

BPSC AEDO Language Paper (English)

Q1. Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank.

I purposely _____ meet you during my visit to Kashmir.

- (a) won't
- (b) hadn't
- (c) wouldn't
- (d) didn't

Q2. Fill in the blank with the past continuous tense form of the verb given in the bracket.

"Monica _____ since last week" (Plan)

- (a) did plan
- (b) has been planning
- (c) had been planning
- (d) was planning

Q3. Choose the correct preposition.

This is a comfortable _____.

- (a) in
- (b) on
- (c) out
- (d) into

Q4. Choose the correct conjunction.

He didn't pass the exam _____ hard.

- (a) so
- (b) because
- (c) and
- (d) but

Q5. Choose the correct preposition.

He shows great _____.

- (a) at
- (b) for
- (c) about
- (d) in

Q6. Choose the word opposite in meaning of the given word.

INSULT

- (a) Humiliation
- (b) Credibility
- (c) Degradation
- (d) Honour

Q7. Choose the word opposite in meaning of the given word.

CRUDE

- (a) Classical
- (b) Graceful
- (c) Natural
- (d) Polished

Q8. Choose the word opposite in meaning of the given word.

LIBERTY

- (a) Freedom
- (b) Liberation
- (c) Bondage
- (d) Crowded

Q9. Choose the one which best expresses the same meaning of the given word.

OBTAIN

- (a) Salubrious
- (b) Elated
- (c) Spirited
- (d) Procure

Q10. Choose the one which best expresses the same meaning of the given word.

INDOLENT

- (a) Urgent
- (b) Menacing

Q12.

mean

Over the

(a) To last

(b) Very

(c) Lost

(d) Beyond

Q13. Choose the one which best expresses the same meaning of the given word.

Valid phrase

(a) Valid phrase

(b) Valid phrase

(c) Valid phrase

(d) Valid phrase

(a) revealed

(b) detected

(c) viewed

(d) hacked

Directions (15-19): Read the passage and answer the four choices given after each question that follows:

Not all agricultural societies become civilizations, but no civilization can become one without passing through the stage of agriculture. This is because at some stage in the development of agriculture, as productivity improves, not all people would need to be engaged in producing or procuring food. A significant number of people could be freed up to pursue other activities such as building walls or

monuments for new cities; making new tools, weapons and jewellery; organizing long-distance trade; creating new artistic masterpieces; coming up with new inventions; keeping accounts; and perhaps constructing new public infrastructure such as irrigation canals that further improve the productivity of agriculture, thus realizing even more people to do new things.

This can happen, of course, only if a society that has transitioned to high productivity agriculture has also, at some stage in its evolution, found a way to channel the bonanza of free time into other work fruitfully. In the ancient world, this often involved creating new ideologies and new hierarchies or power structures to coerce or otherwise convince large groups of people to devote their time to the new tasks for very little reward.

Q15. Which word

- (a) Transitioned
- (b) Channel
- (c) Coerce
- (d) Hierarchie

Q16. People a

- (a) reward, for
- (b) ideologies,
- (c) excessive a
- (d) very high r

Q17. What

- (a) Societies w
- (b) Societies
- (c) Societies
- (d) Societies

Q18. A signific

- (a) there were
- (b) people were needed to build monuments, weapons, jewellery, etc.
- (c) there were sufficient agricultural products
- (d) this enabled the development of civilizations

Q19. Which one of the following statements is true according to the author?

- (a) Agriculture has always been part of all civilizations
- (b) Not all civilizations have undergone the processes of agriculture
- (c) Agriculture gave birth to new civilizations
- (d) Communities discontinued agriculture to become civilizations

Q20. Choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Passive/Active voice.

The doctor advised the patient not to eat rice.

- (a) The patient was advised by the doctor not to eat rice.
- (b) The patient was advised by the doctor that he should not eat rice.
- (c) The patient was being advised by the doctor that he should not eat rice.
- (d) The patient has been advised not to eat rice by the doctor.

Q21. Which of the phrases given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in bold type to make the sentence grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (d) No improvement as the answer.

Goni was urgently in need **to get his leg operation.**

Q23. Wh

should rep

prefers cotton to tea

(a) for

(b) with

(c) in

(d) No improvement

Q24. Which of the phrases given

(a) for

(b) with

(c) in

(d) No improvement

Q25. Which of the phrases given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in bold type to make the sentence grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (d) No improvement as the answer.

