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution: This question refers to the central theme of Alexander Pope's poem "Ode on Solitude." The poem extols a simple life of quiet contentment, where happiness is found not in wealth or fame, but in self-sufficiency, health, and peace of mind (virtue). These elements combine to create a **happy** life.

Quick Tip

In poetry about simple living, the ultimate goal is almost always happiness or contentment, rather than material comfort or sweetness.

8. The poet wants to live unseen and

- (A) unknown
- (B) silently
- (C) peacefully
- (D) unheard

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution: Also from "Ode on Solitude," this directly references a line from the poem: "Thus let me live, unseen, **unknown**; Thus unlamented let me die; Steal from the world, and not a stone Tell where I lie." The poet's wish is for a life of anonymity, free from the pressures of public recognition.

Quick Tip

Direct quotes or close paraphrases often appear in literature questions. Familiarity with key lines from major poems is very helpful.

9. A polythene bag when a little heat is applied.

- (A) flies
- (B) melts
- (C) strikes
- (D) burns

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution: This question refers to the poem "Polythene Bag" by Durga Prasad Panda, where the polythene bag is a metaphor for hurt that doesn't go away. The line "When touched it makes a squeaky noise, when burnt it exudes a pungent smell, when left to itself it pollutes the environment" suggests its reaction to heat. However, the most direct effect of little heat on plastic is that it **melts**. The poem uses this physical property as part of its extended metaphor.

Quick Tip

Think about the physical properties of the object in the metaphor. A polythene bag's reaction to heat is a key part of its real-world nature and its symbolic meaning in the poem.

10. The poem tells us that thinks about Krishna all the time.

- (A) Radha
- (B) Madhava
- (C) Vishnu
- (D) Ram

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution: In Vidyapati's poems, the central theme is the deep, often painful, love and longing of **Radha** for Lord Krishna. The poems are narrated from the perspective of Radha or her friend, describing her emotional state as she constantly thinks about her separation from Krishna.

Quick Tip

In the Bhakti tradition of poetry, the divine love story of Radha and Krishna is a primary subject. Radha represents the human soul yearning for the divine (Krishna).

11. The rich man left home because he wanted to earn more

- (A) respect
- (B) money
- (C) diamond
- (D) gold

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution: In the story "The Empty Pot," the protagonist is a rich man who is unhappy because he feels he lacks the respect of his community. He leaves home on a quest, not for more material wealth, but to find something that will earn him genuine admiration and honor from others.

Quick Tip

Many folk tales and fables carry a moral lesson that true value lies in character and virtues like respect and honesty, rather than in material possessions.

12. The Koel's songs are compared to a rain of

- (A) water
- (B) fire
- (C) sparks
- (D) emotions

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution: In Puran Singh's poem "Koel," the song of the black cuckoo is not just a sound but a powerful force. It is described as being so full of passion and longing that it sets the speaker's soul on fire, comparing its intense impact to a rain of powerful **emotions**.

Quick Tip

Poets often use metaphors to compare sounds to abstract feelings. The Koel's song isn't just heard; it's felt deeply, hence the comparison to emotions.

13. Akoulya shouted at Malasha and asked her to catch the

- (A) stone
- (B) stream
- (C) chip
- (D) shoes

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution: This is a detail from Leo Tolstoy's story "Little Girls Wiser Than Men." During their argument while playing in the puddle, the conflict escalates with the involvement of their parents, and this specific detail refers to a moment in their childish squabble.

Quick Tip

In literature, small, specific details are often used to make a scene feel more realistic and grounded, even in a story with a broad moral message.

14. Culture is the efflorescence of

- (A) unity
- (B) history
- (C) civilization
- (D) tolerance

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution: This is a well-known quote by the writer and philosopher Humayun Kabir. In his work "The Unity of Indian Culture," he posits that culture is the final, beautiful flowering ("efflorescence") that grows out of the established foundation of a **civilization**.

Quick Tip

Think of the relationship like a plant: Civilization is the stem and roots—the structure and organization of a society. Culture is the flower—the art, philosophy, and refinement that blooms from it.

15. The girl' as Toni Morrison says, 'offers and pieces of meat'.

- (A) tea
- (B) coffee
- (C) bread
- (D) vegetable

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution: This line is from Toni Morrison's novel *The Bluest Eye*. The offering of **bread** and pieces of meat symbolizes a basic, fundamental act of sustenance and humanity, which stands in stark contrast to the complex emotional and social poverty the characters experience.

Quick Tip

In literature, simple foods like bread and water often carry deep symbolic weight, representing life, communion, and the core of human existence.

16. Aris says that his mother has come to be a symbol for the plight of all the people of Burma.

- (A) correct
- (B) worthy
- (C) bright
- (D) appropriate

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution: This refers to Alexander Aris speaking about his mother, Aung San Suu Kyi. He describes her as a **”bright** symbol,” suggesting that she is a beacon of hope, resilience, and visibility for the struggles and aspirations of the Burmese people.

Quick Tip

When analyzing descriptive words, consider their connotations. **”Bright”** implies not just visibility but also hope, intelligence, and optimism, which fits the context of a beloved leader.

17. All other countries, according to Ray, are turning to the for inspiration.

- (A) documentary
- (B) story
- (C) music
- (D) painting

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution: In his critiques of Indian cinema, filmmaker Satyajit Ray often urged Indian artists to look inward for inspiration rather than copying the West. He pointed to India's own rich artistic traditions, such as its classical and folk **music**, as deep wells of creativity that filmmakers could draw from.

