

ENGLISH

Questions: 40

Marks: 160

The syllabus has been divided into two units namely:

- a) Grammar (25)
- b) Comprehension (15)

Unit a i.e. grammar will include the following areas:

- i. Punctuation (2)
- ii. Idioms and Phrases (3)
- iii. Determiners (2)
- iv. One Word Substitutes (3)
- v. Prepositions (3)
- vi. Modals (2)
- vii. Narration (2)
- viii. Voice (2)
- ix. Tenses (3)
- x. Translation and Re-translation (3)

Reading of a comprehension i.e. unit b trains students to grasp the meaning of the passage. The purpose of the comprehension exercises is to ensure that the given passage has been thoroughly understood. It tests not the understanding of the passage but also the ability of the students to express that they have grasped in their own words.

Three unseen simple passages will be set for this purpose. Fifteen questions in all will be set out of both the passages.

Note: The figure in the brackets indicate the number of item(s) to be set from the particular topic.

PUNCTUATION

Important Note

Punctuation marks are important in writing as gestures, pauses and variation in pitch, tempo and stress in speech. We use stops or marks of punctuation to separate one sentence from another, or one part of a sentence from another part. The main marks of punctuation are: -

1. Full stop (.)
2. Semi colon (;)
3. Colon (:)
4. Mark of Interrogation (?)
5. Mark of Exclamation (!)
6. Comma (,)
7. Inverted Commas (“”)
8. Apostrophe (‘)

Multiple Choice Questions

Punctuate the following sentences and tick the right one: -

1. my mother bought apples bananas mangoes and oranges
 - a) My mother bought Apples, Bananas, Mangoes and Oranges.
 - b) My mother bought Apples, Bananas, Mangoes and Oranges.
 - c) My mother bought Apples, Bananas, Mangoes and Oranges.
 - d) My Mother bought Apples, Bananas, Mangoes and Oranges.
2. Dr. manmohan singh is the prime minister of india.
 - a) Dr. Manmohan Singh is the Prime Minister of India.
 - b) Dr. Manmohan Singh is the prime Minister of India.
 - c) Dr. Manmohan Singh is the prime Minister of India.
 - d) Dr. Manmohan Singh is the prime Minister of India.
3. what a beautiful flower
 - a) what a beautiful flower ?
 - b) What a beautiful flower.
 - c) what a, beautiful flower?
 - d) what a beautiful flower!
4. What is your father
 - a) What is your father.
 - b) What is your father.
 - c) What is your father ?
 - d) what is your Father ?
5. May god bless you
 - a) May God Bless You.
 - b) May God bless you !
 - c) May god bless you !
 - d) May god bless you ?
6. ive

a) Iv’e	b) I’ve
c) Ive’	d) Ive
7. we bought apples, oranges, bananas, grapes
 - a) We bought apples, oranges, bananas and grapes.
 - b) We bought apples oranges, bananas and grapes.
 - c) we bought apples, oranges, bananas and grapes.
 - d) We bought apples oranges bananas grapes.
8. He is an m a
 - a) He, is an M.A
 - b) He is an MA.
 - c) He is an m.a.
 - d) He is an M.A.
9. Commander in chief
 - a) Commander-in-chief
 - b) Commander in-chief
 - c) Commander-in chief
 - d) “Commander-in-chief”

10. man of war
 a) man of war. b) manofwar
 c) man-of-war d) man of war
11. I come I saw I conquered
 a) I come, I saw I conquered
 b) I come I saw, I conquered
 c) I come, I saw, I conquered.
 d) I come I saw I conquered.
12. Bravo india has won
 a) Bravo ! India has won.
 b) Bravo ! India ! has won.
 c) bravo India has won
 d) Bravo India has won ?.
13. ma
 a) MA. b) M.A.
 c) M.A d) MA
14. Alas oh dear
 a) Alas oh dear. b) alas oh dear!
 c) Alas! oh dear d) Alas! oh dear!
15. Ritus gun
 a) Ritus' gun b) Ritu's gun.
 c) Ritu's gun d) Ritus gun.
16. If you work hard you will succeed
 a) If , you work hard you will succeed.
 b) If you workhard, you will succeed
 c) If you work hard, you will succeed.
 d) If you Work hard you will succeed
17. England france and italy formed an alliance
 a) England france and italy formed an alliance.
 b) england france and italy formed an alliance.
 c) England, France and Italy formed an alliance.
 d) England France and Italy formed an alliance.
18. what is your name
 a) what is your name?
 b) what is your name.
 c) What is your name?
 d) What is your name.
19. Keats a thing of beauty is a joy forever
 a) Keats- a thing of beauty is a joy forever.
 b) Keats:- a thing of beauty is a joy forever
 c) Keats: a thing of beauty is a joy forever.
 d) Keats a thing of beauty is a joy forever.
20. dr a p j abdul kalam was the presedent of India
 a) Dr a p j abdul kalam was the presedent of India.
 b) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was the President of India.
 c) Dr APJ Abdul Kalam was the presedent of India.
 d) Dr a p j Abdul Kalam was the presedent of India.
21. diya said i am going to school
 a) Diya said I am going to school.
 b) Diya, said I am going to school.
 c) Diya said "I am going to school".
 d) Diya said, "I am going to school."
22. well done
 a) well done! b) well done.
 c) Well done! d) Well, done!

Key (Punctuation)

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 12. a |
| 2. a | 13. b |
| 3. d | 14. d |
| 4. c | 15. a |
| 5. b | 16. c |
| 6. b | 17. c |
| 7. a | 18. c |
| 8. d | 19. c |
| 9. a | 20. b |
| 10. c | 21. d |
| 11. c | 22. c |

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IDIOMS AND PHRASES

Idioms and phrases may be defined as expressions peculiar to a language. They play an important part in all languages and make expressions strong and vivid.

Multiple Choice Questions

Tick the correct meaning of the idioms and phrases from the choices given:-

1. Come across
 - a) to destroy
 - b) to meet
 - c) co-operate
 - d) abolish
2. To hold one's tongue
 - a) not to let others speak
 - b) to be silent
 - c) to be talkative
 - d) to be sensible
3. a bed of roses
 - a) pleasant position
 - b) to feel restless
 - c) to desert
 - d) haste
4. To throw dust in one's eyes
 - a) To show false things
 - b) To make blind
 - c) To harm someone
 - d) To deceive
5. Throw out
 - a) stop
 - b) to start
 - c) to continue
 - d) reject
6. Take off
 - a) to remove clothes
 - b) to cheat
 - c) to understand
 - d) to accept
7. Bring up
 - a) take
 - b) rear
 - c) pick up
 - d) carry
8. Account for
 - a) finance
 - b) bringing about
 - c) details
 - d) give reason
9. Call for
 - a) demand
 - b) request
 - c) order
 - d) speak
10. Cut off
 - a) discontinue
 - b) tear
 - c) cut into pieces
 - d) split
11. Call off
 - a) postpone
 - b) invite
 - c) begin
 - d) cancel
12. Drop in
 - a) leave
 - b) to pay a short visit
 - c) rain
 - d) sprinkle
13. Look after
 - a) follow
 - b) take care
 - c) behind
 - d) ignore
14. See off
 - a) understand
 - b) bid farewell
 - c) repeat
 - d) begin
15. At arms length
 - a) very near
 - b) length of one's arm
 - c) on the arm
 - d) at a distance
16. Black and white
 - a) in writing
 - b) of black colour
 - c) of white colour
 - d) old TV's
17. At home
 - a) at one's house
 - b) to feel comfortable
 - c) in own country
 - d) upset
18. Keep one's word
 - a) to take care
 - b) to live without
 - c) to fulfil one's promise
 - d) to fail

19. Crocodile tears
 a) less tears b) sad crocodile
 c) false sympathy d) animal tears
20. Cut no ice
 a) full of snow b) very heard
 c) very cold d) have no effect
21. Take to heart
 a) sensitive b) to feel grieved
 c) bring near chest
 d) heart problem
22. Give up
 a) to leave b) to visit
 c) to take place d) to agree
23. In vogue
 a) vocal b) of high level
 c) not in fashion d) in fashion
24. In nutshell
 a) in brief b) expand
 c) sea shells d) brainless

Key (Idioms & Phrases)

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 13. b |
| 2. b | 14. b |
| 3. a | 15. d |
| 4. d | 16. a |
| 5. d | 17. b |
| 6. a | 18. c |
| 7. b | 19. c |
| 8. d | 20. d |
| 9. a | 21. b |
| 10. a | 22. a |
| 11. d | 23. d |
| 12. b | 24. a |

DETERMINERS

Important Note

Words like a, an, another, any each, every, no, the, this are called determiner. eg- Both, certain, enough, few, every, least, less, little, more, most, much, next, other, own, plenty, some, several, such, that, those etc. all cardinal number (like one, two, three) ordinal numbers like first, second, third and possessives like my, his, your, Mohan's can be regarded as determiners.

Multiple Choice Questions

Tick the right choices for determiners in the following sentences-

- Delhi is _____ than Chandigarh.
 a) larger b) large
 c) largest d) none
- Would you lend me _____ money ?
 a) few b) any
 c) much d) some
- I am senior _____ him.
 a) to b) than
 c) more d) none
- Mohan gave me _____ milk
 a) any b) much
 c) a few d) some
- Ram was older _____ Lexmana.
 a) than b) to
 c) then d) none
- Akhilesh is junior _____ Gaurav
 a) than b) to
 c) than d) none
- _____ people are truly happy
 a) the few b) few
 c) a few d) none

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8. This book is better _____ the other.
a) than b) to
c) then d) none
9. _____ little knowledge is a dangerous thing.
a) a little b) little
c) the little d) none
10. Radha has _____ sense than her sister
a) most b) biggest
c) large d) more
11. Simi is _____ best friend.
a) the b) his
c) a d) my
12. _____ the sisters love each other.
a) both b) some
c) much d) every
13. My father is _____ teacher.
a) a b) the
c) some d) much
14. _____ man loves him.
a) little b) every
c) less d) none
15. _____ and every student was summoned.
a) Each b) More
c) Most d) Some
16. I have read _____ books.
a) such b) more
c) plenty d) a few
17. Pack _____ bags.
a) less b) next
c) every d) your
18. The poor have _____ chance to study.
a) little b) much
c) high d) the little
19. I prefer _____ orange to a mango.
a) own b) little
c) a d) an
20. Can I have _____ biscuit?
a) every b) another
c) least d) less
21. _____ person will get one prize.
a) Each b) Any
c) Every d) Both
22. Health is preferable _____ wealth
a) from b) any
c) to d) less
23. There is surely _____ milk left in the kitchen.
a) some b) less
c) more d) much
24. No scientist knows _____ truth.
a) the whole b) plenty
c) least d) several
25. He has _____ hope of success.
a) both b) little
c) a little d) few
26. _____ sum is very simple.
a) Those b) Such
c) Own d) This
27. _____ men are free from faults.
a) Many b) Much
c) Every d) Few
28. Ram is _____ good boy.
a) the b) a
c) an d) none
29. Wives love _____ husbands.
a) them b) either
c) their d) neither

30. Geeta is _____ a friend nor a foe.
 a) neither b) either
 c) definitely d) my

Key (Determiners)

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. a | 11. d | 21. a |
| 2. d | 12. a | 22. c |
| 3. a | 13. a | 23. a |
| 4. d | 14. b | 24. a |
| 5. a | 15. a | 25. b |
| 6. b | 16. d | 26. d |
| 7. b | 17. d | 27. d |
| 8. a | 18. a | 28. b |
| 9. a | 19. d | 29. c |
| 10. d | 20. b | 30. a |

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

Important Note

Ability to use single word in place of a group of words makes the language strong and precise.

Multiple Choice Questions

Tick mark the correct word that can substitute the group of words:-

- The Scientist who studies stars:
 a) anarchist b) ambiguous
 c) astronomer d) scientist
- That which cannot be corrected :
 a) corrigible b) incorrigible
 c) impossible d) allergic
- A woman whose husband is dead :
 a) widow b) virgin
 c) widower d) sadist
- One who talks too much :
 a) quite b) garrulous
 c) pregnable d) illogical
- An associate in an office or institution :
 a) colleague b) accomplice
 c) tyro d) crew
- A word opposite in meaning.
 a) sentence b) antonym
 c) synonym d) useless
- A list of books :
 a) catalogue b) epilogue
 c) epigram d) phrase
- lack of blood
 a) Amnesia b) Insomnia
 c) Allergy d) Anaemia
- One who eats too much :
 a) Edible b) Glutton
 c) Vegetarian d) Fruitarian
- That which cannot be seen.
 a) Inaudible b) Invisible
 c) Blind d) Dim
- A thing fit to be eaten.
 a) Food b) Eatable
 c) Edible d) Fruits
- Full of words.
 a) Verbose b) Sentence
 c) Paragraph d) Essay
- One who does not believe in God.
 a) Pessimist b) Theist
 c) Optimist d) Atheist
- One who is all-powerful.
 a) Omnipotent b) Omniscient
 c) Omnipresent d) Superman
- That which is against law.
 a) Vulgar b) Inaccurate
 c) Amnesty d) Illegal

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16. One who cannot pay debt.
a) Bankrupt b) Alien
c) Parasite d) Egoist
17. A person who is liked by others.
a) popular b) unknown
c) obscure d) alien
18. A tank for fishes or water plants.
a) aviary b) aquarium
c) zoo d) museum
19. A list of books, articles etc.
a) Collection b) Stack
c) Heap d) Catalogue
20. Government by people.
a) Plutocracy b) Bureaucracy
c) Democracy d) Autocracy
21. An exact copy.
a) Photostat b) Facsimile
c) Twin d) Scan
22. Absence of government.
a) Monopoly b) Bigot
c) Dictatorship d) Anarchy
23. A place where bird are kept.
a) Aviary b) Nest
c) Cage d) Aquarium
24. A child which has lost both of its parents
a) Orphan b) Mortal
c) Fatalist d) Patriot
25. A book which tells what various words mean.
a) Verbatin b) Magazine
c) Dictionary d) Catalogue
26. A paper written by hand.
a) Manuscript b) Printed
c) Typed d) Scanned
27. One who cannot read or write.
a) Deaf b) Dumb
c) Handicapped d) Illiterate
28. A place where breads and cakes are made.
a) Dispensary b) Nursery
c) Bakery d) Clinic
29. One who writes novels.
a) Poet b) Writer
c) Dentist d) Novelist

Key (One Word Substitution)

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 11. c | 21. a |
| 2. b | 12. a | 22. d |
| 3. a | 13. d | 23. a |
| 4. b | 14. a | 24. a |
| 5. a | 15. d | 25. c |
| 6. b | 16. a | 26. a |
| 7. a | 17. a | 27. d |
| 8. d | 18. b | 28. c |
| 9. b | 19. d | 29. d |
| 10. b | 20. c | |

PREPOSITIONS

Important Note

A preposition is a word placed before a noun or a pronoun, to show in what relation that person or thing denoted by it stands in regard to something else.

