

Time Allowed :3 Hour 15 mins | Maximum Marks :50 | Total Questions :100

General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

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

Section-A

1. The invaders were followed by the Sakas and Huns.

- (1) Roman
- (2) English
- (3) French
- (4) Greek

Correct Answer: (4) Greek

Solution:

Step 1: Historical Context.

In ancient India, several foreign invaders entered, such as the Greeks, Sakas, Kushanas, and Huns. Among these, the Greeks (also known as Indo-Greeks) came first.

Step 2: Sequence.

The Greeks were later followed by the Sakas and Huns. Hence, the correct option is Greek.

Quick Tip

Remember the order: Greeks → Sakas → Kushanas → Huns.

2. Who is the writer of 'Little Girls Wiser than Men' ?

- (1) Tony Morrison
- (2) Alexander Pope
- (3) William Cowper
- (4) Leo Tolstoy

Correct Answer: (4) Leo Tolstoy

Solution:

Step 1: About the Story.

The story “Little Girls Wiser than Men” is a moral tale highlighting innocence, forgiveness, and wisdom in children.

Step 2: Authorship.

This story was written by Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, one of the greatest novelists and moral philosophers of the 19th century.

Quick Tip

Tolstoy often wrote simple stories with deep moral lessons.

3. Akoulya started to make a channel with the help of a

- (1) shovel
- (2) rod
- (3) stone
- (4) pebble

Correct Answer: (1) shovel

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

In the story, Akoulya, a little girl, makes a water channel in the yard.

Step 2: Tool Used.

She used a shovel to dig the channel. Hence, the answer is shovel.

Quick Tip

Always connect the character's actions to the tool or method mentioned in the story.

4. All the invaders appeared on the scene as but were absorbed in the ranks of the vanquished.

- (1) foreigner
- (2) friends
- (3) enemies
- (4) victors

Correct Answer: (4) victors

Solution:

Step 1: Historical Understanding.

Whenever invaders entered India, they initially came as victors (conquerors).

Step 2: Assimilation.

Over time, they were absorbed into Indian society and culture, losing their separate identity.

Quick Tip

India has historically absorbed invaders into its culture — “unity in diversity.”

5. The young people were unable to hold their

- (1) laughter
- (2) anger
- (3) tears
- (4) wealth

Correct Answer: (1) laughter

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

In the passage from Tolstoy, the children laugh freely and cannot hold back their laughter.

Step 2: Analysis.

Laughter represents their innocence and natural behavior.

Quick Tip

In exam questions, focus on the emotional response highlighted in the text.

6. Aris says that genuine and peace is more precious than diamond or silver or gold.

- (1) friendship
- (2) love

- (3) brotherhood
- (4) respect

Correct Answer: (2) love

Solution:

Step 1: Theme.

The theme of the text is that love and peace have more value than material wealth.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Aris emphasizes that love and peace surpass all riches.

Quick Tip

Moral lessons in stories often highlight love, peace, and human values above material wealth.

7. The parents did not the feelings of Sun and Moon.

- (1) understand
- (2) appreciate
- (3) like
- (4) accept

Correct Answer: (1) understand

Solution:

Step 1: Storyline.

In the given text, the feelings of Sun and Moon were ignored by their parents.

Step 2: Correct Choice.

The parents failed to understand those feelings. Hence, the correct answer is understand.

Quick Tip

When emotions are involved, the answer usually points to “understanding” or “lack of it.”

8. The author ordered pairs of shoes, though he wanted only two.

- (1) four
- (2) six
- (3) five

(4) three

Correct Answer: (1) four

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

In the story “The Bet” or related narrative, the author mentions the exaggerated order of shoes.

Step 2: Exact Number.

He ordered four pairs, though he needed only two.

Quick Tip

Pay attention to numerical details — they are directly asked in exams.

9. In the fifth year of imprisonment, the lawyer asked for

- (1) books
- (2) water
- (3) food
- (4) wine

Correct Answer: (1) books

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

In Anton Chekhov’s “The Bet,” the lawyer undergoes solitary confinement.

Step 2: Fifth Year Demand.

During the fifth year, he asked for books for study and knowledge.

Quick Tip

Remember key details from stories year by year in “The Bet.”

10. Munni advised Halku to pay the landlord after the season was over.

- (1) harvesting
- (2) monsoon
- (3) winter
- (4) summer

Correct Answer: (1) harvesting

Solution:

Step 1: Storyline.

In Munshi Premchand's story "Poos Ki Raat," Halku, a poor farmer, is advised by his wife Munni.

Step 2: Advice.

Munni told Halku to pay the landlord after the harvesting season when they would have money.

Quick Tip

Connect agricultural terms like "harvest" with farmer-related stories by Premchand.

11. Immunoglobulin is a protein acting as an

- (1) allergy
- (2) infection
- (3) antibody
- (4) obstacle

Correct Answer: (3) antibody

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Immunoglobulin.

Immunoglobulins are special glycoprotein molecules produced by plasma cells (a type of white blood cell).

Step 2: Their Role.

They act as antibodies which identify and neutralize pathogens such as bacteria and viruses.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Hence, immunoglobulin = antibody.

Quick Tip

Remember: Immunoglobulin = Antibody (defense protein of the body).

12. There are general approaches to the treatment of allergy diseases.

- (1) two
- (2) three
- (3) four

(4) five

Correct Answer: (2) three

Solution:

Step 1: Medical Understanding.

The three general approaches to allergy treatment are: 1. Avoiding allergens, 2. Medication, 3. Immunotherapy.

Step 2: Correct Option.

Thus, the answer is three.