Quick Tip

Satyajit Ray was a strong advocate for developing a unique Indian cinematic language, rooted in the country's own culture and arts.

18. The crows were engaged in poking their at the flowerpots.

- (A) beaks
- (B) noses
- (C) legs
- (D) hands

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution: This is a simple descriptive question. Crows are birds, and they use their sharp, hard **beaks** to explore, forage for food, and manipulate objects in their environment, such as poking at the soil in flowerpots.

Quick Tip

For questions involving animal behavior, the answer is usually based on the most logical and biologically accurate action for that animal.

19. The polythene bag remains within.

- (A) living
- (B) dead
- (C) sleeping
- (D) buried

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution: In the poem "Polythene Bag," the bag symbolizes a hurt that never truly disappears. Even when buried and out of sight, it doesn't decay or die; it remains dormant, or "**sleeping**," within the earth (a metaphor for the subconscious), capable of causing harm later.

Quick Tip

Metaphors often work by extending the properties of an object. A plastic bag's inability to biodegrade is used to represent the persistent nature of emotional pain.

20. Radha's friend says that Radha is deeply hurt and has weight.

- (A) gained
- (B) lost
- (C) increased
- (D) added

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution: In Vidyapati's devotional poems, Radha's intense emotional suffering due to her separation from Krishna is described as having physical effects. Her friend observes that her sorrow is so profound that she has grown thin and **lost** weight.

Quick Tip

In many forms of literature, intense love, grief, or longing (pining) is traditionally associated with physical wasting, such as losing appetite and weight.

21. Seven silver pots filled with gold coins were given to the rich man.

- (A) yellow
- (B) few
- (C) glistening
- (D) many

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution: This is a detail from a specific version of a folk tale about wealth and contentment. The detail that there were only a **few** coins is significant as it acts as the catalyst for the man's greed, making him desire to fill the pots completely rather than being happy with what he received.

Quick Tip

The specific wording in folk tales is often crucial to the moral. "Few" coins makes the man's subsequent actions more understandable than if he had received "many."

22. The are on fire.

- (A) leaves
- (B) roses
- (C) trees
- (D) garden

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution: This line likely comes from a literary work where the image of an entire **garden** on fire is used as a powerful metaphor. It could represent widespread destruction, intense passion, or a dramatic transformation, having a much greater impact than just leaves or trees being on fire.

Quick Tip

In literature, always consider the scale of an image. A "garden on fire" is a much more dramatic and symbolic image than a "tree on fire."

23. What kind of figure does the porter have ?

- (A) Handsome
- (B) Ugly

- (C) Slim
- (D) Stout

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution: In literature, a porter (one who carries heavy luggage) is typically characterized by physical strength and a solid build required for the job. Therefore, a **stout** (strong, thickset) figure is the most fitting description for this occupation.

Quick Tip

Character descriptions often align with their roles or professions. A laborer's physique is usually described in terms of strength and endurance.

27. There are civilized people among whom only a section has achieved culture.

- (A) large
- (B) big
- (C) small
- (D) huge

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution: This refers to a concept from C.E.M. Joad's writings on civilization. He argued that while a whole society can be 'civilized' (having laws, infrastructure, etc.), 'culture' (artistic and intellectual refinement) is something achieved by only a **small** section of that society.

Quick Tip

This question highlights the philosophical distinction between 'civilization' as a societal structure and 'culture' as a higher form of individual or group refinement.

28. Malasha was frightened and prepared to run

- (A) fast
- (B) away
- (C) home
- (D) quickly

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution: In Tolstoy's "Little Girls Wiser Than Men," when the adults begin to argue and Akoulya's mother scolds Malasha, the little girl becomes frightened by the escalating conflict and prepares to run **away** from the chaotic scene.

Quick Tip

In narrative writing, characters' actions often directly reflect their emotions. Fear prompts a desire to escape, making "run away" the most complete and logical action.

29. The post office was two away from Mr. Johnson's house.

- (A) kilometres
- (B) miles
- (C) blocks
- (D) metres

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution: This is a detail from the story "Me and the Ecology Bit" by Joan Lexau. The narrator, Jim, is trying to do environmental work. The use of "**blocks**" as a unit of distance suggests the story is set in a planned urban or suburban environment, likely in North America, where this is a common way to describe short distances.

Quick Tip

Details like units of measurement can provide clues about the setting (time and place) of a story.

30. The author found Gillu clinging to a

- (A) chair
- (B) pot
- (C) curtain
- (D) wall

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution: In Mahadevi Verma's story "Gillu," the rescued squirrel, Gillu, becomes a beloved pet. One of his characteristic behaviors, especially when he wanted the author's attention or was playing, was to climb up and cling to the **curtain**.

Quick Tip

Stories about pets often include memorable, specific habits that define the animal's personality and its relationship with the owner.

31. The heart of the porter is twittering like a

- (A) bird
- (B) parrot
- (C) crow
- (D) rabbit

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution: In Laxmi Prasad Devkota's poem "The Sleeping Porter," the porter's physical hardship is contrasted with his inner spirit. The line "His heart is twittering like a **bird**" uses a simile to show that despite his difficult life, his heart is still light, alive, and connected to nature.

Quick Tip

Similes ("like a...") are common poetic devices. "Twittering like a bird" is a classic image used to convey lightness, freedom, or a natural, simple joy.

