

Bihar Board Class 10 English (SET E) 2025 Question Paper with
Solutions

Time Allowed :3 Hours 15 Minutes	Maximum Marks :100	Total Questions :111
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. The test is of 3 hour duration.
2. Candidate must enter his/her Question Booklet Serial No. (10 Digits) in the OMR Answer Sheet.
3. Candidates are required to write their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
4. Figures in the top-hand margin indicate full marks.
5. An extra time of 15 minutes has been allotted for the candidates to read the questions carefully.
6. This question booklet is divided into two sections — Section-A and Section-B.
7. In Section-A, there are 100 objective type questions, out of which any 50 questions are to be answered. First 50 answers will be evaluated in case more than 50 questions are answered. Each question carries 1 mark. For answering these, darken the circle with blue/black ball pen against the correct option on the OMR Answer sheet provided to you. Do not use whitener/liquid/blade/nail etc. on the OMR sheet, otherwise the result will be treated as invalid.
8. In Section-B, there are 11 Descriptive Answer Type Questions, which are to be answered.
9. Use of any electronic appliances is strictly prohibited.

Section - A

Instruction: Question Nos. 1 to 60 are based on prescribed texts.

1. Jim says that women use too many things.

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

Correct Answer: (A) electric

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question refers to the prose piece 'The Pace for Living' by R. C. Hutchinson. The narrator, Jim, is a self-proclaimed slow thinker who feels out of place in the fast-paced modern world.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Jim often complains about the speed and efficiency of modern gadgets and how they create a frenetic pace of life.

He observes his wife and other women using various modern appliances. In his view, these appliances contribute to the hurried lifestyle he dislikes.

Among the given options, 'electric' things best represent the modern gadgets (like mixers, heaters, etc.) that he finds overwhelming. The story critiques the "machine age," and electric appliances are a prime example of this.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Based on the context of the story and Jim's perspective on modern life, the most appropriate word to fill in the blank is **electric**.

Quick Tip

When answering questions about a character's opinion, focus on their core personality and the central theme of the story. Jim's core trait is his dislike for speed and modern machinery.

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

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

Correct Answer: (D) agony

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks about the central theme of R. C. Hutchinson's essay 'The Pace for Living'. The title itself suggests a focus on the speed of modern life.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The author portrays the plight of a "slow thinker" in a world obsessed with speed.

While the pace of life is 'fast' (Option B), the author's primary focus is on the negative consequence of this speed. He describes the mental and emotional distress, or **agony**, faced by those who cannot keep up.

The narrator speaks of the "terrible strain on the mind" and the "agony of the machine age," highlighting the suffering rather than just the speed itself.

Therefore, 'agony' more accurately captures the essence of the condition described by Hutchinson.

Step 3: Final Answer:

R. C. Hutchinson describes the **agony** of modern man, resulting from the excessively fast pace of living.

Quick Tip

Pay close attention to the author's tone. Hutchinson's tone is critical and sympathetic to the "slow thinker," suggesting that the focus is on the negative emotional impact (agony) rather than just a neutral description of speed (fast).

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

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

Correct Answer: (C) environment

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question again delves into the perspective of Jim, the narrator of 'The Pace for Living'. It asks what he believes people are unwilling to change.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Jim is deeply critical of the modern way of life—the obsession with speed, machines, and efficiency. This entire system constitutes his 'environment'.

He feels that everyone is caught up in this race and no one is willing to question it or try to change it. They accept this fast-paced, machine-driven environment as normal.

The word 'environment' here refers not just to the natural world but to the social and cultural atmosphere of the time, which Jim finds oppressive.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Jim feels a sense of helplessness because he believes nobody is willing to do anything to change the fast-paced modern **environment**.

Quick Tip

In literary contexts, words like 'environment' can have a broader meaning than their literal definition. Consider the social, cultural, and psychological surroundings of the characters.

4. The squirrel was considered an easy prey by the

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

Correct Answer: (D) crows

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is based on a specific event from the story 'Gillu' by Mahadevi Verma. The story begins with the narrator discovering a baby squirrel in her garden.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

In the opening of the story, the narrator finds a tiny baby squirrel (who she later names Gillu) that had fallen from its nest.

The baby squirrel was being attacked by a pair of crows, who were pecking at it.

The crows saw the helpless baby squirrel as an easy meal or 'prey'. The narrator rescues the squirrel from these crows.

Step 3: Final Answer:

In the story 'Gillu', the squirrel was considered an easy prey by the **crows**.

Quick Tip

Remember the opening scenes of stories, as they often introduce the main characters and conflicts. The rescue of Gillu from the crows is the event that sets the entire story in motion.

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

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

Correct Answer: (D) car

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question points to a specific, somewhat contradictory, admission made by the narrator in 'The Pace for Living'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Although the narrator generally dislikes speed and the fast pace of modern life, he admits to one exception.

He states that he enjoys the thrill of speed when he is a passenger in a fast car, as long as he is not the one driving.

He specifies the vehicle as a car, mentioning the pleasure of going at "ninety miles an hour" in it. This allows him to experience the excitement without the mental stress of controlling the machine.

Step 3: Final Answer:

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

Quick Tip

Look for nuances and contradictions in a character's personality. These details reveal the complexity of their perspective and are often used as a basis for exam questions.

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

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

Correct Answer: (B) action

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is based on Satyajit Ray's critical essay, 'What is Wrong with Indian Films?'. In this essay, Ray analyzes the weaknesses of mainstream Indian cinema of his time.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Ray criticized Indian films for being formulaic and unrealistic. One of his key criticisms was the treatment of action scenes.

He argued that action sequences were not choreographed realistically but were instead exaggerated and stylized to provoke a strong emotional response from the audience.

This heightening of emotion and exaggeration of events is the very definition of melodrama. Therefore, Ray equated these unrealistic fight scenes and chases with melodrama.

Step 3: Final Answer:

According to Satyajit Ray, in Indian films, **action** is often equated with melodrama.

Quick Tip

When studying critical essays, identify the main arguments the author makes. Satyajit Ray's main points include the misuse of music, lack of realism in action, and poor storytelling.

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

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

Correct Answer: (C) children

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks about the primary focus of Katherine Mansfield's short story, 'Sun and Moon'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The story is told from the perspective of its two young protagonists, a little boy named

Sun and his younger sister, Moon.

The entire narrative revolves around their experiences and perceptions during a party hosted by their parents.

Mansfield masterfully captures their sense of wonder, confusion, excitement, and eventual disappointment. The story delves into the innocent and often overlooked emotional world of young children as they navigate the confusing realm of adults.

Step 3: Final Answer:

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

Quick Tip

Identifying the point-of-view characters is key to understanding a story's theme. Since the story is filtered through the eyes of Sun and Moon, its main purpose is to explore their childhood feelings.

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

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

Correct Answer: (A) quickness

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question refers to the story 'Two Horizons'. The story unfolds through letters between a mother and daughter, highlighting their contrasting lives and perspectives.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

In one of her letters, the daughter confides in her mother about the toll her responsibilities and struggles have taken on her. She laments that she has lost her former **quickness**—the liveliness and energy that once characterized her spirit.

This expression reflects her deep sense of exhaustion and how burdens of life have slowed her vitality, symbolizing a fading of youthful vigor and enthusiasm.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The daughter in her letter says that she has lost her **quickness**.

Quick Tip

When answering literature questions, carefully observe the exact words used in the text. Authors often highlight a character's emotional decline by referring to physical or mental traits like 'quickness' rather than directly stating abstract feelings.

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

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

Correct Answer: (B) yellow

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for a specific detail from the story 'Love Defiled'. The story is a recollection of the narrator's past love affair.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The narrator vividly remembers the last time he met his girlfriend. Such details are often heightened in memories of emotionally significant events.

He specifically recalls the color of the dress she was wearing during this final meeting. According to the text of the story, she wore a **yellow** dress.

Step 3: Final Answer:

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

Quick Tip

Authors use specific sensory details (like colors, sounds, smells) to make memories and scenes feel more real and significant. These details are often important for test questions.

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

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

Correct Answer: (B) animals

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is from Munshi Premchand's famous short story, 'January Night' (original title: 'Poos Ki Raat'). It focuses on the farmer Halku and his dog Jabra.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Halku and Jabra are spending a freezing winter night in the field to guard the crops. Jabra suddenly starts barking insistently. This barking alerts Halku that something is wrong.

Halku realizes that a herd of wild animals (specifically nilgai, or blue bulls) has entered the field and is eating his harvest.

Among the given choices, 'animals' is the correct general term for what entered the field.

Step 3: Final Answer:

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

Quick Tip

Understand the plot and key events of the stories in your syllabus. The climax of 'January Night' revolves around Halku's failure to save his crops from the wild animals due to the severe cold.

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

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

Correct Answer: (A) genetic

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is about the causes of allergies, as discussed in the prose piece 'Allergy'. An allergy is an exaggerated response by the immune system to substances that are normally harmless.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The development of allergies is multifactorial, meaning it depends on several factors.

The text explains that these factors can be broadly categorized into two types:

1. **Genetic predisposition:** A person is more likely to develop allergies if their parents have allergies. This hereditary component is genetic.

2. **Environmental factors:** Exposure to allergens like pollen, dust mites, certain foods, etc., triggers the allergic reaction.

Therefore, both genetic and environmental risk factors contribute to the development of an allergy.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The sentence should be completed with the word **genetic**.

Quick Tip

Remember the 'nature vs. nurture' concept. In the context of many diseases, including allergies, 'nature' refers to genetic factors, and 'nurture' refers to environmental factors. Both play a crucial role.

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

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

Correct Answer: (B) candle

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question refers to a specific scene in Anton Chekhov's short story, 'The Bet'. The story revolves around a bet between a banker and a lawyer about whether the death penalty is more humane than life imprisonment.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Towards the end of the fifteen-year imprisonment period, the banker, who is now on the

verge of bankruptcy, decides to kill the prisoner to avoid paying the bet. He secretly enters the prisoner's lodging. The story describes the scene: "When the banker peeped into the prisoner's room, he saw a candle burning dimly on the table." The prisoner himself was asleep at the table, with a letter he had written beside him. The dim candle adds to the tense and somber atmosphere of the scene.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The banker saw a **candle** burning dimly in the prisoner's room.

Quick Tip

Authors often use specific objects as symbols. The single, dim candle can symbolize the prisoner's solitary life of study and contemplation, as well as the flickering flame of his existence.

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

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

Correct Answer: (B) quality

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is based on the essay 'What is Wrong with Indian Films?' by the acclaimed filmmaker Satyajit Ray. In the essay, he analyzes the state of Indian cinema in his time.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Ray's primary argument in the essay is that Indian films, despite their commercial success, largely lacked artistic and technical merit.

He criticized them for poor scripts, unrealistic plots, inappropriate use of music, and a general lack of cinematic imagination.

He argued that filmmakers were more focused on formulaic elements than on creating meaningful and high-quality cinema. Therefore, his main critique was aimed at the overall **quality** of the films being produced.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Satyajit Ray is very critical of the **quality** of Indian films.

Quick Tip

When analyzing a critique, identify the author's main thesis. Ray's thesis was that Indian cinema needed to mature and focus on substance and artistic quality rather than just surface-level entertainment.

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

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

Correct Answer: (D) democratic

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question relates to the 'Acceptance Speech' delivered by Aung San Suu Kyi's son on her behalf for the Nobel Peace Prize. The speech discusses the struggle for freedom in Burma (now Myanmar).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The people of Burma were living under a repressive military regime. This type of government can be described as despotic, autocratic, or totalitarian.

The struggle and sacrifices made by the people, including monks, students, men, women, and children, were aimed at overthrowing this oppressive rule.

Their goal was to establish a system of government where the people have power and rights. This system is a democracy. Therefore, they sacrificed their lives in the pursuit of a **democratic** Burma.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The people of Burma sacrificed their lives in pursuit of a **democratic** Burma.

Quick Tip

Understand the meanings of different forms of government. Despotic, autocratic, and totalitarian are all forms of oppressive rule. Democratic is the opposite, representing freedom and rule by the people.

15. The old woman's voice was soft but

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

Correct Answer: (A) stern

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question refers to the description of the main character in Toni Morrison's prose piece, 'Once Upon a Time'. The story is an allegory about the power and responsibility of language.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The central figure is an old, wise, blind woman. When a group of young people comes to mock her wisdom, they pose a riddle.

Her response to them is described in the text. Her voice, though soft, carried weight and authority. It was not angry or loud, but it was serious and firm.

The word **stern** best captures this quality of being serious and authoritative, creating a contrast with the softness of her voice. It showed that she was not to be trifled with.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The old woman's voice was soft but **stern**.

Quick Tip

Look for contrasts in descriptions. The word 'but' signals a contrast. A voice that is 'soft but stern' is a powerful image, suggesting quiet strength and authority.

16. The of Indian culture is very amazing.

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

Correct Answer: (A) vitality

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is from the essay 'The Unity of Indian Culture' by Humayun Kabir. The essay explores the unique characteristics of India's long and continuous civilization.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

A central theme of the essay is that Indian culture has an extraordinary capacity for adaptation and survival. Despite numerous invasions and foreign influences over thousands of years, the culture has not only survived but has also absorbed new elements while maintaining its core identity.

This amazing resilience, energy, and capacity for life and growth is best described by the word **vitality**. The author marvels at this undying life-force of Indian culture.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The **vitality** of Indian culture is very amazing.

Quick Tip

When answering questions about an essay's theme, choose the word that best summarizes the author's main argument. 'Vitality' encapsulates Kabir's argument about the enduring and dynamic nature of Indian culture.

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

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

Correct Answer: (B) town

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is from the poem 'God Made the Country' by William Cowper. The poem is a classic example of pastoral poetry, which idealizes rural life and contrasts it with the corruption and artificiality of city life.

Step 2: Detailed explanation:

The poet establishes a strong contrast between the country and the town. The country is portrayed as a place of natural beauty, peace, and divine creation. The town is depicted as a man-made place full of noise, artificial lights, and restlessness.

The nightingale is a bird known for its beautiful song, symbolizing the music of nature. The poet suggests that in the noisy and chaotic environment of the **town**, the sweet and

delicate song of the nightingale would be drowned out or would have no place. Hence, the nightingale is 'mute' in the town.

Step 3: Final Answer:

In the **town**, according to Cowper, the nightingale is mute.

Quick Tip

Understand the central contrast in a poem. In 'God Made the Country', the core contrast is Country (natural, good, quiet) vs. Town (artificial, bad, noisy). Every symbol in the poem aligns with this contrast.

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

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

Correct Answer: (D) wish

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question quotes a line from Alexander Pope's poem, 'Ode on Solitude'. The poem celebrates a life of contentment, peace, and self-sufficiency, away from the ambitions and chaos of public life.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The opening stanza of the poem describes the ideal happy man. The exact lines are:

"Happy the man, whose **wish** and care

A few paternal acres bound,

Content to breathe his native air,

In his own ground."

This means that the happy man's ambitions and desires ('wish') and his responsibilities ('care') are limited to the land he inherited from his father. He does not long for more wealth or power, finding complete satisfaction in his simple, self-contained world.

Step 3: Final Answer:

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

Quick Tip

For questions that involve filling in a line from a poem, it's very helpful to memorize the opening lines of famous poems in your syllabus. These are frequently tested.

19. The poet wonders what lightning has fallen on the

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

Correct Answer: (D) Koel

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is from the poem 'Koel' by Puran Singh. The poet addresses the Koel (the Indian cuckoo), a bird whose song is deeply associated with spring, passion, and sometimes sorrow.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The poet hears the Koel's high-pitched, piercing song and is struck by its intensity. The song sounds less like a happy melody and more like a cry of pain.

The poet personifies the bird and asks what tragedy has befallen it to make it sing in such a fiery, sorrowful way. He asks, "What lightning has fallen on you?" as a metaphor for a sudden disaster or immense grief. The question is directed at the **Koel** itself.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The poet wonders what lightning has fallen on the **Koel**.

Quick Tip

Pay attention to metaphors and personification in poetry. 'Lightning' here isn't literal; it's a metaphor for a catastrophic event or intense emotional pain. The poet is speaking to the bird as if it were a person.

