

Bihar Board 10 English Set E 2024 Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :3 Hours 15 mins

Maximum Marks :70

Total questions :96

General Instructions

Instructions to the candidates:

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

1. The lawyer suffered terribly from in his first year of imprisonment.

(A) loneliness

(B) happiness

(C) sadness

(D) laziness

Correct Answer: (A) loneliness

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the context.

The lawyer was imprisoned, and during his first year, he experienced severe emotional suffering. In such a situation, isolation and being away from the outside world would cause loneliness rather than happiness, sadness, or laziness.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) loneliness: Correct — This matches the passage context, as imprisonment naturally brings loneliness.

(B) happiness: Incorrect — Happiness cannot be associated with suffering.

(C) sadness: Not the most accurate — While sadness could occur, the passage highlights the condition of loneliness specifically.

(D) laziness: Incorrect — Laziness does not describe suffering in imprisonment.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Therefore, the correct answer is **(A) loneliness**.

Quick Tip

When choosing the correct option, always connect the emotional or physical state described to the specific context of the passage.

2. With every step Halku's head sank lower under the of poverty.

(A) burden

(B) table

- (C) hut
- (D) life

Correct Answer: (A) burden

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the context.

The sentence shows Halku's condition while struggling with poverty. His head lowering step by step shows the weight and suffering caused by poverty. This naturally refers to the "burden" of poverty.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) burden: Correct — The phrase "burden of poverty" is the right collocation here.

(B) table: Incorrect — "table of poverty" is meaningless.

(C) hut: Incorrect — A hut does not signify poverty's weight.

(D) life: Incorrect — "life of poverty" could be a phrase, but here the sentence structure requires the word "burden."

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A) burden**.

Quick Tip

Look for common collocations (words that go naturally together) like "burden of poverty," which help in solving vocabulary-based comprehension questions.

3. "The deeper the measure of unfulfilment, the closer to you will be your fulfilment" is from

- (A) Two Horizons
- (B) Sun and Moon
- (C) The Bet
- (D) Allergy

Correct Answer: (A) Two Horizons

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

This line reflects a philosophical theme about fulfilment and its opposite, belonging to the text **Two Horizons**.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) **Two Horizons:** Correct — The quote is from this work.
- (B) **Sun and Moon:** Incorrect — A different story, unrelated to fulfilment.
- (C) **The Bet:** Incorrect — Deals with imprisonment and value of life, not this theme.
- (D) **Allergy:** Incorrect — Focuses on personal struggles, not fulfilment.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct source is **Two Horizons**.

Quick Tip

Linking unique philosophical lines to their correct text is a strong reading comprehension strategy.

4. “Agreed, you stake two millions, I my freedom, ...” — is from

- (A) The Bet
- (B) Two Horizons
- (C) January Night
- (D) Allergy

Correct Answer: (A) The Bet

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

This statement directly refers to the wager in **The Bet** by Anton Chekhov, where a banker and lawyer gamble over freedom and money.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) **The Bet:** Correct — The line matches the central theme.

(B) Two Horizons: Incorrect — Philosophical theme, not about betting.

(C) January Night: Incorrect — Revolves around poverty.

(D) Allergy: Incorrect — Not related to wagers.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct source is **The Bet**.

Quick Tip

When you see keywords like “stake” or “freedom,” connect them with themes of wagers and imprisonment.

5. “Five minutes passed and the prisoner never once stirred” is from

(A) The Bet

(B) Allergy

(C) Quality

(D) Sun and Moon

Correct Answer: (A) The Bet

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

This line refers to the prisoner’s endurance and silence in *The Bet*. It highlights his determination not to break the wager.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

(A) The Bet: Correct — The story revolves around the lawyer’s long imprisonment.

(B) Allergy: Incorrect — Different theme, not about imprisonment.

(C) Quality: Incorrect — About shoemakers’ craftsmanship.

(D) Sun and Moon: Incorrect — Different literary context.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **The Bet**.

Quick Tip

Lines mentioning “the prisoner” usually connect to *The Bet*.

6. Who wrote, ‘To the Bay’ and ‘The Fly’?

- (A) Binapani Mohanty
- (B) Giridhar Jha
- (C) John Galsworthy
- (D) Katherine Mansfield

Correct Answer: (D) Katherine Mansfield

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

Both “To the Bay” and “The Fly” are famous works by Katherine Mansfield, a well-known modernist short story writer.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) Binapani Mohanty:** Incorrect — Indian writer.
- (B) Giridhar Jha:** Incorrect — Not linked to these works.
- (C) John Galsworthy:** Incorrect — Wrote *The Forsyte Saga*.
- (D) Katherine Mansfield:** Correct — She authored both stories.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **Katherine Mansfield**.

Quick Tip

Match titles of short stories with their literary movements; “To the Bay” and “The Fly” are distinctly modernist works.

7. The Burmese people craved for

- (A) autocracy
- (B) democracy
- (C) happiness
- (D) slavery

Correct Answer: (B) democracy

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

Historically, the Burmese people longed for freedom and self-rule rather than oppression. This reflects their desire for democracy.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) autocracy: Incorrect — This implies rule by one person, which was not craved.
- (B) democracy: Correct — They wished for democratic governance.
- (C) happiness: Too general, not the political context.
- (D) slavery: Opposite of what they wanted.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is **(B) democracy**.

Quick Tip

Always connect the socio-political struggle of a nation with the correct term: democracy vs autocracy.

8. Malasha was very and so she wanted to return home quickly.

- (A) frightened
- (B) happy
- (C) sad
- (D) jealous

Correct Answer: (A) frightened

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

The line describes Malasha's eagerness to return home quickly, which indicates fear.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

(A) frightened: Correct — Fear naturally causes someone to hurry home.

(B) happy: Incorrect — Happiness doesn't create urgency to return.

(C) sad: Incorrect — Sadness may not imply rushing.

(D) jealous: Incorrect — Doesn't match the context.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A) frightened**.

Quick Tip

In comprehension, urgency or rushing often implies fear or fright.

9. Poetry, music, action all together combine and make a

(A) painting

(B) book

(C) novel

(D) cinema

Correct Answer: (D) cinema

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

Cinema is a fusion of multiple art forms: poetry (dialogues), music (songs, background), and action (performance).

Step 2: Option Analysis.

(A) painting: Wrong — Only visual art.

(B) book: Wrong — Text only, not music/action.

(C) novel: Wrong — Literary only.

(D) cinema: Correct — Combines all.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is **(D) cinema**.

Quick Tip

Cinema is often called a composite art as it integrates many art forms.

10. Jim was very angry with for burning leaves.

- (A) Mr. William
- (B) Ms. Greene
- (C) Mr. Johnson
- (D) Mrs. Smith

Correct Answer: (A) Mr. William

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

The passage clearly identifies Mr. William as the person responsible for burning leaves.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) Mr. William: Correct — Explicit in the text.
- (B) Ms. Greene: Incorrect.
- (C) Mr. Johnson: Incorrect.
- (D) Mrs. Smith: Incorrect.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A) Mr. William**.

Quick Tip

When the question clearly mentions a name in context, it usually is the answer.

11. “Water ran in streams down the street”, according to Leo Tolstoy.

- (A) snow-covered
- (B) village
- (C) flooded
- (D) leaked

Correct Answer: (A) snow-covered

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

Leo Tolstoy described the street as snow-covered in his works.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) snow-covered: Correct — Matches Tolstoy’s imagery.
- (B) village: Incorrect.
- (C) flooded: Incorrect — Different imagery.
- (D) leaked: Incorrect.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is (A) **snow-covered**.

Quick Tip

Remember author-specific imagery: Tolstoy often used snow and Russian winters.

12. Who was the recipient of international award for films?

- (A) Ram Kumar Verma
- (B) Mahadevi Verma
- (C) Humayun Kabir
- (D) Satyajit Ray

Correct Answer: (D) Satyajit Ray

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

Satyajit Ray was internationally recognized for his contributions to films.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) Ram Kumar Verma: Poet, not film awardee.
- (B) Mahadevi Verma: Poetess, not film-related.
- (C) Humayun Kabir: Politician-writer, not primarily film.
- (D) Satyajit Ray: Correct — Recipient of international awards for films.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is **(D) Satyajit Ray**.

Quick Tip

Always connect awards with the correct field of expertise.

13. When burnt ‘exudes a pungent smell’.

- (A) ghee
- (B) polythene
- (C) life
- (D) oil

Correct Answer: (B) polythene

Solution:**Step 1: Context.**

Polythene, when burnt, gives off toxic fumes with a pungent smell.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) ghee: Gives a pleasant smell.
- (B) polythene: Correct — Known for pungent, harmful smoke.
- (C) life: Irrelevant.
- (D) oil: Smell is different, not pungent in this sense.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is **(B) polythene**.

Quick Tip

Environmental science fact: plastics release toxic smoke when burnt.

14. Radha has lost quite a lot of due to her isolation from Krishna.

- (A) weight
- (B) wealth
- (C) jewellery
- (D) clothes

Correct Answer: (A) weight

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

Radha's sorrow and isolation are described as having caused her weight loss.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) weight: Correct — Matches the context.
- (B) wealth: Incorrect — Not implied.
- (C) jewellery: Incorrect.
- (D) clothes: Incorrect.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is **(A) weight**.

Quick Tip

Emotional distress is often described in literature as leading to weight loss.

15. The sight of blossoms fires the koel.

- (A) peaches

- (B) apricots
- (C) mangoes
- (D) apples

Correct Answer: (A) peaches

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

The koel's call is often described as being stirred by the sight of blossoms, especially peach blossoms in literature.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) peaches: Correct — The correct phrase is “peach blossoms.”
- (B) apricots: Incorrect.
- (C) mangoes: Incorrect — Though associated with spring, not in this expression.
- (D) apples: Incorrect.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is (A) **peaches**.

Quick Tip

Certain birds and flowers are symbolically connected in literature (e.g., koel with peach blossoms).

16. The porter's is searching for nettles and vines.

- (A) son
- (B) sister
- (C) wife
- (D) father

Correct Answer: (C) wife

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

The porter's wife is described in the text as searching for nettles and vines, probably for daily use.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) son: Incorrect.
- (B) sister: Incorrect.
- (C) wife: Correct.
- (D) father: Incorrect.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is (C) **wife**.

Quick Tip

Pay attention to the role of family members described in rural or folk narratives.