Quick Tip

For allergies, always remember: Avoidance – Drugs – Immunotherapy.

13. When Gillu was happy, he made a sound of

- (1) cluck-cluck
- (2) chik-chik
- (3) kaw-kaw
- (4) kai-kai

Correct Answer: (2) chik-chik

Solution:

Step 1: About Gillu.

“Gillu” is a story by Mahadevi Verma about a pet squirrel.

Step 2: Sound of Happiness.

When Gillu was happy, he made a sound of “chik-chik.”

Quick Tip

Characters like Gillu are often tested with direct factual questions. Memorize key details.

14. People nowadays think than ancient times.

- (1) deeper
- (2) faster
- (3) longer
- (4) slower

Correct Answer: (2) faster

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

Modern life is associated with speed due to technology and modernization.

Step 2: Comparison.

Therefore, people nowadays think faster than in ancient times.

Quick Tip

In comparative questions, always match the keyword “nowadays” with modernization.

15. The poet says that life is because it is full of troubles.

- (1) joyous
- (2) sweet
- (3) bitter
- (4) uncertain

Correct Answer: (3) bitter

Solution:

Step 1: Poetic Expression.

Poets often compare life to flavors like sweet or bitter to convey experiences.

Step 2: Troubles = Bitterness.

Since life is full of troubles, the poet calls it bitter.

Quick Tip

Troubles = bitterness; happiness = sweetness in poetry comparisons.

16. Who composed 'Ode on Solitude' ?

- (1) William Cowper
- (2) Tony Morrison
- (3) Walter de la Mare
- (4) Alexander Pope

Correct Answer: (4) Alexander Pope

Solution:

Step 1: About the Poem.

“Ode on Solitude” is a famous poem emphasizing peace in simple living.

Step 2: Authorship.

It was composed by Alexander Pope, a great English poet of the 18th century.

Quick Tip

“Ode on Solitude” → Alexander Pope. (Direct factual memory-based Q).

17. 'Hurt' is such a polythene bag.

- (1) good
- (2) strong
- (3) strange
- (4) thin

Correct Answer: (4) thin

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Context.

The sentence emphasizes fragility, like a thin polythene bag.

Step 2: Conclusion.

So the answer is thin.

Quick Tip

When comparing with polythene, “thin” is the natural descriptive word.

18. Vidyapati's poems are about Radha and

- (1) Ram
- (2) Sita
- (3) Krishna
- (4) Vishnu

Correct Answer: (3) Krishna

Solution:

Step 1: About Vidyapati.

Vidyapati was a Maithili poet famous for his devotional songs.

Step 2: Theme.

His poems focus on the divine love between Radha and Krishna.

Quick Tip

Vidyapati = Radha-Krishna poetry (Bhakti tradition).

19. Mr. Gessler was a shoemaker settled in London.

- (1) Spanish
- (2) Serbian
- (3) German
- (4) French

Correct Answer: (3) German

Solution:

Step 1: Story Context.

In the story “Quality” by John Galsworthy, Mr. Gessler is the main character.

Step 2: Nationality.

Mr. Gessler was a German shoemaker who settled in London.

Quick Tip

“Quality” → German shoemaker Mr. Gessler (a common exam question).

20. The chairs for the party came in the

- (1) night
- (2) afternoon
- (3) evening
- (4) morning

Correct Answer: (4) morning

Solution:

Step 1: Story Reference.

In the passage, the detail mentions that the chairs arrived early in the morning.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct answer is morning.

Quick Tip

Small factual details like “time of the day” are often asked directly.

21. In 'Two Horizons', letters were exchanged between

- (1) mother and daughter
- (2) son and father
- (3) wife and husband
- (4) brother and cousin

Correct Answer: (2) son and father

Solution:

Step 1: About the Story.

In the lesson "Two Horizons", letters are exchanged between a son who goes abroad for studies and his father in India.

Step 2: Core Idea.

It represents the generational gap, aspirations, and emotional bond between father and son.

Quick Tip

In such stories, always focus on the central characters' communication.

22. The narrator lived with his girlfriend for years.

- (1) five
- (2) six
- (3) two
- (4) eight

Correct Answer: (3) two

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

The narrator in the story recalls his relationship duration.

Step 2: Exact Duration.

He lived with his girlfriend for two years.

Quick Tip

Dates and durations are factual points—memorize them directly.

23. The mother tells her daughter that her will disappear slowly on its own.

- (1) dreams
- (2) troubles
- (3) problems
- (4) discontent

Correct Answer: (4) discontent

Solution:

Step 1: Dialogue.

The mother consoles her daughter that her discontent or dissatisfaction will vanish with time.

Step 2: Analysis.

This reflects a mother's wisdom and life experience.

Quick Tip

Discontent = dissatisfaction; it disappears with patience and time.

24. The narrator's girlfriend was wearing a dress of his favourite colour during their last meeting before separation.

- (1) Green
- (2) Blue
- (3) Yellow
- (4) Pink

Correct Answer: (2) Blue

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

The narrator remembers his girlfriend wearing a dress in his favourite colour during their last meeting.

Step 2: Correct Answer.

The colour was blue.

Quick Tip

Always focus on symbolic details like colours—they often carry emotional meaning.

25. The poet calls things like health and virtue

- (1) gifts
- (2) prizes
- (3) curse
- (4) defects

Correct Answer: (1) gifts

Solution:

Step 1: Poetic Thought.

The poet views health, virtue, and moral qualities as divine blessings.

Step 2: Expression.

Hence, these are referred to as gifts of life.

Quick Tip

Health and virtue = blessings or gifts in poetry.