Types of preposition:-

Simple prepositions-

Aboard, about, above, across, after, against, along, amid, along, among, at, before, behind, below, besides, between, off, beyond, but, by, down, during, for, from, in, into, inside, on, opposite, outside, over, past, since, than, through, till, go, under, until, up, upon, with, within, without.

Complex or phrase prepositions-

Angry with, along with, apart from, upto, together with, ashamed of, by means of, in view of, in accordance with.

Multiple Choice Questions

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate preposition out of the four probable answers given after each sentence:-

1. We work _____ day and sleep _____ night.
a) in, in b) in, at
c) by, by d) at, at
2. Do not laugh _____ the poor man.
a) with b) for
c) at d) by
3. The doctor was called _____ at once.
a) out b) at
c) for d) in
4. Birds live _____ trees.
a) on b) upon
c) at d) in
5. She acted _____ my advice.
a) at b) for
c) into d) upon
6. Write _____ black ink.
a) with b) in
c) by d) from
7. This road leads _____ delhi.
a) for b) in
c) to d) at
8. Oil is good _____ burn.
a) at b) to
c) in d) on
9. The book is _____ the table.
a) on b) for
c) in d) of
10. No sooner did he step out _____ it began to rain.
a) before b) when
c) than d) over
11. Rohan is swimming _____ the lake.
a) in b) into
c) at d) on
12. I sat _____ the manager.
a) above b) besides
c) below d) beside
13. He has set _____ a new factory.
a) up b) down
c) in d) out
14. Sachem is very good _____ cricket.
a) with b) at
c) for d) in
15. Fish is _____ the water.
a) for b) with
c) of d) in
16. His father deals _____ silk goods.
a) with b) out
c) in d) off
17. Smoking is injurious _____ health.
a) of b) at
c) for d) to
18. He died _____ cholera.
a) of b) from
c) off d) to
19. He always used to anger _____ me.
a) with b) at
c) for d) of

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20. She is fond _____ music.
a) the b) of
c) or d) in
21. Our English teacher is worthy _____ a prize.
a) of b) for
c) to d) with
22. Pour water _____ the jug.
a) to b) for
c) into d) at
23. He was charged _____ theft.
a) with b) on
c) of d) for
24. She takes _____ her mother.
a) before b) below
c) after d) above
25. Saturday is named _____ saturn.
a) from b) on
c) after d) upon
26. One _____ keep one's promise.
a) should b) have
c) may d) will
27. I can not live _____ him.
a) without b) upon
c) of d) to

Key (Prepositions)

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 11. a | 21. a |
| 2. c | 12. d | 22. c |
| 3. d | 13. a | 23. a |
| 4. d | 14. b | 24. c |
| 5. d | 15. d | 25. c |
| 6. b | 16. c | 26. a |
| 7. c | 17. d | 27. a |
| 8. b | 18. a | |
| 9. a | 19. a | |
| 10. c | 20. b | |

MODALS

Def : Auxiliaries that express the mode of action devoted by main verbs are called modals.

Important Note

The verbs can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must, and ought are called modal verbs or modals. They are used before ordinary verbs and express meanings such as permission, possibility, certainty and necessity. Need and dare can sometimes be used like modal verbs.

They are classified as:-

- 1) Modal Auxiliaries.
- 2) Primary Auxiliaries.

Multiple Choice Questions

Fill in the blanks with the best possible modal.

1. I _____ rather die than beg.
a) should b) shall
c) would d) could
2. You _____ to have good manners.
a) ought to b) ought
c) should d) used
3. If your work hard, you _____ pass.
a) would b) will
c) shall d) may
4. He works hard so that he _____ pass.
a) may b) might
c) will d) would
5. You _____ take care of your mother's health.
a) dare b) need
c) should d) could
6. You _____ not worry about me.
a) need b) will
c) must d) could
7. I _____ ride a horse.
a) can b) shall
c) ought d) may

8. What ____ I do for you ?
a) can b) could
c) would d) should
9. ____ I use your pen ?
a) will b) could
c) should d) would
10. ____ god bless you!
a) can b) may
c) might d) could
11. _____ I come in, madam ?
a) can b) could
c) may d) shall
12. I ____ swim across the river.
a) can b) may
c) might d) could
13. ____ you live happily and long.
a) Might b) Can
c) May d) Would
14. It ____ rain tomorrow.
a) can b) could
c) would d) might
15. He _____ speak French fluently.
a) can b) dare
c) need d) may
16. I ____ not help laughing.
a) would b) could
c) may d) can
17. You ____ keep your promise.
a) will b) should
c) can d) could
18. I ____ see him tomorrow.
a) can b) ought
c) will d) could
19. ____ this be true?
a) May b) Need
c) Might d) Can
20. You ____ keep your word
a) may b) could
c) can d) should
21. How ____ you touch me?
a) must b) would
c) ought d) dare
22. She _____ rather starve than beg.
a) would b) must
c) should d) could
23. You ____ smoke here.
a) cannot b) can
c) must d) could
24. You ____ show respect to your elders.
a) need b) ought to
c) dare d) will
25. You ____ to obey your parents.
a) ought b) should
c) may d) must
26. His father is ill. He ____ go.
a) may b) might
c) must d) would
27. ____ you prosper!
a) Could b) Might
c) Would d) May
28. How _____ you oppose him?
a) might b) should
c) ought d) dare

Key (Models)

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 11. c | 21. d |
| 2. b | 12. a | 22. a |
| 3. b | 13. c | 23. a |
| 4. a | 14. d | 24. b |
| 5. c | 15. a | 25. a |
| 6. a | 16. b | 26. c |
| 7. a | 17. b | 27. d |
| 8. a | 18. c | 28. d |
| 9. b | 19. d | |
| 10. b | 20. d | |

NARRATION

Important Note

When a sentence of direct speech is changed into indirect speech there is generally a change in the following:-

1. tense
2. pronouns
3. adverb, time
4. adverbs of place

To change a direct sentence into an indirect one, following rules have to be applied:-

1. While changing the direct speech into an indirect speech, the pronouns are changed as shown below:-

Pronouns of first person are changed into pronouns of the person of the speaker.

Pronouns of the second person are changed into pronouns of person of the addressee.

Pronouns of the third person remains unchanged.

2. When the reporting verb is in the present tense or the future tense, the tense of the reported speech does not change.
3. When the reporting verb is in the past tense, the tense in the reported speech changes as shown the following table:-

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Indefinite	Past Perfect
Past continuous	Past Perfect Continuous

4. Past Perfect and past perfect continuous remain unchanged.

5. the, will and shell of the future tense change to 'would' in reported speech the of the verb phrase remaining unchanged.

6. Adverbs of time and place change as shown below:-

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
today	that day
yesterday	the previous day
tomorrow	the next day
last week	the previous week
next week	the following week
now	then
tonight	that night
this place	that place
here	there

7. a) If interrogative sentence begin with a helping verb like is, am, an, do does, has, have, will, shell the indirect speech begin with 'if' or 'weather'.
- b) If interrogative sentence begin with a question would like what, where, when the indirect speech begins with the same question word.

8. Let us becomes 'suggest' in indirect speech.
E.g.:
The teacher said, "Ritu is coming today."
The teacher said that Ritu was coming that day.
He said, "Where do you live?"
He asked me where I lived.

Multiple Choice Questions

Change the narration of the following and tick the right choice:-

1. He said to me, "congratulations".
a) He told me congratulations.
b) He congratulated me.
c) He asked me to congratulate.
d) He wished me that I was congratulating.
2. Neha says, " My mother is modern."

- a) Neha says that her mother is modern.
b) Neha said her mother is modern.
c) Neha told that her mother is modern.
d) Neha said that her mother was modern.
3. My father said to me, "Beware of bad company".
a) My father warned me to beware of bad company.
b) My father warned me to be against bad company.
c) My father advised me to beware of bad company.
d) my father ordered me to beware of bad company.
4. I said, "May God bless her".
a) I prayed to God to bless her.
b) I prayed that God might bless her.
c) I said to God to bless her.
d) I prayed that God may bless her.
5. She says, "Priyanka is a good girl."
a) She says Priyanka is a good girl.
b) She said Priyanka is a good girl.
c) She told that Priyanka is a good girl.
d) She says that Priyanka is a good girl.
6. I said to him, "Please forgive me."
a) I requested him to forgive me.
b) I asked to him to forgive me.
c) I said him to kindly forgive me.
d) I begged to him to kindly forgive me.
7. The beggar said, "Alas! I am undone."
a) The beggar exclaimed with sorrow that he was undone.
b) The beggar said with grief that he was not done.
c) The beggar asked that he was undone.
d) The beggar sorrowfully said that he was not done.
8. Martha said, "I am watching a movie."
a) Martha said that she was watching a movie.
- b) Martha said that she is watching a movie.
c) Martha told that she was watching a movie.
d) Martha said that I am watching a movie.
9. The teacher said to the students, "Good morning!".
a) The teacher told the students good morning.
b) The teacher wished the students good morning.
c) The teacher said to students good morning.
d) The teacher prayed to students good morning.
10. Rima said, "I am happy today."
a) Rima said that she would be happy today.
b) Rima said that she was happy today.
c) Rima said that she is happy that day.
d) Rima said that she was happy that day.
11. She said to me, "How old are you?"
a) She asked me how old I was.
b) She questioned me that how old was I.
c) She asked me that how old am I.
d) She said to me how old was I.
12. He said that they were hardworking.
a) He said, "They were hardworking".
b) He said, "They are hardworking".
c) He said, "Are they hardworking?"
d) He asked, "They are hardworking".
13. Sohan said, "How chilly it is outside!"
a) Sohan exclaimed that how chilly it is outside.
b) Sohan told how chilly it is outside.
c) Sohan said that how chilly it is outside.
d) Sohan exclaimed that it was verychilly outside.
14. Mother ordered the children, "Do not disturb me."
a) Mother ordered the children not to disturb her.

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- b) Mother ordered the children do not disturb her.
c) Mother ordered the children of not disturb her.
d) Mother ordered the children to disturb her not.
15. He said, "We are all sinners."
a) He said that we were all sinners.
b) He that we have all been sinners.
c) He said that we are all sinners.
d) He said that we had been sinners.
16. He said, "I am writing a letter."
a) He said that he was writing a letter.
b) He told that he was writing a letter.
c) He says that he is writing a letter.
d) He said he is writing a letter.
17. He congratulated me.
a) He told, "I congratulated you."
b) He said, "congratulated!"
c) He said, "congratulations!"
d) He said congratulations to you."
18. The host said, "Do sit down, please."
a) My host invited me to sit down.
b) The host asked me not to sit down.
c) The host said that do sit down.
d) The host said please sit down.
19. The team boys said, "Hurrah ! we have won!"
a) The team boys exclaimed joyfully that they had won.
b) The team boys exclaimed with surprise that they had won.
c) The team boys exclaimed sorrowfully that they had won.
d) The team boys exclaimed that they had won.
20. The teacher said, "The earth goes around the sun."
a) The teacher said that the earth goes around the sun.
- b) The teacher said that the earth went around the sun.
c) The teacher said the earth has been going around the sun.
d) The teacher said the earth going around the sun.
21. He said that he was unwell.
a) He said, "I am unwell."
b) He said, "I was unwell."
c) He said, "I had unwell."
d) He said, "I will unwell."
22. He said, "God is everywhere."
a) He said that God was everywhere.
b) He declared that God is everywhere.
c) He said God was everywhere.
d) He said God is everywhere.
23. The teacher advised us to work hard.
a) The teacher said to us, "You must work hard."
b) The teacher advised, "Work hard."
c) The teacher said, "You work hard."
d) The teacher said, "You please work hard."
24. He exclaimed that the flowers were beautiful.
a) He said, "Beautiful flowers."
b) He said, "very good flowers."
c) He said, "how beautiful flowers."
d) He said, "what a beautiful flowers."

Key (Narration)

1	b	9	b	17	c
2	a	10	d	18	a
3	b	11	a	19	a
4	b	12	b	20	a
5	d	13	d	21	a
6	a	14	a	22	d
7	a	15	c	23	a
8	a	16	a	24	a

THE VOICE

Important Note

The relationship between the agent (the one who performs the action) and the action (verb) is called voice. English has two voices—Active and Passive.

In the active voice, the grammatical subject performs the action of the verb:

Ritu wrote the story.

In the passive voice, the grammatical subject receives the action—something is done to the grammatical subject:

The story was written by the Ritu.