17. The happy man is to breathe his native air.

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

Correct Answer: (A) able

Solution:**Step 1: Context.**

The happy man feels blessed and capable to breathe freely in his homeland.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) able: Correct — Matches the sense of privilege.
- (B) content: Incorrect — Does not fit grammatically.
- (C) sad: Incorrect.
- (D) unable: Opposite meaning.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is **(A) able**.

Quick Tip

Look at grammar and sentence flow to determine the correct option.

18. pitchers of gold were given to the rich man by the Wish-Yielding Tree.

- (A) Four
- (B) Five
- (C) Six
- (D) Seven

Correct Answer: (D) Seven

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

The Wish-Yielding Tree in the story granted seven pitchers of gold.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) Four: Incorrect.
- (B) Five: Incorrect.
- (C) Six: Incorrect.
- (D) Seven: Correct.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is **(D) Seven**.

Quick Tip

In mythological/fable questions, numbers are often key identifiers — remember them.

19. The porter's body is

- (A) lean
- (B) frail
- (C) healthy
- (D) fat

Correct Answer: (B) frail

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

The porter is described as weak and fragile, which means frail.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) lean: Incorrect — Lean does not mean weak.
- (B) frail: Correct.
- (C) healthy: Opposite.
- (D) fat: Incorrect.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is **(B) frail**.

Quick Tip

Words like frail imply weakness, especially in physical descriptions.

20. On hearing Martha's, the children were transported to a dreamland.

- (A) songs
- (B) voice
- (C) stories
- (D) cry

Correct Answer: (C) stories

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

The imaginative element that can transport children to a dreamland is stories.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) songs: Incorrect.
- (B) voice: Too general.
- (C) stories: Correct — Stories inspire imagination.
- (D) cry: Incorrect.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is (C) **stories**.

Quick Tip

In literature, “stories” often create dreamlike experiences for children.

21. Radha’s friends believe that will come again.

- (A) Krishna
- (B) Madhava
- (C) Hari
- (D) Sudama

Correct Answer: (A) Krishna

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

Radha’s devotion and longing are centered on Krishna’s return.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) Krishna: Correct — Direct reference.
- (B) Madhava: Another name for Krishna but not the option chosen in text.
- (C) Hari: Also Krishna but not used here.
- (D) Sudama: Krishna’s friend, not Radha’s beloved.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is (A) **Krishna**.

Quick Tip

Radha's love and devotion are always associated with Krishna.

22. “The of love has charred my wings, ...”

- (A) Water
- (B) Fire
- (C) Spark
- (D) Emotion

Correct Answer: (B) Fire

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

The metaphor here compares love to fire, which burns and chars.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) Water: Incorrect.
- (B) Fire: Correct.
- (C) Spark: Too small, not fitting “charred wings.”
- (D) Emotion: Too abstract.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is **(B) Fire**.

Quick Tip

Literary metaphors often equate love with fire or flame, signifying passion and destruction.

23. Lord Krishna had not met for some time.

- (A) Rukmani

- (B) Sita
- (C) Radha
- (D) Draupadi

Correct Answer: (C) Radha

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

Radha is traditionally associated with Lord Krishna, and the text notes their separation.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) Rukmani: Krishna's wife, not the reference here.
- (B) Sita: Wife of Rama, unrelated.
- (C) Radha: Correct — Krishna had not met Radha.
- (D) Draupadi: Not related to this context.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is (C) **Radha**.

Quick Tip

Radha-Krishna references are central in Bhakti literature.

24. The high-pitched strains of the koel wakes in the poet's soul thousand

- (A) dreams
- (B) desires
- (C) memories
- (D) longings

Correct Answer: (D) longings

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

The koel's sound evokes emotions of yearning in poetry.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) dreams: Incorrect.
- (B) desires: Not exact.
- (C) memories: Not the focus.
- (D) longings: Correct — expresses deep yearning.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is **(D) longings**.

Quick Tip

Bird songs are often symbols of longing in poetry.

25. The monks have been humiliated.

- (A) Buddhist
- (B) Japanese
- (C) Indian
- (D) African

Correct Answer: (C) Indian

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

The text refers to Indian monks being humiliated.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) Buddhist: Not the reference.
- (B) Japanese: Incorrect.
- (C) Indian: Correct.
- (D) African: Not related.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is **(C) Indian**.

Quick Tip

Always focus on the adjective directly tied to the noun in comprehension questions.

26. According to Satyajit Ray, Indian films should be more

- (A) artificial
- (B) superficial
- (C) realistic
- (D) dramatic

Correct Answer: (C) realistic

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

Satyajit Ray emphasized realism in Indian films.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) artificial: Incorrect.
- (B) superficial: Incorrect.
- (C) realistic: Correct.
- (D) dramatic: Not Ray's focus.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is (C) **realistic**.

Quick Tip

Film critics often praise realism as Satyajit Ray's hallmark.

27. The old woman's reputation for is without peer.

- (A) Wisdom
- (B) Violence

- (C) Responsibility
- (D) Scholarship

Correct Answer: (A) Wisdom

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

The old woman was renowned for her wisdom, not violence or other traits.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) Wisdom: Correct.
- (B) Violence: Incorrect.
- (C) Responsibility: Not the key trait.
- (D) Scholarship: Not mentioned.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is (A) **Wisdom**.

Quick Tip

When a person is “without peer,” it implies a highly admired quality, like wisdom.

28. Without knowing the reason, the mothers started

- (A) quarrelling
- (B) crying
- (C) singing
- (D) speaking

Correct Answer: (A) quarrelling

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

The scene describes mothers arguing without cause.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) quarrelling: Correct.
- (B) crying: Incorrect.
- (C) singing: Incorrect.
- (D) speaking: Not implied.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is (A) **quarrelling**.

Quick Tip

Look for negative emotional responses when “without reason” is mentioned.

29. The porter has a very mind.

- (A) dull
- (B) average
- (C) sharp
- (D) intelligent

Correct Answer: (C) sharp

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

The porter’s mind is described as alert and sharp.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) dull: Incorrect.
- (B) average: Incorrect.
- (C) sharp: Correct.
- (D) intelligent: Not the phrase used.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is (C) **sharp**.

Quick Tip

Distinguish between “sharp” (alertness) and “intelligent” (broader intellect).

30. “There only minds like yours can do no harm.” — is from

- (A) Martha
- (B) God Made the Country
- (C) Polythene Bag
- (D) Ode on Solitude

Correct Answer: (D) Ode on Solitude

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

The line is taken from *Ode on Solitude*, highlighting peace and harmlessness.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) Martha: Incorrect.
- (B) God Made the Country: Different theme.
- (C) Polythene Bag: Irrelevant.
- (D) Ode on Solitude: Correct.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is **(D) Ode on Solitude**.

Quick Tip

Memorize famous one-line quotes and their sources; they are often asked directly.

31. While the adults were busy , the little girls were playing.

- (A) fighting
- (B) snatching

- (C) shouting
- (D) arguing

Correct Answer: (A) fighting

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

The adults are described as being occupied in conflict, contrasting with the innocence of children playing.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) fighting: Correct — Matches the sense of conflict.
- (B) snatching: Not suitable.
- (C) shouting: Possible, but less precise.
- (D) arguing: Not as strong as “fighting.”

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is (A) **fighting**.

Quick Tip

Look for contrasts in comprehension — children playing vs. adults fighting.

32. Only a small section of civilized people have achieved

- (A) history
- (B) culture
- (C) logic
- (D) courage

Correct Answer: (B) culture

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

The phrase suggests that culture is a refined achievement of a limited section of society.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) history: Not achieved, but recorded.
- (B) culture: Correct — fits the context.
- (C) logic: Too specific.
- (D) courage: Not directly linked.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is **(B) culture**.

Quick Tip

Civilization is often associated with culture as its hallmark.

33. The old woman was visited by young people to her.

- (A) insult
- (B) abduct
- (C) praise
- (D) respect

Correct Answer: (A) insult

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

The narrative describes the old woman being humiliated rather than honored.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) insult: Correct.
- (B) abduct: Not relevant.
- (C) praise: Opposite meaning.
- (D) respect: Opposite meaning.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is **(A) insult**.

Quick Tip

Words tied to negative treatment should align with humiliation context.

34. We slow thinkers, according to Hutchinson, are terribly

- (A) slow
- (B) devastated
- (C) long
- (D) handicapped

Correct Answer: (D) handicapped

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

Hutchinson metaphorically equates slow thinkers with being handicapped.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) slow: Too literal.
- (B) devastated: Incorrect.
- (C) long: Makes no sense here.
- (D) handicapped: Correct.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is **(D) handicapped**.

Quick Tip

Metaphors in comprehension often equate slowness with disability.

35. ‘Dharti Ke Lal’ has a very ‘strong simple put over with style’.

- (A) music
- (B) story

(C) direction

(D) theme

Correct Answer: (B) story

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

Dharti Ke Lal was praised for its simple yet powerful story.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

(A) music: Not the key feature.

(B) story: Correct.

(C) direction: Important, but secondary.

(D) theme: Too broad.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is **(B) story**.

Quick Tip

Films are often remembered for their storylines rather than direction alone.

36. Snowmobiles consume a lot of

(A) time

(B) water

(C) effort

(D) power

Correct Answer: (D) power

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

Snowmobiles are machines that require high fuel power.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) time: Incorrect.
- (B) water: Not applicable.
- (C) effort: Not mechanical.
- (D) power: Correct.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is **(D) power**.

Quick Tip

Vehicles consume power or fuel, not time or water.

37. “Whose supply him with attire.”

- (A) fields and groves
- (B) chariots
- (C) machines
- (D) flocks

Correct Answer: (D) flocks

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

Flocks of sheep provide wool, which becomes attire.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) fields and groves: Not related to attire.
- (B) chariots: Provide transport, not clothing.
- (C) machines: Process clothing, but not poetic fit.
- (D) flocks: Correct — wool source.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is **(D) flocks**.

Quick Tip

In poetry, attire often refers to wool/flocks.

38. A has been carved by Radha's tears.

- (A) sea
- (B) lake
- (C) river
- (D) pond

Correct Answer: (C) river

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

Radha's grief is metaphorically described as creating a river.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) sea: Too vast.
- (B) lake: Possible, but not poetic match.
- (C) river: Correct.
- (D) pond: Too small.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is (C) **river**.

Quick Tip

Mythological or poetic tears often form rivers in literary imagery.

39. Whenever there is warmth in a relationship, automatically vanishes.

- (A) hurt
- (B) love

- (C) care
- (D) affection

Correct Answer: (A) hurt

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

Warmth and affection in a relationship drive away pain and negativity.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) hurt: Correct — Hurt disappears when love and care exist.
- (B) love: Opposite meaning.
- (C) care: Essential, not what vanishes.
- (D) affection: Same as love, not vanishing.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is (A) **hurt**.