Our team lost the cricket match although the boys **put in** a very good performance.

- (a) put up
- (b) put on
- (c) put off
- (d) No improvement

Q26. Combine the following sentences into one simple sentence.

He was very dull. He could not understand.

- (a) He was so dull and could not understand.
- (b) He was very dull that he could not understand.
- (c) He was too dull that he could not understand.
- (d) He was too dull to understand.

Q27. Choose the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct speech.

The teacher said to Rahul, "Congratulations! Wish you success in life."

- (a) The teacher congratulated Rahul and said wish you success in life.
- (b) The teacher said to Rahul.
- (c) The teacher wished him success in life.
- (d) The teacher said success in life.

Q28. Pick out the correct answer given below.

He always refuses to obey orders.

- (a) He
- (b) Always
- (c) Refuses
- (d) To Obey

Q29. Choose the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct speech.

Sita said to me, "Can you give me your pen?"

- (a) Sita asked me can I give her my pen.
- (b) Sita asked me if I can give me your pen.
- (c) Sita asked me if I could give her my pen.
- (d) Sita asked me if I could give her me pen.

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Solutions

S1. Ans.(d)

Sol.

- ✓ The correct answer is (d) didn't.
- The sentence is in the past. Since the action is in the past, we use the past tense. "Didn't" is the negative form of "did".

Grammatical

✓ **Simple Past Negative**

To form a negative sentence in the simple past, use "did not" (didn't) followed by the base form of the verb (not the past form). This structure is used for completed action in the past that did not happen.

Example:

- "He didn't attend the meeting yesterday."
- "I didn't go to school today."

Explanation of

✓ **Simple Past**

संरचना: कर्ता + did not

उदाहरण:

- "मैंने समय पर भोजन नहीं किया।" → "I didn't eat on time."

Meanings of the other options:

- ✗ (a) won't – भविष्य का बोध कराता है
- Hindi meaning: नहीं करूंगा
- ✗ (b) hadn't – Past Perfect Tense में प्रयुक्त होता है, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं
- Hindi meaning: नहीं किया था
- ✗ (c) wouldn't – काल्पनिक या असली घटनाओं के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है
- Hindi meaning: नहीं करता / नहीं किया होता

S2. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (c) had been planning.

- The phrase "since last week" indicates an action that **started in the past and continued for some time before another action happened.**

- The **Past Perfect Continuous Tense (had been + V1 + ing)** is used for such situations.
- **Correct sentence:** Monica had been planning since last week.

Grammatical Rule Used (English):

- Past Perfect Continuous Structure:
Subject + had been + V1 + ing + object.
- **Usage:**
 - To describe an action that started in the past and continued for some time before another past event.

व्याकरणिक नियम (Hindi):

- "Had been planning" का प्रयोग ऐसे कार्यों के लिए किया जाता है जो अतीत में शुरू हुए और किसी अन्य अतीत की घटना से पहले तक जारी रहे।
- संरचना: विषय + had been + क्रिया का ing रूप + कर्म।

S3. Ans.(a)

- Sol. •** ✓ The correct option to fill in the blank is **(a) in**.

- "Live" is a verb. It is used with a preposition.

Grammatical Rule:

✓ Preposition

Some verbs require a preposition. Some verbs are followed by a preposition, or place. Ending with "in".

Example:

- "That"

Explanation of

- ✓ "Live" क्रिया का अंत में आ सकता है। निवास स्थान। Preposition वाक्य

उदाहरण:

- "यह एक गाँव है।" → "This is a village."

Meanings of

- ✗ (b) English: ... Hindi: ...
- ✗ (c) English: ... Hindi: ...
- ✗ (d) English: ... Hindi: ...

S4. Ans.(b)

Sol. •

- "Because" is a subordinating conjunction. It is used to connect a result to its cause.

Grammatical rule used:

✓ Subordinating Conjunction - 'Because'

"Because" introduces a clause that explains the reason for the main clause. It connects a result to its cause.

Example:

- "He failed because he didn't prepare well."

Explanation of the grammatical rule in Hindi

- ✓ "Because" एक subordinating conjunction है जो कारण को दर्शाने वाले वाक्य को मुख्य वाक्य से जोड़ता है।

उदाहरण:

- "वह परीक्षा में असफल हो गया क्योंकि उसने पढ़ाई नहीं की।" → "He failed the exam because he didn't study."