The meaning of the two sentences is the same. The difference is in emphasis or point of view. In the active sentence, the attention of the reader is focused on the agent or person who performs the action (Ritu, in the example). The agent receives more emphasis or attention.

In the passive sentence, the attention of the reader is focused on the receiver of the action (The Story, in the example).

Formation of the Passive Voice

The transformation of an active sentence into a passive sentence is a three-step process:

1. Move the object of the active sentence to subject position in the passive sentence.
2. Change the verb to passive form (two parts).
3. Move the subject of the active sentence to object position preceded by (optional).

In order to change the active verb to its corresponding passive form, we need to do two things:

1. Put the verb to be in the same tense as the verb in the active sentence. In this

example the verb is in the simple past, so we use the past tense of be.

2. Use the past participle of the verb in the active sentence.

The passive verb, therefore, has two parts. The verb to be indicates the tense, and the past participle indicates the action.

Only sentences containing direct objects can be made into passive sentences because the direct object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence. If the sentence does not have a direct object, you cannot change it into a passive sentence.

Examples of Passive Forms:-

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1. Active:- | The students write reports. |
| Passive:- | Reports are written by the students. |
| 2. Active:- | The students wrote reports. |
| Passive:- | Reports were written by the students. |
| 3. Active:- | The students will write reports. |
| Passive:- | Reports will be written by the students. |
| 4. Active:- | The students are writing reports. |
| Passive:- | Reports are being written by the students. |
| 5. Active:- | The students were writing reports |
| Passive:- | Reports were being written by the students. |

Multiple Choice Questions

Change the voice of the following sentences and tick mark the right choice:-

1. What do you want ?
 - a) What is wanted by you ?
 - b) Is anything wanted by you ?
 - c) What is done to be wanted by you ?
 - d) What are you wanted to do ?

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2. This teacher teaches us English.
 - a) English is being taught to us by this teacher.
 - b) We are being taught English by this teacher.
 - c) English is being taught to us by this teacher.
 - d) We are taught English by this teacher.
3. Rahul was writing a letter to his father.
 - a) A letter has been written to his father by Rahul.
 - b) A letter was written to his father by Rahul.
 - c) A letter was being written by Rahul to his father.
 - d) A letter was written by Rahul to his father.
4. Do not disturb the class.
 - a) You are asked to not disturb the class.
 - b) The class should not be disturbed.
 - c) Let the class not be disturbed.
 - d) The class may not be disturbed.
5. She reads a book.
 - a) A book has been read by her.
 - b) A book is read by her.
 - c) A book was read by her.
 - d) A book was reading by her.
6. We play cricket.
 - a) Cricket is played by us.
 - b) Cricket has been played by us.
 - c) Cricket is being played by us.
 - d) Cricket had played by us.
7. The students have to write the reports.
 - a) Reports are written by the students.
 - b) Reports have been written by the students.
 - c) Reports have been written by the students.
 - d) Reports are to be written by the students.
8. Students enjoy holidays.
 - a) Holidays are enjoyed by students.
 - b) Holidays are enjoy by students.
 - c) Holidays were enjoyed by students..
 - d) Holidays are being enjoyed by students.
9. Cervantes wrote Don Quixote.
 - a) Don Quixote had been written by Cervantes.
 - b) Don Quixote is written by Cervantes.
 - c) Don Quixote was written by Cervantes.
 - d) Cervantes had written Don Quixote.
10. He has eaten a cake.
 - a) A cake has been eaten by him.
 - b) A cake was eaten by him.
 - c) A cake is eaten by him.
 - d) A cake was being eaten by him.
11. It is time to do this work.
 - a) This work has to be done.
 - b) It is time for this work to be done.
 - c) It is time for the work to be done.
 - d) It is time to work be done.
12. I want you to write a letter.
 - a) I want a letter to written by you.
 - b) I want a letter to be written by you.
 - c) A letter should be written by you.
 - d) A letter must be written by you.
13. Never tell a lie.
 - a) A lie is never told.
 - b) Let never tell a lie.
 - c) Let a lie never be told.
 - d) Let be never tell a lie.
14. Kindly do me a favour
 - a) You are requested for favour.
 - b) You are requested to do me a favour.
 - c) You are requesting for favour.
 - d) Are you doing me a favour ?

15. Our team had won the match.
 a) The match had won by our team.
 b) The match had been won by our team.
 c) The match is being won by our team.
 d) The match has been won by our team.
16. English is spoken all over the world.
 a) People speak English all over the world.
 b) All over the world English is spoken.
 c) People have been speaking English all over the world.
 d) People are speaking English all over the world.
17. Who did this?
 a) This has been done by whom?
 b) This had been done by whom?
 c) By whom had this been done?
 d) By whom was this done?
18. Why did your brother write such a letter?
 a) Why was such a letter written by your brother.
 b) Why had such a letter written by your brother.
 c) Why had was such a letter written by your brother.
 d) Such a letter has been written by your brother.
19. Who taught you French?
 a) French taught by whom?
 b) French taught to you by whom?
 c) By whom were you taught French?
 d) By whom French was taught?
20. My pen has been stolen.
 a) Somebody has stolen my pen.
 b) Somebody stole my pen.
 c) My pen is stolen by somebody.
 d) My pen has been stolen by somebody.
21. I was asked my name.
 a) My name was asked.
 b) My name had been asked.
 c) They asked my name.
 d) They asked me name.
22. Am I disturbing you?
 a) You are being disturbed?
 b) You are being disturbed by me?
 c) Are you disturbed by me?
 d) Are you being disturbed by me?
23. I can do it.
 a) It can be done by me.
 b) It is done by me.
 c) It can be done.
 d) It will be done by me.
24. Who will guide you ?
 a) By whom will you be guided ?
 b) Whom will be guided you ?
 c) Who will guide you ?
 d) By whom are you guided ?
25. They are repairing the road.
 a) The road is repaired by them.
 b) The road has repaired by them.
 c) The road are repaired by them.
 d) The road is being repaired by them.
26. Has she learnt the speech?
 a) Has the speech been learnt by her?
 b) The speech has been learnt by her.
 c) The speech is being learnt by her.
 d) Has the speech being learnt by her?

Key (Voice)

1	a	10	a	19	c
2	d	11	b	20	a
3	c	12	b	21	c
4	c	13	c	22	d
5	b	14	b	23	a
6	a	15	b	24	a
7	b	16	a	25	d
8	a	17	d	26	a
9	c	18	a		

TENSES

Tenses are vast forms. There are three tenses: present tense, past tense and future tense. Present tense expresses actions in the present time, past tense expresses actions in the past time and future tense expresses actions in the future time.

Study the following chart carefully:

	Present	Past	Future
Simple	I sing	I sang	I will sing
Continuous	I am singing	I was singing	I will be singing
Perfect	I sang	I had sung	I will have sung
Perfect Continuous	I have been singing	I had been singing	I will have been singing

Multiple Choice Questions

Change into **Past Perfect Tense** :-

- He is praying to God.
 - He was praying to God.
 - He has been praying to God.
 - He had prayed to God.
 - He will pray to God.
- He will catch a bus.
 - He has caught a bus.
 - He was catching a bus.
 - He was caught a bus.
 - He has catch a bus.

Change into **Future Perfect Tense** :

- He will go to hospital.
 - He will be going to hospital.
 - He will have been going to hospital.
 - He will have gone to hospital.
 - He will have been going to hospital.
- We were playing tennis.
 - We will have played tennis.
 - We will play tennis.

- We will played tennis
- We will be playing tennis

Change into **Future Continuous Tense** :

- He is playing Cricket.
 - He will play cricket.
 - He will have been playing cricket.
 - He has played cricket.
 - He will be playing cricket.
- Students go for Picnic.
 - Students will be going for Picnic.
 - Students will go for Picnic.
 - Students goes for Picnic.
 - Students go for Picnic.

Change into **Present Simple** :

- I was tortured.
 - I was torture.
 - I am tortured.
 - I am torture.
 - I will torture.
- Divya was beaten
 - Divya is beat.
 - Divya will be beaten.
 - Divya is beaten.
 - Divya was beaten.

Change into **Past Simple** :

- I sing a song.
 - I was sing a song
 - I had sing a song
 - I sang a song
 - I will sing a song
- He reads his lessons carefully.
 - He read his lessons carefully.
 - He was read his lessons carefully.
 - He had read his lessons carefully.
 - He was reading his lessons carefully.
- I go for a walk.
 - I had gone for a walk.
 - I was gone for a walk.

- c) I shall go for a walk.
- d) I went for a walk.

12. Smita loves to dance.
- a) Smita had loved to dance.
 - b) Smita will love to dance.
 - c) Smita was love to dance.
 - d) Smita loved to dance.

Change into **Future Simple**:

13. She had gone to Delhi.
- a) She has gone to Delhi.
 - b) She was gone to Delhi
 - c) She will go to Delhi.
 - d) She will be going to Delhi.
14. Meera buys beautiful flowers.
- a) Meera will buy beautiful flowers.
 - b) Meera has bought beautiful flowers.
 - c) Meera had bought beautiful flowers.
 - d) Meera is buying beautiful flowers.

15. Does she bake a cake?
- a) Will she bake a cake?
 - b) She will bake a cake?
 - c) Would she bake a cake?
 - d) Could she bake a cake?

Change into **Present Continuous** :

16. Miss Shalini told us a joke.
- a) Miss Shalini will tell us a joke.
 - b) Miss Shalini has told us a joke.
 - c) Miss Shalini is telling us a joke.
 - d) Miss Shalini is tolding us a joke.
17. He did not write a letter.
- a) He was not writing a letter.
 - b) He will not be writing a letter.
 - c) He is not writing a letter.
 - d) He will not write a letter.

Change into **Past Continuous** :

18. I went to the theater.
- a) I was going to the theater.
 - b) I am going to the theater.

- c) I will be going to the theater.
- d) I had going to the theater.

19. Neha has gone to America.
- a) Neha has been going to America.
 - b) Neha is going to America.
 - c) Neha will be going to America.
 - d) Neha was going to America.

Change into **Future Continuous** :

20. Riya goes for picnic.
- a) Riya will go for picnic.
 - b) Riya will be going for picnic.
 - c) Riya is goes for picnic.
 - d) Riya was going for picnic.
21. I went to the cinema.
- a) I have been gone to the cinema.
 - b) I will go to the cinema.
 - c) I shall go to the cinema.
 - d) I will be going to the cinema.
22. Rohit learns his lessons.
- a) Rohit will learns his lessons.
 - b) Rohit is learning his lessons.
 - c) Rohit has learnt his lessons.
 - d) Rohit will be learing his lessons.

Change into **Present Perfect** :

23. Nidhi is playing football.
- a) Nidhi had played football.
 - b) Nidhi has played football.
 - c) Nidhi will play football.
 - d) Nidhi has been playing football.
24. He failed in the examination.
- a) He had failed in the examination.
 - b) He will have failed in the examination.
 - c) He has failed in the examination.
 - d) He had been failing in the examination.

Change into **Past Perfect** :

25. He is playing football.
- a) He was playing football.
 - b) He will play football.

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- c) He had played football.
d) He has been playing football.
26. I write a letter to my sister.
a) I had written a letter to my sister.
b) I have written a letter to my sister.
c) I will have written a letter to my sister.
d) I have been writing a letter to my sister.

Change into **Future Perfect** :

27. Vicky would go to college.
a) Vicky will have gone to college.
b) Vicky has gone to college.
c) Vicky had gone to college.
d) Vicky will have gone to college.

28. Tanya is writing a letter.
a) Tanya writes a letter.
b) Tanya wrote a letter.
c) Tanya will write a letter.
d) Tanya will have written a letter.

Change into **Present Perfect Continuous** :

29. Subhash is dancing.
a) Subhash has been dancing since morning.
b) Subhash is dancing since morning.
c) Subhash has danced since morning.
d) Subhash had danced since morning..
30. Beggar begs for money.
a) Beggar was begging for money.
b) Beggar has been begging for money.
c) Beggar is begging for money.
d) Beggar had been begging for money.

Change into **Past Perfect Continuous** :

31. Children make noise in the class.
a) Children were making noise in the class.
b) Children will make noise in the class.
c) Children have been making noise in the class.
d) Children had been making noise in the class.

32. Naresh goes go temple daily.
a) Naresh have been going to temple daily.
b) Naresh will go to temple daily.
c) Naresh had been going to temple daily.
d) Naresh had been gone to temple daily.

Change into **Future Perfect Continuous** :

33. I bought a new dress.
a) I have been buying a new dress.
b) I shall have been buying a new dress.
c) I had been buying a new dress.
d) I am buying a new dress.

Key (Tense)

1 c	13 c	25 c
2 a	14 a	26 a
3 c	15 a	27 a
4 a	16 c	28 d
5 d	17 c	29 a
6 a	18 a	30 b
7 b	19 d	31 d
8 c	20 b	32 c
9 c	21 d	33 b
10 a	22 d	
11 d	23 b	
12 d	24 c	

COMPREHENSION

Important note

The following points should be followed while attempting questions on comprehension:

- Read the passage carefully twice or thrice to understand the theme and main ideas in the given passage.
- After understanding the passage thoroughly, read the questions based on the passage. Search for their answers in the passage. If you think it necessary write the numbers of questions against the lines that contain the answers to them.
- Go through the questions and answers again.
- Now write down the answers to the questions in your own words.
- See that your answers are clear, brief and to the point.

- Use the same tense in answering the questions in which they are asked.
- Revise your answers, correcting spellings and grammatical errors.

Multiple choice questions

Answer the questions after reading the given passage carefully:

Passage I

Polythene shopping bags and wrappers are a potential threat to urban environment. Once you have discarded them after use, you do not lose your link with them. They return to you in a variety of ways, though you do not realize it for example, they choke your drains and provide breeding facilities of deadly germs. A recent study has shown that about 250 tons of plastic wastes come out of the various colonies of major cities alone everyday. This disrupts the sewer system, the essential arteries of city life, choke the land mass and clog the pores of the wetlands.