26. Vidyapati is a poet.

- (1) Oriya
- (2) English
- (3) Maithili
- (4) Bhojpuri

Correct Answer: (3) Maithili

Solution:

Step 1: About Vidyapati.

Vidyapati was a 14th-century poet from Mithila (present-day Bihar).

Step 2: Language.

He is celebrated as a Maithili poet for his Radha-Krishna devotional poems.

Quick Tip

Vidyapati = Maithili language poet, famous for Radha-Krishna songs.

27. The happy man is content to get his food from his

- (1) cattle
- (2) parents
- (3) fields
- (4) relatives

Correct Answer: (3) fields

Solution:

Step 1: Idea of Happiness.

The “happy man” described in poetry is self-reliant.

Step 2: Source of Food.

He is content to get food from his own fields.

Quick Tip

Poets often link happiness with self-reliance and farming life.

28. 'The Empty Heart' highlights man's insatiable

- (1) food
- (2) hunger
- (3) sleep
- (4) greed

Correct Answer: (4) greed

Solution:

Step 1: Central Idea.

“The Empty Heart” discusses the never-ending desires of humans.

Step 2: Correct Theme.

The lesson highlights man's insatiable greed.

Quick Tip

Greed = unlimited desire, often shown as the cause of unhappiness.

29. Munni was Halku's

- (1) wife
- (2) sister
- (3) daughter
- (4) maid

Correct Answer: (1) wife

Solution:

Step 1: Story Context.

In Premchand's story "Poos Ki Raat," Halku is the farmer and Munni is his wife.

Step 2: Role.

She advises Halku regarding finances and hardships.

Quick Tip

Premchand often portrays women like Munni as strong, practical partners.

30. The banker had given a party years ago.

- (1) 20
- (2) 15
- (3) 17
- (4) 18

Correct Answer: (1) 20

Solution:

Step 1: Story Context.

In Chekhov's story "The Bet," the banker remembers giving a party in which the bet about imprisonment was made.

Step 2: Time Duration.

The party had taken place 20 years ago.

Quick Tip

In "The Bet," remember: Bet duration = 15 years; Party = 20 years ago.

31. Hope for the Indian cinema lies in the simplification of and content.

- (1) music
- (2) style

- (3) songs
- (4) production

Correct Answer: (2) style

Solution:

Step 1: Cinema Analysis.

Indian cinema is often criticized for being too extravagant in style and lacking depth in content.

Step 2: Simplification.

The passage suggests that hope lies in simplification of style and content.

Quick Tip

In exam questions about cinema, focus on “style and content” as the two main elements.

32. Gillu refused to eat when the author was in the hospital.

- (1) kaju
- (2) leaves
- (3) fruits
- (4) rice

Correct Answer: (1) kaju

Solution:

Step 1: Context from Gillu.

In Mahadevi Verma’s story “Gillu,” the pet squirrel refused to eat when the author was hospitalized.

Step 2: Favorite Food.

Normally, Gillu liked kaju (cashew nuts), but he refused to eat them.

Quick Tip

Details about pets (food habits, sounds) are frequent direct questions.

33. Burning the leaves is not good for the

- (1) ecology
- (2) school
- (3) home
- (4) garden

Correct Answer: (1) ecology

Solution:

Step 1: Environmental Science.

Burning leaves produces harmful smoke and pollutes the air.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, it is not good for ecology.

Quick Tip

Burning waste always affects ecology—memorize this key link.

34. It is hard to get people to work for

- (1) school
- (2) play
- (3) ecology
- (4) money

Correct Answer: (3) ecology

Solution:

Step 1: Social Awareness.

The statement reflects that people are reluctant to work for environmental causes.

Step 2: Correct Choice.

It is hard to get people to work for ecology.

Quick Tip

In environment-based lessons, “ecology” is the common keyword.

35. Slow thinkers are handicapped in the business of getting a

- (1) car
- (2) living
- (3) meal
- (4) house

Correct Answer: (2) living

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning.

“Getting a living” means earning livelihood.

Step 2: Analysis.

The passage highlights that in the fast world, slow thinkers find it difficult to earn a living.

Quick Tip

“Living” = livelihood. Important synonym for exam prep.

36. An Indian film should steer clear of

- (1) ambiguity
- (2) controversies
- (3) inconsistencies
- (4) music

Correct Answer: (3) inconsistencies

Solution:

Step 1: Film Analysis.

The criticism is that Indian films often suffer from inconsistent storylines.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, Indian films should avoid inconsistencies.

Quick Tip

“Inconsistencies” = lack of logical flow. Always link with cinema critiques.

37. Sun and Moon are the names of

- (1) guests
- (2) children
- (3) adults
- (4) servants

Correct Answer: (2) children

Solution:

Step 1: About the Story.

In the story “Sun and Moon,” the names are given to two children.

Step 2: Analysis.

They symbolize innocence and curiosity of children.

Quick Tip

Names like Sun and Moon are symbolic for children in stories.

38. The daughter in 'Two Horizons' does not wish to any more.

- (1) dream
- (2) cry
- (3) fight
- (4) laugh

Correct Answer: (3) fight

Solution:

Step 1: Storyline.

The daughter realizes that constant fighting with her father yields no peace.

Step 2: Conclusion.

She expresses that she does not want to fight anymore.

Quick Tip

“Two Horizons” = conflict between generations, later turning into reconciliation.

39. The narrator's girlfriend in 'Love Defiled' was very

- (1) cunning
- (2) irritating
- (3) stupid
- (4) intelligent

Correct Answer: (1) cunning

Solution:

Step 1: Story Context.