Meanings of other options:

- ✗ (a) so - Indicates result.
- English: Therefore, as a consequence
- Hindi: इसलिए

- ✗ (c) and – Adds similar ideas.
- English: In addition
- Hindi: और
- ✗ (d) but – Shows contrast.
- English: However
- Hindi: लेकिन

S5. Ans.(d)

- Sol.** • ✓ The correct option to fill in the blank is **(d) in**.
- The noun “ability” is followed by “in” when referring to skills or talents in a subject area or field.

Grammatical rule used:

✓ Preposition after Abstract Nouns

Prepositions change depending on the noun. With “ability,” “in” is used when specifying a domain (e.g., in maths, in science). It indicates the field where the ability lies.

Example:

- “She has a great ability in mathematics.”

Explanation of options:

- ✓ “Ability” जैसे शब्द के बाद “in” का प्रयोग होता है।

उदाहरण:

- “वह गणित में बहुत अच्छी क्षमता रखती है।”

Meanings of options:

- ✗ (a) Common – Common means shared or frequent.
- English: Common
- Hindi: आम
- ✗ (b) Skill – Skill refers to a specific ability or expertise.
- English: Skill
- Hindi: कौशल
- ✗ (c) Not ability – This option is incorrect as it does not provide a valid meaning.
- English: Not ability.
- Hindi: क्षमता नहीं

S6. Ans.(d)

- Sol.** • ✓ The correct antonym of the given word is **(d) Honour**.
- **INSULT** – A disrespectful, scornful remark or action intended to hurt someone's feelings or self-esteem.
 - Hindi: अपमान, शर्मिंदगी
 - Example: “He took the comment as a personal insult.”
 - **Correct** – To show respect or honor to someone; the opposite of insult.
 - Hindi: सम्मान देना
 - Example: “She was honored for her achievements.”
 - **Synonym** – A word that has the same or similar meaning.
 - **Antonym** – A word that has the opposite meaning.

Meanings of the other options:

- ✗ (a) Humiliation – A state of shame or public disgrace.
- Hindi meaning: अपमान, शर्मिंदगी.
- ✗ (b) Credibility – The quality of being believable or trustworthy.
- Hindi meaning: विश्वसनीयता.
- ✗ (c) Degradation – The process of being brought to a lower level of dignity or respect.
- Hindi meaning: अवमानना, पतन.

S7. Ans.(d)

- Sol.** • ✓ The correct antonym of the given word is **(d) Polished**.
- **CRUDE**: Lacking refinement or taste; unprocessed or raw in nature.
 - Hindi meaning: असभ्य, कच्चा, अशिष्ट.
 - Example: “His crude behavior at the meeting was unacceptable.”

- **Correct answer – POLISHED:** Refined, cultured, and elegant in manner or style.
- Hindi meaning: परिष्कृत, सभ्य.
- Example: "She gave a polished performance on stage."
- **Synonyms:** raw, rough, unrefined, primitive.
- **Antonyms:** polished, refined, elegant, sophisticated.

Meanings of the other options:

- ✗ (a) Classical – Related to traditional or ancient forms of art or culture.
- Hindi meaning: शास्त्रीय.
- ✗ (b) Graceful – Showing elegance and beauty in movement or manner.
- Hindi meaning: सुंदर, सुरुचिपूर्ण.
- ✗ (c) Natural – Existing in or caused by nature; not artificial.
- Hindi meaning: प्राकृतिक, स्वाभाविक.

S8. Ans.(c)

Sol. • ✓ The

- **LIBERATE** means to free someone from something, especially from a situation that is oppressive or harmful. It is often used in the context of freedom of speech, religion, or political rights. Example: "The dictator was overthrown, and the people were liberated from his self-rule." **Synonyms:** free, release, emancipate, liberate. **Antonyms:** confine, imprison, oppress, subjugate.

Meanings of the other options:

- ✗ (a) **Classical** – Related to traditional or ancient forms of art or culture. Example: "The painting was a masterpiece of classical art." **Synonyms:** traditional, ancient, classical. **Antonyms:** modern, contemporary, avant-garde.
- ✗ (b) **Graceful** – Showing elegance and beauty in movement or manner. Example: "The dancer moved with graceful elegance." **Synonyms:** elegant, graceful, beautiful. **Antonyms:** clumsy, awkward, ungainly.
- ✗ (d) **Natural** – Existing in or caused by nature; not artificial. Example: "The beauty of the landscape was truly natural." **Synonyms:** natural, organic, authentic. **Antonyms:** artificial, synthetic, man-made.