Unfortunately, even the village and small towns are not free from this danger. Millions of people returning to their home towns every day carry their shopping in colourless bags. This pleases their family and children. Many throw them off into the fields. They do it with a sense of pride, to show off when their neighbours see that their men from the cities regularly send them those good things of life, they are impressed.

In Delhi, the worst offenders are the upper income groups of the so called posh colonies. Though educated, the residents of these affluent areas are aware of the damages done by plastic bags. Nearly a million children in Delhi school carry their lunch boxes in plastic bags. They callously throw them away and cause unhealthy environment. As it is convenient for mothers to wrap the food in plastic, it is difficult to persuade them against doing this; According to a drill master of a school in R.K. Puram, it becomes a drill to

clean the fields after the children leave. When the mid day meal scheme is fully implemented, it is to be seen that no plastic wrappers are used. As these wrappers are light weight, they are borne all aloft by the wind causing. Visual shocks, unlike cotton or paper bags they remain undisclosed in the mud and stop the rainwater from seeping deep into the earth. This affects the natural growth of greenery.

1. What are the approximate number of children in Delhi that carry their lunch boxes in plastic bags ?
a) A million b) Halfmillion
c) Two million d) Three million
2. What are a potential threat to urban environment ?
a) Noise
b) Overpopulation
c) Polythene bags and wrappers
d) Shortage of electricity supply.
3. How much amount of plastic wastes come out of major cities everyday?
a) 350 tons b) 250 tons
c) 150 tons d) 200 tons.
4. What is the major cause for the choking drains ?
a) Shortage of labour
b) Overpopulation
c) Lack of interest people
d) Polythene bags & wrappers.
5. It is _____ for mothers to wrap the food in plastic.
a) Regular b) Potential
c) Convenient d) difficult

Passage II

The Brown Bear (burf ha rinch) with its heavier build and brown coat is distinguishable from the Himalayan Black Bear. The brown

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varies individually and seasonally from dark to light, white tips, to the fur may give the coat a silvery tinge.

The bare open peaks high above the tree-line are the usual haunt of these bears. Emerging from their winter sleep in the spring, they follow the melting snowing to their perpetual level. At this season and in the early summer, they graze like cattle on the newly grown grass, and spend much of their time turning over stones to look for insects, or hunting voles and marmots, which they dig out of their burrows. It is a time when food is not plentiful and even carrion may be eaten. When summer has set in individuals take to killing sheep and goats and ponies, which are then brought to the high pastures to graze. Developing this habit a Brown Bear may become a real terror to livestock, but it never become a man-killer, feigning and avoiding man. Later in summer or early autumn, the bears come down to the lower reaches. It is the fruiting season when berries and wild fruits are to be had in the forests, apricots, peaches, apples, mulberries, and walnuts in the orchards, and buck-wheat in the maize fields. Most of this fruit is taken from the ground. Brown Bear seldom climb, and much of their diet at this time is limited to grass, roots and tubers. But with the onset of winter and heavy falls of snow, there is no more food to be had and the Brown Bear goes into some shelter under the rocks, in a cave or a den out by itself to pass the season of adversity in torpid sleep, buried deep under the snow.

1. The other name of Brown Bear is :
 - a) Polar bear
 - b) Himalayan bear
 - c) Burf ha rinch
 - d) Black bear.
2. The Brown Bear emerges from its winter sleep in the season of :
 - a) beginning of summer season

- b) rainy season
 - c) later in summer season
 - d) spring season.
3. In spring season, the Brown Bear normally eat :
 - a) cattle
 - b) human being
 - c) newly grown grass
 - d) mulberries
4. On the onset of summer season, they become :
 - a) terror for livestock
 - b) terror for the human being
 - c) terror for forest dwellers
 - d) terror for river animals.
5. Brown Bear _____ climb:
 - a) seldom
 - b) not
 - c) seasonally
 - d) none.

Passage III

One of the people who strongly coloured my younger years was the Indian poet Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941), whose importance has recently undergone revolution. He ranks with Gandhi as one of the great heroes of India. He was a poet of world wide stature and the recipient of the Nobel Prize for literature. An opponent of colonialism, he planted much thought in the minds of the people of India. For these reasons, he was widely praised during the eighty, one years of his life of creativity and struggle. One of the most impressive parts of his life in my view is the curse that seems to have fallen on his family after he devoted his own funds to the establishment of the Shantiniketan school for peace at Bolpur. One after another he lost his beloved wife, his second daughter and his younger child. Accepting his own sorrow as a self-imposed trial, he moved courageously for the peace and happiness of all mankind. We remember him as "Gurudeva". Tagore did not actively participate in the freedom

struggle. Yet he was one of its pioneers. With his versatility as a mystic, poet, play writer, painter, story writer he was unique indeed. Willian Butter yeats recognized his genius and hailed him as a great mystic poet of the twentieth century. We are, of course, proud of him.

1. The recipient of the Nobel Prize for literature implies that he :
 - a) won a prize for his noble prize
 - b) won as award for honesty
 - c) won a prize for his patriotism.
 - d) received noble prize for his contribution to literature.
2. R.N. Tagore is remembered as:
 - a) Genius
 - b) Gurudeva
 - c) Buddha
 - d) Nehru
3. R.N. Tagore is described as :
 - a) a great freedom fighter
 - b) a poet
 - c) a politician
 - d) a versatile personality.
4. Who rated him as a 'great mystic poet' ?
 - a) Gandhiji
 - b) Willian Butter Yeats
 - c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - d) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.
5. Which word in the passage means 'awarded':
 - a) mystic
 - b) pioneer
 - c) undergone
 - d) recipient

Passage IV

Culture is not merely learning. It is discrimination, understanding of life. Liberal education aims at producing moral gifts as well as intellectual, sweetness of temper as much as sanity of outlook. Into the art of living, the cultured man carries a certain grace, a certain refinement, a certain distinction which redeems him from the sterile futility of aimless struggle. Culture is not a

pose of intellect or a code of convention, but an attitude of life which finds nothing human, alien, common or unclean. An education that brings up a young man in entire indifference to the misery and poverty surrounding him, to the general stringency of life, to the dumb pangs of tortured bodies and lives submerged in the shadows, is essentially a failure. If we do not realise the solidarity of the human community, nor have human relations with those whom the world passes by as the lowly and the lost, we are not cultured.

1. Which of the following statements best expresses the theme of the passage ?
 - a) Culture lends grace and sanity man
 - b) Culture and education are complementary to each other
 - c) Liberal education makes man cultured
 - d) Education brings man closer to life.
2. According to the writer, the function of liberal education is to :
 - a) change the outlook of a person
 - b) increase intellectual powers
 - c) improve a person morally
 - d) development sensitivity to human dignity.
3. Culture means :
 - a) Learning
 - b) Discrimination
 - c) Understanding of life
 - d) All of these.
4. Culture redeems a person from the sterile futility of aimless struggle because :
 - a) it makes man learned
 - b) it makes man more intelligent
 - c) it brings about a better understanding of life
 - d) it prepares man for struggle.
5. Which word in the passage means 'generous'.
 - a) Liberal
 - b) Clever
 - c) Crowd
 - d) Lonely.

Passage V

Gandhi is known for his successful efforts to liberate India. Actually, for him the development of the Indian into a free man was more important than the freeing of India. Most of Gandhi's followers in India were not Gandhians and did not share his ideals, they merely accepted his leadership because it smoothed the way to their objective which was an Indian nationhood. For them, national independence was an end, good in itself; for him it was means to a better man a better life, and because his heart was heavy with doubts whether these purposes would be furthered by the manner in which independence was achieved—two bleeding children torn violently from the body of Mother India—he did not celebrate on August 15, 1947, the day the Indian nation came into its own he was sad and refused congratulations.

1. What is Gandhi known for ?
 - a) successful efforts
 - b) nationality
 - c) India
 - d) followers
2. What was more important for Gandhi than the freeing of India?
 - a) his ideas
 - b) leadership
 - c) development of India
 - d) nationhood
3. Refuse means
 - a) accept
 - b) correct
 - c) lost
 - d) reject
4. India became free on:-
 - a) august 15, 1948
 - b) august 10, 1946
 - c) august 15, 1947
 - d) august 12, 1947
5. Most of the Gandhi's followers in India were not _____.
 - a) liberate
 - b) democratic
 - c) gandhians
 - d) followers

Passage VI

Any physical activity that burns calories is exercise. It does not need to be a fixed set of meaningless movements like touching the toes without bending the knees. Nor does it have to be jogging, playing tennis or swimming. It can be a purposeful activity like pumping water out of a tube well or scrubbing the floor. Exercise has to be performed with due regard to one's age and health conditions, especially the state of the heart. As age advances, one must tone down the amount of exercise one performs. Young people get lots of exercise like running about, cycling, playing games etc. but there are certain young people like bookworms, computer addicts, couch potatoes or chess wizards who need to do some exercises.

Exercise burns sugar and fats. It increases the rate of metabolism. It tones up the heart and keeps blood pressure in check. But remember exercise should not be done right after meals. For then a large part of the blood is diverted from the heart to the abdomen to help you digest your food.

1. What should be taken into consideration before doing an exercise?
 - a) Its purposefulness
 - b) gadgets
 - c) time
 - d) capacity
2. Mention major advantage of doing exercise.
 - a) makes you smart
 - b) makes you active
 - c) tones up hart and keep you fit
 - d) creates good impression
3. When should exercise be avoided?
 - a) In the morning
 - b) during the day
 - c) immediately after meals
 - d) at night

4. What is burnt during an exercise?
 - a) Calories
 - b) Blood
 - c) Food
 - d) Water
5. It is a purposeful activity:
 - a) Walking slowly
 - b) Cooking
 - c) Relaxing
 - d) Scrubbing the floor
6. Exercise should be performed with regard to:
 - a) time
 - b) one's age and health conditions
 - c) expenses
 - d) height
7. Exercise burns sugar and _____.
 - a) Fats
 - b) Carbohydrates
 - c) Proteins
 - d) Fibres
8. What increases the rate of metabolism
 - a) Blood pressure
 - b) Expert
 - c) Exercise
 - d) Proteins
9. *Abdomen* means:
 - a) Stomach
 - b) Liver
 - c) Upper part of body
 - d) Lower part of body
10. *Scrubbing* means
 - a) Repairing
 - b) Making
 - c) Cleaning
 - d) Breaking

Passage VII

Do all animals and birds build themselves permanent homes to which they return everyday to sleep, eat or play in, as you do? The answer is 'no'. They generally build homes for two reasons. First, to bring up their families and second, to escape danger from bad weather or enemies. Termites are probably the very earliest social insects. You probably have heard of insects when your mama says, "Our wooden shelves have been chewed up again!" Termites usually build up their nests in soil or wood. They use the chewed wood as food for themselves and their

babies. Some species produce detailed structures with systems of internal cavities and galleries. The nest is usually made of a material formed after soil is mixed with the termite's saliva and allowed to dry and harden. Termites have a highly developed social structure consisting of workers, soldiers, king and queen. The queen termite lives in her own chamber along with the king. She produces thousands of eggs a day until she builds up a colony of over a million. All the while she is fed and attended to her by workers who also remove the eggs to separate brood chambers, and feed the larvae.

1. Two purpose for building homes by birds and animals are:
 - a) Sleep
 - b) Eat
 - c) Play
 - d) Bring up families and escape danger
2. Workers perform the task of:
 - a) Attending to the queen
 - b) Attending to the king
 - c) Making food
 - d) Spoiling wood
3. Who build permanent homes?
 - a) Animals
 - b) Birds
 - c) Insects
 - d) Human beings
4. Termites are earliest:
 - a) Social insects
 - b) Political insects
 - c) Religious insects
 - d) Kings and queens
5. Who chewed up our wooden helves?
 - a) Human beings
 - b) Animals
 - c) Birds
 - d) Termites
6. Soil or wood is used by termites to:
 - a) Build up nests
 - b) To hide
 - c) To prepare food
 - d) To play

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7. Who lives in her own chamber along with the king ?
 - a) Soldiers
 - b) Insects
 - c) Birds
 - d) Queen termite
8. *Cavities* means:
 - a) Empty spaces
 - b) Colonies
 - c) Teeth
 - d) Open areas
9. Termites are :
 - a) Animals
 - b) Insects
 - c) Birds
 - d) Name of wood
10. Nest is usually made up of:
 - a) straw
 - b) leaves
 - c) soil mixed with saliva
 - d) mud

Passage VIII

Handwriting skills form a part of your body language. To a potential employer or a business manager, it gives him a fair idea of your abilities and integrity. It speaks of your confidence, decision making capabilities and smartness. Handwriting analysis or graphology says that it's not your hand that is writing it's your brain. And even when people lose the use of their teeth, they still write the same way. Because everyone's handwriting, like DNA, is different and because your loops and squiggles are the windows to your identity, graphology is even used by companies to screen potential crooks and incompetents. Handwriting analysis has many advantages. As a part of one's body language, handwriting analysis also throws light on whether one has found the right match or even can find out whether the job one is doing suits the candidate. It is easier to improve bad writing skills at an early age when adaptation to newer techniques is much faster and the hand does get set. Improving writing practice is not a day's skill, but a continuous process. So as a good smile, it is good handwriting that makes all the difference in getting your work done and becoming a successful person.