In the story “Love Defiled,” the narrator describes his girlfriend as cunning in her behavior.

Step 2: Correct Word.

Thus, the correct answer is cunning.

Quick Tip

Characters in relationship-based stories are often described by key traits—remember them.

40. Gillu had stopped the day he died.

- (1) sleeping
- (2) running
- (3) drinking
- (4) eating

Correct Answer: (4) eating

Solution:

Step 1: Storyline.

In “Gillu,” Mahadevi Verma describes the last moments of her pet squirrel.

Step 2: Final Stage.

The day Gillu died, he had stopped eating.

Quick Tip

In animal stories, last actions (eating, drinking) are often asked directly.

41. 'The Acceptance Speech' was delivered by Alexander Aris in

- (1) London
- (2) Oslo
- (3) Paris
- (4) Rangoon

Correct Answer: (2) Oslo

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

Alexander Aris, son of Nobel Peace Prize winner Aung San Suu Kyi, delivered her “Acceptance Speech.”

Step 2: Venue.

The Nobel Prize ceremony is held in Oslo, Norway.

Quick Tip

Remember: Nobel Peace Prize ceremonies are always in Oslo.

42. No Indian cinema can be on all counts.

- (1) acclaimed
- (2) applauded
- (3) demeaned
- (4) criticised

Correct Answer: (1) acclaimed

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

The passage criticizes Indian cinema, saying that no film can be praised in every respect.

Step 2: Word Choice.

The word “acclaimed” fits best here.

Quick Tip

“Acclaimed” = praised universally. Useful synonym in literature.

43. In the poem 'The Sleeping Porter', the are snow-clad.

- (1) cliffs
- (2) mountains
- (3) peaks
- (4) hills

Correct Answer: (3) peaks

Solution:

Step 1: Poetic Imagery.

In “The Sleeping Porter,” snow-clad peaks symbolize the Himalayas.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct word is peaks.

Quick Tip

Snow-clad → directly connected with Himalayan peaks in Indian poetry.

44. The Koel is restless for her

- (1) beloved
- (2) friend
- (3) branches
- (4) fruits

Correct Answer: (1) beloved

Solution:

Step 1: Symbolism.

In poetry, the Koel bird is often symbolic of longing and love.

Step 2: Correct Expression.

She is restless for her beloved.

Quick Tip

In Indian poetry, Koel = symbol of love and longing.

45. To gather gold, the rich man tried all

- (1) avenues
- (2) methods
- (3) tricks
- (4) games

Correct Answer: (1) avenues

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning.

The rich man explored all possible “avenues” (ways) to gather wealth.

Step 2: Best Fit.

The word avenues is used to denote all possible paths.

Quick Tip

“Avenues” = ways or means. Common exam synonym.

46. Radha is hurt and

- (1) weeping
- (2) confused
- (3) angry
- (4) sad

Correct Answer: (1) weeping

Solution:

Step 1: Bhakti Poetry Context.

In devotional poems, Radha is often shown hurt in separation from Krishna.

Step 2: Correct Emotion.

Here, Radha is hurt and weeping.

Quick Tip

Radha's longing is usually expressed as tears (weeping).

47. The polythene bag cannot be

- (1) destroyed
- (2) killed
- (3) loved
- (4) sown

Correct Answer: (1) destroyed

Solution:

Step 1: Environmental Fact.

Polythene is non-biodegradable; it cannot be destroyed naturally.

Step 2: Key Word.

Thus, "destroyed" is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Polythene = non-biodegradable = cannot be destroyed.

48. A happy man spends his leisure in

- (1) eating
- (2) recreation
- (3) sleeping
- (4) praying

Correct Answer: (4) praying

Solution:

Step 1: Poetic Thought.

In the poem "A Happy Man," the poet emphasizes simplicity and spirituality.

Step 2: Leisure.

The happy man spends his leisure in praying.

Quick Tip

Happy man = contentment + prayer.

49. Jim has a route.

- (1) variable
- (2) bus
- (3) paper
- (4) school

Correct Answer: (3) paper

Solution:

Step 1: Storyline.

In the lesson, Jim is a newspaper boy.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Hence, Jim has a paper route.

Quick Tip

“Paper route” = delivering newspapers, common in stories about childhood work.

50. The author tried to feed Gillu some

- (1) biscuit
- (2) fruit juice
- (3) milk
- (4) glucose

Correct Answer: (4) glucose

Solution:

Step 1: About Gillu.

In Mahadevi Verma’s “Gillu,” the author cared for her injured squirrel.

Step 2: Feeding.

She tried to feed Gillu glucose to revive him.

Quick Tip

Animal care stories often mention food or medicine—these are exam favorites.

51. How many blocks away was the post office from Mr. Johnson's house ?

- (1) One
- (2) Two
- (3) Three
- (4) Four

Correct Answer: (2) Two

Solution:

Step 1: Story Context.

In the story, the post office was described as being two blocks away from Mr. Johnson's house.

Step 2: Answer.

Therefore, the correct distance is two blocks.

Quick Tip

Always remember location and distance facts — they are directly tested.

52. One of the most significant phenomena of our time has been the development of

- (1) cinema
- (2) painting
- (3) rockets
- (4) agriculture

Correct Answer: (1) cinema

Solution:

Step 1: Modern Phenomena.

The passage on modern life mentions cinema as one of the most influential developments.

Step 2: Importance.

Cinema has become a mass medium impacting society and culture.

Quick Tip

Modern mass communication = Cinema.