S9. Ans.(d)

Sol. • ✓ The word that is a synonym of the underlined word is (d) **Procure**.

- **OBTAIN** means to get or acquire something, often with effort. Example: "He obtained the necessary documents for his application." **Synonyms:** acquire, get, secure, procure. **Antonyms:** lose, forfeit, miss, give away.

Meanings of the other options:

- ✗ (a) **Salubrious** – Health-giving; healthy. Example: "The climate was salubrious and perfect for his recovery." **Synonyms:** healthful, beneficial, wholesome. **Antonyms:** unhealthy, harmful, detrimental.
- ✗ (b) **Elated** – Extremely happy or joyful. Example: "The team was elated after winning the championship." **Synonyms:** ecstatic, jubilant, overjoyed. **Antonyms:** dejected, disappointed, sad.
- ✗ (c) **Spirited** – Full of energy and enthusiasm. Example: "The team was spirited and gave a great performance." **Synonyms:** lively, energetic, enthusiastic. **Antonyms:** sluggish, tired, disinterested.

S10. Ans.(c)

- Sol.** • ✓ The correct synonym of the given word is **(c) Lazy**.
- **INDOLENT**: Wanting to avoid activity or exertion; habitually lazy.
 - Hindi meaning: आलसी, सुस्त.
 - Example: "He was too indolent to get out of bed."
 - **Correct answer – LAZY**: Unwilling to work or use energy.
 - Hindi meaning: आलसी.
 - Example: "Lazy students often fail their exams."
 - **Synonyms**: sluggish, idle, lethargic, lazy.
 - **Antonyms**: active, diligent, hardworking, energetic.

Meanings of the other options:

- ✗ (a) Urgent – Requiring immediate action or attention.
- English: Immediate or pressing.
- Hindi: अत्यावश्यक.
- ✗ (b) ...
- English: ...
- Hindi: ...
- ✗ (d) ...
- English: ...
- Hindi: ...

S11. Ans.(b)

- Sol.** • ✓ The correct answer is **(b) Aroma**.
- **FRAGRANCE**: A pleasant smell, typically from flowers or perfume.
 - Hindi meaning: ...
 - Example: "The room was filled with the pleasant smell of coffee."
 - **Correct answer – Aroma**: A pleasant smell, typically from coffee or flowers.
 - Hindi meaning: ...
 - Example: "The coffee had a rich aroma."
 - **Synonyms**: ...
 - **Antonyms**: ...

Meanings of the other options:

- ✗ (a) ...
- English: ...
- Hindi: ...
- ✗ (c) ...
- English: ...
- Hindi: ...
- ✗ (d) ...
- English: ...
- Hindi: स्पर्श.

S12. Ans.(b)

- Sol.** • ✓ Option (b) is the correct meaning of the given idiom.
- **Over the moon**: Extremely happy or delighted about something. It is a figurative expression often used to describe an emotional high.
 - Hindi meaning: बहुत खुश होना, अत्यधिक प्रसन्नता.

Example:

- "She was over the moon when she heard she had topped the exam."

Other related idioms with their meanings:

- **On cloud nine** – Extremely happy.
- **In high spirits** – Cheerful and joyful.

- **Walking on air** – Feeling elated.

Meanings of the other options:

- ✗ (a) To land at moon – Literal interpretation.
- English: To physically go to the moon.
- Hindi: चाँद पर उतरना.
- ✗ (c) Lost – Not knowing the way or confused.
- English: Unable to find direction.
- Hindi: खोया हुआ.
- ✗ (d) Beyond expectations – More than anticipated.
- English: Surpassing what was expected.
- Hindi: अपेक्षा से अधिक.

S13. Ans.(c)

Sol. •

- **White** comes more of a burden.
- Hindi: सफ़ेद बोझ.

Example:

- "The white burden of the past is a heavy one."

Other related

- **Moneys** – Trains financial responsibility to.
- **Millstones** – Responsibility to.

Meanings of the

- ✗ (a) – For unus.
- English: To land at moon.
- Hindi: चाँद पर उतरना.
- ✗ (b) – es a purpose.
- English: Unable to find direction.
- Hindi: खोया हुआ.
- ✗ (d) – sess. hir. d v.
- English: Surpassing what was expected.
- Hindi: अपेक्षा से अधिक.