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

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

(D) energy

Correct Answer: (B) hunger

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is about the poem 'The Sleeping Porter' by Laxmi Prasad Devkota, which vividly portrays the harsh life and extreme poverty of a porter working in the mountains.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The poem paints a grim picture of the porter's existence. He carries heavy loads in difficult conditions for very little pay.

His poverty affects his entire family. The poem describes his son as "shivering with cold and woes of hunger." This powerful image highlights the dual suffering of the family: the external suffering from the biting cold and the internal suffering from the constant ache of hunger. This emphasizes the depth of their deprivation.

Step 3: Final Answer:

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

Quick Tip

Poetry often uses concrete images to convey abstract suffering. 'Cold' and 'hunger' are physical sensations that represent the larger abstract concept of 'poverty'.

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

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

Correct Answer: (B) barking

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is from Munshi Premchand's story 'January Night' ('Poos Ki Raat'). Jabra is the name of the main character Halku's dog.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Halku and Jabra are guarding their field on a bitterly cold winter night. Jabra, as a

loyal dog, is the first to sense danger.

When he hears the sound of wild animals (nilgai) entering the field to eat the crops, his natural instinct is to alert his master.

Dogs alert their masters by barking. The story describes how Jabra ran around the field, barking furiously to try and scare the animals away and wake Halku up.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Jabra started **barking** when he heard the noise of some animals.

Quick Tip

Remember the roles of key characters, even animal characters. Jabra's role in the story is that of a loyal companion and a guard, so his actions (like barking) will be consistent with that role.

22. The violent reaction during an allergy leads to

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

Correct Answer: (D) inflammation

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks about the underlying biological process that occurs during an allergic reaction, as explained in the chapter 'Allergy'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

An allergy is an overreaction of the immune system to an allergen. When the body encounters an allergen, the immune system releases chemicals like histamine.

These chemicals cause a cascade of effects in the body. The primary effect is **inflammation**, which is the body's protective response to remove harmful stimuli.

This inflammation is what produces the visible and felt symptoms of an allergy. For example, itching (B) is a symptom caused by inflammation of the skin. A cough (A) can be caused by inflammation in the airways. Inflammation is the root cause, while the other options are specific symptoms of it.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The violent reaction during an allergy leads to **inflammation**.

Quick Tip

Differentiate between a root cause and its symptoms. Inflammation is the underlying process, while itching, coughing, and sneezing are the resulting symptoms. Questions often test your understanding of this distinction.

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

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

Correct Answer: (D) piano

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for a specific detail about the lawyer's activities during his confinement in Anton Chekhov's story, 'The Bet'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The story chronicles the lawyer's fifteen-year imprisonment year by year. It details the books he reads and the activities he undertakes to combat his extreme loneliness and boredom.

In the first year, the lawyer is described as suffering terribly from solitude and depression. To cope, he "played the piano and rejected wine and tobacco." The music was a way for him to pass the time and express his emotions.

Step 3: Final Answer:

During the first year of imprisonment, the lawyer played the **piano**.

Quick Tip

Stories that span a long period often include details about how characters change or occupy their time. Pay attention to these chronological details, as they are a common source for factual recall questions.

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

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

Correct Answer: (D) eat

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is from the story 'Quality' by John Galsworthy, which is about a German shoemaker, Mr. Gessler, who is a perfectionist devoted to his craft.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Mr. Gessler's business declined because he could not compete with large, mass-producing firms. He lost his shop and had to work alone in a small room.

To fulfill the few orders he received, he worked day and night, using the money he earned to pay rent and buy leather. The narrator notes that he worked so hard that he never gave himself time to **eat**.

This self-neglect ultimately led to his death from "slow starvation." His dedication to quality was so absolute that he sacrificed his own life for it.

Step 3: Final Answer:

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

Quick Tip

Understand the theme of a story. The theme of 'Quality' is the tragic struggle of a true artist against a commercialized world. Mr. Gessler's starvation is the ultimate symbol of this struggle.

25. The heart of the porter is twittering like a

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

Correct Answer: (A) bird

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This is a question about a simile used in the poem 'The Sleeping Porter' by Laxmi Prasad Devkota. A simile is a figure of speech that compares two different things using 'like' or 'as'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The poem describes the porter sleeping, exhausted from his labor. The poet describes his physical state in detail.

To convey the fragile yet persistent nature of his life, the poet uses the line: "His heart is twittering like a bird."

The sound 'twittering' is uniquely associated with small birds. This simile suggests that the porter's heart is beating faintly and rapidly, much like a small, delicate bird, emphasizing his vulnerability and physical weakness.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The heart of the porter is twittering like a **bird**.

Quick Tip

When you encounter a simile, analyze why the author chose that specific comparison. 'Twittering like a bird' evokes fragility, speed, and a connection to nature, which contrasts with the porter's harsh, man-made burdens.

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

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

Correct Answer: (A) stole

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is based on the poem 'Martha' by Walter de la Mare. The poem presents Martha as a storyteller who enchants children with her vivid tales of magical beings.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

In one of the striking images from her stories, the poem tells how fairies and gnomes **stole** out in leaf-green light. The use of the word 'stole' conveys a sense of quiet, secretive, and almost stealthy movement, as though the magical beings emerged gently and

mysteriously from nature.

This choice of verb enhances the aura of secrecy and wonder that surrounds the fantasy world Martha creates.

Step 3: Final Answer:

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

Quick Tip

Pay close attention to verbs in poetry—they often carry layers of meaning. Here, 'stole' suggests quiet, magical movement, making the imagery more enchanting.

27. William Cowper says that and virtue are gifts.

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

Correct Answer: (D) health

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question comes from the poem 'God Made the Country' by William Cowper, which contrasts the virtues of country life with the vices of city life.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The poet argues that the countryside, created by God, is a source of natural goodness. He believes that the simple, active life in the country leads to genuine well-being.

He writes that "Health and virtue" are gifts from God that can be found in the countryside but are rare in the city. He contrasts these true gifts with the artificial pleasures and material pursuits of the town, suggesting that physical well-being (**health**) and moral goodness (virtue) are the most valuable things a person can have.

Step 3: Final Answer:

William Cowper says that **health** and virtue are gifts.

Quick Tip

Identify the core values promoted by the poet. In this poem, Cowper values nature, simplicity, health, and morality over man-made creations, luxury, and ambition.

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

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

Correct Answer: (B) content

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is based on Alexander Pope's poem, 'Ode on Solitude'. The poem outlines the characteristics of a truly happy and fulfilled life.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The central theme of the poem is contentment. The happy man does not desire fame, fortune, or power. His happiness comes from self-sufficiency and simple pleasures.

The first stanza reads:

"Happy the man, whose wish and care

A few paternal acres bound,

Content to breathe his native air,

In his own ground."

This means he is perfectly satisfied and happy ('content') just to be on his own land, breathing the air of the place where he belongs. He has no desire to be anywhere else.

Step 3: Final Answer:

A happy man is **content** to breathe his native air.

Quick Tip

Contentment is the key theme of 'Ode on Solitude'. Almost any question about this poem will relate back to the idea of being happy with what one has.

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

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

Correct Answer: (D) hurt

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question refers to the central idea of the poem 'The Empty Heart' by Periasamy Thooran, which is a powerful commentary on human greed.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The poem tells the story of a man who is granted a magic pitcher that gives him whatever he wants. However, his greed is endless, and he is never satisfied. This constant, unfulfilled desire becomes a source of immense suffering.

The poem concludes by stating that physical ailments ('disease') can be cured, but the emotional or psychological pain caused by greed and the feeling of being emotionally **hurt** by one's own insatiable desires is a wound that never heals. It is a pain that "comes back again and again." The feeling of hurt is what lingers.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Only the pain caused by **hurt** comes back again and again.

Quick Tip

Focus on the moral or message of a story or poem. The message of 'The Empty Heart' is that greed leads to a type of emotional and spiritual pain (hurt) that is far worse and more persistent than any physical ailment.

30. is endless.

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

Correct Answer: (C) Greed

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question directly asks for the central theme of the poem 'The Empty Heart' by Periasamy Thooran.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The poem is an allegory about a man who receives a magical pitcher but can never fill it because his desires are infinite. He asks for more and more, but his heart remains

”empty” because he is never satisfied.

The poem’s fundamental message is that human **greed** is a bottomless pit. It is an insatiable desire that has no limits and can never be fulfilled. It is, therefore, endless. The man’s eventual death from exhaustion in his quest for more proves this point tragically.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Greed is endless.

Quick Tip

Allegories use simple stories to represent abstract ideas. The story of the man and the pitcher is not just about a magic pot; it’s a representation of the abstract concept of human greed.

31. Aung San Suu Kyi is a

- (A) Burmese politician
- (B) Burmese activist
- (C) Burmese healer
- (D) Burmese language teacher

Correct Answer: (A) Burmese politician

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks about the primary role of Aung San Suu Kyi in the context of her life and achievements.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Aung San Suu Kyi is internationally known for her long struggle for democracy and human rights in Burma (Myanmar). However, beyond her activism, she also formally entered the political arena as the leader of the National League for Democracy (NLD). Her political career, leadership, and recognition as a stateswoman define her most accurately as a **Burmese politician**. While activism was central to her rise, her lasting role in her country’s history is tied to her political leadership.

Options (C) and (D) are irrelevant, and option (B), though partly true, is less precise in this exam context.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Aung San Suu Kyi is a **Burmese politician**.

Quick Tip

Sometimes a person's activism leads them into politics. In exams, always select the role that captures their most prominent and formal identity in history and governance.

32. The old woman's silence is so that the young people have trouble holding their laughter.

- (A) long
- (B) deep
- (C) meaningful
- (D) short

Correct Answer: (A) long

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question comes from Toni Morrison's 'Once Upon a Time', where a group of young people attempt to trick a wise old woman.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

When challenged, the old woman does not answer right away. Instead, she remains silent for an unusually **long** time.

This extended pause unsettles the young people and makes them nervous, causing them to struggle to contain their laughter. The quality of the silence here is not about depth or meaning but about its noticeable length, which creates tension and unease.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The old woman's silence is so **long** that the young people have trouble holding their laughter.

Quick Tip

Always focus on the exact adjective used in the text. In this case, the emphasis is on the duration of the silence ('long') rather than its depth or meaning.

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

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

Correct Answer: (C) small

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question pertains to the distinction made between 'civilization' and 'culture' in Humayun Kabir's essay, 'The Unity of Indian Culture'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

According to the author, 'civilization' refers to the material and organizational aspects of a society (e.g., tools, laws, infrastructure). Many people can be part of a civilization. 'Culture', however, is described as the "efflorescence" (or flowering) of civilization. It relates to the intellectual, artistic, and spiritual achievements of a society.

The author argues that achieving culture requires a level of refinement and understanding that only a **small** minority of any civilized population truly attains.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The sentence implies that while a civilization can be large, the culturally refined section within it is typically **small**.

Quick Tip

Understand the key definitions provided by the author in an essay. Kabir's distinction between the broadness of civilization and the exclusiveness of culture is a central point of his argument.

34. Malasha was frightened and prepared to run

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

Correct Answer: (B) away

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is about a specific moment in Leo Tolstoy's short story, 'Little Girls Wiser Than Men'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The story describes a quarrel between two little girls, Akoulya and Malasha. After Malasha accidentally splashes muddy water on Akoulya's new dress, Akoulya gets very angry.

Akoulya scolds Malasha and starts to run after her to punish her. Malasha, seeing the older girl's anger, becomes frightened. Her immediate instinct is to escape the situation. Therefore, she was prepared to run **away** from Akoulya to avoid being caught and hit.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Frightened by Akoulya's anger, Malasha prepared to run **away**.

Quick Tip

Pay attention to the cause-and-effect sequence in a story's plot. Akoulya's anger (cause) leads to Malasha's fear and her desire to run away (effect).

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

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

Correct Answer: (C) blocks

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question refers to a detail from the prose piece 'Me and the Ecology Bit', where the narrator tries to persuade his neighbors to adopt eco-friendly habits.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The narrator, Jim, sees his neighbor, Mr. Johnson, preparing to drive his car. He advises Mr. Johnson to walk instead.

To strengthen his argument, Jim points out that Mr. Johnson's destination, the post office, is extremely close to his house. The text specifies this distance as just two **blocks**. The short distance highlights the narrator's point that using a car for such a small trip is wasteful and bad for the environment.

Step 3: Final Answer:

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

Quick Tip

Authors use specific details to support a character's argument or the story's theme. The "two blocks" detail is crucial for showing the validity of the narrator's ecological advice.

36. The author found Gillu clinging to a

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

Correct Answer: (C) curtain

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is about the habits of the pet squirrel in Mahadevi Verma's story, 'Gillu'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

In the story, the author describes Gillu's playful and affectionate nature. Gillu had made a habit of attracting the author's attention in various ways.

One of his favorite spots was the window. To signal that he wanted to go outside, he would go to the window and climb on the **curtain**.

There is also a poignant scene where, after the author returns from the hospital after an accident, she finds Gillu had been waiting for her. The moment he sees her, he rushes down from the curtain to greet her.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The author often found Gillu on the **curtain**, especially when he wanted to go out or get her attention.

Quick Tip

Remember the unique habits and characteristics of the main characters, including animals. Gillu's connection with the curtain is a recurring detail in the story.

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

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

Correct Answer: (C) rent

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question concerns the financial struggles of Mr. Gessler, the dedicated bootmaker in John Galsworthy's story 'Quality'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Mr. Gessler was an artist who prioritized quality above all else. He refused to compromise on his craft, which meant he worked slowly and could not compete with large, modern shoe companies.

As his business dwindled, he became extremely poor. The narrator learns at the end of the story that Mr. Gessler had died of "slow starvation." The person who took over his shop explains that the old man never stopped working, and "all the money went in **rent** and leather." He sacrificed his own basic needs, like food, to keep his small business running.

Step 3: Final Answer:

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

Quick Tip

The tragic ending of a story often reveals its central theme. Mr. Gessler's death highlights the theme of the dedicated artist being destroyed by a commercial, fast-paced world.

38. The children the conduct of the guests.

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

Correct Answer: (B) disliked

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks about the reaction of the children, Sun and Moon, to the behavior of the adults at a party in Katherine Mansfield's short story 'Sun and Moon'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The children view the party preparations, especially the food, with a sense of wonder and magic. The ice pudding, in particular, seems like a beautiful, untouchable creation to them.

When the guests arrive and start eating the food, the children are horrified. They see the act of consumption as a destruction of the beautiful things they admired. Sun is particularly upset when a man takes a spoonful of the ice pudding, exclaiming, "It's melting!"

This reaction shows that they **disliked** the conduct of the guests, who treated the magical food as something ordinary to be eaten.

Step 3: Final Answer:

From their innocent and aesthetic perspective, the children **disliked** the guests' conduct of eating the beautiful party food.

Quick Tip

Understanding a story's point of view is crucial. 'Sun and Moon' is told from a child's perspective, where appearances and aesthetics are more important than the practical purpose of things like food.

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

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

Correct Answer: (A) happiness

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question refers to the advice given by a mother to her daughter in the story 'Two Horizons', which is told through their correspondence.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The daughter's letters are filled with complaints about her hard life and lack of joy. The mother, from her more experienced and peaceful perspective, tries to guide her.

A central piece of the mother's wisdom is that material wealth is not the key to a good life. She advises her daughter that true, genuine **happiness** is a state of mind and spirit. It is something that comes from within and cannot be purchased with money or possessions.

Step 3: Final Answer:

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

Quick Tip

Identify the core message or philosophy of key characters. The mother's philosophy is rooted in finding contentment and happiness in simple, non-material things.

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

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

Correct Answer: (C) marry

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is about a key conversation in the story 'Love Defiled', where the narrator reflects on his failed relationship.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The narrator was intensely focused on his career goal of becoming an IAS officer. This ambition created a strain in his relationship with his girlfriend.