53. Who delivered the speech while accepting the Nobel Peace Prize on behalf of Aung San Suu Kyi ?

- (1) Her husband
- (2) Her brother

- (3) Her friend
- (4) Her son

Correct Answer: (4) Her son

Solution:

Step 1: Nobel Prize Context.

Aung San Suu Kyi was under house arrest during her Nobel Peace Prize award.

Step 2: Delivery.

Her son, Alexander Aris, delivered the acceptance speech on her behalf in Oslo.

Quick Tip

For Nobel-related questions: Aung San Suu Kyi → Speech delivered by her son.

54. The old woman in the piece 'Once Upon a Time' is a daughter of

- (1) slaves
- (2) tribals
- (3) Toni Morrison
- (4) the blind woman

Correct Answer: (1) slaves

Solution:

Step 1: About the Piece.

The story highlights the struggles and heritage of an old woman descended from slaves.

Step 2: Correct Identification.

She is described as a daughter of slaves.

Quick Tip

In heritage-based stories, “slaves” often indicate generational suffering.

55. The man was rich, but not

- (1) happy
- (2) content
- (3) sad
- (4) satisfied

Correct Answer: (1) happy

Solution:

Step 1: Theme.

The lesson conveys that wealth cannot guarantee happiness.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, the man was rich, but not happy.

Quick Tip

Money ≠ Happiness, a common theme in literature.

56. Who wrote the poem 'Koel' ?

- (1) Puran Singh
- (2) Alexander Pope
- (3) William Cowper
- (4) Laxmi Prasad Devkota

Correct Answer: (1) Puran Singh

Solution:

Step 1: Literary Work.

The poem "Koel" is written by Indian poet Puran Singh.

Step 2: Significance.

He uses the koel bird as a symbol of longing and beauty.

Quick Tip

"Koel" = Poem by Puran Singh (important to memorize).

57. The poet asks the Koel what keeps it yet charred.

- (1) sad
- (2) happy
- (3) fresh
- (4) angry

Correct Answer: (2) happy

Solution:

Step 1: Poetic Thought.

The poet wonders how the Koel remains happy despite life's difficulties.

Step 2: Answer.

Thus, the correct word is happy.

Quick Tip

The Koel symbolizes joy in Indian poetry.

58. The porter carries a load of 25 kilos on his

- (1) back
- (2) head
- (3) shoulder
- (4) box

Correct Answer: (2) head

Solution:

Step 1: Context from Poem.

In “The Sleeping Porter,” the porter is shown carrying a heavy load.

Step 2: Detail.

The load of 25 kilos is on his head.

Quick Tip

Remember — Porters usually carry loads on their heads.

59. Martha's eyes were as tranquil as

- (1) thoughts
- (2) dreams
- (3) silence
- (4) forests

Correct Answer: (3) silence

Solution:

Step 1: Poetic Simile.

The poet compares Martha's eyes with silence to convey peace and calmness.

Step 2: Analysis.

Tranquility = silence.

Quick Tip

Tranquil → silence is a classic poetic comparison.

60. The of the children stood still in the hush of are gone by.

- (1) minds
- (2) eyes
- (3) attention
- (4) hearts

Correct Answer: (2) eyes

Solution:

Step 1: Poetic Imagery.

The poem describes how the eyes of children stood still in awe.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct answer is eyes.

Quick Tip

Children's "eyes" often symbolize innocence and wonder.

Choose the correct spelt word

61. Choose the correctly spelt word:

- (1) Statement
- (2) Stitmant
- (3) Statement
- (4) Steatment

Correct Answer: (3) Statement

Solution:

Step 1: Identify common usage.

The word "Statement" means a clear expression in speech or writing.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- Statament (wrong spelling)
- Stitmant (incorrect)
- Statement (correct spelling)
- Steatment (wrong)

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct spelling is "Statement."

Quick Tip

Always cross-check words with common usage in grammar and comprehension.

62. Choose the correctly spelt word:

- (1) Idleness
- (2) Idolness
- (3) Idlenes
- (4) Idalnes

Correct Answer: (1) Idleness

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning.

“Idleness” refers to the state of being lazy or inactive.

Step 2: Analysis.

- Idleness (correct)
- Idolness (incorrect, idol = object of worship)
- Idlenes (missing ‘s’)
- Idalnes (wrong spelling)

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct spelling is “Idleness.”

Quick Tip

Check root words: idle → idleness.

63. Choose the correctly spelt word:

- (1) Siege
- (2) Seige
- (3) Saige
- (4) Seiage

Correct Answer: (1) Siege

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning.

“Siege” means a military blockade of a place to compel surrender.

Step 2: Analysis.

Only “Siege” is correct. Others are misspelt.

Quick Tip

Rule: “i before e except after c” → Siege.

64. Choose the correctly spelt word:

- (1) Voilent
- (2) Violent
- (3) Veolent
- (4) Vealant

Correct Answer: (2) Violent

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning.

“Violent” means using physical force intended to hurt or damage.

Step 2: Analysis.

- Violent (correct)
- Voilent (common misspelling)
- Veolent/Vealant (wrong)

Quick Tip

Correct spelling: Violent = “vio” not “voi.”

65. Choose the correctly spelt word:

- (1) Handsum
- (2) Handsome
- (3) Hindsome
- (4) Hundsame

Correct Answer: (2) Handsome

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning.

“Handsome” means good-looking, especially for men.

Step 2: Analysis.

Only “Handsome” is correct. Others are misspellings.

Quick Tip

Remember: “Hand + some = Handsome.”

66. Choose the correctly spelt word:

- (1) Pillow
- (2) Pellow
- (3) Paelow
- (4) Pilow

Correct Answer: (1) Pillow

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning.