S14. Ans.(b)

Sol. •

- **Saw through** ved.
- Hindi: देखकर.

Example:

- "She saw through his lies and refused to help him further."

Other related idioms with their meanings:

- **See through someone** – Understand someone's real motives.
- **Call someone's bluff** – Challenge someone because you suspect they are not being honest.

Meanings of the other options:

- ✗ (a) Revealed – Made known to others.
- English: Disclosed.
- Hindi: उजागर करना.
- ✗ (c) Viewed – Seen or observed.
- English: To look at.
- Hindi: देखा.

- ☒ (d) Hacked – Gained unauthorized access to data.
- English: Breached a system.
- Hindi: हैक किया.

S15. Ans.(a)

Sol. The word "**transitioned**" refers to a process of shifting from one phase or condition to another. In the passage, it represents the shift from basic agriculture to an advanced stage where people could focus on other work, thus leading to civilization.

Explanation in Hindi:

"Transitioned" शब्द का अर्थ होता है एक अवस्था से दूसरी अवस्था में परिवर्तन करना। यह यहां कृषि से सभ्यता की ओर बढ़ने के बदलाव को दर्शाता है।

Why the other options are incorrect:

- **(b) Channel** – means to direct something into a particular path or use (मार्गदर्शन करना); it does not mean 'change'.
- **(c) Condition** – refers to a state or position.
- **(d) Hacked** – means to break into a system, not change.

S16. Ans.(b)

Sol. The passage states that the transition from agriculture to civilization was not a simple process. It required the mobilization of large groups of people, which was a significant challenge. The passage also mentions that the transition was not a one-time event, but a continuous process.

Explanation in Hindi:

समाजों ने लोगों को एकत्रित करने के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर प्रयास किए। यह एक चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य था, जो सभ्यता के विकास के लिए आवश्यक था।

Why the other options are incorrect:

- **(a) required** – This is not the main point of the passage.
- **(c) explained** – This was the reason people transitioned to civilization.
- **(d) very little reward** – This is not mentioned in the passage.

S17. Ans.(a)

Sol. Societies that moved from agriculture to civilization had sufficient human resources to engage in other activities such as art, trade, construction, etc., which are hallmarks of a civilization.

Explanation in Hindi:

जिन समाजों में कृषि से सभ्यता में परिवर्तन हुआ, वे सभ्यता में बदल सके।

Why the other options are incorrect:

- **(b) –** This is not the main point of the passage.
- **(c) –** Merely transitioning is not enough; productivity is the key point.
- **(d) –** It incorrectly suggests civilizations emerged due to agricultural failure, which is not mentioned.

S18. Ans.(c)

Sol. The passage clearly says that due to **high productivity in agriculture**, not everyone was needed for food production, freeing up people for other work like building and trading.

Explanation in Hindi:

कृषि में उत्पादकता बढ़ने के कारण, सभी लोगों को भोजन उगाने में लगाने की आवश्यकता नहीं रही, जिससे बाकी लोग अन्य कार्यों के लिए उपलब्ध हो गए।

Why the other options are incorrect:

- **(a) –** The passage says there was **sufficient** food, not insufficient.
- **(b) –** This is a result, not the reason for moving people.
- **(d) –** This is true as a consequence, but not the primary **cause** of freeing people.

S19. Ans.(c)

Sol. The author asserts that agriculture was the base that enabled civilization to emerge, although not every agricultural society developed into one. Therefore, agriculture is necessary for the birth of civilizations.

Explanation in Hindi:

लेखक के अनुसार, सभ्यता बनने के लिए कृषि एक आवश्यक अवस्था है। भले ही हर कृषि समाज सभ्यता न बन पाया हो, परंतु बिना कृषि कोई भी समाज सभ्यता नहीं बन सकता।

Why the other options are incorrect:

- (a) – It suggests agriculture is present in all civilizations, which the passage doesn't confirm.
- (b) – Opposite of what the passage says.
- (d) – It falsely suggests that agriculture was discontinued, which is not stated.

S20. Ans.(a)

Sol. • ✓ The correct transformation is (a) The patient was advised by the doctor not to eat rice.

Definition – Active and Passive Voice:

- **Active Voice:** The subject performs the action (e.g. "The doctor advised.")
- **Passive Voice:** The subject is acted upon (e.g. "The patient was advised.")