32. In Martha's stories, fairies and gnomes out in leaf-green light.

- (A) stole
- (B) ran
- (C) came
- (D) walked

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution: This line is from Walter de la Mare's poem "Martha." The word "**stole**" is used to describe the quiet, magical, and almost secretive way the fairies and gnomes would emerge in the enchanting atmosphere of Martha's storytelling. It suggests a gentle, hushed movement.

Quick Tip

In poetry, word choice is precise. "Stole" is more evocative and magical than "ran," "came," or "walked," fitting the fairy-tale theme of the poem.

33. William Cowper says that and virtue are gifts.

- (A) wealth
- (B) character
- (C) strength
- (D) health

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution: In his poem "The Contrite Heart," William Cowper reflects on what is truly valuable. He contrasts material possessions with innate qualities, suggesting that good **health** and a virtuous nature are true gifts from God, more precious than any earthly riches.

Quick Tip

Many 18th-century poets like Cowper emphasized moral and natural values over material wealth in their works.

34. A happy man is to breathe his native air.

- (A) able
- (B) content
- (C) sad
- (D) unable

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution: This idea is central to Alexander Pope's "Ode on Solitude." The "happy man" in the poem finds all his needs met by his own land ("paternal acres"). He is perfectly **content** and desires nothing more than what his simple, self-sufficient life provides, including the very air of his home.

Quick Tip

The theme of being "content" with a simple, rural life is a recurring motif in pastoral poetry.

35. Only the pain caused by comes back again and again.

- (A) disease
- (B) happiness
- (C) someone
- (D) hurt

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution: In the poem "Polythene Bag," the poet uses the bag as a metaphor for emotional pain. The central idea is that unlike physical ailments, the pain caused by emotional **hurt** is persistent, doesn't easily disappear, and "comes back again and again."

Quick Tip

The poem contrasts the transience of many things with the lingering nature of emotional wounds, which, like a polythene bag, pollute our inner environment.

36. is endless.

- (A) Anger
- (B) Road
- (C) Greed
- (D) Life

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution: This question touches upon a common philosophical or literary theme. While emotions like anger and greed can be overcome and roads have ends, **Life**, in the sense of the continuous cycle of existence or as a spiritual concept, is often portrayed as endless and eternal.

Quick Tip

When faced with abstract concepts, consider the most universal and philosophical meaning. The concept of life's endless cycle is a recurring theme in many cultures and belief systems.

37. The poet wonders what lightning has fallen on the

- (A) leaves
- (B) roses
- (C) garden
- (D) Koel

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution: In Puran Singh's poem "Koel," the bird's song is so full of fiery passion and

sorrow that the poet personifies its pain. He wonders what terrible tragedy ("what lightning") has befallen the **Koel** to make it sing with such intensity, charring its wings.

Quick Tip

Personification—giving human emotions to animals or objects—is a key technique in this poem. The poet interprets the bird's song as a profound expression of suffering.

38. The porter's son is shivering with cold and woes of

- (A) anger
- (B) hunger
- (C) laughter
- (D) energy

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution: The poem "The Sleeping Porter" depicts the extreme poverty of the porter's life. His son's shivering is a result not only of the physical cold but also of the deep-seated suffering and deprivation caused by **hunger**.

Quick Tip

In social commentary poetry, physical symptoms like shivering often point to deeper societal problems like poverty and hunger.

39. Jabra started when he heard the noise of some animals.

- (A) crying
- (B) barking
- (C) running
- (D) jumping

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution: In "January Night," Jabra is Halku's faithful dog. As a dog's natural instinct is to alert its owner to intruders or danger, Jabra started **barking** when he heard the wild animals approaching the field.

Quick Tip

This question relies on understanding the typical behavior of a watchdog in a narrative setting.

40. The violent reaction during an allergy leads to

- (A) cough
- (B) itching
- (C) fever
- (D) inflammation

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution: While an allergic reaction can cause symptoms like coughing and itching, these are manifestations of the underlying physiological process. The core of a strong allergic reaction is the body's immune system overreacting to an allergen, which leads to the release of chemicals like histamine, causing widespread **inflammation**.

Quick Tip

Look for the root cause versus the symptom. Itching is a symptom of the more general medical process of inflammation.

41. During the first year of imprisonment, the lawyer played the

- (A) violin
- (B) guitar
- (C) drums
- (D) piano

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution: In Anton Chekhov's "The Bet," the lawyer's activities during his fifteen years of confinement are detailed. During the first year, he was lonely and depressed, and the text explicitly states that he played the **piano** to pass the time.

Quick Tip

Stories with a long time span like "The Bet" often break down the period into phases, each with specific activities. Remembering the sequence is key.

42. During the last days, Mr. Gessler never gave himself time to

- (A) relax
- (B) play
- (C) sit
- (D) eat

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution: In John Galsworthy's "Quality," the bootmaker Mr. Gessler is so dedicated to his craft and so driven by the pressure of competition that he neglects his own well-being. The narrator discovers at the end that Gessler had overworked himself to the point that he never gave himself time to **eat**, ultimately dying from "slow starvation."

Quick Tip

Mr. Gessler's story is a tragic commentary on the decline of craftsmanship in the face of mass-produced commercialism. His death symbolizes the death of his art.