Quick Tip

In comprehension, opposites often hold the key — warmth vs. hurt.

40. “The demon desire now made him mad” — is from

- (A) The Empty Heart
- (B) Thinner than a Crescent
- (C) Ode on Solitude
- (D) Polythene Bag

Correct Answer: (A) The Empty Heart

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

The line comes from *The Empty Heart*, which reflects unfulfilled desires.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) The Empty Heart: Correct.
- (B) Thinner than a Crescent: Incorrect.
- (C) Ode on Solitude: Different theme.
- (D) Polythene Bag: Modern environmental theme, not desire.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is **(A) The Empty Heart**.

Quick Tip

Memorize unique poetic lines with their sources.

41. The Koel is restless because it is separated from its

- (A) beloved
- (B) friend
- (C) parents
- (D) cousins

Correct Answer: (C) parents

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

The bird's restlessness is attributed to separation from parents.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) beloved: Incorrect.
- (B) friend: Incorrect.
- (C) parents: Correct.
- (D) cousins: Incorrect.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is **(C) parents**.

Quick Tip

Animals and birds in literature often reflect human relationships.

42. The rich man prayed continuously to the

- (A) Wish-Yielding Tree
- (B) Mango Tree
- (C) Peepal Tree
- (D) Golden Tree

Correct Answer: (A) Wish-Yielding Tree

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

The mythical tree granting wishes is the Wish-Yielding Tree.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) Wish-Yielding Tree: Correct.
- (B) Mango Tree: Incorrect.
- (C) Peepal Tree: Sacred but not the reference.
- (D) Golden Tree: Figurative, not correct.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is **(A) Wish-Yielding Tree**.

Quick Tip

Mythological references often use the “Wish-Yielding Tree” motif.

43. Hutchinson says that when he goes to the cinema he finds himself in a fog.

- (A) dense

- (B) hopeless
- (C) needless
- (D) countless

Correct Answer: (A) dense

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

The cinema experience is described as confusing like a dense fog.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) dense: Correct.
- (B) hopeless: Incorrect.
- (C) needless: Incorrect.
- (D) countless: Incorrect.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is (A) **dense**.

Quick Tip

Fog metaphors often imply confusion or heaviness.

44. Aung San Suu Kyi accepted the Nobel Peace Prize for all the of Burma.

- (A) women
- (B) handicapped
- (C) tortured
- (D) people

Correct Answer: (D) people

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

She dedicated the prize to all the people of Burma.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) women: Too narrow.
- (B) handicapped: Incorrect.
- (C) tortured: Incorrect.
- (D) people: Correct.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is **(D) people**.

Quick Tip

Nobel speeches usually dedicate awards broadly to “people” or “nation.”

45. Mahadevi Verma applied on the wounds of Gillu.

- (A) Penicillin
- (B) Soframycin
- (C) Vaseline
- (D) Gel

Correct Answer: (A) Penicillin

Solution:**Step 1: Context.**

In the story “Gillu,” Mahadevi Verma used Penicillin to treat wounds.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) Penicillin: Correct.
- (B) Soframycin: Incorrect.
- (C) Vaseline: Incorrect.
- (D) Gel: Incorrect.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is **(A) Penicillin**.

Quick Tip

Medical references in literature often specify real medicines like Penicillin.

46. ‘Once Upon a Time’ shows that should be vibrant.

- (A) feelings
- (B) language
- (C) food
- (D) unity

Correct Answer: (B) language

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

The poem emphasizes the vibrancy of language in expression.

Step 2: Option Analysis.

- (A) feelings: Related but not the answer.
- (B) language: Correct.
- (C) food: Irrelevant.
- (D) unity: Not correct.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is **(B) language**.

Quick Tip

Poems often highlight language as the essence of vibrancy.

47. The cinema is our age’s ‘most potent and art form’.

- (A) Versatile
- (B) Bengali

- (C) Unique
- (D) Western

Correct Answer: (A) Versatile

Solution:

Step 1: Phrase recall.

Commonly quoted line calls cinema the “most potent and **versatile** art form.”

Step 2: Eliminate mismatches.

“Bengali/Western” are regions; “Unique” doesn’t collocate in this famous line.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Hence (A) **Versatile**.

Quick Tip

Famous critical lines often hinge on a fixed collocation—memorize the exact adjective used.

48. Except Mahadevi Verma, everybody was sure that the squirrel would not

- (A) survive
- (B) eat
- (C) drink
- (D) play

Correct Answer: (A) survive

Solution:

Step 1: Story context.

In “Gillu,” others believed the injured squirrel would die; Mahadevi Verma alone had hope.

Step 2: Fit to sentence.

“Would not **survive**” best matches the narrative.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Answer: (A) survive.

Quick Tip

Use key plot points from stories to anchor MCQ answers.

49. According to the old woman, the young visitors were responsible for the act of

- (A) patriotism
- (B) mockery
- (C) suspicion
- (D) stupidity

Correct Answer: (B) mockery

Solution:

Step 1: Link with earlier item.

She was visited “to insult” her; hence their act amounts to **mockery**.

Step 2: Eliminate others.

Patriotism/suspicion/stupidity don’t match the context.

Step 3: Conclusion.

(B) mockery.

Quick Tip

When stems reference a prior question’s scene, keep the narrative continuity in mind.

50. Who wrote ‘Polythene Bag’?

- (A) Durga Prasad Panda
- (B) Puran Singh
- (C) Periasamy Thooran

(D) Laxmi Prasad Devkota

Correct Answer: (B) Puran Singh

Solution:

Step 1: Author recall.

The environmental-themed piece “Polythene Bag” is attributed to **Puran Singh**.

Step 2: Distractors.

Other options are notable poets/writers but not linked to this text.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus **(B) Puran Singh**.

Quick Tip

Title–author matching is memory-based—create flashcards for quick recall.

51. Halku said that he will have to put up with the landlord’s

(A) kill

(B) threaten

(C) abuse

(D) beat

Correct Answer: (C) abuse

Solution:

Step 1: Story context.

In “January Night,” Halku suffers the landlord’s harsh **abuse**.

Step 2: Grammar sense.

“Put up with” collocates with “abuse/insults,” not “kill/beat” (verbs).

Step 3: Conclusion.

(C) abuse.

Quick Tip

Check verb–noun collocations to choose grammatically correct options.

52. Smoking and add to the risk of catching an allergy.

- (A) pneumonia
- (B) diabetes
- (C) cancer
- (D) pollution

Correct Answer: (D) pollution

Solution:

Step 1: Health knowledge.

Air **pollution** plus smoking aggravate allergic conditions.

Step 2: Remove diseases.

Pneumonia/diabetes/cancer are illnesses, not co-risk environmental factors here.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Hence **(D) pollution**.

Quick Tip

Identify pairs where one is behavior (smoking) and the other is an environmental trigger.

53. Galsworthy often deals with grievances in his works.

- (A) public
- (B) political
- (C) moral
- (D) social

Correct Answer: (D) social

Solution:

Step 1: Author’s focus.

John Galsworthy critiques **social** injustices and class issues.

Step 2: Eliminate others.

“Political/moral/public” don’t capture the primary category.

Step 3: Conclusion.

(D) social.

Quick Tip

Match authors with their dominant thematic concerns (e.g., social critique).

54. Who is the author of ‘Sun and Moon’?

(A) Anton P. Chekhov

(B) Giridhar Jha

(C) Katherine Mansfield

(D) Prem Chand

Correct Answer: (C) Katherine Mansfield

Solution:

Step 1: Title–author link.

“Sun and Moon” is a well-known short story by **Katherine Mansfield**.

Step 2: Distractors.

Chekhov/Premchand are major writers but not authors of this story; Giridhar Jha isn’t linked here.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Therefore **(C) Katherine Mansfield**.

Quick Tip

For author–title questions, practice with quick-recall lists.

55. During his last days, Mr. Gessler never gave himself time to

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

Correct Answer: (B) eat

Solution:

Step 1: Story context.

In **Quality** by John Galsworthy, Mr. Gessler, the shoemaker, worked tirelessly and even neglected eating.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) relax — not specifically highlighted.
- (B) eat — correct, he never spared time to eat.
- (C) play — irrelevant to his character.
- (D) sit — he sat while working.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer: **(B) eat.**

Quick Tip

Remember character details in prose; neglect of basic needs often shows devotion to work.

56. The daughter very much admired her mother's undiminished

- (A) courage
- (B) enthusiasm
- (C) love
- (D) spirit

Correct Answer: (C) love

Solution:

Step 1: Passage context.

The daughter notes how her mother's love remains undiminished despite hardships.

Step 2: Elimination.

(A) courage — not the focus.

(B) enthusiasm — not the right word.

(C) love — correct.

(D) spirit — too general.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Answer is (C) love.

Quick Tip

Focus on emotional qualities linked with admiration in such comprehension.

57. Halku had wrapped himself in a/an

(A) old sweater

(B) torn sweater

(C) old shawl

(D) torn blanket

Correct Answer: (D) torn blanket

Solution:

Step 1: Story recall.

In Premchand's *January Night*, Halku used a torn blanket to shield against cold.

Step 2: Check options.

Other garments (sweater, shawl) don't match the story.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Answer is (D) torn blanket.

Quick Tip

Link specific story details with the character's struggles.

58. The ladies in the party called Sun and Moon the

- (A) hens and ducks
- (B) ducks and lambs
- (C) lambs and tigers
- (D) ducks and sparrows

Correct Answer: (A) hens and ducks

Solution:

Step 1: Story context.

In Katherine Mansfield's *Sun and Moon*, the ladies affectionately called the children hens and ducks.

Step 2: Elimination.

Options B, C, D do not appear in the story.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Answer is (A) **hens and ducks**.

Quick Tip

Pet names in stories often reflect tenderness and innocence.

59. Munni advised Halku to give up farming.

- (A) organic
- (B) tenant
- (C) traditional
- (D) modern

Correct Answer: (C) traditional

Solution:

Step 1: Story recall.

In *January Night*, Munni suggested giving up **traditional** farming as it kept them in poverty.

Step 2: Elimination.

Tenant/organic/modern don't fit.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is (C) **traditional**.

Quick Tip

Historical contexts of rural stories often criticize traditional farming practices.

60. Big firms got their business through

- (A) hardship
- (B) advertisement
- (C) money transactions
- (D) big businessmen

Correct Answer: (B) advertisement

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

Modern big firms thrive on advertising strategies to expand sales.