His girlfriend, however, valued him for who he was, not for his potential career. She tried to reassure him that her love was unconditional. She explicitly told him that she would **marry** him whether he succeeded in his professional ambitions or not. This highlighted the difference in their priorities, which ultimately led to their separation.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The narrator's girlfriend told him that she would **marry** him even if he did not become an IAS officer.

Quick Tip

Understanding the central conflict in a relationship-based story is key. Here, the conflict is between the narrator's worldly ambition and his girlfriend's desire for simple, unconditional love.

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

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

Correct Answer: (A) crop

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question concerns the climax of Munshi Premchand's story, 'January Night' ('Poos Ki Raat').

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Halku is a poor tenant farmer who is guarding his field on a freezing winter night. He hears his dog, Jabra, barking and realizes that a herd of nilgai (wild animals) has entered his field.

However, the cold is so severe that Halku feels paralyzed and cannot bring himself to leave the warmth of his small fire to chase the animals away.

As a result, the animals have free rein all night. In the morning, Halku discovers that his entire harvest, his **crop**, has been eaten and trampled.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Halku's **crop** was destroyed by the wild animals.

Quick Tip

The central conflict in 'January Night' is man vs. nature, specifically Halku's struggle against the overwhelming cold, which leads to the loss of his livelihood (the crop).

42. After fifteen years, the rich banker was in

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

Correct Answer: (A) debt

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks about the financial situation of the banker at the end of the fifteen-year period in Anton Chekhov's story, 'The Bet'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

At the beginning of the story, the banker is extremely wealthy, arrogant, and confident. He has millions to spare.

However, during the fifteen years that the lawyer is imprisoned, the banker's fortunes take a downturn. He makes risky investments, gambles on the stock exchange, and his wealth declines significantly.

By the time the bet is nearing its end, the banker realizes that paying the two million rubles to the lawyer would lead to his complete financial ruin. He is heavily in **debt** and no longer the affluent man he once was.

Step 3: Final Answer:

After fifteen years, the rich banker was in **debt**.

Quick Tip

Pay attention to character development and changes in circumstances over time. The reversal of the banker's fortune is a key element of the story's irony.

43. Good health and virtue can make our life

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

Correct Answer: (D) happy

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is based on the theme of William Cowper's poem, 'God Made the Country'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The poem idealizes the simple, natural life of the countryside and contrasts it with the artificial and corrupting life of the town.

The poet states that "health and virtue" are precious gifts that are found in the country. These qualities, according to the poet's philosophy, are the true ingredients for a good life.

A life filled with good health and moral uprightness is a fulfilled and contented one. Therefore, these gifts can make our life **happy**.

Step 3: Final Answer:

According to the poet's message, good health and virtue are the foundations for a **happy** life.

Quick Tip

Identify the core values celebrated in a poem. Cowper champions nature, health, and virtue as the sources of true happiness, in contrast to the town's focus on artificial pleasures and wealth.

44. The poet wants to live unseen and

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

Correct Answer: (A) unknown

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question quotes from the final stanza of Alexander Pope's poem, 'Ode on Solitude'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The entire poem is a praise of a quiet, simple, and self-sufficient life, away from the notice of the world. The poet's ideal is to live a private life without fame or public recognition.

The concluding lines of the poem explicitly state this wish:

"Thus let me live, unseen, **unknown**;

Thus unlamented let me die;

Steal from the world, and not a stone
Tell where I lie.”
The poet desires complete anonymity in both life and death.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The poet wants to live unseen and **unknown**.

Quick Tip

The final lines of a poem often summarize its central theme or wish. Memorizing the concluding stanza of key poems can be very helpful for exams.

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

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

Correct Answer: (B) melts

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is about the central metaphor in the poem 'Polythene Bag' by Durga Prasad Panda.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The poem compares emotional hurt to a polythene bag. It explores the different characteristics of a plastic bag to explain how hurt affects a person.

One of the comparisons is how the bag reacts to warmth. The poem states that just as a polythene bag **melts** when it gets a little warm, the emotional hurt inside a person can also soften or "melt down" with a little warmth and affection.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The poem explicitly states that a polythene bag **melts** when a little heat is applied.

Quick Tip

In poems based on extended metaphors, pay close attention to the points of comparison. Each characteristic of the object (polythene bag) corresponds to an aspect of the abstract idea (hurt).

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

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

Correct Answer: (A) Radha

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is about the subject of the poem 'Thinner Than a Crescent' by the poet Vidyapati.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The poem describes the intense sorrow and longing of a lover who is separated from her beloved. The poem is narrated by a friend who is reporting this condition to the beloved.

The characters are from Hindu mythology. The beloved is Lord Krishna (also referred to as Madhava). The one who is pining for him is his consort, **Radha**.

The poem details how Radha's constant thoughts of Krishna and her grief over his absence have caused her to waste away physically, becoming "thinner than the crescent in the sky."

Step 3: Final Answer:

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

Quick Tip

Familiarize yourself with the key characters from mythological or classical stories referenced in your syllabus poems. Knowing that Vidyapati's poems often revolve around Radha and Krishna is key to understanding this piece.

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

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

Correct Answer: (B) money

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is about the motivation of the main character in the poem 'The Empty Heart' by Periasamy Thooran.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The poem is a parable about a man who was already rich but was consumed by greed. He was not satisfied with what he had.

His desire for more wealth was endless. He left his home and his comfortable life in a relentless pursuit to acquire even more riches. His driving motivation was to earn more **money** and accumulate more possessions. This greed eventually led to his downfall.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The rich man left home because his insatiable greed made him want to earn more **money**.

Quick Tip

Parables or moral stories usually have a very clear theme. The theme of 'The Empty Heart' is the destructive and endless nature of greed.

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

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

Correct Answer: (B) fire

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks about a specific metaphor used in the poem 'Koel' by Puran Singh to describe the bird's song.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The poet is struck by the intense, passionate, and almost painful sound of the Koel's cry. He uses powerful, burning imagery to describe its effect.

He feels that the song is so potent that it sets the leaves and the listener's soul ablaze. The poem contains the line where the poet addresses the bird, saying, "thy notes are a

rain of **fire**.” This metaphor powerfully conveys the burning intensity and passion the poet perceives in the bird’s song.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Koel’s songs are compared to a rain of **fire**.

Quick Tip

In poetry, look for unusual and striking metaphors. Comparing sound (‘notes’) to ‘a rain of fire’ is a powerful image designed to convey extreme emotion.

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

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

Correct Answer: (C) chip

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question refers to the resolution phase of the conflict in Leo Tolstoy’s ‘Little Girls Wiser Than Men’.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

After the adults have argued and started fighting, the two little girls, Akoulya and Malasha, forget their quarrel and start playing again.

They dig a channel to let the water from the puddle flow into the street. To play in this new stream, one of them picks up a piece of wood, a **chip**, and they try to float it like a boat.

The story describes them running after the chip, shouting and laughing, fully engrossed in their new game. While the question’s phrasing is slightly imprecise, the object they were playing with and shouting about was the chip.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The girls played together with a **chip** of wood, which they floated in the stream they made.

Quick Tip

The story's title is 'Little Girls Wiser Than Men'. The final scene, where the girls make up and play with a chip while the adults are still fighting, is the key illustration of this title.

50. Culture is the efflorescence of

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

Correct Answer: (C) civilization

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the definition of culture as given in Humayun Kabir's essay, 'The Unity of Indian Culture'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

In his essay, Kabir makes a clear distinction between civilization and culture. He defines 'civilization' as the material framework of society—its organization, laws, and technology that provide security.

He then defines 'culture' as the ultimate product or outcome of this secure framework. 'Efflorescence' means 'flowering'. Thus, culture is the flowering of art, literature, philosophy, and spirituality that can only happen once a **civilization** is well-established and provides the necessary peace and leisure for such pursuits.

Step 3: Final Answer:

According to Humayun Kabir, culture is the efflorescence of **civilization**.

Quick Tip

Remember key definitions and metaphors from analytical essays. 'Efflorescence' is the specific and memorable term Kabir uses to describe the relationship between culture and civilization.

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

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

Correct Answer: (C) bread

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question seems to refer to a symbolic act of providing sustenance, likely drawn from one of Toni Morrison's works. While not explicitly from 'Once Upon a Time', it reflects themes present in her broader writing.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The act of offering food is a powerful symbol in literature, representing hospitality, communion, or a basic acknowledgment of humanity. A meal of bread and meat is one of the most archetypal and fundamental forms of sustenance in Western literature. In contexts of hardship and reconciliation, which are common themes for Morrison, offering bread and meat would signify a profound gesture of care and community. Among the given options, **bread** is the most classic and symbolic staple food to be paired with meat in such an offering.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Symbolically, the girl offers **bread** and pieces of meat as a fundamental act of providing sustenance.

Quick Tip

When a direct quote is hard to place, think about literary archetypes and symbols. Bread is a universal symbol of life, sustenance, and community, making it a likely answer in a symbolic context like this.

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

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

Correct Answer: (D) appropriate

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is about how Alexander Aris describes his mother, Aung San Suu Kyi, in the 'Acceptance Speech' for her Nobel Peace Prize.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

In his speech, Aris explains that his mother's personal struggle and sacrifice are not just her own; they represent the struggle of the entire nation. She has become a figurehead for the democratic movement in Burma.

He needs a word to describe how fitting she is as a symbol for this movement. While the actual speech uses the word "telling," the options provided require choosing the best synonym. An **appropriate** symbol is one that is suitable, fitting, and correctly represents the idea or group in question. Aung San Suu Kyi, with her unwavering commitment to non-violence and democracy, is a perfectly suitable or appropriate symbol for her people's struggle.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Aris says that his mother has come to be an **appropriate** symbol for the plight of all the people of Burma.

Quick Tip

When an exact word from a text isn't an option, look for the closest synonym that captures the original meaning. 'Appropriate' best captures the sense of her being a fitting and representative symbol for the cause.

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

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

Correct Answer: (B) story

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question refers to Satyajit Ray's critique in his essay, 'What is Wrong with Indian Films?'. Ray argues that Indian cinema often copies Hollywood instead of developing its own unique style.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Ray believed that the most fundamental element of cinema is the narrative, or the **story**. He argued that a film's strength lies in its ability to tell a compelling story visually.

He pointed out that even Hollywood was looking for inspiration in simple, powerful stories drawn from life and literature. He urged Indian filmmakers to do the same—to look for inspiration in the vast wealth of stories available in Indian life and literature, rather than just imitating foreign techniques or plots.

Step 3: Final Answer:

According to Ray, all countries are turning to the fundamental element of cinema, the **story**, for inspiration.

Quick Tip

When analyzing a critique, focus on the author's proposed solution. Ray's solution for Indian cinema was to focus on originality and the core element of filmmaking: storytelling.

54. The crows were engaged in poking their at the flower-pots.

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

Correct Answer: (A) beaks

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is about the opening scene of Mahadevi Verma's story, 'Gillu'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The story begins with the author noticing two crows behaving strangely near a flower-pot. They were playing a game of "hide and seek."

Upon closer inspection, she finds a tiny baby squirrel that had fallen from its nest and was lying injured. The crows were tormenting the small creature, poking it with their **beaks**.

Birds use their beaks for eating, fighting, and interacting with their environment. The act of the crows poking the squirrel with their beaks showed their intent to harm it.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The crows were engaged in poking their **beaks** at the flowerpots, where the baby squirrel was lying.

Quick Tip

The opening scene of a story often sets up the central conflict or introduces the main character. Here, the cruel act of the crows introduces the helpless Gillu and prompts the narrator's rescue mission.

55. The polythene bag remains within.

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

Correct Answer: (D) buried

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is about the central metaphor in the poem 'Polythene Bag' by Durga Prasad Panda, which compares emotional hurt to a plastic bag.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The poem describes how a polythene bag, when discarded, never truly decomposes. If it is put into the earth, it just stays there. Similarly, emotional pain and hurt, even when one tries to forget them or move on, are never truly gone.

The hurt remains deep inside a person's consciousness, just as the polythene bag remains **buried** in the earth. It is hidden from sight but not destroyed.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Just like a real polythene bag, the hurt it represents remains **buried** within a person.

Quick Tip

Analyze all aspects of an extended metaphor. The poet uses the polythene bag's physical properties (doesn't dissolve, makes noise, melts with heat) to explain different aspects of emotional hurt.

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

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

Correct Answer: (B) lost

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question refers to the poem 'Thinner Than a Crescent' by Vidyapati, which describes Radha's pitiable condition due to her separation from Lord Krishna.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The poem is narrated by Radha's friend, who is reporting Radha's condition to Krishna. The friend describes how Radha's immense sorrow and constant longing have taken a severe toll on her physical health.

She is so consumed by her grief that she neglects herself and has become extremely thin. This means she has **lost** a significant amount of weight. The poem uses the hyperbole that she is "thinner than the crescent in the sky" to emphasize the extent of her physical wasting.

Step 3: Final Answer:

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

Quick Tip

In devotional and romantic poetry, intense emotions like love and sorrow are often shown to have powerful physical effects on the characters. This is a common literary convention.

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

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

Correct Answer: (C) glistening

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is from the poem 'The Empty Heart' by Periasamy Thooran, which is a moral tale about greed.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The poem tells of a rich man who prays for more wealth. A wish-granting tree gives him a magical pitcher and tells him that it will be filled with gold coins, but only up to the brim. He is given seven silver pots.

The gold coins that fill the pots are described with a word that emphasizes their shine and allure, which is the source of the man's greed. **Glistening** means shining or sparkling, a perfect adjective for freshly minted gold coins. The sight of these glistening coins fuels his desire for more.

Step 3: Final Answer:

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

Quick Tip

Authors use specific adjectives to create a desired effect. 'Glistening' makes the gold seem more magical and desirable, which helps the reader understand the intensity of the man's greed.

58. The are on fire.

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

Correct Answer: (A) leaves

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question refers to the powerful imagery used in the poem 'Koel' by Puran Singh.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The poet is deeply affected by the fiery and passionate song of the Koel (Indian cuckoo). He feels that the bird's song is so intense that it has a physical, burning effect on the nature around it.

He uses a metaphor to describe this, stating that the bird's "high-pitched strain" has

set "the shades of mango **leaves** on fire." This is not a literal fire, but a metaphor for the song's burning passion and the way it seems to ignite the poet's soul and the world around him.

Step 3: Final Answer:

In the poet's metaphorical vision, the mango **leaves** are on fire.

Quick Tip

Poetry often uses sensory language and metaphors to express emotions. 'Fire' is a common metaphor for intense passion, love, or pain.

59. What kind of figure does the porter have?

- (A) Handsome
- (B) Ugly
- (C) Slim
- (D) Stout

Correct Answer: (D) Stout

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks about the physical description of the main character in Laxmi Prasad Devkota's poem, 'The Sleeping Porter'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The poem describes a porter who carries heavy loads in the mountains. This kind of work requires immense physical strength.

A person who is strong and solidly built can be described as **stout**. The poem portrays him as a "champion" and a "king of the mountain," highlighting his power and resilience. While the poem doesn't use the exact word "stout," it is the best description among the choices for a strong, muscular, and robust man capable of carrying a 25-kilogram load on his back. 'Slim' would be too weak, while 'Handsome' or 'Ugly' describe appearance, not build.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The porter has a strong, solid, and **stout** figure, suited to his physically demanding job.

Quick Tip

Infer character traits from their actions and profession. A mountain porter who carries heavy loads would logically have a strong and stout physique, not a slim one.

60. Martha's stories seemed like a one saw at night.

- (A) film
- (B) dream
- (C) star
- (D) moon

Correct Answer: (B) dream

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is about the effect of the stories told by the title character in Walter de la Mare's poem, 'Martha'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The poem describes how Martha's storytelling captivates her audience of children. Her voice and the magical tales she tells transport the listeners to another world, making them forget their surroundings.

This immersive, enchanting experience is very similar to a **dream**. The poem conveys a sense of hazy, beautiful, and slightly melancholic unreality, which is characteristic of a dream. The stories are so vivid and engrossing that they feel like a shared dream seen in the quiet of the day.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Martha's stories had an enchanting, surreal quality, making them seem like a **dream** one saw at night.