43. All the money earned by Mr. Gessler was spent on and leather.

- (A) food
- (B) clothes
- (C) rent

(D) electricity

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution: The new owner of Mr. Gessler’s shop explains that the bootmaker’s business model was unsustainable. He used the best leather but charged too little and took too long, so he made very little profit. ”All of it went in **rent** and leather,” leaving nothing for himself.

Quick Tip

This detail emphasizes the economic realities that crushed Mr. Gessler’s dedication to quality. His passion couldn’t overcome his poor business sense.

44. The children the conduct of the guests.

- (A) liked
- (B) disliked
- (C) appreciated
- (D) ignored

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution: In ”Sun and Moon,” the children are initially excited about their parents’ party. However, as the evening wears on, they see the adult guests behaving in ways they find strange and unpleasant (like the ”silly” man who talks to Sun). From their innocent perspective, they ultimately **disliked** the behavior of the adults.

Quick Tip

This story is a prime example of the theme of childhood innocence confronting the confusing and often disappointing world of adults.

45. The mother in her letter tells the daughter that cannot be bought.

- (A) happiness

- (B) peace
- (C) honour
- (D) fulfilment

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution: In stories with a mother-daughter letter theme, the mother often imparts wisdom about life's true values. A common piece of advice is that essential qualities like inner **peace** are not commodities that can be purchased with money, but must be cultivated from within.

Quick Tip

Look for the option that represents an internal state of being rather than an external achievement. Peace is an inner quality, while honour or fulfilment can be linked to external actions.

46. The narrator's girlfriend told that she would the narrator even if he did not become an IAS officer.

- (A) hit
- (B) scold
- (C) marry
- (D) leave

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution: This scenario is from a story about love and ambition, likely dealing with the pressures of career goals on a relationship. The girlfriend's promise to **marry** him regardless of his professional success is a testament to her unconditional love, which is later contrasted when she leaves him after he fails.

Quick Tip

Stories often set up an initial promise or ideal to create a powerful contrast with the later reality, a technique used to highlight themes like betrayal or irony.

47. Halku's was destroyed by the wild animals.

- (A) crop
- (B) boundary
- (C) home
- (D) wall

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution: In "January Night," the central tragedy is that despite enduring the bitter cold to guard his field, Halku ultimately fails. The wild animals (nilgai) get into the field and destroy his entire **crop**, which was his only source of livelihood.

Quick Tip

The destruction of the crop is the climax of the story, representing the defeat of the poor farmer by forces of nature and his own poverty.

48. After fifteen years, the rich banker was in

- (A) debt
- (B) pain
- (C) hospital
- (D) affluence

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution: In "The Bet," a significant irony unfolds over the fifteen years. While the lawyer gains immense wisdom, the banker, through reckless speculation on the stock market, loses most of his fortune. By the end of the bet, he is heavily in **debt** and fears that paying the two million rubles will utterly ruin him.

Quick Tip

The reversal of fortunes between the two main characters is the central irony of the story, used to question the true value of money versus knowledge.

49. Jim says that women use too many things.

- (A) electric
- (B) mechanical
- (C) electronic
- (D) fancy

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution: In "Me and the Ecology Bit," the narrator Jim tries to lecture people about ecology but reveals his own hypocrisy. When his mother uses an electric mixer, he complains that women use "too many **electric** things," showing he doesn't fully grasp the breadth of environmental issues.

Quick Tip

The story uses irony to show that the narrator is more interested in preaching about ecology than practicing it consistently himself.

50. R. C. Hutchinson in 'The Pace for Living' describes the of modern man.

- (A) happy
- (B) fast
- (C) sad
- (D) agony

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution: In his essay "The Pace for Living," R. C. Hutchinson describes the overwhelming speed of modern life. He argues that this rapid pace puts a tremendous strain on the mind and

that he, as a "slow thinker," belongs to the "tribe of the handicapped." The central feeling he describes as a result of this frantic pace is the **agony** of modern man.

Quick Tip

The essay is not about the speed itself, but the negative *effect* of that speed on human experience, which the author describes as a form of suffering or agony.

51. According to Jim, nobody's willing to do anything about

- (A) plants
- (B) animals
- (C) environment
- (D) security

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution: The main theme of "Me and the Ecology Bit" is the narrator Jim's frustration that while everyone acknowledges environmental problems, "nobody's willing to do anything about" the **environment** (or ecology, as he calls it). He finds that people pay lip service to the cause but resist changing their habits.

Quick Tip

This story serves as a lighthearted social commentary on the gap between awareness and action when it comes to environmental responsibility.

52. The squirrel was considered an easy prey by the

- (A) cats
- (B) dogs
- (C) eagles
- (D) crows

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution: In the story "Gillu," the author, Mahadevi Verma, first discovers the baby squirrel after he had fallen from his nest and was being attacked. She notes that two **crows** were poking at the tiny, wounded creature, considering him an easy meal.

Quick Tip

The story's beginning establishes the vulnerability of the squirrel and the author's role as his rescuer, setting the stage for their close bond.

53. The author enjoys travelling fast in a if it is not his own.

- (A) bus
- (B) motorcycle
- (C) scooter
- (D) car

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution: In "The Pace for Living," the author R. C. Hutchinson admits to enjoying the thrill of speed, but only when he is not in control. He specifically mentions enjoying going in a **car** at ninety miles an hour, "so long as I am not driving." This highlights his feeling of being mentally overwhelmed by the demands of a fast-paced life.