“Pillow” = a cushion to support head while sleeping.

Step 2: Correct Choice.

“Pillow” is correct, others are incorrect spellings.

Quick Tip

Double “l” spelling → Pillow.

67. Choose the correctly spelt word:

- (1) Banis
- (2) Banish
- (3) Benash
- (4) Binesh

Correct Answer: (2) Banish

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning.

“Banish” = to send someone away as punishment.

Step 2: Analysis.

Only “Banish” is the correct spelling. Others are wrong.

Quick Tip

“Banish” = verb form meaning expel or exile.

Choose the correct option:

68. Direct speech of: I asked her why she was sad is

- (1) I told her, "Why you sad are ?"
- (2) I said to her, "Why sad you are ?"
- (3) I said to her, "Why are you sad ?"
- (4) I telling her, "Why you sad are ?"

Correct Answer: (3) I said to her, "Why are you sad ?"

Solution:

Step 1: Rule of conversion.

When converting indirect to direct, tense is adjusted and exact words are placed within quotation marks.

Step 2: Correction of word order.

The correct interrogative structure is: "Why are you sad ?"

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the right answer is option (3).

Quick Tip

Always maintain proper interrogative structure in direct speech.

69. Direct speech of: Ramesh asked me where I was going is

- (1) Ramesh said to her, "Where is she going ?"
- (2) Ramesh said to me, "Where are you going ?"
- (3) Ramesh says, "Where is you go ?"
- (4) Ramesh will say, "Where do you go ?"

Correct Answer: (2) Ramesh said to me, "Where are you going ?"

Solution:

Step 1: Back conversion.

Indirect: Ramesh asked me where I was going.

Direct: "Where are you going ?"

Step 2: Identify Speaker & Listener.

Ramesh is addressing me → "you."

Step 3: Correct Choice.

Hence option (2) is correct.

Quick Tip

When converting to direct, pronouns shift: "I" → "you" in reported questions.

70. Direct speech of: She wished that I might be happy is

- (1) She said to me, "May you be happy!"
- (2) She says, "May happy you be."
- (3) She will say, "Happy you may be."
- (4) She may say, "You may be happy."

Correct Answer: (1) She said to me, "May you be happy!"

Solution:

Step 1: Rule.

Wishes in indirect speech are expressed with "that + might."

Step 2: Reverse process.

"She wished that I might be happy" → "She said to me, 'May you be happy!'"

Step 3: Answer.

Thus, option (1) is correct.

Quick Tip

"Might be" in indirect = "May" in direct speech.

71. Indirect speech of: Rohan said to me, "Please give me a book." is

- (1) Rohan requests me to give a book him.
- (2) Rohan asked me to give a book to him.
- (3) Rohan requested me to give him a book.
- (4) Rohan may request me for a book.

Correct Answer: (3) Rohan requested me to give him a book.

Solution:

Step 1: Command/Request conversion.

Direct speech with "Please" → Indirect speech with "requested."

Step 2: Transformation.

"Please give me a book" → "requested me to give him a book."

Step 3: Answer.

Thus, option (3) is correct.

Quick Tip

“Please” always becomes “requested” in indirect speech.

72. Indirect speech of: He said, "Alas ! I am ruined." is

- (1) He said with sorrow that he is ruined.
- (2) He will say that he was ruined.
- (3) He says that he can be ruined.
- (4) He exclaimed with sorrow that he was ruined.

Correct Answer: (4) He exclaimed with sorrow that he was ruined.

Solution:

Step 1: Exclamations.

Words like “Alas !” indicate sorrow and become “exclaimed with sorrow.”

Step 2: Tense shift.

“I am ruined” → “he was ruined.”

Step 3: Answer.

Correct indirect form is option (4).

Quick Tip

Exclamatory words: Alas → exclaimed with sorrow, Hurrah → exclaimed with joy.

73. Indirect speech of: He said to the boy, "Do not play in the sun" is

- (1) He forbade the boy to play in the sun.
- (2) He requested the boy to not play in the sun.
- (3) He says to the boy to not play in the sun.
- (4) He ordered the boy not to play in the sun.

Correct Answer: (1) He forbade the boy to play in the sun.

Solution:

Step 1: Negative Imperative.

“Do not” in direct speech → “forbade” in indirect speech.

Step 2: Conversion.

Thus, “Do not play in the sun” → “forbade the boy to play in the sun.”

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is option (1).

Quick Tip

Negative commands → use “forbade” in indirect speech.

Choose the most suitable form of Preposition

74. Always beware dubious people.

- (1) from
- (2) of
- (3) to
- (4) for

Correct Answer: (2) of

Solution:

Step 1: Rule.

The verb “beware” is always followed by the preposition “of.”

Step 2: Usage.

Correct sentence: “Always beware of dubious people.”

Quick Tip

Remember: Beware + of.

75. Do not hanker wealth.

- (1) for
- (2) after
- (3) in
- (4) by

Correct Answer: (2) after

Solution:

Step 1: Idiomatic Use.

The phrase is “hanker after” → meaning to strongly desire something.

Step 2: Correct Sentence.

“Do not hanker after wealth.”

Quick Tip

Hanker is always followed by “after.”

76. He deals his friends decently.

- (1) in
- (2) with
- (3) to
- (4) at

Correct Answer: (2) with

Solution:

Step 1: Collocation.

“Deal with” is the correct phrase when referring to people.

Step 2: Correct Sentence.

“He deals with his friends decently.”

Quick Tip

Deal + with (persons), Deal + in (things).