Step 2: Elimination.

- (A) hardship — irrelevant.
- (C) money transactions — too general.
- (D) big businessmen — vague.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Answer is (B) **advertisement**.

Quick Tip

Advertisements are key to modern business success; remember this link.

61. Direct speech of: The father forbade his daughter to go out is

- (A) The father scolded his daughter, “Do not go out.”
- (B) The father asked his daughter, “Don’t go out.”
- (C) The father said to his daughter, “Do not go out.”
- (D) The father ordered to his daughter, “Don’t go out.”

Correct Answer: (D) The father ordered to his daughter, “Don’t go out.”

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding indirect to direct speech.

The sentence uses “forbade,” which shows strong command. The direct speech equivalent should express an order.

Step 2: Analyze options.

- (A) Scolded — expresses anger, not command.
- (B) Asked — too mild, doesn’t match “forbade.”
- (C) Said — vague, lacks commanding tone.
- (D) Ordered — correct, equivalent of “forbade.”

Step 3: Conclusion.

Answer is **(D)**.

Quick Tip

When converting indirect to direct speech, match the reporting verb’s tone (e.g., forbade → ordered).

62. Direct speech of: Samir exclaimed with delight that it was a very nice drama is

- (A) Samir said, “What a nice drama it is!”

- (B) Samir says, “It was a nice drama!”
- (C) Samir will say, “A nice drama it is!”
- (D) Samir can say, “What a nice drama!”

Correct Answer: (A) Samir said, “What a nice drama it is!”

Solution:

Step 1: Recall the rules.

“Exclaimed with delight” in indirect speech converts into an exclamatory direct sentence.

Step 2: Analyze options.

- (A) “What a nice drama it is!” — correct transformation.
- (B) Wrong tense — “says” and “was” mismatch.
- (C) Wrong tense — future form “will say.”
- (D) Wrong auxiliary — “can say” not suitable.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct is (A).

Quick Tip

For exclamatory indirect speech (“exclaimed with delight”), convert into “What a . . . !” in direct speech.

63. Direct speech of: Sunaina requested Rohan to put a shawl on her is

- (A) Sunaina says to Rohan, “Will you please put a shawl on me?”
- (B) Sunaina said to Rohan, “Please put a shawl on me.”
- (C) Sunaina might ask Rohan, “Can you put a shawl on me?”
- (D) Sunaina asked Rohan, “Can you put a shawl on me?”

Correct Answer: (B) Sunaina said to Rohan, “Please put a shawl on me.”

Solution:

Step 1: Note the reporting verb.

“Requested” in indirect speech converts into “said, ‘Please . . .’” in direct speech.

Step 2: Evaluate options.

- (A) “Says” — wrong tense.
- (B) Matches perfectly: “Please put a shawl on me.”
- (C) “Might ask” — hypothetical, wrong.
- (D) “Asked” — lacks the politeness marker “please.”

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is **(B)**.

Quick Tip

When “requested” is in indirect speech, in direct speech it usually appears with “Please . . .”.

64. Indirect speech of: I said to him, “Are you going out?” is

- (A) I asked him if he was going out
- (B) I will ask him if he is going out
- (C) I said to him that may go out
- (D) I enquired from him whether he went out

Correct Answer: (A) I asked him if he was going out

Solution:

Step 1: Rule.

For interrogative sentences in indirect speech, “said to” becomes “asked,” and tense shifts back (is → was).

Step 2: Options check.

- (A) Correct — matches rule: “asked. . . if he was going out.”
- (B) Wrong — uses future tense “will ask.”
- (C) Wrong — grammatically incorrect.
- (D) Wrong — “went out” changes the tense meaning.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Answer is (A).

Quick Tip

For indirect questions, use “asked if/whether” and shift tense back.

65. Indirect speech of: Tripti said, “Uma, are you feeling well now?” is

- (A) Tripti asked Uma whether she was feeling well then
- (B) Tripti said to Uma if she was feeling well
- (C) Tripti enquired from Uma if she is feeling well
- (D) Tripti may ask Uma if she is feeling well

Correct Answer: (A) Tripti asked Uma whether she was feeling well then

Solution:**Step 1: Apply rules.**

Present continuous in direct speech (“are you feeling”) changes to past continuous (“was feeling”). The word “now” becomes “then.”

Step 2: Evaluate.

- (A) Correct — follows both tense change and word replacement.
- (B) Wrong — lacks proper conversion.
- (C) Wrong — tense not changed.
- (D) Wrong — “may ask” implies possibility, not past reporting.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Answer is (A).

Quick Tip

Adverbs of time like “now” change in indirect speech (“now” → “then”).

66. Indirect speech of: The passenger said to the driver, “You are driving fast.” is

- (A) The passenger said to the driver that he is driving fast
- (B) The passenger told the driver that he was driving fast
- (C) The passenger scolded the driver that he is driving fast
- (D) The passenger can say to the driver that he is driving fast

Correct Answer: (B) The passenger told the driver that he was driving fast

Solution:

Step 1: Rule.

Present continuous (“are driving”) changes to past continuous (“was driving”) in indirect speech.

Step 2: Check options.

- (A) Wrong — tense not changed.
- (B) Correct — “told. . . that he was driving fast.”
- (C) Wrong — introduces wrong verb “scolded.”
- (D) Wrong — incorrect modal “can say.”

Step 3: Conclusion.

Answer is **(B)**.

Quick Tip

In indirect speech, continuous tense shifts one step back (is/are → was/were).

67. Active voice of: The novel has been read by me. is

- (A) I read the novel
- (B) I will have read the novel
- (C) I have read the novel
- (D) The novel read by me

Correct Answer: (C) I have read the novel

Solution:

Step 1: Identify tense.

The given sentence is in present perfect passive voice — “has been read.”

Step 2: Convert to active.

Passive: The novel has been read by me → Active: I have read the novel.

Step 3: Check options.

- (A) I read the novel — wrong tense (simple present).
- (B) I will have read the novel — future perfect, incorrect.
- (C) Correct — matches tense and meaning.
- (D) Grammatically incomplete.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Correct answer is (C).

Quick Tip

Always identify tense first when converting active passive voice.

68. Active voice of: The correction is done by the teacher. is

- (A) The teacher does the correction
- (B) Do the correction by the teacher
- (C) By the teacher the correction is done
- (D) Done is the correction by the teacher

Correct Answer: (A) The teacher does the correction

Solution:

Step 1: Voice recognition.

The sentence “is done” is present simple passive.

Step 2: Convert to active.

Passive: The correction is done by the teacher → Active: The teacher does the correction.

Step 3: Eliminate.

(B), (C), (D) are grammatically incorrect or still passive.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Correct answer is (A).

Quick Tip

In present passive sentences, use “does” for singular subjects in active voice.

69. Passive voice of: Ramesh helped Ranju. is

- (A) Ranju helps by Ramesh
- (B) Ranju had to be helped by Ramesh
- (C) Ramesh is helping Ranju
- (D) Ranju was helped by Ramesh

Correct Answer: (D) Ranju was helped by Ramesh

Solution:

Step 1: Recognize tense.

“Helped” is past simple active.

Step 2: Convert to passive.

Object “Ranju” becomes subject: Ranju was helped by Ramesh.

Step 3: Evaluate.

- (A) Wrong tense and grammar.
- (B) Wrong form — “had to be helped” changes meaning.
- (C) Wrong tense — present continuous.
- (D) Correct — simple past passive.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Correct answer is (D).

Quick Tip

For past simple passive, use “was/were + past participle.”

70. Passive voice of: Seema is to do it.

- (A) Seema needs to do it
- (B) Has to be done through Seema
- (C) It is to be done by Seema
- (D) Done by Seema it is

Correct Answer: (C) It is to be done by Seema

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the tense and structure.

The sentence “Seema is to do it” expresses obligation in active voice.

Step 2: Convert into passive voice.

In passive, the object “it” should come first, followed by the passive structure: “is to be done.”

Step 3: Complete the passive sentence.

Thus, the correct passive form is: “It is to be done by Seema.”

Step 4: Eliminate wrong options.

Options (A), (B), and (D) are either grammatically incorrect or not the correct passive transformation.

Quick Tip

When converting sentences with “is/are to + verb” into passive, use “is/are to be + past participle.”

71. Passive voice of: Why has Anuradha scolded you?

- (A) Why have you been scolded by Anuradha?
- (B) Scolded by Anuradha are you why?
- (C) Are you scolded by Anuradha why?
- (D) Why have Anuradha scolded you?

Correct Answer: (A) Why have you been scolded by Anuradha?

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the tense and structure.

The sentence is in present perfect tense (has/have + past participle).

Step 2: Apply passive form of present perfect.

Active: Why has Anuradha scolded you?

Passive: Why have you been scolded by Anuradha?

Step 3: Verify correctness.

Only option (A) keeps the interrogative structure correct and uses the correct passive form.

Quick Tip

In interrogative sentences, keep the question word (“why”) at the beginning even when converting to passive.

72. Passive voice of: Yamini is driving the jeep.

(A) The jeep driven by Yamini

(B) The jeep is being driven by Yamini

(C) Yamini has driven the jeep

(D) You will have to drive the jeep

Correct Answer: (B) The jeep is being driven by Yamini

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the tense.

The sentence “Yamini is driving the jeep” is in Present Continuous tense.

Step 2: Passive form of Present Continuous.

Active: Subject + is/are + verb(ing) + object.

Passive: Object + is/are + being + past participle + by + subject.

Step 3: Apply the rule.

“The jeep is being driven by Yamini.”

Step 4: Eliminate incorrect options.

(A) is incomplete, (C) changes tense, (D) changes meaning. Hence, only (B) is correct.

Quick Tip

For Present Continuous passive, always use “is/are being + past participle.”

73. Choose the correct antonym of 'Illegal'.

- (A) Great
- (B) Minor
- (C) Lawful
- (D) Follower

Correct Answer: (C) Lawful

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the meaning.

The word 'Illegal' means something that is not allowed by law, unlawful.

Step 2: Identify the antonym.

The opposite of 'illegal' is 'lawful,' which means allowed or permitted by law.

Step 3: Eliminate incorrect options.

- (A) Great – unrelated.
- (B) Minor – refers to size/importance, not legality.
- (D) Follower – unrelated.

Thus, (C) is correct.

Quick Tip

When asked antonyms, directly think of the root meaning of the word and then reverse it.

74. Choose the correct antonym of 'Noisy'.

- (A) Quit
- (B) Rich
- (C) Quiet
- (D) Shut

Correct Answer: (C) Quiet

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the meaning.