Quick Tip

The author's distinction between being a passenger and being a driver is key to understanding his argument. He can enjoy the speed when he doesn't have the mental burden of controlling it.

54. Satyajit Ray says that in Indian films, is equated with melodrama.

- (A) content
- (B) action
- (C) music

(D) direction

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution: In his critical essays on cinema, Satyajit Ray often lamented the formulaic nature of popular Indian films. He pointed out that **music** was frequently misused, not as an enhancement to the narrative, but as a substitute for it, where excessive and emotionally manipulative music was equated with high drama or melodrama.

Quick Tip

Ray advocated for a more subtle, integrated use of music in film, similar to its function in Western classical cinema, rather than the "song-and-dance" formula.

55. Satyajit Ray is very critical of the of Indian films.

- (A) export
- (B) quality
- (C) shooting
- (D) status

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution: A central theme of Satyajit Ray's writings was his concern for the artistic **quality** of Indian cinema. He was critical of the industry's tendency to rely on simplistic formulas and copy Western films, rather than developing an original cinematic language that reflected Indian realities.

Quick Tip

Ray's own films, known for their realism and artistic depth, stand as a testament to the high standards of quality he advocated for.

56. All, men, women and children have sacrificed their lives in pursuit of a Burma.

- (A) despotic
- (B) autocratic
- (C) totalitarian
- (D) democratic

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution: The struggle in Burma (now Myanmar), led for decades by figures like Aung San Suu Kyi, has been a fight against military dictatorship. The people have sacrificed immensely in their pursuit of a free and **democratic** society, where the government is chosen by the people. The other options describe forms of authoritarian rule, which is what they were fighting against.

Quick Tip

Understanding the political context is key. The struggle in Burma has been a pro-democracy movement against military rule.

57. The old woman's voice was soft but

- (A) stern
- (B) happy
- (C) audible
- (D) musical

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution: This question likely refers to a character description where contrast is used to create a vivid impression. A voice that is physically soft yet emotionally **stern** (firm, serious) suggests a character who has quiet authority and inner strength.

Quick Tip

In character descriptions, look for contrasts ("but") that reveal a deeper or more complex personality.

58. The of Indian culture is very amazing.

- (A) vitality
- (B) colour
- (C) character
- (D) spirit

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution: In "The Unity of Indian Culture," Humayun Kabir emphasizes the remarkable resilience and enduring nature of Indian culture. He highlights its **vitality**—its life, energy, and capacity for renewal—which has allowed it to absorb many influences over centuries while retaining its unique identity.

Quick Tip

"Vitality" is a key concept in discussions of Indian culture, referring to its ability to live, adapt, and thrive through long periods of history.

59. In the , according to Cowper, the nightingale is mute.

- (A) village
- (B) town
- (C) house
- (D) school

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution: In William Cowper's poem "God Made the Country," he contrasts the natural purity of rural life with the artificiality of urban life. He states that in the noisy, bustling **town**, the beautiful, natural song of the nightingale is "mute," meaning it is either absent or cannot be appreciated.

Quick Tip

This poem is built on the classic pastoral contrast: Country = natural, virtuous, quiet; Town/City = artificial, corrupt, noisy.

60. A happy man's and care are bound by a few paternal acres.

- (A) sleep
- (B) health
- (C) wealth
- (D) wish

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution: This is a direct reference to Alexander Pope's "Ode on Solitude." The poem describes a man who is completely content with his simple life on his ancestral land. The line reads: "Happy the man, whose **wish** and care / A few paternal acres bound." His desires do not extend beyond the self-sufficient world of his own farm.

Quick Tip

"Bound" here means "limited" or "contained within." The happy man's ambitions are happily limited to his own small world.

61. Active voice of : By whom was this book given to you ?

- (A) Who gave you this book ?
- (B) Who given you this book ?
- (C) Who has given this book ?
- (D) Book given by who ?

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution: The passive sentence is in the simple past tense ("was...given"). To convert to active voice, we need to use the simple past tense of the verb "give," which is "gave." The

passive object "by whom" becomes the active subject "Who." Therefore, the correct active form is "Who gave you this book?"

Quick Tip

When converting questions from passive to active, match the tense. "Was given" (passive past) becomes "gave" (active past). "Is given" (passive present) becomes "gives" (active present).

62. Active voice of : The room was cleaned.

- (A) The cleaner cleaned the room
- (B) The room should be cleaned
- (C) I cleaned the room
- (D) Someone cleaned the room

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution: The passive sentence "The room was cleaned" does not specify who performed the action. When the agent is unknown, we use an indefinite pronoun like "someone" or "somebody" as the subject in the active voice. The tense is simple past ("was cleaned"), so the active verb is "cleaned." This makes "Someone cleaned the room" the most appropriate active form.

Quick Tip

If the passive voice sentence doesn't have a "by..." phrase (e.g., "by the cleaner"), you must introduce a general subject like "someone," "people," or "they" when converting to active voice.

65. Passive voice of : He had written a poem.

- (A) A poem has written by him
- (B) A poem had written by him
- (C) A poem had been written by him

(D) A poem has been written by him

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution: The active sentence is in the past perfect tense ("had written"). The structure for the passive past perfect is "had been + past participle." The object "a poem" becomes the subject. The subject "He" becomes the object "by him." Therefore, the correct passive sentence is "A poem had been written by him."

Quick Tip

To form the passive, always add the appropriate form of the verb "to be" and keep the main verb as the past participle. For perfect tenses, you will add "been."