Quick Tip

Look for the overall mood or atmosphere of a poem. The mood of 'Martha' is gentle, magical, and dream-like, which points directly to the correct answer.

61. Choose the correctly spelt word:

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

Correct Answer: (D) Incessantly

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Word:

The word means "without interruption; constantly."

Step 2: Analyzing the Spelling:

The correct spelling is derived from the root 'cease' (to stop) and the prefix 'in-' (not). The structure is In-cessant-ly.

Let's check the options:

- (A) Incessaently - Incorrect vowel 'ae'.
- (B) Incissantly - Incorrect 'i' instead of 'e'.
- (C) Incesantly - Missing the second 's'.
- (D) **Incessantly** - This spelling is correct. It has 'in-', 'cessant' (from cease), and '-ly'.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correctly spelt word is **Incessantly**.

Quick Tip

Remember the 'double s' and the 'a' in the '-ant' suffix for the word 'incessant'. Many spelling errors occur by omitting one 's' or using the wrong vowel.

62. Choose the correctly spelt word:

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

Correct Answer: (B) Immediately

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Word:

The word means "at once; instantly."

Step 2: Analyzing the Spelling:

The word is built from 'immediate' and the suffix '-ly'. The key is to spell 'immediate' correctly. It has a double 'm' and ends with '-ate'.

Let's check the options:

- (A) Immediatly - Missing the 'e' before '-ly'. A common mistake.
- (B) **Immediately** - Correct spelling: 'immediate' + 'ly'.
- (C) Imediately - Missing the double 'm'.
- (D) Immedeately - Incorrect vowels 'e' instead of 'i' and 'a'.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correctly spelt word is **Immediately**.

Quick Tip

A good rule to remember is that if an adjective ends in '-ate', the adverb is formed by adding '-ly' (e.g., immediate -> immediately, separate -> separately). Don't drop the 'e'.

63. Choose the correctly spelt word:

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

Correct Answer: (C) Admissible

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Word:

The word means "acceptable or valid, especially as evidence in a court of law."

Step 2: Analyzing the Spelling:

The root is 'admit'. The adjective form uses '-ible', not '-able'. It also has a double 's'. The prefix 'ad-' is correct.

Let's check the options:

- (A) Addmissable - Incorrect double 'd' and uses '-able'.
- (B) Admisible - Incorrect, uses '-ible' but is missing the second 's'.
- (C) **Admissible** - Correct spelling. It has a single 'd', double 's', and the '-ible' suffix.
- (D) Addmissible - Incorrect double 'd'.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correctly spelt word is **Admissible**.

Quick Tip

Words derived from Latin roots ending in '-mit' (like admit, permit, submit) often form adjectives with '-missible' (admissible, permissible) or '-missive' (submissive).

64. Choose the correctly spelt word:

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

Correct Answer: (B) Autonomous

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Word:

The word means "having self-government; acting independently."

Step 2: Analyzing the Spelling:

The word is formed from 'auto-' (self) and 'nomos' (law), with the adjective suffix '-ous'. Let's check the options:

- (A) Autonomouse - Incorrect ending, resembles 'mouse'.
- (B) **Autonomous** - Correct spelling, with the '-ous' ending.
- (C) Autonomes - Incorrect plural-like ending.
- (D) Autonomus - Incorrect ending, uses '-us' instead of '-ous'.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correctly spelt word is **Autonomous**.

Quick Tip

Many English adjectives describing a quality or nature end in '-ous' (e.g., famous, dangerous, courageous, autonomous).

65. Choose the correctly spelt word:

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

Correct Answer: (B) Cassette

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Word:

The word refers to a sealed plastic unit containing magnetic tape for recording and replaying audio or video.

Step 2: Analyzing the Spelling:

This word is of French origin. It has a double 's' and a double 't'.

Let's check the options:

- (A) Cessettee - Incorrect starting 'Ce-' and ending '-ee'.
- (B) **Cassette** - Correct spelling with 'Ca-', double 's', and double 't'.
- (C) Cassatte - Incorrect, missing the second 'e'.
- (D) Cassete - Incorrect, missing the second 't'.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correctly spelt word is **Cassette**.

Quick Tip

For words of French origin ending in an "-et" or "-ette" sound, pay close attention to the use of single or double consonants (e.g., cassette, gazette, silhouette).

66. Choose the correctly spelt word:

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

Correct Answer: (A) Bibliography

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Word:

The word refers to a list of the books referred to in a scholarly work.

Step 2: Analyzing the Spelling:

The word comes from Greek 'biblion' (book) and '-graphia' (writing). So, it starts with 'Biblio-'.

Let's check the options:

- (A) **Bibliography** - Correct spelling, from 'Biblio' and 'graphy'.
- (B) Bebliography - Incorrect 'e' instead of 'i'.

- (C) Bebleography - Incorrect 'e's.
- (D) Bibleographe - Incorrect ending.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correctly spelt word is **Bibliography**.

Quick Tip

Break down long words into their roots. 'Biblio' (from Bible/book) and 'graphy' (from graph/writing) make the spelling of 'Bibliography' easier to remember.

67. Choose the correctly spelt word:

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

Correct Answer: (C) Accelerate

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Word:

The word means "to begin to move more quickly."

Step 2: Analyzing the Spelling:

The word has a double 'c' and a single 'l'. The root is 'celer', meaning swift or fast. Let's check the options:

- (A) Aceelerate - Incorrect double 'e'.
- (B) Acelerate - Incorrect, missing the second 'c'.
- (C) **Accelerate** - Correct spelling with 'ac-', 'celerate'.
- (D) Acellrate - Incorrect double 'l' and missing 'e' before 'rate'.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correctly spelt word is **Accelerate**.

Quick Tip

Remember the consonant pattern for 'accelerate': double 'c', single 'l'. This is a common point of confusion in spelling.

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

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

Correct Answer: (D) Hari said to Sheela, "Have you taught your sister ?"

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires converting an interrogative sentence from indirect (reported) speech to direct speech.

Step 2: Key Rules for Conversion:

1. **Reporting Verb:** 'asked' becomes 'said to'.
2. **Conjunction:** 'if' is removed, and the sentence is structured as a direct question ending with a question mark.
3. **Tense Change:** The past perfect tense ('had taught') in indirect speech changes back to either simple past ('Did you teach...') or present perfect ('Have you taught...') in direct speech.
4. **Pronoun Change:** The pronoun 'she' (referring to Sheela) becomes 'you'. The pronoun 'her' (referring to Sheela's) becomes 'your'.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's apply the rules to the given sentence: "Hari asked Sheela if she had taught her sister."

- 'Hari asked Sheela' becomes 'Hari said to Sheela,'.
- 'if' is removed.
- 'she had taught' becomes "Have you taught" or "Did you teach".
- 'her sister' becomes "your sister".
- The sentence must be enclosed in quotation marks and end with a question mark.

This gives us two possibilities:

- a) Hari said to Sheela, "Have you taught your sister?"
- b) Hari said to Sheela, "Did you teach your sister?"

Looking at the options, option (D) matches possibility (a) perfectly. The other options use incorrect pronouns ('my', 'his') or incorrect tense ('Do you teach').

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct direct speech is **Hari said to Sheela, "Have you taught your sister ?"**.

Quick Tip

When converting from indirect to direct speech, always work backwards with the rules of tense, pronoun, and structure. Pay close attention to pronouns as they are a common source of errors.

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

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

Correct Answer: (A) She said, "May God save him !"

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question involves converting an optative sentence (a sentence expressing a prayer, wish, or curse) from indirect to direct speech.

Step 2: Key Rules for Conversion:

1. **Reporting Verb:** The reporting verb 'prayed' (or 'wished', 'cursed', etc.) is changed to 'said'. The sense of prayer is conveyed by the structure of the direct speech.
2. **Conjunction:** The conjunction 'that' is removed.
3. **Structure and Modal Verb:** Optative sentences in direct speech typically begin with 'May'. The modal verb 'might' in indirect speech changes to 'May' in direct speech.
4. **Punctuation:** The sentence ends with an exclamation mark.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Applying the rules to "She prayed that God might save him.":

- 'She prayed' becomes 'She said,'. (The reporting verb in the original sentence is in the past tense, so 'said' is appropriate, not 'says' or 'asks').
- 'that' is removed.
- 'God might save him' becomes "May God save him".
- The sentence is enclosed in quotation marks and ends with an exclamation mark.

This results in: She said, "May God save him!"

Option (A) is a perfect match. Options (B), (C), and (D) are incorrect as they are interrogative sentences (questions) and use the wrong reporting verbs or tenses.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct direct speech is **She said, "May God save him !"**.

Quick Tip

Remember the structure for optative sentences in direct speech: 'May + Subject + Verbj. When you see reporting verbs like 'prayed' or 'wished' in indirect speech, look for this "May..." structure in the direct speech options.

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

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

Correct Answer: (B) He said to me, "Do you know me?"

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks to convert a sentence from indirect (reported) speech to direct speech.

Step 2: Key Rules for Conversion:

1. **Reporting Verb:** 'asked me' becomes 'said to me,'.
2. **Conjunction:** 'if' is removed, and the sentence is framed as a question.
3. **Tense Change:** The simple past tense ('knew') in indirect speech changes back to the simple present tense ('know') in direct speech.
4. **Pronoun Change:** The pronoun 'I' (referring to 'me') becomes 'you'. The pronoun 'him' (referring to 'He') becomes 'me'.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Applying the rules to "He asked me if I knew him.":

- 'He asked me' becomes 'He said to me,'.
- 'if' is removed.
- 'I knew' becomes "Do you know". We use 'Do' to form the present simple question.
- 'him' becomes "me".
- Enclose in quotation marks and add a question mark.

This gives us: He said to me, "Do you know me?"

Let's check the options:

- (A) "Did you know me?" - This is in the simple past, which would correspond to 'if I had known him' in indirect speech. Incorrect.
- (B) "Do you know me?" - Correctly uses the simple present tense.
- (C) "Did you knew me ?" - Grammatically incorrect ('did' is followed by the base form 'know', not 'knew').
- (D) "Do you known me ?" - Grammatically incorrect ('known' is a past participle).

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct direct speech is **He said to me, "Do you know me?"**.

Quick Tip

Remember the tense shift: Simple Present in direct speech becomes Simple Past in indirect speech. So, working backwards, Simple Past in indirect speech becomes Simple Present in direct speech.

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

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

Correct Answer: (A) I asked him why he was working so hard

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question requires converting a 'Wh-' question from direct to indirect speech.

Step 2: Key Rules for Conversion:

1. **Reporting Verb:** 'said to' changes to 'asked'.
2. **Conjunction:** The 'Wh-' word ('Why') itself acts as the conjunction. 'that' is not used.
3. **Sentence Structure:** The question form (verb before subject: 'are you') changes to a statement form (subject before verb: 'he was'). The question mark is removed.
4. **Tense Change:** The present continuous tense ('are working') changes to the past continuous tense ('was working').
5. **Pronoun Change:** 'you' (referring to 'him') changes to 'he'.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Applying the rules to 'I said to him, "Why are you working so hard ?"':

- 'I said to him' becomes 'I asked him'.
- 'Why' remains as the conjunction.
- 'are you working' becomes 'he was working'. The tense changes from present continuous to past continuous, and the pronoun 'you' becomes 'he'.
- The structure becomes a statement: 'why he was working so hard'.

Combining these gives: I asked him why he was working so hard.

Let's check the options:

- (A) 'why he was working so hard' - Correctly uses the statement structure and tense

change.

(B) 'why was he working so hard' - Incorrectly retains the question structure (verb before subject).

(C) (D) 'why had he been working...' - Incorrect tense change. Present continuous becomes past continuous, not past perfect continuous.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct indirect speech is **I asked him why he was working so hard.**

Quick Tip

The most common mistake in converting 'Wh-' questions to indirect speech is forgetting to change the sentence structure from interrogative (question) to assertive (statement). The subject must come before the verb after the 'Wh-' word.

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

(A) He said that he went home yesterday

(B) He said that he had gone home the previous day

(C) He said that he had gone home yesterday

(D) He said that he had been going home previous day

Correct Answer: (B) He said that he had gone home the previous day

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This requires converting a declarative sentence from direct to indirect speech, involving changes in tense and adverbs of time.

Step 2: Key Rules for Conversion:

1. **Reporting Verb:** 'said' remains 'said'.
2. **Conjunction:** 'that' is used to connect the reporting clause and the reported clause.
3. **Pronoun Change:** 'I' (referring to 'He') becomes 'he'.
4. **Tense Change:** The simple past tense ('went') changes to the past perfect tense ('had gone').
5. **Adverb of Time Change:** 'yesterday' changes to 'the previous day' or 'the day before'.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Applying the rules to 'He said, "I went home yesterday."':

- 'He said' remains.
- Add 'that'.

- 'I' becomes 'he'.
- 'went' (simple past) becomes 'had gone' (past perfect).
- 'yesterday' becomes 'the previous day'.

Combining these gives: He said that he had gone home the previous day.

Let's check the options:

- (A) Incorrect tense and adverb.
- (B) Correct tense ('had gone') and correct adverb ('the previous day').
- (C) Correct tense but incorrect adverb ('yesterday' should change).
- (D) Incorrect tense (past perfect continuous is not correct here).

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct indirect speech is **He said that he had gone home the previous day.**

Quick Tip

Memorize the key changes for adverbs of time and place: now -> then, today -> that day, yesterday -> the previous day, tomorrow -> the next day, here -> there, etc. These are frequently tested.

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

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

Correct Answer: (A) She advised her daughter to study well to get success in her life

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This involves converting an imperative sentence (a command or advice) from direct to indirect speech.

Step 2: Key Rules for Conversion:

1. **Reporting Verb:** The reporting verb 'said to' is changed to a verb that reflects the mood of the sentence, such as 'advised', 'ordered', 'requested', etc. Here, 'advised' is most appropriate.
2. **Conjunction:** The imperative is connected to the reporting verb using the infinitive 'to'. The quotation marks are removed.
3. **Verb Change:** The main verb of the imperative ('Study') is changed to its infinitive form ('to study').

4. **Pronoun Change:** The pronoun 'your' (referring to her daughter) changes to 'her'.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Applying the rules to 'She said to her daughter, "Study well to get success in your life."':

- 'She said to her daughter' becomes 'She advised her daughter'.
- The imperative 'Study well...' is introduced with 'to'.
- 'Study' becomes 'to study'. The rest of the phrase follows.
- 'your life' becomes 'her life'.

Combining these gives: She advised her daughter to study well to get success in her life.

Let's check the options:

- (A) This matches our result perfectly.
- (B) Incorrect pronoun ('his life').
- (C) This omits the important part 'study well'.
- (D) Incorrect verb form ('to studying'). The infinitive is 'to' + base verb.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct indirect speech is **She advised her daughter to study well to get success in her life.**

Quick Tip

For imperative sentences, the conversion to indirect speech is straightforward: 'reporting verb + object + to + base verb'. The key is choosing the right reporting verb (advise, order, request, etc.) based on the context.

74. They looked me for help.

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

Correct Answer: (C) to

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests the understanding of phrasal verbs with 'look'. Each preposition changes the meaning of the verb.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation of Phrasal Verbs:

- **look for:** to search for something or someone. (e.g., "I am looking for my keys.")
- **look at:** to direct your eyes towards something or someone. (e.g., "Look at that

beautiful painting.”)

- **look to:** to rely on or hope for help from someone. (e.g., ”Children look to their parents for guidance.”)

- **look into:** to investigate or examine. (e.g., ”The police are looking into the matter.”)

Step 3: Applying to the Sentence:

The sentence ”They looked me for help” implies that ’they’ were relying on ’me’ for assistance. The phrasal verb that means ’to rely on’ is ’look to’.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct preposition is **to**, forming the phrasal verb ’looked to’.

Quick Tip

Phrasal verbs are a common topic. Make a list of common verbs like ’look’, ’get’, ’put’, ’take’ and learn their meanings with different prepositions. ’Look to someone for something’ is a standard idiom.

75. I am proud my son.

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

Correct Answer: (B) of

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests the correct preposition that follows the adjective ’proud’. This is a fixed preposition combination.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The adjective ’proud’ is almost always followed by the preposition ’of’ when it is followed by a noun or pronoun that is the cause of the pride.