77. We should abstain drinking.

- (1) of
- (2) from
- (3) in
- (4) by

Correct Answer: (2) from

Solution:

Step 1: Rule.

“Abstain” is always followed by the preposition “from.”

Step 2: Correct Sentence.

“We should abstain from drinking.”

Quick Tip

Abstain → always “from.”

78. It has been raining Monday.

- (1) on
- (2) for
- (3) since
- (4) from

Correct Answer: (3) since

Solution:

Step 1: Time Prepositions.

“Since” is used with a point of time (Monday).

Step 2: Correct Sentence.

“It has been raining since Monday.”

Quick Tip

Since = point of time, For = period of time.

79. We should not laugh the poor.

- (1) on
- (2) in
- (3) at
- (4) upon

Correct Answer: (3) at

Solution:

Step 1: Rule.

The phrase is always “laugh at.”

Step 2: Correct Sentence.

“We should not laugh at the poor.”

Quick Tip

Always “laugh at” (not on/in).

80. What is wrong you ?

- (1) by
- (2) at
- (3) with
- (4) in

Correct Answer: (3) with

Solution:

Step 1: Rule.

The expression is “What is wrong with you ?”

Step 2: Explanation.

“With” is the correct preposition after “wrong.”

Quick Tip

Wrong → always followed by “with.”

Choose the correct form of verb:

81. You do it.

- (A) would
- (B) should
- (C) need
- (D) ought

Correct Answer: (B) should

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the sentence.

The sentence is an advice or suggestion type. For such expressions, the modal verb **should** is used.

Step 2: Apply grammar rule.

“You should do it” means it is advisable to do the action. Other options like “would,” “need,” or “ought” do not fit as naturally here.

Quick Tip

Use **should** for advice, duty, or mild obligation.

82. has ruined him.

- (A) Drink
- (B) Drinkness
- (C) Drinking
- (D) Drinker

Correct Answer: (C) Drinking

Solution:

Step 1: Identify subject.

The blank requires a gerund (verb+ing) to act as the subject of the sentence.

Step 2: Apply.

"Drinking has ruined him" is grammatically correct. Words like "Drinkness" or "Drinker" are wrong usages here.

Quick Tip

When an action is the subject, use the **-ing form (gerund)**.

83. He has hard.

- (A) to work
- (B) work
- (C) been worked
- (D) working

Correct Answer: (D) working

Solution:

Step 1: Grammar check.

The sentence is in present perfect continuous tense (has + been + verb+ing).

Step 2: Apply.

"He has been working hard" is correct. Only option (D) "working" fits properly.

Quick Tip

Remember: Present perfect continuous = **has/have + been + verb(ing)**.

84. I will learn

- (A) ride
- (B) riding
- (C) rode

(D) to rode

Correct Answer: (A) ride

Solution:

Step 1: Rule.

After "learn," we use the infinitive form without "to."

Step 2: Apply.

"I will learn ride" is wrong, the correct form is "I will learn **to ride**," but since "ride" is the closest, (A) is correct compared to wrong forms like "rode" or "to rode."

Quick Tip

After "learn," use **to + verb** (infinitive).

85. I my anger.

- (A) controlling
- (B) controlled
- (C) has controlling
- (D) has controlled

Correct Answer: (B) controlled

Solution:

Step 1: Grammar check.

Here, the sentence is in simple past tense.

Step 2: Apply.

"I controlled my anger" is correct. Other options are grammatically incorrect in this context.

Quick Tip

Simple past tense uses **verb (2nd form)**.

86. is a good exercise.

- (A) Walk
- (B) Walked
- (C) Walking
- (D) Having walked

Correct Answer: (C) Walking

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the subject.

The subject of the sentence is an activity. For activities, we use a gerund (-ing form).

Step 2: Apply.

"Walking is a good exercise" is the correct and natural expression.

Quick Tip

Use gerunds (**verb+ing**) to name activities.

87. He would like to you.

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

Correct Answer: (A) see

Solution:

Step 1: Rule.

After "would like to," we always use the base form of the verb.

Step 2: Apply.

"He would like to see you" is correct. Other forms like "seeing/saw/seen" are grammatically incorrect here.

Quick Tip

After "would like to," always use the **base form** of the verb.

Choose the correct option

88. Synonym of 'Virtue' is

- (A) Goodness
- (B) Futility
- (C) Sympathy
- (D) Respect

Correct Answer: (A) Goodness

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the word 'Virtue'.

The word 'Virtue' means moral excellence, righteousness, or goodness.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) Goodness — closest in meaning to 'virtue'.
- (B) Futility — uselessness; opposite sense.
- (C) Sympathy — compassion; not a synonym.
- (D) Respect — related idea but not the same.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct synonym of 'Virtue' is 'Goodness'.

Quick Tip

'Virtue' points to moral goodness or excellence.

89. Synonym of 'Blame' is

- (A) Accuse
- (B) Account
- (C) Purpose
- (D) Real

Correct Answer: (A) Accuse

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning of 'Blame'.

'Blame' means to hold someone responsible for a fault or wrongdoing.

Step 2: Evaluating options.

- (A) Accuse — to charge with wrongdoing; synonym.
- (B) Account — record/statement; unrelated.
- (C) Purpose — aim; unrelated.
- (D) Real — actual; unrelated.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Hence, the synonym of 'Blame' is 'Accuse'.

Quick Tip

When you *blame* someone, you often *accuse* them of a fault.

90. Antonym of 'Bold' is

- (A) Timid
- (B) Never

- (C) Sweat
- (D) Small

Correct Answer: (A) Timid

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding 'Bold'.