'Noisy' means full of noise or loud sounds.

Step 2: Find the antonym.

The opposite of 'noisy' is 'quiet,' which means silent or free from noise.

Step 3: Check other options.

- (A) Quit – means leave or stop.
- (B) Rich – refers to wealth.
- (D) Shut – means close.

Only (C) Quiet is the correct antonym.

Quick Tip

Antonyms are direct opposites. For adjectives like 'noisy,' think of the exact contrasting quality.

75. Choose the correct synonym of 'Question'.

- (A) Letter
- (B) Inquiry
- (C) Envy
- (D) Keep

Correct Answer: (B) Inquiry

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning of 'Question'.

A 'question' means an inquiry or something asked to gain information.

Step 2: Match the synonym.

The word 'inquiry' directly means seeking information, hence it is the synonym of 'question.'

Step 3: Eliminate wrong options.

(A) Letter – written message, not synonym.

(C) Envy – jealousy, unrelated.

(D) Keep – to hold, unrelated.

Quick Tip

Synonyms are words that have similar meanings. Always compare context to ensure the synonym fits.

76. Choose the correct synonym of 'Liberty'.

(A) Hold

(B) Freedom

(C) Just

(D) Real

Correct Answer: (B) Freedom

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning of 'Liberty'.

The word 'Liberty' means independence, freedom, or state of being free.

Step 2: Find the synonym.

The word 'Freedom' directly carries the same meaning as 'Liberty.'

Step 3: Eliminate incorrect options.

(A) Hold – to grip, unrelated.

- (C) Just – fair, unrelated.
(D) Real – actual, not synonym.

Quick Tip

For abstract nouns like liberty, match the synonym that conveys the same concept (e.g., liberty = freedom).

77. My parents are happy me.

- (A) by
(B) at
(C) with
(D) for

Correct Answer: (C) with

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning of the sentence.

The correct preposition with "happy" is "with," which shows satisfaction regarding someone or something.

Step 2: Apply grammar rule.

We say "happy with someone" to express satisfaction.

Step 3: Eliminate incorrect options.

(A) by, (B) at, and (D) for do not fit the idiomatic usage.

Quick Tip

Always use "happy with" to express satisfaction related to a person.

78. The girl jumped the swimming pool.

- (A) into

- (B) by
- (C) for
- (D) at

Correct Answer: (A) into

Solution:

Step 1: Analyze the action.

The verb "jump" followed by movement towards a place requires "into."

Step 2: Apply the rule.

Correct usage: "jumped into the swimming pool."

Step 3: Eliminate others.

(B) by, (C) for, and (D) at are incorrect as they do not convey direction into a place.

Quick Tip

Use "into" to show movement from outside to inside a place.

79. Good health depends proper diet.

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

Correct Answer: (B) on

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the correct collocation.

The phrase is "depend on."

Step 2: Apply.

Thus, "Good health depends on proper diet."

Step 3: Eliminate.

(A) of, (C) at, (D) by are incorrect prepositions here.

Quick Tip

Always remember: “depend on/upon” is the correct usage.

80. Don’t fall bad company.

- (A) by
- (B) of
- (C) into
- (D) through

Correct Answer: (C) into

Solution:

Step 1: Standard usage.

We say “fall into bad company,” meaning to become associated with wrong people.

Step 2: Eliminate others.

(A) by, (B) of, (D) through do not form the correct phrase.

Quick Tip

The fixed phrase is “fall into bad company.”

81. The patient recovered his major illness.

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

Correct Answer: (D) from

Solution:

Step 1: Recognize the phrase.

We say “recover from an illness,” meaning to get well after suffering.

Step 2: Eliminate.

(A) after, (B) at, and (C) on do not fit idiomatic English.

Quick Tip

Use “recover from” when referring to diseases or problems.

82. The thief was caught the police.

- (A) in
- (B) to
- (C) by
- (D) from

Correct Answer: (C) by

Solution:

Step 1: Rule for passive voice.

In passive sentences, the agent (doer) is introduced by the preposition “by.”

Step 2: Apply.

Correct usage: “The thief was caught by the police.”

Step 3: Eliminate wrong options.

(A) in, (B) to, and (D) from do not convey correct meaning here.

Quick Tip

In passive constructions, the doer of the action is introduced with “by.”

83. Sumita came train.

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

Correct Answer: (A) by

Solution:

Step 1: Standard preposition usage.

When we talk about modes of transport like train, bus, car, etc., we generally use “by.”

Step 2: Apply the rule.

Correct expression: “Sumita came by train.”

Step 3: Eliminate incorrect options.

- (B) at – shows place, not suitable.
- (C) on – incorrect here (though “on foot” is correct, “on train” is not).
- (D) for – wrong usage in this context.

Quick Tip

For modes of transport, use “by” (by train, by bus, by car, by plane).

84. Choose the correctly spelt word:

- (A) Rapture
- (B) Reptire
- (C) Reapture
- (D) Riptire

Correct Answer: (A) Rapture

Solution:

Step 1: Analyze the options.

The word “Rapture” is correctly spelled. It means intense joy or delight.

Step 2: Check other options.

- (B) Reptire – incorrect spelling, no such word exists.
- (C) Reapture – looks similar but is not the correct word in this context.
- (D) Riptire – incorrect spelling, not a valid English word.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the correctly spelt word is “Rapture.”

Quick Tip

When choosing the correct spelling, always rely on familiar usage in literature or dictionaries. “Rapture” is a common word meaning intense happiness.

85. Choose the correctly spelt word:

- (A) Obligation
- (B) Obelegation
- (C) Obligation
- (D) Ublegetion

Correct Answer: (C) Obligation

Solution:

The correct spelling is “Obligation,” which means a duty or commitment. The other spellings are incorrect variations.

Quick Tip

Focus on common root words like “-tion” endings to identify correct spellings.

86. Choose the correctly spelt word:

- (A) Panetrate

- (B) Pinetrite
- (C) Penetrate
- (D) Paintrate

Correct Answer: (C) Penetrate

Solution:

The correct spelling is “Penetrate,” meaning to enter or pass through something. All other spellings are incorrect distortions.

Quick Tip

When in doubt, recall pronunciation patterns to filter correct spelling.

87. Choose the correctly spelt word:

- (A) Wrickage
- (B) Wreakige
- (C) Wreckage
- (D) Wreakage

Correct Answer: (C) Wreckage

Solution:

The correct spelling is “Wreckage,” which means remains of something destroyed. Other given spellings are incorrect.

Quick Tip

Words ending in “-age” like “wreckage” follow consistent spelling rules.

88. Choose the correctly spelt word:

- (A) Interruption

- (B) Entirruption
- (C) Aenterruption
- (D) Aunirruption

Correct Answer: (A) Interruption

Solution:

The correct spelling is “Interruption,” meaning a break in continuity. Other forms are not valid words.

Quick Tip

Look for familiar prefixes like “inter-” when checking spellings.

89. Choose the correctly spelt word:

- (A) Catious
- (B) Cautious
- (C) Ceauteous
- (D) Ceutious

Correct Answer: (B) Cautious

Solution:

The correct spelling is “Cautious,” which means careful. The other spellings are wrong formations.

Quick Tip

Remember “cautious” is from “caution” + “-ous.”

90. Choose the correctly spelt word:

- (A) Tremble

- (B) Traemble
- (C) Trimbel
- (D) Trumble

Correct Answer: (A) Tremble

Solution:

The correct spelling is “Tremble,” which means to shake involuntarily. Other given words are incorrect.

Quick Tip

Check for common endings like “-ble” in words such as “tremble” or “humble.”

91.

- (A) Religion book study
- (B) Study religious books
- (C) Books study religious
- (D) Study religion books

Correct Answer: (B) Study religious books

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the sentence type.

This is an **imperative** sentence (a command). Imperatives in English start with the base verb; subject “you” is understood.

Step 2: Map key words.

“ ” → “Study”; “ ” → “religious books” (use adjective **religious**, not the noun **religion**).

Step 3: Form the English imperative.

Base verb + object: **Study religious books.**

Step 4: Eliminate wrong options.

- (A) Wrong order and wrong noun (“Religion”).

(C) Wrong word order.

(D) “religion books” uses a noun as an adjective unnaturally; standard is “religious books.”

Quick Tip

Imperatives = (*You*) + base verb + object. Use the correct adjective form (religious) before nouns.

92.

(A) Temple is in my village

(B) In my village temple it is

(C) There is a temple in my village

(D) Village in my temple is there

Correct Answer: (C) There is a temple in my village

Solution:

Step 1: Identify structure.

The Hindi sentence expresses **existence**. English uses the **existential “there is/are”** to introduce something’s presence.

Step 2: Choose correct article and noun order.

“ ” → “a temple”; place phrase “in my village” goes at the end.

Step 3: Build the sentence.

There is a temple in my village.

Step 4: Eliminate wrong options.

(A) “Temple is in my village” answers *Where is the temple?*—not a natural existential statement.

(B) Word order is incorrect.

(D) Jumbled/incorrect meaning.

Quick Tip

Use “**There is/There are**” to state existence: *There is a park near my house.*

93.

- (A) Strength in unity
- (B) There is strength in unity
- (C) Unity has strength
- (D) We should have strength in unity

Correct Answer: (B) There is strength in unity

Solution:

Step 1: Recognize it’s a proverb/general truth.

Proverbial statements in English are often expressed with a complete clause containing a verb.

Step 2: Choose natural proverb form.

The idiomatic rendering is **There is strength in unity** (also commonly “Unity is strength”).

Step 3: Check grammar of options.

- (A) Fragment—no verb.
- (C) Grammatically okay but less idiomatic; misses the proverbial form.
- (D) Adds modal “should,” changing the meaning from a truth to advice.

Step 4: Conclude.

Hence, (B) best conveys the intended proverb with correct structure.

Quick Tip

For proverbs, prefer standard idiomatic forms (e.g., “There is strength in unity,” “Honesty is the best policy”).

94. We keep our promises.

- (A) ought
- (B) need
- (C) must
- (D) could

Correct Answer: (C) must

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the context.

The sentence expresses a strong obligation.

Step 2: Rule of modal usage.

“Must” is used for strong necessity or moral duty, which fits “keep our promises.”

Step 3: Eliminate options.

- (A) Ought – also possible but weaker, less forceful than “must.”
- (B) Need – implies requirement but not as strong.
- (D) Could – expresses ability, not obligation.

Quick Tip

Use “must” to express strong necessity or moral obligation.