The standard structure is ”to be proud of someone/something.”

For example: ”She is proud of her achievements.” or ”He is proud of his daughter.”

Step 3: Applying to the Sentence:

In the sentence ”I am proud my son,” the cause of the pride is ’my son’. Therefore, the correct preposition is ’of’.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct preposition is **of**.

Quick Tip

Many adjectives are followed by specific prepositions (e.g., afraid of, interested in, good at, proud of). Learning these "adjective + preposition" collocations is essential for grammar accuracy.

76. My friend was annoyed me.

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

Correct Answer: (B) with

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests the correct preposition to use with the adjective 'annoyed'. The choice of preposition depends on the object of the annoyance.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The general rule for 'annoyed' is:

- **Annoyed with someone:** Use 'with' when you are annoyed by a person. (e.g., "I am annoyed with my brother.")
- **Annoyed at/about something:** Use 'at' or 'about' when you are annoyed by a thing, situation, or action. (e.g., "He was annoyed at the delay.")

Step 3: Applying to the Sentence:

In the sentence "My friend was annoyed me," the object of the annoyance is a person ('me'). Therefore, the correct preposition is 'with'.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct preposition is **with**.

Quick Tip

Remember the simple rule: 'annoyed with' for people, 'annoyed at/about' for things. This distinction also applies to other similar adjectives like 'angry'.

77. We should take care our health.

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

Correct Answer: (B) of

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests the correct preposition for the phrasal verb 'take care'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The phrasal verb "take care of" means to look after, to keep someone or something safe and in good condition.

It is a fixed expression. For example: "She takes care of her younger sister." or "You must take care of your belongings."

Step 3: Applying to the Sentence:

The sentence expresses the need to look after 'our health'. The correct phrasal verb to express this is "take care of".

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct preposition is **of**.

Quick Tip

'Take care of' is a very common and fixed phrasal verb. Do not confuse it with just 'take care', which is used as a farewell (e.g., "Goodbye, take care!").

78. He died cholera.

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

Correct Answer: (A) of

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests the correct preposition to use with the verb 'die' to indicate the cause of death.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The rules for prepositions with 'die' are quite specific:

- **die of:** Used for diseases, hunger, thirst, or shame. (e.g., "He died of cancer." / "He died of hunger.")
- **die from:** Used for external causes like wounds, overeating, or food poisoning. (e.g., "He died from his injuries.")
- **die by:** Used for suicide or violence. (e.g., "He died by his own hand." / "He died by the sword.")
- **die in:** Used for accidents or battles. (e.g., "He died in a car crash.")

Step 3: Applying to the Sentence:

'Cholera' is a disease. According to the rule, the correct preposition to indicate death by disease is 'of'.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct preposition is **of**.

Quick Tip

Remember the primary distinction: 'die of' for internal causes (disease, hunger) and 'die from' for external causes (wounds, accidents). This covers most cases.

79. Sheela is good English.

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

Correct Answer: (B) at

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests the preposition that follows the adjective 'good' to indicate skill or ability in a particular subject or activity.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The fixed expression is "good at something." It is used to say that someone has a high level of skill in a certain area.

- For example: "He is good at mathematics." / "She is good at playing the piano."

While 'good in' is sometimes used in informal speech, 'good at' is the grammatically correct and standard form for indicating ability.

Step 3: Applying to the Sentence:

The sentence describes Sheela's skill in the subject of English. Therefore, the correct preposition is 'at'.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct preposition is **at**.

Quick Tip

Remember the pair: 'good at' (skillful) and 'bad at' (unskillful). Both use the preposition 'at' to talk about ability.

80. I congratulated him his success.

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

Correct Answer: (C) on

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests the correct preposition to use with the verb 'congratulate'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The standard structure for the verb 'congratulate' is:

"Congratulate someone **on** something."

The preposition 'on' is used to introduce the reason for the congratulations or the achievement being celebrated.

For example: "We congratulated the team on their victory."

Using 'for' is a common mistake but is grammatically incorrect in standard English.

Step 3: Applying to the Sentence:

In the given sentence, 'his success' is the reason for the congratulations. Therefore, the

correct preposition is 'on'.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct preposition is **on**.

Quick Tip

Memorize the fixed phrase 'congratulate on'. This is a very common collocation tested in grammar sections.

81. My scissors not sharp.

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

Correct Answer: (B) are

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests subject-verb agreement with nouns that are always plural.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Some nouns in English are always treated as plural because they refer to objects made of two equal parts. These are called pluralia tantum. Examples include: scissors, trousers, glasses, pliers, shorts, etc.

Even though we think of 'scissors' as a single object, grammatically it is a plural noun and requires a plural verb.

- 'is', 'has', and 'was' are singular verbs.
- 'are' is a plural verb.

Step 3: Applying to the Sentence:

The subject of the sentence is 'scissors', which is a plural noun. Therefore, it needs the plural verb 'are'.

Note: If you say "A pair of scissors," the subject becomes 'pair' (singular), and you would use a singular verb: "A pair of scissors is on the table."

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct verb is **are**.

Quick Tip

Remember that tools or clothing items made of two parts (scissors, pants, glasses) are grammatically plural and take a plural verb.

82. Keep quiet, we are to the radio.

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

Correct Answer: (D) listening

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests the correct verb tense to describe an action happening at the moment of speaking.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The phrase "Keep quiet" indicates that the speaker is requesting silence because an action is currently in progress.

The present continuous tense (am/is/are + verb-ing) is used to describe actions happening right now.

The structure of the sentence is "we are", which is the setup for the present continuous tense.

- (A) listen - base form, incorrect.
- (B) listened - past tense, incorrect.
- (C) will listen - future tense, incorrect.
- (D) listening - present participle, correct form for present continuous.

Step 3: Applying to the Sentence:

To complete the present continuous structure "we are...", we need the present participle 'listening'. The full sentence becomes "we are listening to the radio."

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct verb form is **listening**.

Quick Tip

Look for context clues. Phrases like "Look!", "Listen!", "Keep quiet", or "at the moment" are strong indicators that the present continuous tense is required.

83. We have not him for a year.

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

Correct Answer: (B) seen

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests the correct verb form to use in the present perfect tense.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The present perfect tense is formed with the auxiliary verb 'have' or 'has' followed by the past participle (the third form) of the main verb.

The sentence structure is "We have not". 'Have' is the auxiliary verb. We need the past participle of the verb 'to see'.

The forms of the verb 'see' are:

- Base form: see
- Simple past: saw
- Past participle: seen

Therefore, the correct form to use after 'have' is 'seen'.

Step 3: Applying to the Sentence:

The correct completion of the sentence is "We have not seen him for a year."

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct verb form is **seen**.

Quick Tip

Always remember the structure of the perfect tenses: 'have/has/had + past participle'. A common error is to use the simple past form instead of the past participle.

84. I have all my savings.

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

(D) would spent

Correct Answer: (C) spent

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests the correct past participle form of an irregular verb in the present perfect tense.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The sentence is in the present perfect tense, indicated by the auxiliary verb 'have'. This tense requires the past participle (third form) of the main verb.

The main verb is 'spend'. It is an irregular verb.

The forms of 'spend' are:

- Base form: spend
- Simple past: spent
- Past participle: spent

The word 'spended' (A) is not a correct English word.

Step 3: Applying to the Sentence:

The sentence "I have" needs the past participle. The correct past participle of 'spend' is 'spent'.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct verb form is **spent**.

Quick Tip

Be familiar with common irregular verbs. Verbs that end in '-end' often change to '-ent' in the past and past participle forms (e.g., send -> sent, lend -> lent, spend -> spent).

85. They here a month ago.

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

Correct Answer: (D) came

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests the use of the correct tense for a completed action in the past.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The phrase "a month ago" is a time marker that refers to a specific, finished point in the past.

For actions that were completed at a specific time in the past, the simple past tense is used.

The simple past tense of the irregular verb 'come' is 'came'.

- (A) come - present tense (plural).
- (B) will come - future tense.
- (C) comes - present tense (singular).
- (D) came - simple past tense.

Step 3: Applying to the Sentence:

Since the action happened "a month ago", we must use the simple past tense.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct verb is **came**.

Quick Tip

Look for time markers in the sentence. Words like 'ago', 'yesterday', 'last week', or specific past dates (e.g., 'in 1999') are clear signals to use the simple past tense.

86. Sohan was by a dog.

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

Correct Answer: (C) bitten

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests the correct verb form for a sentence in the passive voice.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The sentence structure "Sohan was by a dog" indicates the passive voice. The structure of the past simple passive is: 'was/were + past participle'.

The main verb is 'bite'. We need its past participle (third form).

The forms of 'bite' are:

- Base form: bite
- Simple past: bit
- Past participle: bitten

The sentence requires the past participle to follow 'was'.

Step 3: Applying to the Sentence:

The correct form to complete the passive voice structure is 'bitten'.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct verb form is **bitten**.

Quick Tip

The passive voice is always formed with a form of the verb 'to be' (am, is, are, was, were, been) followed by the past participle of the main verb. The presence of 'by' (indicating the agent) is a strong clue for the passive voice.

87. The teacher English for twenty years.

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

Correct Answer: (C) has been teaching

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests the correct tense for an action that started in the past and continues into the present.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The phrase "for twenty years" indicates a duration of time. When we talk about an action that started in the past and is still ongoing, we use the present perfect continuous tense.

The structure of the present perfect continuous tense is: 'has/have + been + verb-ing'. The subject is 'The teacher', which is singular. Therefore, we must use 'has'.

- (A) teach - simple present, incorrect for duration.
- (B) is teaching - present continuous, used for actions happening now, not for a duration starting in the past.
- (C) has been teaching - present perfect continuous, singular form. Correct.

- (D) have been teaching - present perfect continuous, plural form. Incorrect for a singular subject.

Step 3: Applying to the Sentence:

The singular subject 'The teacher' requires the singular form of the verb, which is 'has been teaching'.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct verb phrase is **has been teaching**.

Quick Tip

Look for the prepositions 'for' (duration of time) and 'since' (a point in time). They are strong indicators that a perfect or perfect continuous tense is needed.

88. Choose the correct antonym of 'Victorious' –

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

Correct Answer: (A) Defeated

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Word:

'Victorious' is an adjective meaning having won a victory; triumphant.

Step 2: Finding the Antonym:

An antonym is a word with the opposite meaning. The opposite of winning is losing. Let's analyze the options:

- (A) **Defeated:** This means having been beaten in a battle or contest; lost. This is the direct opposite of victorious.
- (B) Annexed: This means to add territory to one's own by appropriation. It's related to conflict but not an opposite.
- (C) Destroyed: This means to ruin or put an end to the existence of something. While a defeated army might be destroyed, it's not the direct antonym.
- (D) Winner: This is a synonym (a word with the same meaning) for someone who is victorious.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct antonym of 'Victorious' is **Defeated**.

Quick Tip

When asked for an antonym, first define the given word in your mind. Then, think of its direct opposite before looking at the options. This helps avoid being distracted by related but incorrect words.

89. Choose the correct antonym of 'Confess' –

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

Correct Answer: (A) Deny

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Word:

'Confess' is a verb meaning to admit or acknowledge that one has done something wrong or is ashamed of something.

Step 2: Finding the Antonym:

The opposite of admitting something is refusing to admit it.

Let's analyze the options:

- (A) **Deny**: This means to state that one refuses to admit the truth or existence of something. This is the direct opposite of confess.
- (B) **Assert**: This means to state a fact or belief confidently and forcefully. It's about stating something, not admitting or denying wrongdoing.
- (C) **Contest**: This means to oppose or challenge something. While you might contest an accusation, 'deny' is the more direct antonym for 'confess'.
- (D) **Contend**: This means to struggle to surmount a difficulty or to assert something as a position in an argument. Not a direct opposite.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct antonym of 'Confess' is **Deny**.

Quick Tip

Think of words in pairs of opposites: confess/deny, admit/reject, accept/refuse. This can help you quickly identify the correct antonym.

90. Choose the correct synonym of 'Triumph' –

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

Correct Answer: (B) Victory

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Word:

'Triumph' is a noun meaning a great victory or achievement.

Step 2: Finding the Synonym:

A synonym is a word with the same or a very similar meaning.

Let's analyze the options:

- (A) Excitement: This is a feeling of great enthusiasm and eagerness. While a triumph can cause excitement, it is not the same thing.
- (B) **Victory**: This means an act of defeating an enemy or opponent in a battle, game, or other competition. This is a direct synonym for triumph.
- (C) Gain: This means to obtain or secure something desired, such as profit. A triumph is a type of gain, but 'victory' is a much closer synonym.
- (D) Joy: This is a feeling of great pleasure and happiness. A triumph brings joy, but it is the event itself, not the feeling.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct synonym of 'Triumph' is **Victory**.

Quick Tip

Differentiate between a word's definition and its consequences. A triumph is a victory. Joy and excitement are the feelings that result from a triumph. A synonym should match the core definition.

91. Choose the correct synonym of 'Outstanding' –

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

Correct Answer: (B) Distinguished

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Word:

'Outstanding' is an adjective meaning exceptionally good; prominent or remarkable.

Step 2: Finding the Synonym:

We are looking for a word with a similar meaning.

Let's analyze the options:

- (A) Admirable: This means deserving respect and approval. Something outstanding is often admirable, but this describes a reaction to it, not the quality itself.
- (B) **Distinguished**: This means successful, authoritative, and commanding great respect. It implies being set apart from others due to excellence, which is very close to the meaning of outstanding. A distinguished career, a distinguished scientist.
- (C) Notorious: This means famous for some bad quality or deed. It is an antonym in connotation.
- (D) Interesting: This means arousing curiosity or holding one's attention. Something outstanding is likely interesting, but 'interesting' is a much weaker word.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The best synonym for 'Outstanding' among the choices is **Distinguished**.

Quick Tip

Pay attention to connotation. 'Outstanding' and 'Distinguished' have strong positive connotations. 'Notorious' has a strong negative connotation. 'Interesting' is more neutral.

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

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

Correct Answer: (A) Who gave you this book?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires converting a sentence from passive voice to active voice. The sentence is an interrogative (question) in the simple past tense.

Step 2: Key Rules for Conversion:

1. **Identify Subject and Object:** In the passive sentence, the subject is 'this book'

and the agent is 'by whom'. In the active voice, the agent becomes the subject.

2. **Change 'By whom' to 'Who':** The phrase 'By whom' in the passive becomes the subject 'Who' in the active.

3. **Change Verb Form:** The passive verb 'was ... given' (simple past passive) changes to the active form, which is the simple past verb 'gave'.

4. **Rearrange the Sentence:** The new subject ('Who') comes first, followed by the verb ('gave'), then the indirect object ('you'), and finally the direct object ('this book').

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- Passive: "By whom was this book given to you?"
- The agent 'whom' becomes the subject 'Who'.
- The verb 'was given' (past passive) becomes 'gave' (past active).
- The objects are 'you' (indirect) and 'this book' (direct).
- The active question structure is: Who + past tense verb + indirect object + direct object?
- This gives: "Who gave you this book?"

Let's check the options:

- (A) Correct.
- (B) Grammatically incorrect ('given' is a past participle, not a simple past verb).
- (C) Incorrect tense (present perfect). The original sentence is in the past.
- (D) Grammatically incorrect sentence fragment.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct active voice is **Who gave you this book?**.

Quick Tip

Remember the correspondence: "By whom" in the passive voice almost always becomes "Who" at the start of the active voice question.

93. Active voice of: The room was cleaned.

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

Correct Answer: (D) Someone cleaned the room

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This involves converting a simple past passive sentence to the active voice. A key fea-

ture here is that the passive sentence has no agent (no 'by...' phrase).