Grammatical rule used:

✓ Simple Past Tense

Active: Subject + V2

Passive: Object + V3 + not to +

The infinitive verb

Example:

- Active: The doctor advised the patient to eat rice.
- Passive: The patient was advised by the doctor not to eat rice.

Explanation of the correct answer:

✓ जब Active Voice में 'Subject + V2' का प्रयोग होता है, तो Passive Voice में 'Object + V3 + not to + verb' संरचना आती है।

उदाहरण:

- "डॉक्टर ने रोगी को खाने से बचाने के लिए कहा।" → "डॉक्टर ने रोगी को खाने से बचाने के लिए कहा।"

S21. Ans.(a)

Sol. • ✓ The correct answer is (a) The patient was advised by the doctor not to eat rice.

- The patient was advised by the doctor not to eat rice. This is the proper structure for the passive voice. The subject is 'The patient', the verb is 'was advised', and the object is 'The doctor'. The infinitive verb 'to eat rice' is followed by 'not to'.

Grammatical rule used:

✓ In a causative construction, when someone causes for something to be done by another, the structure is: Subject + get + V3 (past participle) + Object + on.

When referring to a medical procedure, the structure "get something operated on" is the idiomatic structure.

Example:

- "He got his leg operated on."
- "She got her teeth operated on."

Explanation of the correct answer:

✓ Causative structure का प्रयोग तब होता है जब किसी व्यक्ति को किसी कार्य को करने के लिए कहा जाता है।

संरचना: get + वस्तु + क्रिया का तृतीय रूप (V3)।

चिकित्सीय मामलों में "operate" के साथ "on" अवश्य लगता है।

उदाहरण:

- "उसे अपने पैर का ऑपरेशन करवाना पड़ा।" → "He had to get his leg operated on."

S22. Ans.(d)

Sol. • ✓ Option (d) No improvement is correct.

- The sentence uses the **subjunctive mood**, which is employed after verbs like **suggest**, **recommend**, **demand**, **insist** when expressing a wish, necessity, or suggestion. In such constructions, the **base form of the verb** is used even after singular subjects.

Grammatical rule used:

✓ Subjunctive mood construction:

Subject + suggest/recommend/insist + that + subject + base verb (V1).

Despite third-person subject "she," we do **not** add "-s" or use "studies."

Example:

- "I suggest that he go home." (not "goes")
- "The doctor recommended that she take a rest."

Explanation of the grammatical rule in Hindi

✓ "Suggest, recommend, insist" जैसे क्रियाओं के बाद जब subjunctive mood का प्रयोग हो, तो क्रिया का मूल रूप (V1) ही आता है, भले ही subject तीसरे व्यक्ति का हो।

उदाहरण:

- "मैं सुझाव देता हूँ कि वह इंजीनियरिंग पढ़े।" → "I suggest that she study engineering."

S23. Ans.(d)

Sol. • ✓ Option (d) No improvement is correct.

- The correct preposition to use after the verb "prefer" is "to" when comparing two items. "Prefer X to Y" is the standard and grammatically correct expression.

Grammatical

✓ **Prefer + n**

When compar

Example:

- "She p
- "They

Explanation of

✓ जब "prefer

उदाहरण:

- "वह च

S24. Ans.(a)

Sol. • ✓ Th

- The co...ed word... (a) for... and changing

Grammatical

✓ Use of fixe

"Passion" is co

Example:

- "He ha

Explanation of

✓ "Passion" उ

उदाहरण:

- "उसे स

S25. Ans.(a)

Sol. • ✓ Th

- "Put i... put up," which means to display or show.

Grammatical rule used:

✓ Use of **phrasal verbs** based on context.

"Put up a performance" means to deliver or show performance.

"Put in" is more suitable with "effort" or "hours."

Example:

- "Despite the loss, they put up a great fight."

Explanation of the grammatical rule in Hindi

✓ "Put up" का प्रयोग तब होता है जब प्रदर्शन (performance) की बात हो। जबकि "put in" समय या प्रयास के लिए उपयोग होता है।

उदाहरण:

- "टीम ने शानदार प्रदर्शन किया।" → "The team put up a great performance."

Meanings of the other options:

- ✗ (b) put on - To wear or arrange something.