1. Handwriting skills form a part of:
 - a) Body language
 - b) English language
 - c) Spanish language
 - d) French language
2. One's writing reveals:
 - a) your confidence
 - b) your smartness
 - c) your brain
 - d) your ideas
3. Handwriting analysis can tell:
 - a) name
 - b) interests
 - c) crooks and incompetents
 - d) capable
4. Loops and squiggles in writing suggest:
 - a) identity
 - b) interests
 - c) education
 - d) personality
5. Companies use handwriting analysis to:
 - a) to screen crooks and incompetents
 - b) to check handwriting
 - c) for competition
 - d) for entertainment
6. Writing can be improved by:
 - a) practice
 - b) learning
 - c) reading
 - d) speaking
7. Handwriting analysis has many:
 - a) Practice
 - b) Advantages
 - c) Disadvantages
 - d) Ideas
8. Which word in the passage means *to investigate*?
 - a) Screen
 - b) Loops
 - c) Squiggles
 - d) Analysis
9. Improving handwriting is a :
 - a) Continuous process
 - b) Easy process
 - c) Difficult process
 - d) New process

10. Everybody, like different handwriting has different _____.
- a) RNA b) GNA
c) DNA d) KNA

Passage IX

Puppetry is an ancient form of entertainment and theatre practiced mostly in rural India. It is an art which enchants children as well as adults. Puppetry is the combination of several art forms like sculpture, painting, designing, acting writing and music. A large variety of raw materials are required to make puppets. The famous puppets of Rajasthan are made out of wood and are known as *kathputlis*. Leather, paper-mache and stuffed cloth are also frequently used. Puppets may also be classified according to the methods of manipulating them, that is, the means used by the puppeteers to make the puppets move, for example, hand puppets, string puppets, rod puppets and shadow theatre. In India puppets are regarded as divine and held in reverence by the puppeteer. After they become old and worn out, they are not discarded but kept at home like ageing relatives. The stories enacted by puppets are influenced by the epics- Ramayana and Mahabharata, the Panchtantra stories and the glorious tales of past warriors and heroes. The islands of Bali and Sumatra in Indonesia also have a rich tradition of puppetry. Japan is famous for its puppet theatre called Sunraku in which majestic dolls almost 150cms tall are animated and skillfully manipulated by several puppeteers.

- Puppetry is mostly practiced in:
 - Rural India
 - Metro cities
 - Calcutta
 - Bombay
- Source of stories told in Indian puppetry:
 - Comics
 - Stories
 - Epics
 - Novels
- Old and worn out puppets are:
 - Kept at home

- Thrown away
 - Gifted
 - Reused
- Puppets in Rajasthan are called:
 - Kathputli
 - Doll
 - Sumatra
 - Bali
 - Japanese art of puppetry is called:
 - Sunraku
 - Kathputli
 - Paper-mache
 - Panchtantra
 - The word in the passage which means 'to throw away'.
 - waste
 - retarded
 - discarded
 - spoiled
 - The word in the passage which means *getting old*:
 - ageing
 - old
 - primitive
 - glorious
 - Puppets are regarded as divine and held in _____.
 - respect
 - sacred
 - divine
 - reverence
 - Rajasthani puppets are made out of :
 - wood
 - stone
 - plastic
 - cloth
 - Bali and Sumatra islands famous for puppetry are in:
 - India
 - America
 - Japan
 - Indonesia

Passage X

The dams not only save the waters of our rivers for irrigation but they do other things as well. They control floods in rivers. When there are floods, gates of dams are opened, and the water flows down the river and into the canals. The dams also do other important things, for example, they make electricity, the water in dams flows on giant wheels and turn them. The wheels turn machines which produce electric current.

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Some years ago, the cities and big towns of our country had electricity, but now- a days; a lot of it is produced by the dams. When more dams are built and more electricity is produced, it can be supplied even to small villages. This will give our villages not only light, but also power for small industries.

1. Dams save water for
 - a) Irrigation
 - b) Drinking
 - c) Cooking food
 - d) Taking bath
2. Dams control floods by
 - a) opening flood gates
 - b) building walls
 - c) making more rivers
 - d) creating hurdles
3. The _____ turn machines to produce electricity:
 - a) gates
 - b) walls
 - c) wheels
 - d) switches
4. Which adjective has been used with *wheels* in the passage:
 - a) giant
 - b) small
 - c) big
 - d) large
5. Dams will provide power for:
 - a) large industries in villages
 - b) small industries in villages
 - c) free
 - d) more money
6. The water in rivers falls on _____.
 - a) Giant wheels
 - b) Small wheels
 - c) Large wheels
 - d) Cycle wheels
7. Machines produce _____.
 - a) Water
 - b) Electric current
 - c) Supply
 - d) Noise
8. Important use of electricity:
 - a) light and power
 - b) television
 - c) Music
 - d) Dance
9. *Farming* is synonymous with which word in the passage?
 - a) Fertilization
 - b) Canals
 - c) Dams
 - d) Irrigation
10. Most appropriate title for the passage will be:
 - a) Importance of dams
 - b) Importance of electricity
 - c) Importance of rivers
 - d) Importance of canals.

Passage XI

Unlike the eye, the ear has no lid; therefore noise penetrates without protection. Loud noises instinctively signal danger to any organism with a hearing mechanism, including human beings. In response, heart beat and respiration accelerates. In fact, there is a general increase in functioning brought about by the flow of adrenaline released in response to fear. Because, noise is unavoidable in a complex industrial society, we are constantly responding in the same way that we would respond to danger. Recently, researchers have concluded that noise and our response may be much more than annoyance. It may be a serious threat to physical and psychological health and well being causing damage not only to the ear and brain but also to the heart and stomach. We have long known that hearing loss is America's number one non-fatal health problem, but now we are learning that some of us with heart diseases and ulcers may be victims of noise as well.

1. America's number one non-fatal health problem is:
 - a) Hearing loss
 - b) Speech loss
 - c) Ulcers
 - d) Heart problems
2. Unlike the eye, the ear has no _____.
 - a) Lid
 - b) Eye ball
 - c) Cornea
 - d) Drum

3. What accelerates due to loud noise?
 - a) Brain
 - b) Heart beats and respiration
 - c) Problems
 - d) Ulcers
4. What is released in response to fear?
 - a) Respiration b) Danger
 - c) Gland d) Adrenaline
5. Noise is reacted in the same way as _____.
 - a) Danger b) Fear
 - c) Excitement d) Sorrow
6. Noise may be a serious threat to physical and _____ health.
 - a) Social b) Political
 - c) Psychological d) Religious
7. Noise causes threat to brain, heart and _____.
 - a) Stomach b) Liver
 - c) Ears d) Eyes
8. *Target* has the same meaning as which word in the passage?
 - a) Disease b) Damage
 - c) Problem d) Victim
9. *Harm* is synonymous with which word in the passage?
 - a) Damage b) Ulcer
 - c) Problem d) Cause
10. Meaning of *accelerates* in the passage:
 - a) fastens b) slows
 - c) remains constant d) reverses

Passage XII

For thousands of millions of years, the moon has been going round the earth. During this time, the moon has been the only satellite of the earth. Today, however, the moon has many other satellites all made by men. These artificial satellites are very much smaller than the moon.

These artificial satellites do not fall because they are going too fast to do so. As they speed along, they tend to go straight off into the space. The pull of the earth or its gravity keeps them from doing this. As a result, they travel in an orbit round the earth like the moon. They keep going on and on round the earth because there is no atmosphere to slow down by the friction of the air. If a satellite travels, then with a certain speed it will go off in a straight line into the space and escape the pull of the earth never to return. Artificial satellites are used to study atmosphere. They can give us information about the weather. By getting warning of hurricanes or typhoons, people can get ready to shelter from them. Television and radio signals can be sent up to special satellites and transmitted from them to places far away round the world.

1. What are artificial satellites?
 - a) Man-made satellites
 - b) Moon c) Stars
 - d) Earth
2. What makes artificial satellites stay in their orbit?
 - a) Earth b) Moon
 - c) Their speed d) Their size
3. _____ has been the only satellite of the earth:
 - a) sun b) stars
 - c) moon d) orbit
4. Artificial satellites do not move straight because of:
 - a) gravity of the earth
 - b) inclined plane
 - c) speed
 - d) orbit
5. Like the moon, satellites travel in _____ round the earth.
 - a) inclined plane b) orbit
 - c) circle d) speed

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6. The absence of _____ keeps the satellites go on.
a) atmosphere b) stars
c) sun d) space
7. _____ are used to study atmosphere.:
a) Planets b) stars
c) Artificial Satellites
d) earth
8. Satellites warn us about:
a) hurricanes and typhoons
b) floods
c) earthquakes d) plague
9. The artificial satellites are _____ than the moon.
a) Larger b) Smaller
c) Much larger d) Much smaller
- 10 Orbit means
a) Path b) Way
c) Signals d) Radiations

Passage XIII

Wolves, jackals and foxes all belong to one family, the family of dogs. They are found on all the continents except Antarctica. The legs of the animals in this family are long and well-shaped. The paws have strong blunt claws. All the animals run fast, some at a speed of 65 kilometers an hour!

The hair is thick and of various shades of gray or red. Some of the animals are striped. One of the African jackals is called the striped jackal. The African wild dog has black, white and yellow spots. This is the only wild animal that has hair of three colours.

The largest and strongest animal in the dog family is the wolf. It can run so fast with a goat or sheep on its shoulder that you can hardly catch up with it even on a good race horse. It is very true to say that the wolf lives by its feet.

Sometimes, it runs 60 kilometers a day in search of its prey. And not always does it find it, even running that distance. It is not easy for an animal in the wild to find food. For this reason, when a wolf makes a good kill, it gorges itself it eat 10 kilograms of meat at one time. The wolf has very strong jaws. It can crush large bones easily. The jackal is the most cunning it shows ! If a jackal wants to catch a crow or a magpie, it lies down by the road and makes it believe it is dead. When the bird sees the jackal, it comes down to peck at the 'dead' flesh. Up jumps the cunning jackal, and that is the end of the bird.

1. The family of dogs includes:
a) Wolves b) jackals
c) foxes d) all of the above
2. Where are striped jackals found?
a) in India b) in Burma
c) in Germany d) in Africa
3. Which is the largest and the strongest animal in the dog family?
a) the jackal b) the fox
c) the dog d) the wolf
4. Which animal in the dog family has black, white and yellow spots?
a) the African wild dog
b) the African jackal
c) the African wolf
d) the African fox
5. A wolf gorges itself because _____.
a) it is very greedy
b) it is always hungry
c) it does not know when next it will find food for itself
d) none of the above
6. How much can a wolf eat at one time?
a) ten kilograms of meat
b) one kilogram of meat
c) five kilograms of meat
d) twenty kilogram of meat

7. Which is the most cunning member of the dog family?
- a) the jackal b) the dog
c) the fox d) the wolf

Passage XIV

The leather industry has taken phenomenal strides during the post-independence era and occupies the fourth place among the country's export groups. For some time past, it has been going through a period of trials and tribulations both due to its own commission and omission as well as global limitations. Ban on the use of pentachlorophenol came first and then followed the ban on the use of the Aryl amine group of dyes by Germany. With the pace of growth gaining momentum, the problem due to effluents affecting the environment assumed gigantic proportions and the supreme court ordered the closure of hundreds of tanneries. Finally the South East Asian Crisis has brought with it the volatile foreign exchange parity affecting the competitive edge of the Indian industry. All these have cumulatively affected the Leather Industry, and there has been negative growth in the dollar value of exports during the last two years. With the emergence of China as a major competitor holding nearly 27% of the world market, followed by Italy at 15%. India has only 4.5%. The Asian Currency Crisis has added to India's woes due to exports from Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam becoming cheaper. Hence, it is necessary to broad-base Indian exports to new frontiers. The Council for leather Exports has been successful in this attempt to a significant extent and the present trends indicate that domestic demand for leather footwear has picked up significantly and it is of the order of 200 million pairs per annum.

1. When did the Leather Industry see a rise in its export in India?
- a) Post-independence era
b) Pre-independence era

- c) 20th century
d) 19th century
2. Meaning of *trials and tribulations*:
- a) Success b) Problems
c) Happiness d) Victory
3. Germany banned the use of ____.
- a) Arylamine
b) Pentachlorophenol
c) Leather d) Tanneries
4. Supreme Court ordered the closure of ____.
- a) Steel b) Iron
c) Tanneries d) Effluents
5. Which adjective has been used with *proportions*:
- a) Effluents b) Crisis
c) Gigantic d) Parity
6. _____ has added to India's woes.
- a) Indonesia b) Thailand
c) Vietnam
d) Asian Currency Crisis
7. Who is the major competitor of the world market?
- a) India b) China
c) Japan d) Thailand
8. China holds ____% of the world market.
- a) 20 b) 15
c) 45 d) 27
9. *Tanneries* are associated with:
- a) leather industry
b) fiber industry
c) wood industry
d) wine industry
10. Most suitable title for the passage is:
- a) tanneries
b) leather industry
c) Chinese industry
d) Pollution

Passage XV

Man is no doubt a great architect. But many members of the animal kingdom are no less. Their innovative designs and building techniques can inspire and put to shame many an expert. The ingenious use of available material amazes everyone. Meet the enterprising architects. Beavers are well-known for the dams and lodges they build. They have short and strong front teeth. With this they gnaw through the trunk of trees, branches and cut pieces of necessary length. They choose a narrow part of the stream and drag all the wood to it. A four-to-five feet high dam is built with logs and interwoven branches, which are held firmly with mud and stones carried in their paws. Moles, gerbils, lemmings, besides rabbits, build their homes underground. Just one mole can dig a tunnel over 225 feet long in a night. Their homes have a network of passages and tunnels, which they keep extending. They throw out the earth, creating molehills and several exits. Gerbils found in Africa and Asia, also make burrows with several tunnels, which they constantly keep cleaning, renovating and extending. When there is a scarcity of food or flooding, they move to other burrows. Lemmings build a vast system of halls and tunnels, with several nests, storage facilities and even toilets. The mole rat has huge protruding incisors, which work as picks. These animals live on worms found underground. Moles bite the nerve center of earthworms, then immobilize and store them for later use. Their short hairs can move in all directions, thereby allowing the animal to burrow without dirt getting lodged in its fur.