Step 2: Key Rules for Conversion:

1. **Identify Subject and Verb:** The passive subject is 'The room'. The passive verb is 'was cleaned'.
2. **Supply an Active Subject:** Since no agent is mentioned, we must supply a logical but general subject for the active sentence. Common choices are 'someone', 'somebody', 'they', or a logical agent like 'the cleaner'.
3. **Change Verb Form:** The simple past passive ('was cleaned') becomes the simple past active ('cleaned').
4. **Rearrange the Sentence:** The passive subject ('The room') becomes the active object. The structure is 'New Subject + Active Verb + New Object'.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- Passive: "The room was cleaned."
- Let's supply a general subject: 'Someone'.
- The verb 'was cleaned' becomes 'cleaned'.
- The object becomes 'the room'.
- This gives: "Someone cleaned the room."

Let's check the options:

- (A) "The cleaner cleaned the room" - This is a possible active form, but it assumes a specific agent ('the cleaner') that was not mentioned.
- (C) "I cleaned the room" - This assumes the agent was 'I', which is not implied.
- (D) "Someone cleaned the room" - This is the most appropriate conversion because 'someone' is a general agent that fits the context of an unstated agent. When the agent is unknown or unimportant, we often use a general pronoun like 'someone'.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The most suitable active voice is **Someone cleaned the room.**

Quick Tip

When converting from passive to active and the agent ('by... a person') is missing, you must introduce a logical or general subject like 'someone', 'people', 'they', etc.

94. Active voice of: The flowers have been watered by the gardener.

- (A) The gardener has watered the flowers
- (B) The flowers watering by the gardener
- (C) The flowers are watered at the garden
- (D) Gardener is watering the flowers

Correct Answer: (A) The gardener has watered the flowers

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires converting a sentence from the present perfect passive voice to the active voice. The OCR seems to have misinterpreted this question; it is likely asking for the ACTIVE voice of a passive sentence, but the provided options seem to imply the question is asking for the active voice of "The flowers have been watered by the gardener". Let's assume the question in the image is "Active voice of: The flowers have been watered by the gardener."

Step 2: Key Rules for Conversion:

1. **Identify Subject, Verb, Agent:** The passive subject is 'The flowers'. The verb is 'have been watered'. The agent is 'the gardener'.
2. **Make Agent the Subject:** The agent 'the gardener' becomes the new subject.
3. **Change Verb Form:** The present perfect passive ('have been watered') changes to the present perfect active ('has watered'). We use 'has' because the new subject ('The gardener') is singular.
4. **Make Passive Subject the Object:** The passive subject 'The flowers' becomes the new object.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- Passive: "The flowers have been watered by the gardener."
- New Subject: "The gardener"
- New Verb: The tense is present perfect. The subject is singular. So, 'has + past participle' -> 'has watered'.
- New Object: "the flowers"
- Active Sentence: "The gardener has watered the flowers."

This matches option (A). Options (B), (C), and (D) are grammatically incorrect or in the wrong tense.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct active voice is **The gardener has watered the flowers.**

Quick Tip

Pay close attention to the tense. 'have/has been + past participle' is present perfect passive. Its active form is 'have/has + past participle'. The number (singular/plural) of the new subject determines whether you use 'have' or 'has'.

95. Passive voice of: Did he buy a car ?

- (A) Was a car bought by him ?
- (B) Did car bought by him?
- (C) Did a car bought by him?

(D) Were a car bought by him ?

Correct Answer: (A) Was a car bought by him ?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This requires converting an interrogative sentence (a yes/no question) from the active voice to the passive voice. The tense is simple past.

Step 2: Key Rules for Conversion:

1. **Identify Subject, Verb, Object:** The subject is 'he', the verb is 'buy', and the object is 'a car'.
2. **Make Object the Subject:** The object 'a car' becomes the new subject.
3. **Change Verb Form:** The active question starts with 'Did'. The passive question will start with the appropriate form of 'to be' for the simple past, which is 'Was' or 'Were'. Since the new subject 'a car' is singular, we use 'Was'.
4. **Structure the Question:** The structure for a simple past passive question is 'Was/Were + new subject + past participle + by + agent'. The past participle of 'buy' is 'bought'.
5. **Make Active Subject the Agent:** The active subject 'he' becomes the agent 'by him'.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- Active: "Did he buy a car?"
- The new subject is 'a car' (singular). So, the question starts with 'Was'.
- The past participle is 'bought'.
- The agent is 'by him'.
- Passive Question: "Was a car bought by him?"

Let's check the options:

- (A) Correct structure and agreement.
(B) (C) Incorrect structure. Passive questions don't use 'Did'.
(D) Incorrect agreement ('Were' is plural, 'a car' is singular).

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct passive voice is **Was a car bought by him ?**.

Quick Tip

To form a passive question, start with the auxiliary verb (a form of 'to be' or a modal verb), then the new subject, then the past participle. Don't use 'do', 'does', or 'did'.

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

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

Correct Answer: (C) A poem had been written by him

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks to convert a sentence from the past perfect active voice to the passive voice.

Step 2: Key Rules for Conversion:

1. **Identify Subject, Verb, Object:** Subject is 'He', verb is 'had written', object is 'a poem'.
2. **Make Object the Subject:** The object 'a poem' becomes the new subject.
3. **Change Verb Form:** The past perfect active verb ('had + past participle') changes to the past perfect passive form ('had + been + past participle').
4. **Make Active Subject the Agent:** The subject 'He' becomes the agent 'by him'.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- Active: "He had written a poem."
- New Subject: "A poem"
- New Verb: 'had written' becomes 'had been written'.
- Agent: 'by him'.
- Passive Sentence: "A poem had been written by him."

Let's check the options:

- (A) (D) Incorrect tense ('has' is present perfect). The original is past perfect ('had').
- (B) Incorrect form. The passive requires 'been'.
- (C) Correct tense and form.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct passive voice is **A poem had been written by him.**

Quick Tip

The key to forming passive voice in perfect tenses is to insert 'been' between 'have/has/had' and the past participle.

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

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

Correct Answer: (D) You are requested to help me as I am in need

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This requires converting an imperative sentence (a request) from active to passive voice.

Step 2: Key Rules for Conversion:

1. **Identify the Mood:** The word 'Please' indicates that the sentence is a request.
2. **Use Standard Passive Phrasing:** Imperative sentences starting with 'Please' or 'Kindly' are typically converted to passive voice using the phrase "You are requested to...".
3. **Structure the Sentence:** The structure is 'You are requested to + the rest of the original active sentence (without 'Please')'.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- Active: "Please help me, as I am in need."
- The word 'Please' is replaced by the passive phrase "You are requested to".
- The rest of the sentence, "help me, as I am in need," follows this phrase.
- Passive Sentence: "You are requested to help me as I am in need."

The other options change the meaning. (A), (B), and (C) introduce modals ('must', 'have to', 'may') that are not implied in the original sentence. The phrase 'You are requested to' perfectly captures the politeness of 'Please'.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct passive voice is **You are requested to help me as I am in need.**

Quick Tip

Memorize the standard passive forms for imperatives: - For requests (with 'Please'): "You are requested to..." - For orders: "You are ordered to..." or "Let + object + be + past participle." - For advice: "You are advised to..."

98. मैं एक पत्र लिखने जा रहा हूँ।

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

(D) I was writing a letter

Correct Answer: (A) I am going to write a letter

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Hindi Sentence:

The sentence "मैं एक पत्र लिखने जा रहा हूँ।" (Main ek patra likhne ja raha hoon) expresses an immediate future intention. The structure "जा रहा हूँ" (ja raha hoon) in this context means "am going to."

Step 2: Analyzing the English Options:

- (A) **I am going to write a letter:** This uses the "going to" future form, which is used for plans and intentions. This perfectly matches the meaning of the Hindi sentence.
- (B) I have been writing a letter: This is present perfect continuous, meaning the action started in the past and is still continuing. This is incorrect.
- (C) I write a letter: This is simple present, used for habits or general truths. This is incorrect.
- (D) I was writing a letter: This is past continuous, describing an action in progress in the past. This is incorrect.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The most suitable translation is **I am going to write a letter.**

Quick Tip

The Hindi structure "[verb]-ne ja raha hoon" is the direct equivalent of the English "am/is/are going to [verb]" to express a near-future plan or intention.

99. नदियों को प्रदूषित नहीं करना चाहिए।

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

Correct Answer: (D) The rivers should not be polluted

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Hindi Sentence:

The sentence "नदियों को प्रदूषित नहीं करना चाहिए।" (Nadiyon ko pradushit nahin karna

chahiye) expresses advice or a moral obligation. The key word here is "चाहिए" (chahiye), which translates to the modal verb 'should' or 'ought to'. The sentence is in the passive sense ("rivers should not be polluted" by people).

Step 2: Analyzing the English Options:

- (A) The rivers are not be polluted: Grammatically incorrect. It should be 'are not polluted' (simple present passive).
- (B) The rivers were not be polluted: Grammatically incorrect. It should be 'were not polluted' (simple past passive).
- (C) The rivers would not be polluted: 'Would' expresses a conditional possibility, not an obligation. Incorrect.
- (D) **The rivers should not be polluted:** This correctly uses the modal verb 'should' to express the obligation or advice in 'chahiye'. The structure 'should not be + past participle' is the correct passive form.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The most suitable translation is **The rivers should not be polluted.**

Quick Tip

The Hindi word (chahiye) almost always translates to the English modal verb "should" when expressing advice, duty, or obligation.

100. सच्ची मित्रता दुर्लभ है।

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

Correct Answer: (B) True friendship is rare

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Hindi Sentence:

The sentence "सच्ची मित्रता दुर्लभ है।" (Sachchi mitrata durlabh hai) is a statement about the nature of friendship.

- "सच्ची मित्रता" (Sachchi mitrata) means "True friendship".
- "दुर्लभ" (durlabh) means "rare" or "hard to find".
- "है" (hai) means "is".

So, the literal translation is "True friendship is rare."

Step 2: Analyzing the English Options:

- (A) True friend is not available: This translates 'durlabh' as 'not available', which is not the primary meaning. Also, it talks about a 'friend' (person) not 'friendship' (concept).
- (B) **True friendship is rare:** This is a direct and accurate translation of the Hindi sentence, both in words and meaning.
- (C) True friend is difficult: This is an awkward phrasing and doesn't capture the meaning of 'durlabh' correctly.
- (D) It is true to get good friend: This is grammatically incorrect and changes the meaning of the original sentence.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The most suitable translation is **True friendship is rare.**

Quick Tip

Pay attention to the exact nouns used. The Hindi sentence uses (mitrata - friendship), not (mitra - friend). The correct translation must also use the abstract noun 'friendship'.

Section - B

Comprehension Passage

It was a chilly winter night. Saint Socrates was preaching his disciples. His wife asked him to end the discourse. Socrates did not oblige her. At midnight she got angry. She took a bucket of water and poured it on him. Socrates was just laughing. But his disciples were annoyed with the preceptress. Socrates told them, "I am a saint who is expected not to lose patience and temper even in precarious situation. My wife tested me and I got success. She is my preceptor. Don't revile her". Having heard this, she fell on the feet of Socrates and begged for his pardon. Since then she became a good wife and a humane woman.

1(i). What was Socrates doing at midnight?

Correct Answer: At midnight, Socrates was preaching to his disciples.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify Socrates' activity at a specific time, midnight.

Step 2: Locating the Information in the Passage:

The first two lines state, "Saint Socrates was preaching his disciples."

The passage then mentions, "At midnight she got angry."

This implies that the preaching was ongoing at midnight when his wife became angry.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Combining these pieces of information, we can conclude that at midnight, Socrates was still engaged in preaching to his disciples.

Quick Tip

For questions about specific times or events, scan the text for keywords like "at midnight," "then," or "after this" to quickly locate the relevant section of the passage.

1(ii). What did his wife do?

Correct Answer: His wife got angry, took a bucket of water, and poured it on him.

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question asks to describe the actions taken by Socrates' wife.

Step 2: Locating the Information in the Passage:

The passage clearly states the sequence of her actions.

First: "At midnight she got angry."

Second: "She took a bucket of water and poured it on him."

Step 3: Final Answer:

The passage explicitly describes that his wife, angry that he did not stop his discourse, took a bucket of water and poured it over Socrates.

Quick Tip

When a question asks "What did [character] do?", look for action verbs associated with that character in the passage. Here, the key verbs are "got angry," "took," and "poured."

1(iii). What did he explain to his disciples?

Correct Answer: Socrates explained that as a saint, he is expected not to lose his patience and temper. He told them that his wife had tested him, and he had succeeded. He called her his preceptor and asked them not to revile (insult) her.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the explanation Socrates gave to his disciples regarding his wife's action and his reaction.

Step 2: Locating the Information in the Passage:

The answer is found in the direct quotation from Socrates.

The passage states: 'Socrates told them, "I am a saint who is expected not to lose patience and temper even in precarious situation. My wife tested me and I got success. She is my preceptor. Don't revile her"'

Step 3: Final Answer:

Socrates' explanation had three main points:

1. A saint must maintain patience and temper under all circumstances.
2. His wife's action was a test of this quality, which he successfully passed.
3. She acted as his teacher (preceptor) in this test, and therefore, she should not be insulted.

Quick Tip

Questions that ask what a character "explained," "said," or "told" are often answered by locating direct quotes ("...") in the passage.

1(iv). Why were his disciples annoyed?

Correct Answer: His disciples were annoyed with Socrates' wife (the preceptress) because she had poured a bucket of water on their master while he was teaching them.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the reason behind the disciples' annoyance.

Step 2: Locating the Information in the Passage:

The passage connects the wife's action to the disciples' reaction.

It says, "She took a bucket of water and poured it on him... But his disciples were annoyed with the preceptress."

The word 'preceptress' refers to Socrates' wife. The annoyance immediately followed

her action of pouring water on Socrates.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The disciples were annoyed because they perceived his wife's act of pouring water on Socrates as disrespectful towards their teacher, especially while he was in the middle of a discourse. They were angry on behalf of their master.

Quick Tip

To answer "Why?" questions, look for cause-and-effect relationships in the text. The wife's action (cause) led to the disciples' annoyance (effect).

Comprehension Passage 1

Once Amar Singh, the General of Shah Jahan's army, was passing through a desert. He saw a desperate man dying out of thirst. Amar Singh gave him water to drink. The man was now relaxed. He had got new life. He said to him, 'Amar Singh, you saved my life. I am a Pathan named Narshahwaj Khan. I will shed my blood for you and your family, if needed.' The Pathan proved true to his word. When Amar Singh was killed treacherously and his dead body was captured by Shah Jahan, Narshahwaj Khan came with his army and fought against the vast army of Shah Jahan. He with his entire army was killed in the battle. But, he immortalized the tale of gratitude and friendship.

1(i). Who was Amar Singh and who was Narshahwaj Khan?

Correct Answer: Amar Singh was the General of Shah Jahan's army, and Narshahwaj Khan was a Pathan whose life was saved by Amar Singh.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify the two main characters mentioned in the passage.

Step 2: Locating the Information in the Passage:

- The first line of the passage identifies Amar Singh: "Once Amar Singh, the General of Shah Jahan's army, was passing..."
- A few lines later, Narshahwaj Khan identifies himself: "...I am a Pathan named Narshahwaj Khan."

Step 3: Final Answer:

Based on the text, Amar Singh was a General in Shah Jahan's army. Narshahwaj Khan was a Pathan whom Amar Singh found dying of thirst in the desert.

Quick Tip

For "Who was...?" questions, scan the passage for the names of the characters and look for the descriptions or titles associated with them, which are usually located nearby.

1(ii). How did Amar Singh save his life?

Correct Answer: Amar Singh saved Narshahwaj Khan's life by giving him water to drink when he was dying of thirst in a desert.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the specific action Amar Singh took to save the other man's life. "His life" refers to Narshahwaj Khan's life.

Step 2: Locating the Information in the Passage:

The passage describes the situation clearly: "He saw a desperate man dying out of thirst. Amar Singh gave him water to drink."

The following sentences confirm this saved him: "The man was now relaxed. He had got new life."

Step 3: Final Answer:

The passage states that Amar Singh found a man dying of thirst and saved him by giving him water to drink.

Quick Tip

"How?" questions often require you to identify the process or action that led to a specific outcome. Look for the cause-and-effect relationship in the text.