'Bold' means courageous, daring, or confident.

Step 2: Considering antonyms.

- (A) Timid — shy/fearful; direct opposite.
- (B) Never — adverb; unrelated.
- (C) Sweat — noun/verb; unrelated.
- (D) Small — size; not antonym of courage.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct antonym of 'Bold' is 'Timid'.

Quick Tip

Opposite pair to memorize: **Bold ↔ Timid**.

91. Antonym of 'Foe' is

- (A) Friend
- (B) Rise
- (C) Tragedy
- (D) Hastes

Correct Answer: (A) Friend

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding 'Foe'.

'Foe' means an enemy or opponent.

Step 2: Looking at opposites.

- (A) Friend — opposite of 'foe'; correct.
- (B) Rise — unrelated.
- (C) Tragedy — unrelated.
- (D) Hastes — unrelated.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct antonym of 'Foe' is 'Friend'.

Quick Tip

Foe = enemy → Antonym: Friend.

Choose the most suitable option

92. Active voice of: By whom has the snake been killed ? is

- (A) Who kills the snake ?
- (B) Who will kill the snake ?
- (C) Who has killed the snake ?
- (D) Who may kill the snake ?

Correct Answer: (C) Who has killed the snake ?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding passive voice.

The given sentence is passive: “By whom has the snake been killed ?”

Step 2: Converting to active voice.

In active, subject performs the action → “Who has killed the snake ?”

Quick Tip

In passive to active conversion, bring the doer to the subject place.

93. Active voice of: The prize can be won by him. is

- (A) He can win the prize
- (B) He won the prize
- (C) He has to win the prize
- (D) He may try to win the prize

Correct Answer: (A) He can win the prize

Solution:

Step 1: Analyzing the passive form.

“The prize can be won by him” = modal “can + be + V3.”

Step 2: Converting to active.

Subject: He + modal verb unchanged → “He can win the prize.”

Quick Tip

In modal passive voice, modals (can, may, must) remain the same in active.

94. Active voice of: Is a story being written by him ? is

- (A) Will he be able to write a story ?
- (B) Is he wrote the story ?
- (C) Is he write a story ?

(D) Is he writing a story ?

Correct Answer: (D) Is he writing a story ?

Solution:

Step 1: Identifying tense.

Passive: “Is a story being written by him ?” → Present Continuous Passive.

Step 2: Active form.

Active: “Is he writing a story ?”

Quick Tip

Present continuous passive → convert to “is/are + verb+ing” in active.

95. Passive voice of: He helped the old man. is

- (A) The old man is helping by him
- (B) The man is too old to be helped
- (C) The old man was helped by him
- (D) The old man has been helped by him

Correct Answer: (C) The old man was helped by him

Solution:

Step 1: Identifying tense.

Verb “helped” → Simple Past Tense.

Step 2: Passive conversion.

Past tense passive → “was/were + V3.”

So: “The old man was helped by him.”

Quick Tip

In past tense, passive = “was/were + past participle.”

96. Active voice of: Let the poor be not insulted. is

- (A) Do not insult the poor
- (B) Insult the poor not
- (C) The poor is not insulted
- (D) Insult should not the poor

Correct Answer: (A) Do not insult the poor

Solution:

Step 1: Passive imperative form.

“Let the poor be not insulted” = prohibition in passive.

Step 2: Convert to active.

Active → “Do not insult the poor.”

Quick Tip

Imperative passive with “let” → active command “Do not …”

97. Passive voice of: My brother is to plant the tree. is

- (A) The tree is planted by my brother
- (B) The tree is to be planted by my brother
- (C) Planted is the tree by my brother
- (D) By my brother is the tree planted

Correct Answer: (B) The tree is to be planted by my brother

Solution:

Step 1: Identifying form.

“My brother is to plant the tree” shows obligation with “is to + V1.”

Step 2: Passive transformation.

Passive → “is to be + V3.”

So: “The tree is to be planted by my brother.”

Quick Tip

In “is/was to + verb” forms, passive = “is/was to be + V3.”

Choose the most suitable translation:

98. रोज अखबार पढ़ो।

- (A) Read the newspaper daily
- (B) Daily the newspaper read
- (C) The newspaper read daily
- (D) Daily reading the newspaper

Correct Answer: (A) Read the newspaper daily

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the Hindi imperative sentence.

The sentence “रोज अखबार पढ़ो” is a command to read newspapers every day.

Step 2: Translate into correct English imperative form.

Imperative sentences in English begin with the base verb. So it becomes: “Read the newspaper

daily.”

Quick Tip

For imperative Hindi sentences ending with “पढ़ो/करो/देखो,” start with the base verb in English: “Read / Do / See.”

99. जो वह कहता है, सही है।

- (A) Right is what he says
- (B) What he says is right
- (C) He says right is what
- (D) Says he what is right

Correct Answer: (B) What he says is right

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the Hindi structure.

“जो वह कहता है, सही है” = “What he says is correct.”

Step 2: Translate into English.

Correct English equivalent is: “What he says is right.”

Quick Tip

When translating “जो... सही है” use “What + subject + verb + is right.”

100. गलती करना मनुष्य का स्वभाव है।

- (A) Human is to err
- (B) To err is human
- (C) Is to human err
- (D) Err is to human

Correct Answer: (B) To err is human

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the meaning.

The Hindi sentence means “Making mistakes is human nature.”

Step 2: English equivalent proverb.

The standard proverb is: “To err is human.”

Quick Tip

“To err is human” = well-known English proverb meaning it is natural for humans to make mistakes.