1. Members of animal kingdom are also great _____.
 - a) Architects b) Killers
 - c) Magicians d) Speakers
2. Who would be put to shame by members of animals?
 - a) An expert
 - b) An engineer
 - c) A doctor
 - d) A teacher
3. Meaning of *gnaw*:
 - a) Eat b) Drink
 - c) Stick d) Climb
4. Who are well known for building dams and lodges?
 - a) Magicians b) Architects
 - c) Beavers d) Gerbils
5. A high dam is built with _____.
 - a) Logs b) Sticks
 - c) Bricks d) Cement
6. Meaning of *gnaw*:
 - a) Eat b) Drink
 - c) Stick d) Climb
7. One mole can dig a tunnel over _____ feet long in a night.
 - a) 250 b) 270
 - c) 225 d) 280
8. Gerbils are found in :
 - a) Asia and Africa
 - b) Europe and Africa
 - c) Asia
 - d) Africa
9. _____ build a vast system of halls and tunnels.
 - a) Lemmings
 - b) Beavers
 - c) Men
 - d) Asia
10. Most appropriate title for the passage can be:
 - a) Architects of the animal kingdom
 - b) Moles
 - c) Gerbils and lemmings
 - d) Building techniques

Passage XVI

For some people eating an exotic dish is a way to flaunt their riches. Otherwise how can you explain anyone eating such unappetizing dishes such as bear paw or moose nose soup, barbecues monkey, cooked snakes in rice, or frog legs? Yuck! Sadly, animals die because humans want to make money at their expense. For example, whales are being hunted into extinction because big profits can be made out of whale meat, bones, skin and even oil. These gentle aquatic mammals are already hit badly by marine pollution, and over-fishing. Whaling ships equipped with rocket harpoons are killing them by the thousands. Once the majestic humpbacked whales surged across the seas in huge numbers. Now they are hard to find. In 1900 there were two hundred thousand blue whales. Today just a few hundred remain. Countries such as Japan, Norway and Iceland are the biggest culprits. Despite a worldwide whaling ban since 1986, they continue to kill under the guise of 'research' and 'scientific hunting'. Today every whale product is replaceable by synthetic ones. Traditional medicine is another cause for the slaughter of wildlife. Parts of various animals like the spiny tailed lizard, slender loris, tiger, bear and rhino are used in Chinese, Tibetan and traditional Indian medicine. Today, the tiger faces extinction in Asia because of the use of tiger bones in Chinese medicine. These powders and potions promising magical cures are ways to fool gullible people. There is no proof as yet that these medicines actually work. Eighteen tigers were killed in the Ranthambore National Park last year, and it hit the headlines across the world. To stop this poaching, WWF's undercover team codenamed Scorpio has been on the trail of criminals who trade in these animals.

1. The gentle aquatic animals are in danger of _____.

- a) Extinction b) Hunting
c) Living d) Cooked
2. Aquatic mammals are hit badly by _____.
a) Marine population
b) Marine pollution
c) Whaling ships d) Hunters
3. Tiger faces extinction in _____.
a) Asia b) Japan
c) Norway d) Iceland
4. One word in the passage that means *not delicious*.
a) Majestic b) expanse
c) unappetizing d) pollution
5. One word in the passage that means *beautiful*.
a) Majestic b) Marine
c) Yuck d) Unappetizing
6. One word in the passage that means *save*:
a) Survive b) Slender
c) Cures d) Traditional
7. Eighteen tigers were killed in _____ National park:
a) WWF b) Japan
c) Ranthambore d) Tibetan
8. Powders and potions are ways to fool _____ people.
a) Gullible b) Magical cures
c) Criminals d) Codenamed
9. _____ has been on the trail of criminals who trade in these animals.
a) Snail b) Scorpio
c) Tiger d) Bear
10. Whales are killed under the guise of _____.
a) Criminals
b) Scorpio
c) Over-fishing
d) Scientific hunting

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**GRAMMAR
SPELLINGS**

Multiple Choice questions

Tick the word with correct spelling out of the four:

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. a) Confidence | b) Confedence | 16. a) Dacor | b) Doctor |
| c) Confidance | d) Confifiene | c) Doctar | d) Dactor |
| 2. a) A meable | b) Amieable | 17. a) Colloge | b) Collage |
| c) Amiable | d) Emiable | c) College | d) College |
| 3. a) Request | b) Riquest | 18. a) Librari | b) Librery |
| c) Requast | d) Raquest | c) Librnry | d) Library |
| 4. a) Irtable | b) Iretable | 19. a) Magzine | b) Magazine |
| c) Irritable | d) Irretable | c) Magezine | d) Magizine |
| 5. a) Begning | b) Beginning | 20. a) Absolutely | b) Absolutely |
| c) Beggining | d) Biggining | c) Absolcutly | d) Absolcutly |
| 6. a) Harmony | b) Harmony | 21. a) Nife | b) Nefe |
| c) Harmony | d) Harmany | c) Knife | d) Knefe |
| 7. a) Artifical | b) Arteficial | 22. a) Fashion | b) Feshion |
| c) Artificial | d) Artifical | c) Feashion | d) Fashion |
| 8. a) Dictionery | b) Dectonary | 23. a) Musec | b) Music |
| c) Dictionary | d) Dictonary | c) Muesc | d) Muesic |
| 9. a) Carnage | b) Carnege | 24. a) Until | b) Until |
| c) Caarnage | d) Carenage | c) Untel | d) Untal |
| 10. a) Polution | b) Pollution | 25. a) Rinkled | b) Wrenkled |
| c) Poultion | d) Polluition | c) Wrnkiled | d) Wrnkled |
| 11. a) Describe | b) Discribe | 26. a) Sholdr | b) Shoulder |
| c) Desccribe | d) Descrebe | c) Shouldar | b) Shouldier |
| 12. a) Gramer | b) Grramer | 27. a) Broken | b) Brokan |
| c) Grammar | d) Grammer | c) Braken | d) Brokn |
| 13. a) Angineer | b) Engineer | 28. a) Immoril | b) Imoral |
| c) Enginer | d) Enginner | c) Immoral | d) Immorel |
| 14. a) Carear | b) Carer | 29. a) Noisy | b) Noizy |
| c) Carrear | d) Career | c) Noicy | d) Noecy |
| 15. a) Warrior | b) Warior | 30. a) Sciance | b) Scince |
| c) Worrior | d) Worriar | c) Science | d) Scienca |
| | | 31. a) Illness | b) Illness |
| | | c) Illnes | d) Ilnes |
| | | 32. a) Offered | b) Offerred |
| | | c) Oferred | d) Offerad |

33. a) Poizon b) Poison
 c) Poisen d) Poison
34. a) Children b) Childran
 c) Childeren d) Childeran
35. a) Acidant b) Acedant
 c) Accidmt d) Accident
36. a) Pece b) Piece
 c) Pieca d) Piace
37. a) Beautifull b) Bbeautiful
 c) Beautiful d) Beaufeful
38. a) Puppert b) Puppet
 c) Puppit d) Puppt
39. a) Expat b) Expect
 c) Expect d) Epect

Keys

- | | | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|
| 1 | a | 14 | d | 27 | a |
| 2 | c | 15 | a | 28 | c |
| 3 | a | 16 | b | 29 | a |
| 4 | c | 17 | b | 30 | c |
| 5 | b | 18 | d | 31 | b |
| 6 | c | 19 | b | 32 | a |
| 7 | c | 20 | a | 33 | d |
| 8 | c | 21 | c | 34 | a |
| 9 | a | 22 | a | 35 | d |
| 10 | b | 23 | c | 36 | b |
| 11 | a | 24 | a | 37 | c |
| 12 | c | 25 | d | 38 | a |
| 13 | b | 26 | b | 39 | c |

WORD MEANINGS

Multiple Choice Questions

Tick mark the right meaning of the word given

1. Reackless
 a) daring b) bold
 c) rash d) courageous

2. Portray
 a) communicate b) paint
 c) express d) draw
3. Ability
 a) Capacity b) Expert
 c) Correct d) Praise
4. Object
 a) disobey b) challange
 c) deny d) disapprove
5. Optimistic
 a) optician b) favourable
 c) wishful d) hopeful
6. Abnormal
 a) unusual b) complete
 c) exact d) expert
7. Victory
 a) success b) Enthusiasm
 c) free d) Happy
8. Ugly
 a) fearful b) hateful
 c) envilsome d) repulsive
9. Generous
 a) receptive b) talented
 c) liberal d) advance
10. Rival
 a) enemy b) claimant
 c) competitor d) partner
11. Slight:
 a) A little b) Big
 c) Full of light d) Shabby
12. rosary
 a) flower b) pink colour
 c) beads d) frightened
13. isolated
 a) lonely b) crowd
 c) dull d) bring

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14. moist
a) soft b) hard
c) dry d) wet
15. stale
a) tasty b) new
c) bitter d) not fresh
16. absurd
a) clever b) foolish
c) intelligent d) sharp
17. weary
a) clothes b) tired
c) dress d) fresh
18. wicked
a) good b) great
c) wicket d) evil
19. agony
a) pam b) rest
c) enjoy d) fire
20. advance
a) lead b) progress
c) continue d) talent
21. fable
a) story b) essay
c) poem d) drama
22. skill
a) body b) attitude
c) expert d) talent
23. weak
a) feeble b) strong
c) good looking d) Sunday
24. prestigious
a) Important b) Reputed
c) Popular d) Notorious
25. happy
a) Sad b) Good
c) Colourful d) Festive

26. landscape
a) mountain b) plains
c) oceans d) scenery
27. furious
a) happy b) very angry
c) useless d) active
28. advantageous
a) rough b) beneficial
c) composure d) notorious
29. composure
a) calm b) anger
c) wrath d) exposure
30. notorious
a) immoral b) popular
c) beautiful d) infamous

Keys

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 11. a | 21. a |
| 2. d | 12. c | 22. d |
| 3. a | 13. a | 23. a |
| 4. d | 14. d | 24. b |
| 5. d | 15. d | 25. d |
| 6. a | 16. b | 26. d |
| 7. a | 17. d | 27. b |
| 8. b | 18. a | 28. b |
| 9. c | 19. d | 29. a |
| 10. c | 20. b | 30. d |

TRANSLATIONS & RETRANSLATION

Translate from English into Punjabi

- 1) My watch gains time
a) ਮੇਰੀ ਘੜੀ ਸਮਾਂ ਖੱਟਦੀ ਹੈ।
b) ਮੇਰੀ ਘੜੀ ਨਫੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੈ।
c) ਮੇਰੀ ਘੜੀ ਅੱਗੇ ਨਿਕਲ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ।
d) ਮੇਰੀ ਘੜੀ ਫੈਦੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੈ।
- 2) She is a teacher
a) ਉਹ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਬਨ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।।
b) ਉਹ ਇਕ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ।
c) ਉਹ ਇਕ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਸੀ।
d) ਉਹ ਇਕ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਹੈ।