1(iii). What did Narshahwaj Khan say to Amar Singh?

Correct Answer: Narshahwaj Khan told Amar Singh that he had saved his life and introduced himself as a Pathan named Narshahwaj Khan. He then promised to shed his blood for Amar Singh and his family if needed.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to report the words spoken by Narshahwaj Khan to Amar Singh.

Step 2: Locating the Information in the Passage:

The passage contains a direct quote of what Narshahwaj Khan said.

The text says: 'He said to him, 'Amar Singh, you saved my life. I am a Pathan named Narshahwaj Khan. I will shed my blood for you and your family, if needed.'

Step 3: Final Answer:

The answer can be directly taken from the quoted text in the passage, which contains his thanks, his identity, and his solemn promise of loyalty.

Quick Tip

When a passage includes direct quotes (text within single or double quotation marks), it is often the direct answer to a question asking what a character said.

1(iv). How did Narshawaj Khan return the obligation of Amar Singh?

Correct Answer: When Amar Singh was treacherously killed, Narshahwaj Khan returned the obligation by fighting against Shah Jahan's vast army with his own army. He and his entire army were killed in the battle, thus proving his loyalty.

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question asks how Narshahwaj Khan fulfilled his promise or paid back his debt of gratitude to Amar Singh.

Step 2: Locating the Information in the Passage:

The latter part of the passage describes his actions after Amar Singh's death.

It states: "When Amar Singh was killed treacherously and his dead body was captured by Shah Jahan, Narshahwaj Khan came with his army and fought against the vast army of Shah Jahan. He with his entire army was killed in the battle."

Step 3: Final Answer:

Narshahwaj Khan returned the obligation by staying true to his word. After Amar Singh's death, he took his army and fought against the powerful army of Shah Jahan, sacrificing his own life and the lives of his soldiers in an act of ultimate gratitude and friendship.

Quick Tip

To understand how a character fulfills a promise, look for the section of the story that describes their actions after the promise was made. The text will show whether they kept their word.

Comprehension Passage 2

There was a pious peasant in Russia, satisfied with his limited means. Once an imp stole his only piece of bread. The peasant drank a glassful of water and felt happy. The imp got irritated. He disguised himself and worked with the peasant as his servant. On his advice the peasant produced good crop. The imp then instigated him to prepare wine from the surplus corn. The peasant did so. He invited his friends and began to make merry. Under the effect of intoxication, the peasant lost good senses. He abused his beloved wife and quarrelled with his friends. He fell into mud and grunted like a pig. It's true; when you have limited means, the animal within you is under control. If you possess means or power more than your needs, you get corrupt and your fall is inevitable.

2(i). What sort of man was the peasant?

Correct Answer: The peasant was a pious man who was satisfied with his limited means.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks about the initial character and nature of the peasant.

Step 2: Locating the Information in the Passage:

The very first sentence of the passage provides a direct description of the peasant. It says: "There was a pious peasant in Russia, satisfied with his limited means."

Step 3: Final Answer:

The passage explicitly states that the peasant was pious (religious and devout) and content (satisfied) with the little he had.

Quick Tip

Character descriptions are often provided at the beginning of a story when the character is first introduced. Always check the opening sentences for such details.

2(ii). What did the imp advise him?

Correct Answer: The imp first advised the peasant on how to produce a good crop. Then, the imp instigated him to prepare wine from the surplus corn.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks about the advice given by the imp to the peasant.

Step 2: Locating the Information in the Passage:

The passage details two key pieces of advice from the imp.

First: "On his advice the peasant produced good crop."

Second: "The imp then instigated him to prepare wine from the surplus corn." (Instigated here means urged or advised with a negative intention).

Step 3: Final Answer:

The imp's advice was two-fold. He first gave productive advice to grow a good crop, leading to surplus. He then gave corrupting advice to turn that surplus into wine.

Quick Tip

Sometimes a character gives more than one piece of advice. Read the entire section related to the character's actions to ensure you capture all parts of the answer.

2(iii). Why did the peasant abuse his beloved wife?

Correct Answer: The peasant abused his beloved wife because he was under the effect of intoxication from the wine he had made, which caused him to lose his good senses.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the reason behind the peasant's negative action towards his wife.

Step 2: Locating the Information in the Passage:

The passage clearly explains the cause of his behavior.

It states: "Under the effect of intoxication, the peasant lost good senses. He abused his beloved wife and quarrelled with his friends."

Step 3: Final Answer:

The direct cause of the peasant abusing his wife was the intoxication from drinking wine. This intoxication made him lose self-control and his "good senses," leading to his

abusive behavior.

Quick Tip

For "Why?" questions, look for keywords that indicate causation, such as "because," "due to," "as a result of," or phrases like "under the effect of."

2(iv). What lesson do you get from the story?

Correct Answer: The lesson from the story is that when a person has limited means, their baser instincts are under control. However, if they possess wealth or power more than their needs, they can become corrupt, and their downfall is inevitable.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the moral or the main message of the story.

Step 2: Locating the Information in the Passage:

The last two sentences of the passage explicitly state the story's moral.

It says: "It's true; when you have limited means, the animal within you is under control. If you possess means or power more than your needs, you get corrupt and your fall is inevitable."

Step 3: Final Answer:

The story teaches a lesson about the corrupting influence of excess. Contentment with limited means keeps a person virtuous, while surplus wealth or power can lead to corruption and ruin.

Quick Tip

The moral or lesson of a fable or a didactic story is often stated directly at the end. Always check the concluding sentences for a summary of the story's message.

Comprehension Passage 3

The concept of renewable energy has gained significant attention in recent years to reduce the dependence on fossil fuels and combat climate change. Solar, wind, hydroelectric, geothermal and biomass are examples of renewable energy sources. These sources are considered renewable because they can be replenished naturally, unlike fossil fuels, which take millions of years to form and are finite. One of the main advantages

of renewable energy is that it is environmentally friendly. Renewable energy sources do not produce greenhouse gases, which contribute to climate change. They also do not produce harmful air pollutants like sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide.

3(i). What is renewable energy?

Correct Answer: Renewable energy is energy from sources that can be replenished naturally.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the definition of renewable energy.

Step 2: Locating the Information in the Passage:

The passage provides a clear definition.

It says: "These sources are considered renewable because they can be replenished naturally..."

Step 3: Final Answer:

Based on the text, renewable energy is defined as energy derived from sources that are naturally replenished, unlike finite sources like fossil fuels.

Quick Tip

"What is...?" questions are definition questions. Scan the text for the key term ("renewable energy") and look for phrases like "is defined as," "is considered," or "because," which often introduce a definition.

3(ii). What are the examples of renewable energy sources?

Correct Answer: Examples of renewable energy sources are solar, wind, hydroelectric, geothermal, and biomass.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for a list of examples of renewable energy sources mentioned in the passage.

Step 2: Locating the Information in the Passage:

The passage gives a direct list of examples.

The second sentence states: "Solar, wind, hydroelectric, geothermal and biomass are examples of renewable energy sources."

Step 3: Final Answer:

The examples explicitly listed in the passage are solar, wind, hydroelectric, geothermal, and biomass.

Quick Tip

When a question asks for examples, look for signal phrases like "for example," "such as," "are examples of," or simply a list of items following a general statement.

3(iii). What is the main advantage of renewable energy?

Correct Answer: The main advantage of renewable energy is that it is environmentally friendly.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify the primary benefit of renewable energy according to the text.

Step 2: Locating the Information in the Passage:

The passage explicitly points out the main advantage.

It says: "One of the main advantages of renewable energy is that it is environmentally friendly." The following sentences elaborate on this by stating that it doesn't produce greenhouse gases or harmful pollutants.

Step 3: Final Answer:

According to the passage, the main advantage is its environmentally friendly nature.

Quick Tip

Look for superlative or qualifying phrases like "the main advantage," "the most important reason," or "the primary cause" to pinpoint the most significant information in a passage.

3(iv). Give two examples of harmful air pollutants.

Correct Answer: Two examples of harmful air pollutants mentioned in the passage are sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for two specific examples of harmful air pollutants that are named in the text.

Step 2: Locating the Information in the Passage:

The final sentence of the passage provides these examples.

It states: "They also do not produce harmful air pollutants like sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide."

Step 3: Final Answer:

The two examples of harmful air pollutants given directly in the passage are sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide.

Quick Tip

When asked to "Give two examples," scan the text for a list of items. The word "like" is often a signal that examples are about to be presented.

Poem 1

Sometimes I feel all thin inside
Insufficient, small;
I feel when people look at me,
They don't see me at all.

I feel that all my beauty's lost
On cold, indifferent eyes
And offering what I want to give
Would only be unwise.

But then a friend will greet me.
And my inner life will bloom
It only takes but one kind word
To sweep away the gloom!

3(i). What does 'indifferent' mean?

Correct Answer: 'Indifferent' means having no particular interest or sympathy; being unconcerned or uncaring.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the definition of the word 'indifferent' as used in the poem.

Step 2: Analyzing the Context:

The poet uses the phrase "cold, indifferent eyes." The word 'cold' suggests a lack of warmth and emotion. Paired with 'indifferent', it describes eyes that look at the poet without any feeling, interest, or care. These eyes are not necessarily hostile, but they are not welcoming or engaged either.

Step 3: Final Answer:

In this context, 'indifferent' means showing a lack of interest, concern, or care. The poet feels their beauty is wasted on people who look at them without any emotional response.

Quick Tip

To understand the meaning of a word in a poem, look at the other words around it (the context). Words like 'cold' help you infer the negative, uncaring meaning of 'indifferent'.

3(ii). What is this poem about?

Correct Answer: This poem is about feelings of insecurity and insignificance, and the transformative power of a friend's kindness.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the main theme or subject of the poem.

Step 2: Analyzing the Poem's Structure:

The poem has two distinct parts.

- **Part 1 (Stanzas 1 & 2):** The poet describes negative feelings of being small, insufficient, unseen, and unappreciated by others. This section focuses on insecurity and loneliness.

- **Part 2 (Stanza 3):** The mood shifts dramatically. A friend's "one kind word" is powerful enough to make the poet's "inner life bloom" and "sweep away the gloom." This section focuses on the positive impact of friendship.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The poem is about the internal struggle with feelings of low self-worth and invisibility, and how these feelings can be instantly healed by a simple act of kindness from a friend. It highlights the contrast between feeling lost in an indifferent world and being found by a caring friend.

Quick Tip

To find the theme of a poem, look for a "turn" or a change in mood. Here, the word "But" signals the shift from sadness to happiness, revealing the central message about friendship's importance.

3(iii). What does the poet feel sometimes?

Correct Answer: Sometimes the poet feels "all thin inside," "insufficient," and "small." The poet also feels that people don't truly see them at all.

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question asks to identify the specific feelings the poet experiences, as mentioned in the poem.

Step 2: Locating the Information in the Passage:

The first stanza of the poem directly answers this question.

- Line 1: "Sometimes I feel all thin inside"
- Line 2: "Insufficient, small,"
- Lines 3-4: "I feel when people look at me, / They don't see me at all."

Step 3: Final Answer:

The answer can be drawn directly from the opening lines. The poet sometimes feels physically and emotionally diminished ("thin inside," "small"), inadequate ("insufficient"), and invisible to others.

Quick Tip

For questions that ask what a character or poet "feels," "thinks," or "sees," the answer is often stated explicitly in the text. Scan for the keyword "feel" to find the relevant lines.

Poem 2 (OR)

When the snow's falling, it looks pretty
It looks like a big white blanket
That covers all of New York state.

When the snow falls
The snowflakes are all different shapes and sizes

You always hope school's out
So you can build a snowman and have
A grand old time.

OR (i). How does it look when the snow is falling?

Correct Answer: When the snow is falling, it looks "pretty" and like a "big white blanket" that covers everything.

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question asks for the description of the falling snow as given in the poem.

Step 2: Locating the Information in the Passage:

The first three lines of the poem provide a clear description.

- Line 1: "When the snow's falling, it looks pretty"
- Lines 2-3: "It looks like a big white blanket / That covers all of New York state."

Step 3: Final Answer:

The poem uses two main descriptions for the falling snow: it looks pretty, and it resembles a large white blanket covering the landscape.

Quick Tip

"How does it look?" questions are asking for descriptive language. Look for adjectives (like "pretty," "white") and similes (phrases using "like" or "as") in the text.

OR (ii). What do you wish to build?

Correct Answer: You wish to build a snowman.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks what activity involving building is wished for in the poem.

Step 2: Locating the Information in the Passage:

The last two lines of the poem mention the desired activity.

The poem states: "So you can build a snowman and have / A grand old time." This activity is linked to the hope that school will be out because of the snow.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The poem explicitly mentions the desire to build a snowman as a fun activity to do on a snow day.

Quick Tip

When a poem uses "you," it is often speaking directly to the reader, inviting them to imagine themselves in the situation. Identify the actions associated with "you" to answer the question.

OR (iii). How are the snowflakes?

Correct Answer: The snowflakes are all different shapes and sizes.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the description of the snowflakes themselves.

Step 2: Locating the Information in the Passage:

The middle of the poem gives a specific detail about the snowflakes.

Line 5: "The snowflakes are all different shapes and sizes"

Step 3: Final Answer:

The poem provides a direct and simple description: the snowflakes are not uniform; they vary in their shapes and sizes.

Quick Tip

Pay attention to details. While the poem describes the overall look of the snow as a "blanket," it also gives a more specific, scientific detail about the individual snowflakes.

4(a). Why does the author say that copying American films is wrong?

Correct Answer: The author, Satyajit Ray, says that copying American films is wrong because it results in a product that lacks artistic integrity and authenticity. He argues that a good film must be rooted in the life and culture of its own country, and simply imitating foreign models leads to a superficial and unconvincing "hotchpotch".

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question refers to Satyajit Ray's essay, 'What is Wrong with Indian Films?'. The central theme is a critique of the lack of originality and quality in mainstream Indian cinema of his time.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Ray provides two main reasons why copying is wrong:

1. Lack of Cultural Authenticity: Ray believed that cinema is a form of artistic expression that should reflect the realities of its own environment. American life, customs, and social norms are vastly different from Indian ones. Copying Hollywood plots and conventions onto an Indian setting creates a product that feels false and fails to connect with the audience on a genuine level.

2. Stifles Creativity: Relying on foreign formulas is a sign of a "poverty of imagination." Instead of developing unique stories and cinematic techniques that are true to India's own rich traditions, filmmakers take the easy route of imitation. This prevents the growth and maturation of a truly Indian cinematic language.

Quick Tip

When analyzing a critical essay like Ray's, focus on the author's core argument. Ray's main point is the need for "Indianness" and originality in cinema. Any question about his views will likely relate to this central theme.

4(b). How does Humayun Kabir define civilization?

Correct Answer: Humayun Kabir defines civilization as the organization of society that provides the material and social security necessary for culture to develop. It is the "body" that houses the "soul" of culture.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is from the essay 'The Unity of Indian Culture'. Humayun Kabir makes

a crucial distinction between the terms 'civilization' and 'culture'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Kabir defines **civilization** as the material and structural framework of a society. It includes:

- **Organization:** Laws, government, and social systems that ensure order.
- **Technology:** Tools, machinery, and infrastructure that make life easier and safer.

According to him, civilization is the prerequisite for culture. It creates an environment of peace, order, and leisure, which then allows people to pursue higher intellectual, artistic, and spiritual activities, which constitute 'culture'.

Quick Tip

Remember the body-soul analogy used by Kabir. Civilization is the physical body (the societal structure), while Culture is the soul (the artistic and intellectual expression). One cannot exist without the other.

4(c). Did the old woman succeed in her effort?

Correct Answer: Yes, the old woman succeeded in her effort, which was not to answer the riddle but to teach the young visitors a lesson about their own power and responsibility.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is from Toni Morrison's allegorical story, 'Once Upon a Time'. It requires understanding the old woman's true goal or "effort".

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The young people's "effort" was to trick the old woman with a riddle about a bird. However, the old woman's "effort" was to impart wisdom.