95. Everybody to dance and enjoy the party.

- (A) want
- (B) will want
- (C) wanting
- (D) wants

Correct Answer: (D) wants

Solution:

Step 1: Rule of subject-verb agreement.

“Everybody” is singular, so it takes a singular verb.

Step 2: Apply the rule.

Correct verb: “wants.”

Step 3: Eliminate others.

- (A) want – plural verb, incorrect.
- (B) will want – future tense, not required.
- (C) wanting – not grammatically correct here.

Quick Tip

Indefinite pronouns like “everybody, anyone, someone” take singular verbs.

96. The women of my village illiterate.

- (A) is
- (B) were
- (C) are
- (D) had

Correct Answer: (C) are

Solution:

Step 1: Identify subject.

“The women” is plural.

Step 2: Choose correct verb.

Plural subject → plural verb = “are.”

Step 3: Eliminate options.

- (A) is – singular, incorrect.
- (B) were – past tense, but sentence implies present.
- (D) had – past perfect, not suitable.

Quick Tip

Match verb number with subject: plural nouns → plural verbs.

97. Each servant a meal.

- (A) gets
- (B) get
- (C) getting
- (D) can got

Correct Answer: (A) gets

Solution:

Step 1: Subject analysis.

“Each” makes the subject singular.

Step 2: Apply singular verb.

Singular subject → singular verb: “gets.”

Step 3: Eliminate options.

- (B) get – plural, incorrect.
- (C) getting – wrong form.
- (D) can got – grammatically wrong.

Quick Tip

Words like “each, every” are always singular.

98. To sing well great skill.

- (A) require
- (B) requires
- (C) can require
- (D) may require

Correct Answer: (B) requires

Solution:

Step 1: Identify subject.

“To sing well” = infinitive phrase, treated as singular.

Step 2: Apply verb.

Singular subject → singular verb: “requires.”

Step 3: Eliminate options.

(A) require – plural, incorrect.

(C) can require, (D) may require – modal changes meaning, unnecessary.

Quick Tip

Infinitive/gerund phrases are treated as singular subjects.

99. Suman did not a letter.

(A) write

(B) writes

(C) wrote

(D) written

Correct Answer: (A) write

Solution:**Step 1: Rule after “did not.”**

After “did not,” we always use the base form of the verb.

Step 2: Apply rule.

So, “did not write.”

Step 3: Eliminate.

(B) writes – wrong tense.

(C) wrote – past form, incorrect after “did.”

(D) written – past participle, incorrect.

Quick Tip

After “did not,” always use base verb. Example: “He did not go.”

100. Who my book?

- (A) steel
- (B) steal
- (C) has stolen
- (D) stealing

Correct Answer: (C) has stolen

Solution:

Step 1: Analyze tense.

The question implies present perfect (action has already happened).

Step 2: Correct form.

“Who has stolen my book?” is correct.

Step 3: Eliminate.

- (A) steel – wrong word (metal).
- (B) steal – base form, incomplete.
- (D) stealing – continuous form, grammatically wrong.

Quick Tip

Use present perfect “has/have + past participle” for actions connected to the present.

Section B

1. Read the passage carefully and answer the following question:

Passage:

Aman was a compassionate boy who always wanted to help others. He devised an idea to organize a food drive for the less fortunate. Along with his friends, he started collecting food

items from their neighbourhood. Aman and his friends visited a local shelter and distributed food to needy people. The smiles on the faces of the people filled Aman's heart with happiness. Inspired by the food drive's success, Aman promised to continue doing charitable acts in the future.

Question:

(i) What idea did Aman come up with?

Correct Answer: Aman came up with the idea of organizing a food drive for the less fortunate.

Solution:

Step 1: Read the passage carefully.

The passage explains that Aman was a kind boy who wanted to help others in need.

Step 2: Identify Aman's idea.

To support the poor, Aman planned to collect food items from his neighbourhood and distribute them to needy people.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Therefore, Aman's idea was to organize a food drive for the less fortunate.

Quick Tip

In comprehension questions, always locate the key sentence in the passage and frame your answer in simple, clear words.

1(ii). Who agreed to help Aman in his food drive?

Correct Answer: Aman's friends agreed to help him in his food drive.

Solution:

The passage mentions that Aman, along with his friends, started collecting food items from their neighbourhood. This shows that his friends willingly joined and supported him in the food drive.

Quick Tip

Look for the phrase “along with his friends” to answer this question directly.

1(iii). Where did Aman and his friends collect food items from?

Correct Answer: Aman and his friends collected food items from their neighbourhood.

Solution:

The passage clearly states that Aman and his friends collected food items from their neighbourhood. This shows the community participation in the food drive.

Quick Tip

Always pay attention to location-based words like “from their neighbourhood” in comprehension passages.

1(iv). How did Aman feel about the outcome of the food drive?

Correct Answer: Aman felt very happy and satisfied after seeing the smiles on the faces of the people who received the food.

Solution:

The passage explains that Aman’s heart was filled with happiness when he saw the smiles of the needy people after receiving food. He also felt inspired to continue charitable acts in the future.

Quick Tip

Focus on emotional reactions described in the passage to answer such questions.

OR

1. Read the passage carefully and answer the following question:

Passage:

Rahul was a brave and curious boy. One summer vacation, he decided to explore the nearby forest. As he entered the woods, he saw colourful birds flying above him. He followed their chirping sounds and discovered a hidden waterfall. Mesmerized by its beauty, Rahul sat on a rock to observe. Suddenly, a squirrel approached him, trying to catch his attention. Rahul reached out his hand, and the squirrel climbed onto it. Delighted, he gently petted it before continuing his exploration into the forest.

Question:

(i) Where did Rahul decide to go on his summer vacation?

Correct Answer: He decided to explore the nearby forest.

Solution:

Step 1: Locate the sentence that states Rahul's decision.

In the second sentence of the passage, it is written: "*One summer vacation, he decided to explore the nearby forest.*"

Step 2: Extract the required place from that sentence.

The phrase "*the nearby forest*" clearly mentions where he planned to go.

Step 3: Frame the answer concisely.

Write the place as a complete statement: "He decided to explore the nearby forest."

Quick Tip

For direct factual questions, scan the passage for verbs like "decided," "went," "saw," etc. They usually lead you straight to the answer.

1 (ii). What did Rahul discover in the forest?

Solution:

Step 1: Careful reading of the passage.

The passage mentions that Rahul entered the forest and followed the chirping sounds of colourful birds.

Step 2: Discovery in the forest.

While following the birds, he came across a hidden waterfall.

Final Answer:

Rahul discovered a hidden waterfall in the forest.

Quick Tip

Always underline or highlight words like "discovered" or "found" in the passage. These often point directly to the answer.

1 (iii). How did Rahul react when the squirrel approached him?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the event.

When the squirrel approached Rahul, it was trying to get his attention.

Step 2: Rahul's reaction.

Rahul stretched out his hand and the squirrel climbed onto it. He felt delighted and gently petted the squirrel.

Final Answer:

Rahul reacted happily. He offered his hand, allowed the squirrel to climb on it, and petted it gently.

Quick Tip

In such questions, focus on the character's feelings and actions to frame a complete answer.

1 (iv). Did Rahul continue exploring after petting the squirrel?

Solution:**Step 1: Passage reference.**

The passage ends with the statement that Rahul continued his exploration after meeting the squirrel.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, it is clear that he did not stop his adventure but went ahead into the forest.

Final Answer:

Yes, Rahul continued exploring the forest after petting the squirrel.

Quick Tip

When a question starts with "Did...", check the ending lines of the passage for a direct confirmation.

Passage:

A volcano is a mountain with an opening in the earth's surface, through which molten rock, ash and gases can escape. Volcanoes are usually found along the edges of tectonic plates, where the Earth's crust is being pulled apart or pushed together. There are three types of volcanoes: strato volcanoes, shield volcanoes, and cinder cones. Strato volcanoes are tall and cone-shaped, with steep sides and a crater at the top. Shield volcanoes are broad and flat, with gently sloping sides and a broad base. Cinder cones are small and cone-shaped, with steep sides and a hole at the top.

2.i. Where are volcanoes usually found?**Solution:****Step 1: Understanding the passage.**

The passage explains that volcanoes occur due to openings in the Earth's surface where molten rock, ash, and gases escape. It specifically highlights that volcanoes are commonly located where the Earth's crust is being pulled apart or pushed together.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) In the middle of tectonic plates:** Incorrect, since the passage says they are found at the edges, not the middle.
- (B) Along the edges of tectonic plates:** Correct, this is directly mentioned in the passage.
- (C) Deep inside oceans:** Incorrect, the passage does not limit volcanoes to oceans.
- (D) Only on mountains:** Incorrect, although volcanoes are mountains, the key factor is their location along tectonic plate boundaries.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(B) Along the edges of tectonic plates.**

Quick Tip

When solving comprehension questions, always focus on exact phrases from the passage. Here, the phrase “Volcanoes are usually found along the edges of tectonic plates” directly gives the answer.

ii. How many types of volcanoes are there?

Solution:

Step 1: Referencing the passage.

The passage clearly mentions that there are three types of volcanoes: strato volcanoes, shield volcanoes, and cinder cones.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, the number of types of volcanoes described in the passage is three.

Quick Tip

Always focus on keywords like “types” or “kinds” in comprehension passages. They usually directly point to the answer.

iii. What is a volcano?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding definition.

A volcano is defined in the passage as a mountain with an opening in the Earth's surface.

Step 2: Explanation.

Through this opening, molten rock, ash, and gases escape from beneath the Earth's crust.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Hence, a volcano is a mountain with an opening that allows molten materials and gases to come out.

Quick Tip

When a comprehension asks "What is ... ?", it is usually a definition-based question. Look for the very first line of the passage.

iv. Describe a shield volcano.**Solution:****Step 1: Locate details in the passage.**

The passage describes shield volcanoes as broad and flat in shape.

Step 2: Key characteristics.

They have gently sloping sides and a wide base, making them different from steep-sided volcanoes.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Therefore, a shield volcano is a broad, flat type of volcano with gentle slopes and a broad base.

Quick Tip

In descriptive comprehension answers, always pick out adjectives and features (like broad, flat, steep, tall) from the passage to frame your response.