66. Passive voice of : Please help me, as I am in need.

- (A) I must be helped as I am in need
- (B) I have to be helped as I am in need
- (C) I may be helped as I am in need
- (D) You are requested to help me as I am in need

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution: Imperative sentences (commands or requests) that start with "Please" or "Kindly" are converted to the passive voice using the phrase "You are requested to..." The rest of the sentence structure then remains the same. The second clause "as I am in need" is descriptive and does not change.

Quick Tip

For imperative sentences, the passive form depends on the tone:

- Request (Please...): "You are requested to..."
- Order (Do this!): "Let this be done" or "You are ordered to..."
- Advice (Help the poor): "The poor should be helped."

67. Choose the correct antonym of 'Victorious' –

- (A) Defeated
- (B) Annexed
- (C) Destroyed
- (D) Winner

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution: 'Victorious' means having won a victory; triumphant. The direct opposite, or antonym, of winning is losing. 'Defeated' means having been beaten in a battle or contest.

Quick Tip

An antonym is a word with the exact opposite meaning. 'Winner' is a synonym. 'Annexed' and 'Destroyed' are related to conflict but are not direct opposites of 'Victorious'.

68. Choose the correct antonym of 'Confess' –

- (A) Deny
- (B) Assert
- (C) Contest
- (D) Contend

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution: To 'confess' means to admit or acknowledge something, typically something wrong or embarrassing. The direct antonym is to refuse to admit something, which is to 'deny'.

Quick Tip

Think in simple terms: Confess = "I did it." Deny = "I didn't do it."

69. Choose the correct synonym of 'Triumph' –

- (A) Excitement
- (B) Victory
- (C) Gain
- (D) Joy

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution: A 'triumph' is a great victory or achievement. Therefore, 'victory' is a direct synonym. While a triumph can bring excitement, gain, and joy, these are results of the triumph, not the definition of the word itself.

Quick Tip

A synonym is a word with the same or nearly the same meaning. Be careful to distinguish between the word's meaning and the feelings or results associated with it.

70. Choose the correct synonym of 'Outstanding' –

- (A) Admirable
- (B) Distinguished
- (C) Notorious
- (D) Interesting

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution: 'Outstanding' means exceptionally good or prominent. 'Distinguished' means successful, authoritative, and commanding great respect. It is the closest synonym among the options, conveying a similar sense of high quality and prominence. 'Admirable' is close, but 'distinguished' better captures the sense of standing out from the rest.

Quick Tip

'Notorious' is a "false friend" here—it means famous for something *bad*, so it's a type of antonym in a positive context.

71. Direct speech of : Hari asked Sheela if she had taught her sister.

- (A) Hari said to Sheela, "Did you teach my sister ?"
- (B) Hari said to Sheela, "Do you teach his sister ?"
- (C) Hari said to Sheela, "Do you teach my sister ?"
- (D) Hari said to Sheela, "Have you taught your sister ?"

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution: The reported speech is in the past perfect tense ("had taught"), which means the original direct speech was likely in the present perfect tense ("have taught") or simple past tense ("did teach"). The word "if" indicates a yes/no question. "her sister" in reported speech refers to "your sister" in direct speech when speaking to Sheela. Option (D) correctly uses the present perfect tense and the right pronoun: "Have you taught your sister?"

Quick Tip

When converting indirect to direct speech, remember the "backshift" in reverse. Past perfect ("had done") often comes from present perfect ("have done") or simple past ("did").

72. Direct speech of : She prayed that God might save him.

- (A) She said, "May God save him !"
- (B) She says, "Should God save him ?"
- (C) She asks, "Do God save him ?"
- (D) She says, "Would God save him ?".

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution: The reported verb "prayed" indicates that the original sentence was an optative sentence (expressing a wish or prayer). Such sentences in direct speech often begin with "May." The modal "might" in indirect speech corresponds to "May" in direct speech. Therefore, the correct form is 'She said, "May God save him !"'

Quick Tip

Prayers, wishes, and curses in direct speech usually start with "May." In indirect speech, this changes to "might" and the reporting verb becomes "prayed," "wished," or "cursed."

73. Direct speech of : He asked me if I knew him.

- (A) He said to me, "Did you know me ?"
- (B) He said to me, "Do you know me ?"
- (C) He enquired me, "Did you knew me ?"
- (D) He asked me, "Do you known me ?"

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution: The reported speech uses the simple past tense ("knew"). This indicates that the original direct speech was in the simple present tense ("know"). The "if" shows it was a yes/no question. Therefore, the simple past "knew" reverts to the simple present "Do you know...". The pronoun "him" reverts to "me." The correct direct speech is 'He said to me, "Do you know me ?"'

Quick Tip

Simple Past in indirect speech ("knew") usually comes from Simple Present in direct speech ("know/do you know").

74. Indirect speech of : I said to him, "Why are you working so hard ?"

- (A) I asked him why he was working so hard
- (B) I asked him why was he working so hard
- (C) I asked him why had he been working so hard
- (D) I asked him why he had been working so hard

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution: When converting a question to indirect speech, the question form (verb before subject) changes to a statement form (subject before verb). The reporting verb becomes

"asked." The present continuous tense ("are working") backshifts to the past continuous tense ("was working"). "you" changes to "he." This makes the correct sentence "I asked him why he was working so hard."

Quick Tip

A common mistake is keeping the question word order (like in option B). In indirect questions, always use statement word order: conjunction + subject + verb.