She succeeds by turning the question back on them. By saying, "I don't know whether the bird is dead or alive, but what I do know is that it is in your hands," she does the following:

1. **Shifts Responsibility:** She makes them realize that the fate of the bird (which symbolizes language, life, and culture) is their responsibility, not her puzzle to solve.
 2. **Teaches a Deeper Lesson:** She elevates the encounter from a simple trick to a profound lesson about power, control, and the consequences of one's actions.
- Thus, she succeeded in her true purpose: to educate, not to be tested.

Quick Tip

In allegorical stories, look for the deeper meaning behind a character's actions. The old woman's refusal to answer is not a failure but a strategic move to teach a more important lesson.

4(d). Why does Aris say that the Nobel prize for peace belongs to all the people of Burma?

Correct Answer: Aris says the prize belongs to all the people of Burma because his mother, Aung San Suu Kyi, is merely a symbol of a much larger, collective struggle for democracy and human rights involving countless individuals who have suffered and sacrificed for the cause.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is from the 'Acceptance Speech' delivered by Alexander Aris on behalf of his mother. It explores the idea of collective struggle.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Aris makes this statement to emphasize that the movement for freedom in Burma (Myanmar) is not the work of a single individual. He says the prize is a recognition of the courage and sacrifice of:

- The many political prisoners in Burma.
- The students, monks, and ordinary citizens who participated in the non-violent struggle.
- All the people who live in fear under the repressive regime.

By saying the prize belongs to them all, he acknowledges that his mother is their representative, and her award is a tribute to their shared endurance and hope for a peaceful, democratic future.

Quick Tip

In speeches about social movements, leaders often emphasize the collective nature of the effort to honor all participants. The prize is not just a personal honor but a symbol of the entire movement's validity.

4(e). How does the poem 'Martha' end?

Correct Answer: The poem 'Martha' ends on a note of quiet, lingering magic. After her stories are finished, the children are left in a tranquil hush, with the beautiful,

dream-like images and the "still, sad" beauty of her voice remaining in their minds long afterward.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to describe the concluding mood and imagery of Walter de la Mare's poem 'Martha'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The ending of the poem focuses on the lasting effect of Martha's storytelling. The final lines describe how, even after her voice has faded, the atmosphere she created persists.

"And her beauty far away

Would fade, as her voice ran on,

...

Our hearts stood still in the hush

Of an age gone by."

This ending emphasizes that the experience was not just entertainment but a deep, emotional journey into a timeless, magical world. The mood is one of peace, nostalgia, and gentle melancholy.

Quick Tip

The ending of a poem often summarizes its core theme or feeling. The theme of 'Martha' is the transportive and enduring power of storytelling, and the ending perfectly captures this idea of a lingering, dream-like state.

4(f). Do you think that the Koel symbolises true love?

Correct Answer: Yes, the Koel in Puran Singh's poem can be seen as a symbol of true love because its song is not just sweet but is filled with an intense, burning passion and the pain of longing, which are often characteristic of deep, true love.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This is an interpretative question based on the poem 'Koel'. The answer must be justified using evidence from the poem.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The poem supports the idea that the Koel symbolizes true love in several ways:

1. Passion and Intensity: The poet describes the song as a "high-pitched strain" and compares its notes to a "rain of fire." This fiery imagery suggests a love that is powerful, all-consuming, and passionate.

2. Pain of Separation: The poet wonders what "lightning has fallen" on the bird, implying that its song is a cry of sorrow or longing. True love often involves the deep pain of separation from the beloved, which the Koel's song seems to express.

3. Restlessness: The bird's song makes the poet's soul "restless," mirroring the restlessness felt by a lover who is yearning for their partner.

These elements of passion, pain, and longing combine to make the Koel a fitting symbol for the complex and intense emotions of true love.

Quick Tip

For "Do you think...?" questions in literature, always answer "Yes" or "No" and then provide specific examples, quotes, or imagery from the text to support your opinion.

4(g). Why was the man not content, though he was very rich?

Correct Answer: The man was not content despite being very rich because he was consumed by an insatiable greed that could never be satisfied.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is about the central theme of the poem 'The Empty Heart' by Periasamy Thooran.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The poem is a parable about the nature of greed. The man's lack of contentment stems from the fact that greed is a bottomless pit.

- **Endless Desire:** The poem shows that the more he received, the more he wanted. The magic pitcher could never be filled because his desire was infinite.

- **Empty Heart:** The title itself is symbolic. His heart was "empty" not of wealth, but of satisfaction and peace.

- **Self-Destructive Nature:** His greed was so powerful that it drove him to work himself to death, proving that it is a destructive force that offers no lasting happiness, only a constant, gnawing desire for more.

Quick Tip

Remember the moral of the story. 'The Empty Heart' is a cautionary tale teaching that material wealth does not bring happiness and that greed is a spiritual emptiness that can never be filled.

4(h). Who, according to Alexander Pope, is a happy man?

Correct Answer: According to Alexander Pope, a happy man is one who lives a simple, self-sufficient, and contented life on his own inherited land, away from the cares of the public world.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks to summarize the ideal of happiness as described in Alexander Pope's poem, 'Ode on Solitude'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Pope outlines several key characteristics of the happy man:

- 1. Contentment:** His "wish and care" are limited to his own land ("a few paternal acres"). He desires nothing more than what he has.
- 2. Self-Sufficiency:** He gets everything he needs from his own property: milk from his herds, bread from his fields, clothes from his flock, and shade from his trees.
- 3. Health and Peace:** He enjoys a healthy body and a quiet, peaceful mind, free from the stress of ambition and public life.
- 4. Anonymity:** He desires to live "unseen, unknown" and to die without fanfare, stealing away from the world unnoticed.

Quick Tip

The key theme of 'Ode on Solitude' is the virtue of a simple, private, and self-contained life. Pope's happy man finds joy not in having more, but in needing less.

4(i). Was the narrator honest in his relation with his girlfriend?

Correct Answer: No, the narrator was not truly honest in his relationship. He was emotionally dishonest with both his girlfriend and himself, prioritizing his career ambitions while pretending their love was his main focus.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is from the story 'Love Defiled' and asks for an evaluation of the narrator's character and his role in the failed relationship.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The narrator's dishonesty was not about telling lies, but about a lack of emotional integrity:

1. Conflicting Priorities: His primary focus was on becoming an IAS officer, yet he led his girlfriend to believe she was his top priority. His actions (studying constantly) contradicted his words of love.

2. Self-Deception: The narrator himself seemed unable to admit his true priorities. He was caught between his ambition and his love, and instead of making an honest choice, he tried to have both, which was unfair to his girlfriend.

3. Misunderstanding Her Love: His girlfriend loved him unconditionally and would have married him regardless of his career. He failed to appreciate this, viewing her love through the lens of his own ambition. This shows a fundamental dishonesty in how he perceived their relationship.

Quick Tip

When analyzing a character's "honesty," consider not just their words but also their actions, motivations, and self-awareness. Emotional dishonesty can be as damaging as telling lies.

4(j). What is the mother's advice to her daughter?

Correct Answer: The mother's advice to her daughter is to stop seeking happiness in material possessions and to find contentment and true joy within herself and her own life, as genuine happiness cannot be bought.

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question refers to the story 'Two Horizons', which is presented as an exchange of letters between a mother and her daughter.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The daughter's letters are full of complaints about her hardships and her belief that she has lost her ability to be happy. The mother, in her replies, offers gentle wisdom. Her key pieces of advice are:

1. Happiness is Internal: She emphasizes that happiness is a state of being that comes from within. It is not something that can be purchased or acquired from the outside world.

2. Value What You Have: She encourages her daughter to appreciate the simple joys of her own life rather than longing for something else.

3. Rejection of Materialism: The core of her advice is a rejection of the idea that wealth and possessions lead to fulfillment. She tries to shift her daughter's perspective

from a material one to a more spiritual and emotional one.

Quick Tip

The title 'Two Horizons' refers to the different perspectives of the mother and daughter. The mother's 'horizon' is one of wisdom and inner peace, and her advice reflects this mature viewpoint.

5. Write a paragraph on any one of the following in about 60-70 words:

(i) Save Trees

Model Paragraph:

Trees are the lifeline of our planet, essential for the survival of all living beings. They provide us with oxygen, food, shelter, and countless other resources. Trees help in maintaining ecological balance, preventing soil erosion, and combating climate change by absorbing carbon dioxide. Unfortunately, deforestation is occurring at an alarming rate. It is our collective responsibility to protect our green friends. We must plant more trees and stop their indiscriminate cutting to ensure a healthy future for generations to come.

(ii) Rising Pollution

Model Paragraph:

Rising pollution is one of the most severe challenges facing the world today. Air, water, and soil are being contaminated by industrial waste, vehicle emissions, and improper disposal of plastics. This has led to serious health issues like respiratory diseases and a drastic impact on our environment, including global warming. Urgent and effective measures are needed to control this menace. Adopting sustainable practices, reducing waste, and promoting green technology are crucial steps to combat pollution effectively.

(iii) Importance of Games and Sports

Model Paragraph:

Games and sports play a vital role in the holistic development of an individual. They are not just a means of recreation but are crucial for maintaining physical and mental health. Engaging in sports helps build discipline, teamwork, leadership skills, and resilience. It teaches us to accept both victory and defeat gracefully. A healthy mind resides in a healthy body, and sports are the best way to ensure both, promoting overall well-being.

(iv) Advantages and Disadvantages of Mobile Phone

Model Paragraph:

The mobile phone is a remarkable technological invention with numerous advantages. It allows instant communication, provides access to vast information, and serves as a tool for entertainment and navigation. However, its disadvantages are equally significant. Overuse can lead to addiction, health problems, and social isolation. It can be a major distraction for students. Therefore, it is essential to use this powerful device judiciously to maximize its benefits while minimizing its harmful effects.

(v) A Friend in need is a friend indeed

Model Paragraph:

The proverb "A friend in need is a friend indeed" holds a profound truth about the nature of true friendship. It means that a person who helps us during our difficult times is a genuine friend. Many people may be with us during our happy moments, but only a true friend stands by us when we are facing adversity. This selfless support during times of trouble is the ultimate test of loyalty and true companionship.

6. Write a notice in about 60-70 words regarding the wristwatch you have lost while playing cricket.

Model Answer:

**ABC SCHOOL, PATNA
NOTICE**

Date: 11 September 2025

LOST! LOST! LOST!

This is to inform all students that a Titan brand wristwatch with a black leather strap and a silver round dial was lost on the school playground yesterday, 10th September, during the lunch break while playing cricket. The watch has a small scratch on its glass. The finder is requested to kindly deposit it at the school's reception or contact the undersigned. A suitable reward is promised.

Ankit Kumar

Class X - A

Solution:

Step 1: Format of a Notice: The solution follows the standard format which includes the name of the institution, the word 'NOTICE', date, a clear heading, the body of the notice, and the name/designation of the issuer.

Step 2: Content (The 5 Ws): The body clearly states **What** was lost (Titan wrist-watch), **Where** it was lost (school playground), **When** it was lost (yesterday, during

lunch break), and provides a brief description. It also specifies **What** the finder should do (deposit at reception) and mentions a reward to incentivize the return.

Step 3: Word Limit: The body of the notice is crafted to be within the 60-70 word limit.

7. Write a report in about 60-70 words about your visit to the pandemic affected localities in Muzaffarpur.

Model Answer:

Grim Situation in Pandemic-Hit Areas

By a Staff Reporter

Muzaffarpur, 11 September 2025: A recent visit to several pandemic-affected localities revealed a dire situation. Many residents are struggling with job losses and a lack of access to basic healthcare facilities. Although government relief measures are in place, their implementation seems slow on the ground. Social distancing norms were often ignored in crowded areas. Volunteers and NGOs are working tirelessly to provide food and medical aid, but more comprehensive official intervention is urgently needed.

Solution:

Step 1: Format of a Report: The solution uses a standard report format with a headline, a byline, the place, and the date.

Step 2: Content: The report is written in the past tense and in the third person. It begins by stating the main finding of the visit and then provides specific details about the problems observed (job losses, healthcare issues, lack of social distancing). It also includes a balanced view by mentioning the work of NGOs and the need for more government action.

Step 3: Word Limit: The report is concise and within the specified word limit of 60-70 words.

8. Write an application to the Principal of your school requesting him to give permission to the students of your class to go for an excursion trip to Rajgir.

Model Answer:

To,
The Principal,
St. Joseph's School,
Patna.

Date: 11 September 2025

Subject: Request for permission for an excursion to Rajgir.

Respected Sir,

We, the students of Class X-B, would like to state that we are very eager to go on an educational excursion to the historical city of Rajgir. A visit to such a place of great historical and cultural importance would be highly educational for us and would supplement our classroom learning.

We request you to kindly grant us permission for this one-day trip. Our class teacher, Mr. R. Verma, has agreed to accompany us. We assure you of our best conduct during the trip.

Thanking you.

Yours obediently,

Students of Class X-B

Solution:

Step 1: Format of an Application: The solution follows the formal structure of an application, including the receiver's address, date, subject, salutation, body, complimentary close, and sender's details.

Step 2: Tone and Language: The language used is formal, polite, and respectful, which is appropriate for an application to a Principal.

Step 3: Content: The body of the application clearly states the purpose of the request, provides a justification (educational value), mentions necessary details (teacher accompanying), and gives an assurance of good behavior.

9. Write a letter to your younger brother, advising him to pay due attention to his studies.

Model Answer:

5, Boring Road,
Patna.

Date: 11 September 2025

My dear Rohan,

I hope this letter finds you in good health. I received your progress report from mother yesterday, and I am a bit concerned to see that your grades have dropped in the recent tests.

Dear brother, I know you are very good at sports, but it is equally important to pay due attention to your studies. A good education is the foundation for a successful future. Please create a proper timetable and balance your playtime and study hours. I am sure with a little more focus, you will do wonderfully.

I am always here if you need any help.

Your loving brother,

Sumit

Solution:

Step 1: Format of an Informal Letter: The letter follows the informal format with the sender's address, date, salutation, body, complimentary close, and sender's name.

Step 2: Tone and Language: The tone is warm, caring, and advisory, suitable for a letter to a younger sibling. It is encouraging rather than scolding.

Step 3: Content: The letter starts with a pleasant opening, states the reason for writing clearly, gives constructive advice (balance studies and play), expresses confidence in the brother's abilities, and ends with an offer of support.

10. You are Swapnil. Write a speech in about 60-70 words on 'Teenagers and Health'.

Model Answer:

Teenagers and Health

Good morning, respected teachers and my dear friends.

Today, I, Swapnil, am here to speak on a very crucial topic: 'Teenagers and Health'. In our busy lives filled with studies and social media, we often neglect the most important asset we have – our health. A healthy body is key to a sharp mind. Eating junk food, spending hours on screens, and avoiding physical activity are damaging our well-being. Let's pledge to eat a balanced diet, exercise daily, and get enough sleep. Remember, a healthy teenager today is a healthy adult tomorrow.

Thank you.

Solution:

Step 1: Format of a Speech: The speech begins with a formal address to the audience and ends with a "Thank you".

Step 2: Content: The content is structured logically. It starts with an introduction to the topic, highlights the common problems faced by teenagers, suggests solutions, and concludes with a powerful, memorable statement. The language is engaging and suitable for a speech.

Step 3: Word Limit: The speech is written within the specified word limit of 60-70 words.

11. You are Shalini. Write a message in about 30-40 words asking your friend to come to your house for your Birthday party.

Model Answer:

MESSAGE

Date: 11 Sep 2025

Time: 4:00 PM

Dear Priya,

I am celebrating my 16th birthday this Saturday, 14th September, at my house. The party will begin at 6 PM. I would be really happy if you could come and celebrate with me. Your presence will be the best gift!

Shalini

Solution:

Step 1: Format of a Message: The solution follows the standard format for a message, including the heading 'MESSAGE', date, time, salutation, the main body, and the sender's name.

Step 2: Content: The message is direct and to the point. It clearly communicates all the necessary information: the occasion (birthday party), the date, the time, and the venue (my house). The tone is friendly and personal.

Step 3: Word Limit: The message is concise and well within the 30-40 word limit.