- 3) The tap is running
 a) ਨਲਕਾ ਚਲ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।
 b) ਨਲਕਾ ਖੜ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।
 c) ਨਲਕਾ ਭੱਜ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।
 d) ਨਲਕਾ ਬੰਦ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।
- 4) My head is aching
 a) ਮੇਰਾ ਸਿਰ ਚੱਕਰ ਖਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।
 b) ਮੇਰਾ ਸਿਰ ਹਾਏ ਹਾਏ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।
 c) ਮੇਰਾ ਸਿਰ ਮੁੜ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।
 d) ਮੈਨੂੰ ਸੱਖਤ ਸਿਰ ਦਰਦ ਹੈ।
- 5) Work hard lest you should fail
 a) ਮੇਹਨਤ ਕਰੋ ਤਾਂ ਕਿ ਫੇਲ ਹੋ ਜਾਓ।
 b) ਮੇਹਨਤ ਕਰੋ ਕਿਧਰੇ ਪਾਸ ਨਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਓ।
 c) ਮੇਹਨਤ ਕਰੋ ਤੇ ਪਾਸ ਹੋ ਜਾਓ।
 d) ਮੇਹਨਤ ਕਰੋ ਤਾਂ ਕਿ ਫੇਲ ਨਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਓ।
- 6) Life is not a bed of roses
 a) ਜੀਵਨ ਫੁੱਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਿਯਾਰੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ।
 b) ਜੀਵਨ ਫੁੱਲਾਂ ਦਾ ਬਾਗ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ।
 c) ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਫੁੱਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਨ।
 d) ਜੀਵਨ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸੋਖਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ।
- 7) We are fortunate
 a) ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਿਸਮਤ ਵਾਲੇ ਹਾਂ?
 b) ਅਸੀਂ ਕਿਸਮਤ ਵਾਲੇ ਹਾਂ।
 c) ਅਸੀਂ ਕਿਸਮਤ ਵਾਲੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਾਂ।
 d) ਕਿਸਮਤ ਸਾਡੀ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ।
- 8) He is my close friend
 a) ਉਹ ਮੇਰਾ ਮਿੱਤਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ।
 b) ਉਹ ਮੇਰਾ ਮਿੱਤਰ ਸੀ।
 c) ਉਹਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਮੇਰੀ ਮਿੱਤਰਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ।
 d) ਉਹ ਮੇਰਾ ਪੱਕਾ ਮਿੱਤਰ ਹੈ।
- 9) I shall look into the matter
 a) ਮੈਂ ਮਾਮਲੇ ਦੀ ਪੜਤਾਲ ਕਰਾਂਗਾ।
 b) ਮੈਂ ਮਾਮਲੇ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖਾਂਗਾ।
 c) ਮੈਂ ਮਾਮਲੇ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਾਂਗਾ।
 d) ਮੈਂ ਮਾਮਲੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਾਂਵਾਂਗਾ।
- 10) He has given up smoking
 a) ਉਹਨੇ ਸਿਗਰਟ ਸੁੱਟ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ।
 b) ਉਸਨੇ ਧੁਆਂ ਛੱਡ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ।
 c) ਉਸਨੇ ਸਿਗਰਟ ਪੀਣਾ ਬੰਦ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ।
 d) ਉਸਨੇ ਸਿਗਰਟ ਨੂੰ ਦੇ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ।
- 11) These days he is looking for a job
 a) ਅੱਜ ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਉਹ ਨੌਕਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।
 b) ਅੱਜ ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਉਹ ਨੌਕਰੀ ਦੇ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਹੈ।
 c) ਅੱਜ ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਉਹ ਨੌਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਭਾਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੈ।
 d) ਅੱਜ ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਉਹ ਨੌਕਰੀ ਦੇ ਮਗਰ ਹੈ।
- 12) You are not innocent
 a) ਤੁਸੀਂ ਹੋਸ਼ਿਆਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ।
 b) ਤੁਸੀਂ ਹੋਸ਼ਿਆਰ ਹੋ।
 c) ਮੈਂ ਨਾਦਾਨ ਹਾਂ।
 d) ਤੁਸੀਂ ਨਾਦਾਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ।
- 13) The Principal turned down my prayer
 a) ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਨੇ ਮੇਰੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਰਥਨਾ ਅਸਵੀਕਾਰ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤੀ।
 b) ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਨੇ ਮੇਰੀ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਸੁੱਟ ਦਿੱਤੀ।
 c) ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਨੇ ਮੇਰੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਰਥਨਾ ਉਲਟਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ।
 d) ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਨੇ ਪ੍ਰਾਰਥਨਾ ਮੰਨ ਲਿੱਤੀ।
- 14) The gardner is watering the plants
 a) ਮਾਲੀ ਬਾਗ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।
 b) ਮਾਲੀ ਬੂਟਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਧੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।
 c) ਮਾਲੀ ਬੂਟਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।
 d) ਮਾਲੀ ਬੂਟਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਦੇਖਭਾਲ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।
- 15) Mysterious are the ways of God
 a) ਰੱਬ ਦੇ ਰੰਗ ਨਿਰਾਲੇ ਹਨ।
 b) ਰੱਬ ਦੇ ਰੰਗ ਖੁਬਸੂਰਤ ਹਨ।
 c) ਰੱਬ ਦੇ ਰੰਗ ਅੱਖੇ ਹਨ।
 d) ਰੱਬ ਦੇ ਰੰਗ ਕਈ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਹਨ।
- 16) There was a pin drop silence in the room
 a) ਕਮਰੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਿੰਨ ਡਿੱਗ ਗਿਆ।
 b) ਕਮਰੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਿੰਨ ਵਰਗੀ ਚੁੱਪੀ ਸੀ।
 c) ਕਮਰੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਚੁੱਪੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ।
 d) ਕਮਰੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਖਾਮੋਸ਼ੀ ਸੀ।
- 17) He was at home
 a) ਉਹ ਘਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ।
 b) ਉਹ ਘਰ ਹੀ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ।
 c) ਉਹ ਮੇਰੇ ਘਰ ਹੀ ਸੀ।
 d) ਉਹ ਘਰ ਹੀ ਸੀ।
- 18) I could not help laughing
 a) ਮੈਂ ਹੱਸਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਮੱਦਦ ਨਾ ਕਰ ਸਕਿਆ।
 b) ਮੈਂ ਹੱਸਿਆ ਤੇ ਮਦਦ ਕੀਤੀ।

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- c) ਮੈਂ ਹੱਸਣ ਤੋਂ ਬਿਨਾ ਮਦਦ ਕੀਤੀ।
d) ਮੈਂ ਹੱਸਣ ਤੋਂ ਬਿਨਾ ਨਾ ਰਹਿ ਸਕਿਆ।
- 19) I badly need some money
a) ਮੈਨੂੰ ਪੈਸਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਭੈੜੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਹੈ।
b) ਪੈਸਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਮੇਰੇ ਲਈ ਭੈੜੀ ਹੈ।
c) ਪੈਸਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਭੈੜੀ ਹੈ।
d) ਮੈਨੂੰ ਪੈਸਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਸਖ਼ਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਹੈ।
- 20) The flowers are blooming
a) ਫੁੱਲ ਹੱਸ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ।
b) ਫੁੱਲ ਖਿੱਲ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ।
c) ਫੁੱਲ ਝੜ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ।
d) ਫੁੱਲ ਸੁੱਕ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ।
- 21) It has been raining continuously
a) ਮੀਂਹ ਰੁੱਕ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।
b) ਮੀਂਹ ਪੈ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।
c) ਮੀਂਹ ਆ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।
d) ਮੀਂਹ ਲਗਾਤਾਰ ਵੱਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।
- 22) Life is full of ups and downs
a) ਜੀਵਨ ਉੱਤੇ ਤੇ ਖੁੱਲੇ ਹੈ।
b) ਜੀਵਨ ਚੰਗਾ ਤੇ ਬੁਰਾ ਹੈ।
c) ਜੀਵਨ ਉੱਚਾ ਤੇ ਨੀਵਾਂ ਹੈ।
d) ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਤਾਰ ਚੜ੍ਹਾਵ ਹਨ।
- 23) Let us go for a walk
a) ਸੈਰ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਓ।
b) ਸੈਰ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਜਾਓ।
c) ਸੈਰ ਵੱਲ ਜਾਓ।
d) ਆਓ ਸੈਰ ਕਰੀਏ।
- 24) He resembles his mother
a) ਉਹ ਅਪਣੀ ਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਰਫਦਾਰੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ।
b) ਉਹ ਅਪਣੀ ਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ।
c) ਉਹ ਅਪਣੀ ਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਅਲੋਚਨਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ।
d) ਉਹਦੀ ਸ਼ਕਲ ਅਪਣੀ ਮਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਹੈ।
- 25) No pains no gains
a) ਨਾਂ ਦੁੱਖ ਤੇ ਨਾਂ ਸੁੱਖ।
b) ਨਾਂ ਅਮੀਰੀ ਨਾਂ ਗਰੀਬੀ।
c) ਦੁੱਖ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਿਆ ਫੈਦਾ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਇਆ।
d) ਬਗੈਰ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਤੋਂ ਕੁਝ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਦਾ।
- 26) They were out of Chandigarh
a) ਉਹ ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਸਨ।
b) ਉਹ ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਸਨ।
c) ਉਹ ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਗਏ ਸਨ।
d) ਉਹ ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਮਿਲਣਗੇ।
- 27) We had a long walk.
a) ਅਸੀਂ ਲੰਮੀ ਸੈਰ ਕੀਤੀ।
b) ਅਸੀਂ ਸੈਰ ਕੀਤੀ।
c) ਅਸੀਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਦੂਰ ਤੱਕ ਘੁੰਮੇ।
d) ਅਸੀਂ ਸੈਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ।
- 28) He is very sociable
a) ਉਹ ਇਕ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਆਦਮੀ ਹੈ।
b) ਉਹ ਬੜਾ ਮਿਲਣਸਾਰ ਹੈ।
c) ਉਹ ਬੜਾ ਸਮਝਦਾਰ ਹੈ।
d) ਉਹ ਬੜਾ ਸੋਚਵਾਨ ਹੈ।
- 29) He burst into anger
a) ਉਹ ਗੁੱਸਾ ਖਾ ਗਿਆ।
b) ਉਸ ਨੇ ਗੁੱਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਬੂ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ।
c) ਉਹਨੇ ਗੁੱਸੇ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਮਾਰਿਆ।
d) ਉਹ ਗੁੱਸੇ ਨਾਲ ਭਰ ਗਿਆ।
- 30) You had no work
a) ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਕੋਲ ਕੰਮ ਸੀ।
b) ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਕੋਲ ਕੋਈ ਕੰਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ।
c) ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਕੋਲ ਕੋਈ ਕੰਮ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ।
d) ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਕੋਲ ਕੰਮ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।
- 31) Life is a riddle
a) ਜੀਵਨ ਬਹੁਤ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਲ ਹੈ।
b) ਜੀਵਨ ਇੱਕ ਪਹੇਲੀ ਹੈ।
c) ਜੀਵਨ ਇਕ ਸੁਪਨਾ ਹੈ।
d) ਜੀਵਨ ਤੋਂ ਛੁਟਕਾਰਾ ਪਾਓ।
- 32) Examination is a game of chance.
a) ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨ ਖੇਲ ਹੈ।
b) ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨ ਸਾਡੀ ਕਿਸਮਤ ਤੇ ਨਿਰਭਰ ਹੈ।
c) ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨ ਸਾਡੀ ਮੋਹਨਤ ਹੈ।
d) ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨ ਸਾਡੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਹੈ।
- 33) He comes here off and on
a) ਉਹ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਵੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਵੀ ਆਂਦਾ।
b) ਉਹ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਵੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਵੀ ਹੈ।
c) ਉਹ ਬੜੀ ਦੇਰ ਬਾਦ ਇੱਥੇ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ।
d) ਉਹ ਕਦੀ ਕਦਾਈਂ ਇੱਥੇ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

- 34) Kashmir is an apple of discord between India and Pakistan
 a) ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਅਤੇ ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ੇਬ ਦਾ ਪੇੜ ਹੈ।
 b) ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰ ਭਾਰਤ ਅਤੇ ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਪਿਆਰਾ ਹੈ।
 c) ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰ ਭਾਰਤ ਅਤੇ ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਝਗੜੇ ਦੀ ਜੜ ਹੈ।
 d) ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰ ਭਾਰਤ ਅਤੇ ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ ਦੇ ਵਿੱਚਕਾਰ ਹੈ।
- 35) Tagore was a poet and a novelist
 a) ਟੈਗੋਰ ਕਵੀ ਅਤੇ ਲਿਖਾਰੀ ਸੀ।
 b) ਟੈਗੋਰ ਕਵਿਤ ਅਤੇ ਚਿੱਠਿਆਂ ਲਿਖਦਾ ਸੀ।
 c) ਟੈਗੋਰ ਕਵੀ ਅਤੇ ਨਾਟਕਕਾਰ ਸੀ।
 d) ਟੈਗੋਰ ਕਵੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਪਨਿਯਾਸਕਾਰ ਸੀ।
- 36) He was forced to resign
 a) ਉਹਨੇ ਜਬਰਦਸਤੀ ਅਸਤੀਫਾ ਦੇ ਦਿੱਤਾ।
 b) ਉਸਨੇ ਜੋਰ ਨਾਲ ਅਸਤੀਫਾ ਦੇ ਦਿੱਤਾ।
 c) ਉਸਨੇ ਅਸਤੀਫਾ ਦੇਣ ਲਈ ਜੋਰ ਲਗਾਇਆ।
 d) ਉਸਨੇ ਮਜਬੂਰ ਹੋਕੇ ਅਸਤੀਫਾ ਦੇ ਦਿੱਤਾ।
- 37) He is blind to his own shortcomings
 a) ਉਹ ਇੱਕ ਅੱਖ ਤੋਂ ਕਾਣਾ ਹੈ।
 b) ਉਹਨੂੰ ਬਿਲਕੁੱਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿਖਾਈ ਦਿੰਦਾ।
 c) ਉਹ ਅਪਣੇ ਨੁਕਸਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਬੇਖਬਰ ਹੈ।
 d) ਉਹ ਅਪਣੇ ਨੁਕਸਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਉੱਤੇ ਹੈ।
- 38) Donot be indifferent to your health
 a) ਆਪਣੀ ਸਿਹਤ ਦਾ ਖਿਆਲ ਕਰੋ।
 b) ਆਪਣੀ ਸਿਹਤ ਦਾ ਖਿਆਲ ਨਾਂ ਕਰੋ।
 c) ਆਪਣੀ ਸਿਹਤ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਬੇਮੁੱਖ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੋ।
 d) ਆਪਣੀ ਸਿਹਤ ਲਈ ਕਸਰਤ ਕਰੋ।
- 39) This aeroplane is bound for London
 a) ਇਹ ਜਹਾਜ਼ ਲੰਡਨ ਦਾ ਹੈ।
 b) ਇਹ ਜਹਾਜ਼ ਲੰਡਨ ਜਾਏਗਾ।
 c) ਇਹ ਜਹਾਜ਼ ਲੰਡਨ ਤੋਂ ਆਇਆ ਹੈ।
 d) ਇਹ ਜਹਾਜ਼ ਲੰਡਨ ਉਤਰਿਆ।
- 40) Ramesh is hard of hearing
 a) ਰਮੇਸ਼ ਜਾਣਕੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੁਣਦਾ।
 b) ਰਮੇਸ਼ ਨੂੰ ਕੁਝ ਸੁਣਾਣਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਲ ਹੈ।
 c) ਰਮੇਸ਼ ਨੂੰ ਘੱਟ ਸੁਣਾਈ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ।
 d) ਰਮੇਸ਼ ਨੂੰ ਉੱਚਾ ਸੁਣਦਾ ਹੈ।
- 41) He is too dull to understand it
 a) ਉਹ ਇਸਨੂੰ ਸਮਝ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।
 b) ਉਹ ਇਸਨੂੰ ਸਮਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਕਦਾ।
 c) ਉਹ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮੰਦਬੁੱਧੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਮਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਕਦਾ।
 d) ਉਹ ਇਸਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ।
- 42) Have you no confidence in me.
 a) ਕੀ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਮੇਰੇ ਤੇ ਭਰੋਸਾ ਹੈ?
 b) ਤੁਸੀਂ ਮੇਰੇ ਕਾਬਿਲ ਨਹੀਂ?
 c) ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਮੇਰੇ ਤੇ ਭਰੋਸਾ ਹੈ।
 d) ਕੀ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਮੇਰੇ ਤੇ ਭਰੋਸਾ ਨਹੀਂ?
- 43) The gun went off
 a) ਬੰਦੂਕ ਚਲੀ ਗਈ।
 b) ਬੰਦੂਕ ਖਰਾਬ ਹੋ ਗਈ।
 c) ਬੰਦੂਕ ਚਲ ਪਈ।
 d) ਬੰਦੂਕ ਰੁੱਕ ਗਈ।
- 44) India trounced Pakistan in the cricket match
 a) ਭਾਰਤ ਨੇ ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਕ੍ਰਿਕਟ ਦੇ ਮੈਚ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੁਰੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹਰਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ।
 b) ਭਾਰਤ ਨੇ ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਜਿੱਤ ਲਿਆ।
 c) ਭਾਰਤ ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ ਤੋਂ ਕ੍ਰਿਕਟ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਰ ਗਿਆ।
 d) ਭਾਰਤ ਅਤੇ ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੈਚ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਰਿਹਾ।
- 45) I am indebted to you for your help
 a) ਮੈਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਪੈਸੇ ਦੇਣੇ ਹਨ।
 b) ਤੁਸੀਂ ਪੈਸਿਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਮੇਰੀ ਮੱਦਦ ਕੀਤੀ।
 c) ਮੈਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਮਦਦ ਲਈ ਤੁਹਾਡਾ ਰਿਣੀ ਹਾਂ।
 d) ਮੈਂ ਰਿਣ ਲਈ ਉਸਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਕੀਤੀ।
- 46) Hate the sin and not the sinner
 a) ਪਾਪੀ ਤੋਂ ਨਫਰਤ ਕਰੋ, ਪਾਪ ਤੋਂ ਨਹੀਂ।
 b) ਪਾਪੀ ਤੋਂ ਨਫਰਤ ਕਰੋ, ਪਾਪ ਤੋਂ ਵੀ।
 c) ਪਾਪ ਤੋਂ ਨਫਰਤ ਕਰੋ, ਨਾਂ ਕਿ ਪਾਪੀ ਤੋਂ।
 d) ਨਾਂ ਪਾਪ ਤੋਂ ਨਫਰਤ ਕਰੋ, ਨਾਂ ਪਾਪੀ ਤੋਂ।
- 47) He is a man of literary taste.
 a) ਉਹ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵਿਚ ਰੁਚੀ ਰਖਦਾ ਹੈ।
 b) ਉਹ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵਿਚ ਰੁਚੀ ਨਹੀ ਰਖਦਾ।
 c) ਉਹ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਹੈ।
 d) ਉਹ ਕਵਿ ਹੈ।
- 48) He had a narrow escape.
 a) ਉਹ ਤੰਗੀ ਨਾਲ ਬਚਿਆ।