75. Indirect speech of : He said, "I went home yesterday."

- (A) He said that he went home yesterday
- (B) He said that he had gone home the previous day
- (C) He said that he had gone home yesterday
- (D) He said that he had been going home previous day

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution: In indirect speech, the simple past tense ("went") backshifts to the past perfect tense ("had gone"). Adverbs of time also change: "yesterday" becomes "the previous day." Therefore, the correct sentence is "He said that he had gone home the previous day."

Quick Tip

Remember to change both the verb tense and the time/place adverbs when converting to indirect speech. Yesterday → the previous day; Tomorrow → the next day; Now → then.

76. Indirect speech of : She said to her daughter, "Study well to get success in your life."

- (A) She advised her daughter to study well to get success in her life
- (B) She advised her daughter to study well to get success in his life
- (C) She advised her daughter to get success in life
- (D) She advised her daughter to studying well to get success in her life

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution: This is an imperative sentence giving advice. The reporting verb "said to" changes to "advised." The imperative verb "Study" changes to the infinitive "to study." The pronoun "your" changes to "her" to match the object "daughter." The full correct sentence is "She advised her daughter to study well to get success in her life."

Quick Tip

For imperative sentences (commands, advice, requests), the main verb in direct speech is converted to its "to + verb" form (infinitive) in indirect speech.

77.

- (A) I am going to write a letter
- (B) I have been writing a letter
- (C) I write a letter
- (D) I was writing a letter

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution: The Hindi sentence is in the present continuous tense (" "), indicating an action that is currently in progress or about to happen. The English equivalent is the present continuous "am going to," which correctly captures this sense of immediate future action.

Quick Tip

The "raha hai / rahi hai / raha hoon" structure in Hindi almost always translates to the "-ing" form (present continuous) in English.

78.

- (A) The rivers are not be polluted
- (B) The rivers were not be polluted
- (C) The rivers would not be polluted

(D) The rivers should not be polluted

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution: The Hindi word "चू" expresses obligation, duty, or advisability. The English modal verb that best conveys this meaning is "should." The sentence is a general instruction, so the passive voice is appropriate. "The rivers should not be polluted" is the correct translation.

Quick Tip

Remember: चू = should/must/ought to. It implies a moral or social obligation.

79.

- (A) True friend is not available
- (B) True friendship is rare
- (C) True friend is difficult
- (D) It is true to get good friend.

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution: "सच्चा" translates to "True friendship." The word "वैर" means "rare" or "hard to find." Therefore, the most accurate and natural-sounding English translation is "True friendship is rare."

Quick Tip

Aim for the most natural and common phrasing in the target language. While "difficult to find" is technically correct, "rare" is the more standard and elegant translation for "वैर".

80. They looked me for help.

- (A) for
- (B) at
- (C) to

(D) into

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution: The phrasal verb "to look to someone for something" means to rely on or depend on them for help or advice. The correct preposition to use in this context is "to."

Quick Tip

Learn prepositions as part of phrasal verbs: look at (see), look for (search), look after (take care of), look to (rely on).

81. I am proud my son.

- (A) on
- (B) of
- (C) at
- (D) upon

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution: The adjective "proud" is always followed by the preposition "of" when referring to the person or thing that is the source of the pride. The correct phrase is "proud of."

Quick Tip

Certain adjectives are always paired with specific prepositions. This is a common pattern to memorize: proud of, angry with, good at, interested in.

82. My friend was annoyed me.

- (A) at
- (B) with
- (C) from
- (D) on

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution: The correct preposition to use with "annoyed" depends on the object. You are "annoyed with" a person, and "annoyed at" or "annoyed by" a thing or a situation. Since the object is "me" (a person), the correct preposition is "with."

Quick Tip

Remember the rule: annoyed **with** a person, annoyed **at/by** a thing.

83. We should take care our health.

- (A) on
- (B) of
- (C) at
- (D) upon

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution: The phrasal verb "to take care of" means to look after or be responsible for something or someone. The correct preposition is "of."

Quick Tip

"Take care of" is a fixed phrase. It's a very common phrasal verb to memorize as a single unit.

84. He died cholera.

- (A) of
- (B) by
- (C) from
- (D) for

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution: When referring to death as a direct result of a disease, the preposition "of" is used. For example, "died of cancer," "died of a heart attack," "died of cholera." "Died from" is typically used for indirect causes (e.g., "died from his injuries").

Quick Tip

Rule of thumb: Die **of** a disease. Die **from** a wound/indirect cause. Die **by** an action (e.g., by the sword). Die **for** a cause.

85. Sheela is good English.

- (A) on
- (B) at
- (C) in
- (D) to

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution: To describe skill or proficiency in a particular subject or activity, the phrase "good at" is used. For example, "good at math," "good at swimming," "good at English."

Quick Tip

While you might say "fluent **in** English," when using the adjective "good," the correct preposition is always "at" to denote a skill.

86. I congratulated him his success.

- (A) at
- (B) for
- (C) on
- (D) to

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution: The verb "congratulate" is followed by the preposition "on" when specifying the reason for the congratulations. The correct structure is "to congratulate someone on something."

Quick Tip

Always remember the fixed phrase: Congratulate **on**.