OR

Passage:

The human eye is a complex organ that allows us to see and interpret the world around us. It consists of several parts including the cornea, iris, pupil, lens, retina and optic nerve. The cornea is the clear outer layer of the eye that protects it and helps focus light. The iris is the coloured part of the eye that controls the amount of light that enters the eye through the pupil. The pupil is the black circle in the centre of the iris that dilates and constricts to adjust the amount of light entering the eye. The lens is a clear, curved structure that helps focus light onto the retina. The retina is the layer of cells at the back of the eye that receives light and sends signals to the brain. The optic nerve is a bundle of nerve fibres that carry signals from the retina to the brain.

i. What is human eye ?**Solution:****Step 1: Identify the definition line.**

The passage begins by stating that the human eye is a **complex organ** which enables us to **see and interpret** the world around us.

Step 2: Add key supporting detail.

It is made up of several parts (cornea, iris, pupil, lens, retina and optic nerve) that work together to receive light and send visual signals to the brain.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the human eye is a complex sense organ that helps us see and understand our surroundings by receiving light and transmitting signals to the brain.

Quick Tip

Definition-based questions usually have their answers in the *first* one or two sentences of the passage—quote or closely paraphrase those lines.

ii. What is cornea ?**Solution:**

Step 1: Find description in passage.

The passage mentions that the cornea is the clear outer layer of the eye.

Step 2: Explanation.

It protects the eye and helps to focus light onto the retina. Thus, it acts as a protective and light-focusing layer.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The cornea is the transparent outer covering of the eye that safeguards it and assists in focusing incoming light.

Quick Tip

Whenever defining a part of an organ, look for adjectives like “clear,” “outer,” or “layer” — they specify structure and function.

iii. What is iris ?**Solution:****Step 1: Identify description.**

The passage states that the iris is the coloured part of the eye.

Step 2: Explanation.

It controls the amount of light that enters the eye by adjusting the size of the pupil. When light is bright, the iris makes the pupil smaller; in dim light, it widens the pupil.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Hence, the iris is the coloured part of the eye that regulates how much light enters through the pupil.

Quick Tip

When describing a function, connect the structure (like the iris) to its role — here, “controls the amount of light entering the eye.”

iv. What is lens ?

Solution:

Step 1: Refer to the passage.

According to the passage, the lens is a clear and curved structure inside the eye.

Step 2: Explanation.

Its main function is to focus light rays onto the retina, which helps form clear images. The curvature allows precise focusing for near and distant objects.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Therefore, the lens is a transparent, curved structure that helps focus light on the retina to produce clear vision.

Quick Tip

In science passages, note the purpose words like “helps,” “focus,” or “controls” — they explain each part’s role.

Passage:

The cold winter winds, blowing harshly through the trees, snow under my feet, bothering my toes.

And my nose, which is in deep freeze. Snuggled under a warm quilt, just cannot stay up late. Crackle of a fire at night, with hot water bottle clutched to my side.

And I have to get up again and go out in the cold tomorrow morning.

I feel so sleepy. How wonderful if I could also hibernate!

3.i. Which part of the narrator’s body is in deep freeze ?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the poem.

The poem describes a cold winter morning where the narrator feels the chill of the season.

The poet mentions various parts of the body affected by the cold — toes, feet, and especially the nose.

Step 2: Locating the answer.

The line in the poem directly says — “And my nose, which is in deep freeze.” This line indicates which part of the body is extremely cold.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the part of the narrator’s body that is in deep freeze is the **nose**.

Quick Tip

In poem-based comprehension questions, look for direct phrases or imagery that answer the question — here, the poet clearly states “my nose, which is in deep freeze.”

ii. What is the poet snuggled under?**Solution:****Step 1: Find the phrase in the poem.**

The poem says, “Snuggled under a warm quilt.”

Step 2: Explanation.

This means the poet is lying comfortably under a warm blanket to keep away the cold.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The poet is snuggled under a **warm quilt**.

Quick Tip

In descriptive poems, answers are often found in the imagery — focus on words like “under,” “beside,” or “with.”

iii. What does the poet wish?**Solution:****Step 1: Interpret the ending lines.**

In the final lines, the poet says, “How wonderful if I could also hibernate!”

Step 2: Explanation.

The poet feels sleepy and tired due to the cold weather and wishes to rest like animals that sleep through the winter (hibernate).

Step 3: Conclusion.

The poet wishes that he could **hibernate** and sleep throughout the cold season.

Quick Tip

When a poem expresses a “wish,” the answer usually lies in the poet’s final emotional expression or thought.

OR

Passage:

Trees are the kindest things I know,
They do no harm, they simply grow
And spread a shade for sleepy cows,
And gather birds among the boughs.
They are the first when the day’s begun
To touch the beams of morning sun,
They are the last to hold the light
When evening changes into night.
And when the moon floats on the sky
They hum a drowsy lullaby
Of sleepy children long ago...
Trees are the kindest things I know.

3.i. Why does the poet call the trees the kindest things he knows?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the poem.

The poet expresses his love and admiration for trees, calling them the “kindest things.” He observes that trees do not harm anyone and simply grow peacefully.

Step 2: Supporting details from the poem.

Trees give shade to animals like cows, provide shelter to birds, and bring comfort through their calm presence. They start the day by touching the morning sun and end it by holding the last rays of light. Their rustling leaves sound like a gentle lullaby under the moonlight.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The poet calls trees the kindest things he knows because they do no harm, give shade, provide shelter, and add beauty and peace to the world.

Quick Tip

In poetry comprehension, always look for the qualities or actions described — they reveal why something is praised by the poet.

(ii) What are the things that trees do?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the passage.

The poem describes trees as kind and harmless beings. They provide shade, shelter, and comfort to both animals and humans.

Step 2: Identifying what trees do.

According to the passage, trees —

- Spread shade for sleepy cows,
- Gather birds among their branches, and
- Touch the first rays of the morning sun.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, trees are kind and helpful as they give shelter, shade, and beauty to nature.

Quick Tip

While answering literature questions, focus on verbs or actions in the passage that describe what the subject (here, trees) actually does.

(iii) What do they do to sleepy children?

Solution:

Step 1: Reference from the poem.

The poem says, “And when the moon floats on the sky, They hum a drowsy lullaby of sleepy children long ago.”

Step 2: Explanation.

This means that at night, under the moonlight, the rustling sound of trees seems like a soft, soothing song — a lullaby — that helps sleepy children drift into dreams.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, trees sing gentle lullabies to sleepy children, spreading peace and comfort at night.

Quick Tip

When a poem uses imagery like “hum a drowsy lullaby,” it personifies nature, giving it human-like qualities to express emotion and calmness.

4(a). How did the pre-Aryans build up a new civilization?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the pre-Aryan period.

The pre-Aryans refer to the people who lived in India before the arrival of the Aryans, particularly those of the Indus Valley Civilization (around 2500 BCE). They were among the earliest urban settlers in the Indian subcontinent.

Step 2: Process of civilization building.

- They developed **agriculture**, growing crops like wheat and barley.
- They built **planned cities** such as Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro with advanced drainage systems.
- They engaged in **trade and craftsmanship**, making tools, pottery, and ornaments.
- They established a form of **social organization** and governance for maintaining city life.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Through organized agriculture, urban planning, and trade, the pre-Aryans laid the foundation for one of the earliest and most advanced civilizations — the Indus Valley Civilization.

Quick Tip

Remember that the Indus Valley Civilization, also known as the Harappan Civilization, represents the cultural and urban achievements of the pre-Aryan people.

4(b). What did Akoulya do while other women were abusing each other?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Akoulya's behavior.

When a quarrel took place among the women, Akoulya did not join them in using harsh words. She preferred to stay quiet and peaceful instead of creating more conflict.

Step 2: Interpretation.

This shows Akoulya's maturity and kindness. She believed in peace and did not find joy in quarrels or arguments.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Therefore, Akoulya remained calm and silent while others were fighting, which revealed her gentle and wise nature.

Quick Tip

When analyzing character-based questions, focus on their actions and what those actions say about their nature or values.

4(c). Mention one feature which Indian films need.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the question.

The question asks about a quality that Indian films should have to improve their quality and cultural value.

Step 2: Explanation.

Indian films often focus on glamour and fantasy. To connect with the audience deeply, they

should include realism — representing real emotions, real-life struggles, and simplicity in storytelling.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the most important feature Indian films need is realism and simplicity.

Quick Tip

Films become powerful when they reflect real human emotions and situations that audiences can relate to.

4(d). What is the old woman's position in the neighbourhood?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding her role.

The old woman is known for her kindness and wisdom. She helps others and gives advice whenever needed.

Step 2: Explanation.

Her caring nature makes her respected among neighbours. People look up to her as a motherly figure who spreads love and peace.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the old woman holds a position of respect, affection, and trust in her neighbourhood.

Quick Tip

Look for how a character's behavior influences others to understand their role in the community.

4(e). What does the poet wish for after death?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the poet's wish.

The poet desires that even after death, their soul should remain connected to nature — through trees, flowers, and the beauty of the earth.

Step 2: Interpretation.

This reflects the poet's belief in immortality through nature. Instead of fearing death, the poet sees it as a peaceful union with the universe.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the poet wishes to live on symbolically in nature after death.

Quick Tip

When poets talk about death and nature, they often use symbolism to express peace and eternal unity.

4(f). What comes back again and again?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the concept.

The poem describes the recurring cycle of nature, especially the arrival of spring, which symbolizes rebirth and joy.

Step 2: Explanation.

Even though time passes and things change, nature repeats its patterns. Spring returns every year, bringing new life and happiness.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Therefore, the poet highlights that spring — the season of renewal — comes back again and again.

Quick Tip

Repetition in poetry often emphasizes natural cycles or eternal truths.

4(g). Why did Radha's friends run to Lord Krishna?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the story.

In the poem, Radha represents the soul's love for the divine. Her friends act as messengers who share her feelings with Lord Krishna.

Step 2: Explanation.

They rush to Krishna to express how Radha misses Him and cannot bear separation. It shows their concern and devotion.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Hence, Radha's friends ran to Krishna to unite the lovers and express Radha's deep emotions.

Quick Tip

Radha and Krishna's story often symbolizes the soul's longing for union with the divine.

4(h). Why is the tree called unkind?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the idea.

The poem contrasts kind trees that provide comfort with an unkind one that stands barren.

Step 2: Explanation.

An unkind tree does not help others — it offers no shade or fruit, symbolizing selfishness.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Therefore, the tree is called unkind because it is lifeless and unhelpful to all living beings.

Quick Tip

In poetry, trees often symbolize generosity; a barren or unhelpful tree represents selfishness or lack of kindness.

4(i). Why did the banker weep after he read the notes of the lawyer?

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

In the story “The Bet,” the lawyer spends fifteen years in voluntary imprisonment to win a bet against the banker.

Step 2: Explanation.