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- b) ਉਹ ਭੱਜ ਨਿਕਲਿਆ।
 c) ਉਹ ਬਾਲ-ਬਾਲ ਬਚਿਆ।
 d) ਉਹ ਬੜਾ ਤੰਗ ਦਿਲ ਹੈ।
- 49) Rome was not built in a day.
 a) ਰੋਮ ਇਕ ਦਿਨ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ।
 b) ਰੋਮ ਬਣਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਮਾਂ ਲੱਗਾ।
 c) ਹੱਥਾਂ ਤੇ ਸਰ੍ਹੋਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਜੰਮਦੀ।
 d) ਅਜੇ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਦੂਰ ਹੈ।

Key (Translation)

1	c	18	d	35	d
2	d	19	d	36	d
3	a	20	b	37	c
4	d	21	d	38	c
5	d	22	d	39	b
6	a	23	d	40	d
7	b	24	d	41	c
8	d	25	d	42	d
9	a	26	b	43	c
10	c	27	a	44	a
11	c	28	b	45	c
12	d	29	d	46	c
13	a	30	b	47	a
14	c	31	b	48	c
15	a	32	b	49	c
16	d	33	d		
17	d	34	c		

Retranslation

- 1 ਉਹ ਮੇਰਾ ਜਾਨੀ ਦੁਸ਼ਮਣ ਹੈ।
 a) He is my fast friend.
 b) He is my chief foe.
 c) He is my greatest enemy.
 d) He is my sworn enemy.
- 2 ਰਾਮ ਮੇਰਾ ਪੱਕਾ ਮਿੱਤਰ ਹੈ।
 a) Ram is my permanent friend.
 b) Ram is my greatest friend.
 c) Ram is my best friend.
 d) Ram is my fast friend.
- 3 ਮੈਨੂੰ ਸਮਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਆ ਰਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਮੈਂ ਕੀ ਕਰਾਂ।
 a) I do not understand what to do.
 b) I am in a fix.

- c) I do not know what to do.
 d) I do not find out the right thing to do.

- 4 ਉਹ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਾਂ ਤੇ ਗਈ ਹੈ।
 a) She just looks like her mother.
 b) She reflects her mother.
 c) She resembles her mother.
 d) She looked like her mother.

- 5 ਆਓ ਹਾਕੀ ਖੇਡੀਏ।
 a) Come play hockey.
 b) Let us play hockey.
 c) Come and play hockey.
 d) We should play hockey.

- 6 ਜਦੋਂ ਤੱਕ ਮੈਂ ਨਾਂ ਆਵਾਂ ਇੰਤਜ਼ਾਰ ਕਰੋ।
 a) Wait unless I come.
 b) Wait until I donot come.
 c) Wait till I am coming.
 d) Wait till I come.

- 7 ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਐਨਕ ਦਾ ਕੀ ਨੰਬਰ ਹੈ।
 a) What is the strength of your spectacles?
 b) What is the number of your spectacles?
 c) What is the power of your glasses?
 d) What is the mark of your spectacle?

- 8 ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਸਰਬਸ਼ਕਤੀਮਾਨ ਹੈ।
 a) God is strongest.
 b) God is most powerful
 c) God is strong and powerful.
 d) God is omnipotent.

- 9 ਗਰੀਬਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੀਨ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਨਾਲ ਨਾਂ ਦੇਖੋ।
 a) Don't look at the poor with hate.
 b) Don't look down upon the poor.
 c) Don't look down at the poor.
 d) Don't hate poor.

- 10 ਅਪਣੀ ਕਿਤਾਬ ਦਾ ਦਸਵਾਂ ਸਫ਼ਾ ਖੋਲੋ।
 a) Open the tenth page of your book.
 b) Turn the tenth page in the book.
 c) Open your book at page ten.
 d) Open page number ten of your book.

- 11 ਫੁੱਲ ਨਾ ਤੋੜੋ।
 a) Do not break the flower.

- b) Do not pluck the flower.
 c) Do not beat the flower.
 d) Do not pull the flower.
- 12 ਦੂਜਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਚੁਗਲੀ ਨਾ ਕਰੋ।
 a) Do not say against others.
 b) Do not talk against others.
 c) Do not say bad things about others.
 d) Do not talk ill of others.
- 13 ਉਹ ਬਾਲ ਬਾਲ ਬੱਚ ਗਿਆ।
 a) He had a narrow escape.
 b) He saved narrowly.
 c) He saved hair and hair.
 d) He escaped with great difficulty.
- 14 ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਦਾ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਵਿਚ ਸਾਰੇ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਹਨ।
 a) All are equal in the eyes of law.
 b) Everyone is equal in eyes of law.
 c) All are at equal place in eyes of law.
 d) In eyes of law everyone is equal.
- 15 ਇੱਥਰ ਉੱਥਰ ਦੀ ਨਾ ਮਾਰ ।
 a) Do not talk of here and there.
 b) Do not beat here and there.
 c) Do not beat the bush.
 d) Do not beat about the bush.
- 16 ਸੂਰਜ ਪੂਰਬ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਚੜ੍ਹਦਾ ਹੈ।
 a) The sun climbs in the east.
 b) The sun rises in the east.
 c) The sun comes in the east.
 d) The sun climbs from the east.
- 17 ਉਹਦਾ ਬਾਲ ਬਾਲ ਕਰਜੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੈ।
 a) His hair and hair is in depth.
 b) His all hairs are under loan.
 c) He is over head and ears in debt.
 d) He is bankrupt.
- 18 ਉਹਨੇ ਨੌਕਰੀ ਤੋਂ ਅਸਤੀਫਾ ਦੇ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ।
 a) He has left his job.
 b) He has dismissed the job.
 c) He has given up job.
 d) He has resigned his job.
- 19 ਮੈਂ ਤੁਹਾਡਾ ਸ਼ੁਕਰਗੁਜ਼ਾਰ ਹਾਂ।
 a) I am grateful to you.
 b) I am greatful to you.
 c) I thank you very much.
 d) I am impressed with you.
- 20 ਦੋ ਤੇ ਦੋ ਚਾਰ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ।
 a) Two and two are four.
 b) Two and two make four.
 c) Two and two go and make four.
 d) Two and two count four.
- 21 ਦਾਨ ਧਰਮ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਘਰ ਤੋਂ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।
 a) Charity will be beginning at home.
 b) Charity should begin at home.
 c) At home charity begins
 d) Charity has begun at home.
- 22 ਉਸਨੇ ਦਯਾ ਦੀ ਭੀਖ ਮੰਗੀ।
 a) He begged for mercy.
 b) He did not say for mercy.
 c) He did not beg of mercy.
 d) He did not asked the mercy.
- 23 ਹੇ ਭਗਵਾਨ! ਮੇਰੇ ਲਈ ਕੁਝ ਕਰੋ।
 a) Dear God, do something.
 b) O'God! do something for me.
 c) Please God, do some thing for me.
 d) O'God! do anything for me.
- 24 ਉਹ ਪੂਰਾ ਦੇਸ਼ ਭਗਤ ਹੈ।
 a) He is a champion patriot.
 b) He is a full patriot.
 c) He is a patriot to the back bone.
 d) He is a great patriot.
- 25 ਮੌਤ ਉੱਡੀਕਦੀ ਨਹੀਂ।
 a) Death keeps no record.
 b) Death keeps no calender.
 c) Death do not wait.
 d) Death is waiting.

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- 26 ਰੱਬ ਦੇ ਰੰਗ ਨਿਆਰੇ ਹਨ।
 a) The ways of God are colourful.
 b) Strange are the ways of God.
 c) God is strange.
 d) The colours of God are different.
- 27 ਮੈਂ ਤੁਹਾਡਾ ਕੀ ਵਿਗਾੜਿਆ ਹੈ।
 a) How I have cheated you?
 b) What I have done to you?
 c) What wrong have I done to you?
 d) What cheating I have done with you?
- 28 ਏਡਸ ਇਕ ਜਾਨਲੇਵਾ ਬੀਮਾਰੀ ਹੈ।
 a) AIDS is a life taking illness.
 b) AIDS is a life destroying illness.
 c) AIDS kills life.
 d) AIDS is a fatal disease.
- 29 ਜੀਓ ਤੇ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦਿਓ।
 a) Live and let live.
 b) Live and let me live.
 c) Live and live.
 d) Live a long life.
- 30 ਚੱਲਦੀ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਗੱਡੀ ਹੈ।
 a) A running thing is called a train.
 b) Nothing succeed like success.
 c) Nothing succeeds like success.
 d) Nothing is succeeded like success.
31. ਬੀਤਿਆ ਵਕਤ ਕਦੇ ਹੱਥ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਂਦਾ।
 a) A lost time does not come to hand.
 b) Time once lost cannot be recalled.
 c) Time once lost doesnot be recalled.
 d) Time once lost can never be recalled.
- 32 ਝੂਠ ਦੇ ਪੈਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੇ।
 a) A lie has no legs to stand on.
 b) A lie has no feet.
 c) A lie does not have any feet.
 d) A lie does not has legs to stand one.
33. ਸਮਾਜ ਹੀ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਬਣਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ।
 a) Society makes man.
 b) Society creates man.
 c) Society succeed man.
 d) Society moulds men.
34. ਖੁਬ ਮੇਹਨਤ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਵੀ ਉਹ ਫੇਲ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ।
 a) Inspite of hard work he failed.
 b) Because of hard work he failed.
 c) Due to hard work he failed.
 d) Inspite of working he failed.
35. ਮੈਨੂੰ ਕੁਝ ਪੈਸੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ।
 a) I want a little money.
 b) I want little money.
 c) I want only the little money.
 d) I want some rupees.
36. ਮੈਂ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਤੋਂ ਅੱਕ ਚੁਕਾ ਹਾਂ।
 a) I am fed with my life.
 b) I am fed up with life.
 c) I will fed up with life.
 d) I am happy with life.
37. ਮੈਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਸਫਲਤਾ ਤੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਵਧਾਈ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ।
 a) I congratulations you at your success.
 b) I congratulate you on your success.
 c) I congratulate you at you success.
 d) I congratulate you in your success.

Key (Retranslation)

1	d	11	b	21	b	31	b
2	d	12	d	22	a	32	a
3	b	13	a	23	b	33	d
4	c	14	a	24	c	34	a
5	b	15	d	25	b	35	a
6	d	16	b	26	b	36	b
7	a	17	c	27	c	37	b
8	d	18	d	28	d		
9	b	19	a	29	a		
10	c	20	b	30	c		