87. My scissors not sharp.

- (A) is
- (B) are
- (C) has
- (D) was

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution: Nouns like 'scissors', 'trousers', 'spectacles', and 'pliers' are plural nouns, even though they refer to a single item. They are always used with a plural verb. Therefore, the correct verb is "are."

Quick Tip

If a tool or item of clothing consists of two equal parts joined together, it's usually a plural noun. To make it singular, you say "a pair of scissors," which would then take a singular verb (e.g., "This pair of scissors **is** sharp.").

88. Keep quiet, we are to the radio.

- (A) listen
- (B) listened
- (C) will listen
- (D) listening

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution: The phrase "Keep quiet" indicates an action that is happening right now. The main clause "we are..." requires a verb form that shows a continuous action in the present. The present continuous tense is formed with "are + verb-ing." Therefore, the correct word is "listening."

Quick Tip

Signal phrases like "Look!", "Listen!", or "Keep quiet!" are strong indicators that the present continuous tense is needed.

89. We have not him for a year.

- (A) saw
- (B) seen
- (C) see
- (D) seeing

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution: The sentence is in the present perfect tense, indicated by the auxiliary verb "have." The present perfect tense is formed with "have/has + past participle." The past participle of the verb "see" is "seen."

Quick Tip

Remember the verb forms: see (base), saw (simple past), seen (past participle). After "have," "has," or "had," always use the past participle.

90. I have all my savings.

- (A) spend
- (B) spend
- (C) spent
- (D) would spent

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution: This sentence is also in the present perfect tense ("I have..."). The verb "spend" is an irregular verb. Its past participle is "spent." "Spended" is not a correct word in English.

Quick Tip

Be careful with irregular verbs. Common ones like spend/spent, send/sent, lend/lent often follow this pattern.

91. They here a month ago.

- (A) come
- (B) will come
- (C) comes
- (D) came

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution: The phrase "a month ago" is a specific time marker that indicates a completed action in the past. Therefore, the simple past tense is required. The simple past of the verb "come" is "came."

Quick Tip

Time markers like "yesterday," "last week," "...ago," and "in 1999" are clear signals to use the simple past tense.

92. Sohan was by a dog.

- (A) had bit
- (B) bite
- (C) bitten
- (D) bit

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution: The sentence is in the passive voice ("was... by a dog"). The passive voice is formed with "to be + past participle." The past participle of the irregular verb "bite" is "bitten."

Quick Tip

Remember the forms: bite (base), bit (simple past), bitten (past participle). Passive sentences always use the past participle.

93. The teacher English for twenty years.

- (A) teach
- (B) is teaching
- (C) has been teaching
- (D) have been teaching

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution: The phrase "for twenty years" indicates an action that started in the past and is still continuing into the present. This requires the present perfect continuous tense. The subject "The teacher" is singular, so we use "has." The correct form is "has been teaching."

Quick Tip

Use the present perfect continuous ("has/have been -ing") for actions that started in the past and are still in progress. Signal words are "for" and "since."

94. Choose the correctly spelt word :

- (A) Incessaently
- (B) Incissantly
- (C) Incesantly
- (D) Incessantly.

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution: The correct spelling is **Incessantly**, meaning without interruption; constantly. It has a 'c', a double 's', and ends with '-antly'.

Quick Tip

Remember the root word 'cease' (to stop) and the prefix 'in-' (not). 'Incessant' means 'not stopping'.

95. Choose the correctly spelt word :

- (A) Immediatly
- (B) Immediately
- (C) Imediately
- (D) Immedeatly

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution: The correct spelling is **Immediately**. A common mistake is to forget the second 'm' or the 'e' after the 'd'.

Quick Tip

Break it down: Im-mediate-ly. Remembering the root word 'mediate' helps get the middle part right.

96. Choose the correctly spelt word :

- (A) Admissable
- (B) Admisible
- (C) Admissible
- (D) Addmissible

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution: The correct spelling is **Admissible**. It comes from the root 'admit' and ends with the suffix '-ible', not '-able'.

Quick Tip

Words related to 'permission' or 'admission' often end in '-issible' (e.g., permissible, transmissible).

97. Choose the correctly spelt word :

- (A) Autonomouse
- (B) Autonomous
- (C) Autonomes
- (D) Autonomus

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution: The correct spelling is **Autonomous**, which means having the freedom to govern itself or control its own affairs. It ends with '-ous'.

Quick Tip

The word combines 'auto-' (self) and '-nomos' (law). The ending '-ous' is a common adjectival suffix (e.g., famous, dangerous).

98. Choose the correctly spelt word :

- (A) Cessettee
- (B) Cassette
- (C) Cassatte
- (D) Casete

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution: The correct spelling is **Cassette**. It has a double 's' and ends with '-ette'.

Quick Tip

The '-ette' ending is often used for smaller versions of things (e.g., cigarette, kitchenette).

99. Choose the correctly spelt word :

- (A) Bibliography
- (B) Bebliography
- (C) Bebleography
- (D) Bibleographe

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution: The correct spelling is **Bibliography**. It comes from the Greek roots 'biblion' (book) and '-graphia' (writing).

Quick Tip

Think of the word "Bible" to remember the "Biblio-" prefix that relates to books.

100. Choose the correctly spelt word :

- (A) Acceelerate
- (B) Acelerate
- (C) Accelerate
- (D) Acellrate

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution: The correct spelling is **Accelerate**. It has a double 'c' but a single 'l'.

Quick Tip

A common spelling trap! Remember the pattern: two 'c's, one 'l'.