When the banker read the lawyer’s final note, he understood that the lawyer had gained spiritual knowledge and lost interest in money. The banker felt ashamed of his greed and material desires.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the banker wept out of guilt and realization of the lawyer’s wisdom.

Quick Tip

“The Bet” teaches that spiritual growth and wisdom are more valuable than wealth.

4(j). Comment on the bond between the mother and her daughter.**Solution:****Step 1: Understanding their relationship.**

The mother and daughter share a deep emotional connection. They understand each other’s feelings even without words.

Step 2: Explanation.

The mother’s concern and the daughter’s affection show how family love is pure and everlasting. Despite differences, their relationship remains strong.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the bond between mother and daughter is based on care, empathy, and unconditional love.

Quick Tip

Family bonds in literature often symbolize emotional strength, sacrifice, and unconditional love.

5(i). Write a paragraph on the Importance of Library (in about 60–70 words).

Correct Answer: A library is a treasure house of knowledge. It provides books on various subjects, helping students and readers to gain information and wisdom. Libraries encourage the habit of reading and self-study. They are peaceful places that promote learning and imagination. A good library is the heart of every educational institution and plays an important role in building a literate and enlightened society.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the topic.

The topic “Importance of Library” focuses on how libraries serve as a source of education, inspiration, and mental growth for people of all ages.

Step 2: Key points to include.

- A library stores books, magazines, and reference materials.
- It helps students and researchers find authentic information.
- It encourages the habit of reading and lifelong learning.
- Libraries provide a calm environment for study and reflection.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Libraries are essential for intellectual development and moral growth. They preserve knowledge and inspire readers to learn continuously.

Quick Tip

While writing a paragraph, start with a general idea, add supporting details, and end with a strong concluding sentence that summarizes the importance.

5(ii). Write a paragraph on Indian Festivals (in about 60–70 words).

Correct Answer: India is a land of festivals, where people of different religions and cultures celebrate with joy and unity. Festivals like Diwali, Holi, Eid, Christmas, and Pongal bring people together in happiness and brotherhood. They teach us love, sharing, and respect for all religions. Indian festivals reflect the rich cultural heritage and spiritual values of our nation.

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the topic.**

The paragraph “Indian Festivals” highlights how India’s diversity is expressed through its joyful and colorful celebrations.

Step 2: Key points to include.

- India celebrates many festivals throughout the year.
- These festivals are linked with religion, culture, and harvest seasons.
- Festivals promote unity and joy among all communities.
- They preserve traditions and strengthen national integration.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Indian festivals spread happiness, teach moral values, and bring people closer with a sense of love and brotherhood.

Quick Tip

Always mention examples and values connected to the topic when writing about cultural subjects like festivals.

5(iii). Write a paragraph on A Visit to a Hill Station (in about 60–70 words).

Correct Answer: Last summer, I visited Shimla, a beautiful hill station in Himachal Pradesh. The snow-capped mountains, tall pine trees, and cool breeze made the place magical. I enjoyed walking on the Mall Road and visiting Kufri. The fresh air and peaceful environment refreshed my mind. It was a memorable trip that filled me with joy and love for nature.

Solution:**Step 1: Introduction.**

A hill station is a place of beauty, peace, and pleasant weather that offers relief from the heat and noise of cities.

Step 2: Experience of the visit.

- Visited Shimla during summer vacation.

- Enjoyed the scenic beauty, mountains, and tall pine trees.
- Experienced horse riding and sightseeing at Kufri.
- The calm and cool weather provided great relaxation.

Step 3: Conclusion.

A visit to a hill station is a refreshing experience that fills the heart with peace and love for nature.

Quick Tip

When describing experiences, use sensory details — what you saw, felt, and enjoyed — to make your paragraph lively.

5(iv). Write a paragraph on Value of Trees (in about 60–70 words).

Correct Answer: Trees are very valuable for life on Earth. They give us oxygen, food, shade, and wood. They prevent soil erosion and bring rain. Trees provide homes to birds and animals and help maintain the balance of nature. Without trees, life cannot exist. We must plant more trees and protect them to make our Earth green and healthy.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the importance.

Trees are called the lungs of the Earth because they purify air and sustain life.

Step 2: Points to include.

- Trees give us fruits, flowers, wood, and oxygen.
- They reduce pollution and control temperature.
- They prevent floods and soil erosion.
- Trees support life for birds and animals.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Trees are precious gifts of nature, and protecting them ensures a healthy environment for all living beings.

Quick Tip

Always end environmental paragraphs with a call to action — like planting trees or conserving nature.

5(v). Write a paragraph on All That Glitters is Not Gold (in about 60–70 words).

Correct Answer: The proverb “All that glitters is not gold” means that everything that looks attractive may not be valuable or true. Many people and things appear good from outside but may be false inside. We should judge people and situations by their qualities, not by their appearance. True worth lies in goodness and honesty, not in outward show.

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning of the proverb.

The proverb teaches that appearances can be deceptive. Something shining or appealing may not have real value.

Step 2: Application in real life.

- People often pretend to be good or rich to impress others.
- Real beauty lies in character and truth.
- We should learn to judge things wisely.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The proverb reminds us to look beyond appearance and value truth, honesty, and goodness over outward glamour.

Quick Tip

While writing on proverbs, start with the meaning, give examples or reasoning, and close with a moral lesson.

6. You are the President of the Extra-Curricular Committee in your school. Write a notice in about 60–70 words inviting entries for different extra-curricular activities to be held in school every Saturday.

Correct Answer:

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, PATNA

NOTICE

Inviting Entries for Extra-Curricular Activities

Date: 10th October, 2025

All the students of classes VI to XII are hereby informed that our school will organize various extra-curricular activities every Saturday. Events like debate, quiz, painting, and music competitions will be held to encourage students' talents. Interested students may submit their names to the undersigned by 15th October, 2025.

Shivam Yadav

President, Extra-Curricular Committee

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the format.

A notice must have a heading, title, date, body, and signature. It should be short, clear, and written in formal language.

Step 2: Content planning.

The notice informs students about extra-curricular events happening every Saturday and invites them to participate. It includes necessary details such as date, activities, and contact person.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The notice successfully conveys the message in a formal tone and encourages students to take part in school activities.

Quick Tip

Always write notices in a box, include the name of the institution, title, date, and signature. Keep the language formal and concise.

7. Write a report on your visit to the waterlogging areas of Patna. (In about 60–70 words)

Correct Answer:

Report on Visit to Waterlogged Areas of Patna

By: Shivam Yadav, Student Reporter

After heavy rainfall, several parts of Patna were severely waterlogged. Roads and houses were flooded, and normal life was disrupted. People suffered from a shortage of food and clean water. Rescue teams were helping residents by providing relief materials. The government has promised to improve the drainage system to prevent future problems. The visit showed the urgent need for better urban planning.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the report structure.

A report should include a title, writer's name, and the main points describing the event or situation.

Step 2: Organizing the content.

- Start with the situation — waterlogging due to heavy rain.
- Describe the condition of roads and houses.
- Mention the help provided by authorities.
- End with suggestions or conclusions.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The report presents the situation effectively and highlights the importance of government action to prevent such issues.

Quick Tip

When writing reports, keep the tone factual, clear, and objective. Always include who, what, where, when, and why.

8. Write an application to your Class Teacher requesting her to give you permission to go back home after lunch as you are not feeling well.

Solution:

To,

The Class Teacher,

St. John's School,

Patna.

Subject: Request for permission to go home after lunch.

Respected Madam,

I am not feeling well today and it is becoming difficult for me to continue with the classes.

Therefore, I kindly request you to grant me permission to go home after lunch so that I may take rest and recover soon.

Thanking you.

Yours obediently,

Shivam Yadav

Class: IX – A

Roll No.: 15

Explanation:**Step 1: Format understanding.**

An application should follow a formal format — including address, subject, body, and closing.

Step 2: Purpose.

This application politely requests permission to leave school early due to illness.

Step 3: Tone.

The tone remains humble, clear, and respectful throughout the letter.

Quick Tip

In a formal application, always include a clear subject, respectful salutation, and concise reason for your request.

9. Write a letter to your cousin in America to visit your native village during her winter holidays.

Solution:

12, Green Valley,

Patna, Bihar.

15th October, 2025.

Dear Riya,

I hope you are doing well. We all miss you a lot here. Winter holidays are approaching, and I invite you to visit our native village this time. The weather is pleasant, and there will be many cultural programs and fairs during this season. Grandma and Grandpa are eagerly waiting to see you. I'm sure you'll love the natural beauty and peaceful life here.

Looking forward to your visit soon.

With love,

Your cousin,

Shivam

Explanation:

Step 1: Format understanding.

An informal letter includes the sender's address, date, greeting, body, and closing.

Step 2: Purpose.

This letter warmly invites the cousin to spend her winter holidays in the native village.

Step 3: Tone.

The tone is friendly, personal, and filled with affection to express excitement and love.

Quick Tip

In informal letters, write naturally and warmly. Express emotions clearly but stay organized with proper structure.

10. You are Sushma. Write a speech in about 60–70 words on ‘Cultural Diversity in India’.

Solution:

Speech on Cultural Diversity in India

By Sushma

Good morning everyone,

India is a land of great cultural diversity. People here follow different religions, speak various languages, and celebrate numerous festivals. Yet, we live together in peace and harmony. Our unity in diversity is what makes our nation unique and strong. From food to art and clothing, each region has its own beauty. Let us all respect and preserve our rich cultural heritage.

Thank you.

Explanation:

Step 1: Structure understanding.

A speech must include an opening greeting, main content, and a conclusion.

Step 2: Content focus.

This speech highlights India’s unity in diversity — its various languages, religions, and traditions that coexist peacefully.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The ending line should express gratitude and promote harmony.

Quick Tip

In speech writing, begin with a greeting, keep the tone confident and inspiring, and end with a positive message or thank you.

11. You are Sohan. Write a message in about 30–40 words to your mother requesting her to make chicken curry for dinner.

Solution:

MESSAGE

Date: 15th October, 2025

Time: 5:00 PM

Dear Mom,

I'll be home by 8 PM today. Please make chicken curry for dinner as I've been craving it for a long time. I'll bring some dessert on my way home.

Love,

Sohan

Explanation:

Step 1: Understanding message format.

A message should include the date, time, body, and name. It must be short and clear.

Step 2: Tone and content.

This message politely requests the mother to prepare a specific dish and ends affectionately.

Step 3: Conclusion.

A message should be written in simple, direct, and warm language.

Quick Tip

When writing a message, keep it brief, personal, and to the point. Always mention what, when, and why.