- English: To dress oneself.
- Hindi: पहनना, दिखावा करना.
- Not suitable in the context of performance.
- ✗ (c) put off – To postpone or delay.
- English: To postpone.
- Hindi: टालना, स्थगित करना.
- Grammatically and contextually incorrect.
- ✗ (d) No improvement – Incorrect because “put in a performance” is awkward usage; “put up” is idiomatic and correct.

S26. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is (d) He was too dull to understand.

Explanation:

To convert two sentences into a **simple sentence**, we use the **"too...to"** construction.

- "Too...to"
- "To u"

Corrected Sentence:

He was too dull to understand.

Grammatical Rule:

- "Too...to"

Meanings of constructions:

- → (a) He was too dull to understand. → Correct meaning.
- → (b) He was so dull that he could not understand. → Grammatically incorrect; "so dull that" v
- → (c) He was too dull to understand. → Incorrect; "too...to" not "that."

S27. Ans.(d)

Sol. • ✓ The teacher congratulated the student on his life.

Definition – Direct and Indirect Speech:

- **Direct Speech:** Spoken, enclosed in quotation marks.
- **Indirect Speech:** Said without quoting the speaker.

Grammatical Rule:

- ✓ When converting direct speech into indirect speech:
- 1. Replace "I" with "he" or "she" as appropriate.
- 2. Remove "said" and use "that" or coordinate conjunction.
- 3. Adjust tense and pronouns if necessary (e.g., "this" to "that" in neutral sentence).

Example:

- Direct: Teacher said, "Congratulations!"
- Indirect: Teacher congratulated the student.

Explanation:

- ✓ जब वाक्य में प्रत्यक्ष वार्तालाप को अप्रत्यक्ष वार्तालाप में बदलना होता है।

उदाहरण:

- "बधाई"

S28. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is (d) To obey.

- Non-Finite Verbs are verbs that do not change according to the subject or tense.
- "To obey" is an infinitive (to + V1), which is a type of Non-Finite Verb.
- Correct identification: "To obey" is an infinitive and does not change with tense.

Grammatical Rule Used (English):

- Infinitive (to + base verb) functions as a noun, adjective, or adverb in a sentence.
- Structure: Subject + finite verb + to + V1 + object.

व्याकरणिक नियम (Hindi):

- "To obey" (आज्ञा का पालन करना) एक Infinitive (अनंत क्रिया) है, जो क्रिया का मूल रूप होता है और वाक्य में संज्ञा, विशेषण या क्रिया-विशेषण के रूप में कार्य कर सकता है।
- संरचना: विषय + सीमित क्रिया (finite verb) + to + क्रिया का मूल रूप (V1) + कर्म।

S29. Ans.(c)

Sol. • ✓ The correct transformation is (c) Sita asked me if I could give her my pen.

Definition – Direct and Indirect Speech:

- **Direct speech** contains a yes/no question starting with "can."
- In **indirect speech**, "can" becomes "could", and personal pronouns change according to context.

Grammatical rule used:

✓ For yes/no questions:

1. Use **if** or **whether** to introduce the clause.
2. Change **can** → **could**, **you** → **I**, **me** → **her**, **your** → **my**.

Example:

- Direct: "Can you help me?"
- Indirect: She asked if I could help her.

Explanation of the grammatical rule in Hindi

✓ "Can" से शुरू

speech शुरू होता है

उदाहरण:

- "क्या तुम मेरी मदद कर सकते हो?"

S30. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct transformation is (b) They should be/ us all.

- "Will" → "would" (e.g., "Will you help me?" → "Would you help me?")
- "I" → "he" (e.g., "I am a student." → "He is a student.")
- "You" → "he" (e.g., "You are a student." → "He is a student.")
- **Correct transformation:** "They should be/ us all." (e.g., "They should be/ us all." → "They should be/ us all.")

Grammatical rule used:

- Future tense: "will" → "would"
- Pronouns: "I" → "he", "you" → "he", "we" → "us", "they" → "they"

व्याकरणिक नियम:

- भविष्यकाल (Future tense) में "will" को "would" में बदला जाता है।
- "I" को "he" में बदला जाता है क्योंकि "I" का विवरण है।
- संरचना: "They should be/ us all." (e.g., "They should be/ us all." → "They should be/ us all.")
- उदाहरण: "They should be/ us all." (e.g., "They should be/ us all.")

Meanings of

•→He must be

•→I would be

•→They should be/us all: Incorrect because "should" is not the correct transformation.