

Important HTET English Question and Answers with Solution

Directions (1-10): In the following questions four alternatives are given for idioms/phrases in a row. Choose the one that best expresses the meaning of the given idiom/phrase.

Q1. A cold-blooded murder

- (a) An intentional /premeditated murder
- (b) To go on a vacation
- (c) To murder all members of a family
- (d) To murder with no weapon

Q2. Put the best foot forward

- (a) Get into
- (b) Start impressively
- (c) To give a sign of distress trouble
- (d) Oppressively

Q3. Pay lip service to

- (a) To make every possible effort
- (b) Fight fiercely
- (c) Pretend to express loyalty or support
- (d) Very close

Q4. Stick one's neck out

- (a) To take a risk
- (b) Completely
- (c) To be cringe
- (d) To be violent

Q5. Bear the palm

- (a) To bear pain
- (b) Be victorious
- (c) To lose the game
- (d) To control anger

Q6. Tread upon other's toe

- (a) To annoy somebody
- (b) To kill somebody
- (c) Hurt one's feelings
- (d) To praise somebody

Q7. Cock of the walk

- (a) One who is the most stupid in a group
- (b) One who dominates a group or situation
- (c) One who enjoys the walk
- (d) An additional achievement

Q8. From the horse's mouth

- (a) From a reliable source
- (b) From an illegal source
- (c) From a costly source
- (d) From an unreliable source

Q9. A black ox

- (a) To be lucky
- (b) To have an ox
- (c) Misfortune
- (d) To misbehave

Q10. Fool's errand

- (a) Useless undertaking
- (b) A fool's house
- (c) Literary person
- (d) Intense Dislike

Directions (11-20): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active or Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive or Active Voice.

Q11. Mrs. Vaijanthi teaches us literature.

- (a) We have been taught literature by Mrs. Vaijanthi.
- (b) Literature is being taught by Mrs. Vaijanthi to us.
- (c) Literature is being taught to us by Mrs. Vaijanthi.
- (d) Literature is taught by Mrs. Vaijanthi to us.

Q12. I saw the master conducting the orchestra.

- (a) I saw that the orchestra was being conducted by the master.
- (b) I saw the orchestra being conducted by the master.
- (c) The master was seen conducting the orchestra.
- (d) The master was conducting the orchestra and I saw that.

Q13. Dark clouds have overcast the evening sky.

- (a) By the dark clouds the evening sky was overcast.
- (b) The evening sky has been overcast by the dark clouds.
- (c) Dark clouds over casted the evening sky.
- (d) The sky of the evening was over casted by dark clouds.

Q14. The Marathas surrendered their fort to the Mughals after the war.

- (a) After the war, the Marathas had to surrender their fort to the Mughals.
- (b) The Mughals after the war took the fort surrendered by the Marathas.
- (c) Their fort was surrendered by the Marathas to the Mughals after the war.
- (d) The Marathas after the war surrendered their fort to the Mughals.

Q15. Do you intimidate your younger brothers?

- (a) Were your younger brothers being intimidated by you?
- (b) Are your younger brothers intimidated by you?
- (c) Have your younger brothers being intimidated by you?
- (d) Are your younger brothers being intimidated by you?

Q16. Someone gave the old man a push.

- (a) The old man got a push from someone.
- (b) Somebody had given a push to the old man.
- (c) The old man was being pushed by someone.
- (d) A push was given to the old man.

Q17. Have the car stolen!

- (a) Steal the car.
- (b) You should have the stolen car.
- (c) Get someone to steal the car.
- (d) They have stolen the car.

Q18. Sunny was driving the car so fast that it slipped at the turn.

- (a) Sunny slipped at the turn as he was driving the car so fast.
- (b) So fast was Sunny driving the car that it slipped at the turn.
- (c) The car was being driven by Sunny so fast that it slipped at the turn.
- (d) The car slipped at the turn as Sunny was driving it so fast.

Q19. Mother filled dark filtered coffee in the cup.

- (a) The cup was filled with dark filtered coffee by mother.
- (b) Mother filled in the cup coffee which was dark and filtered.
- (c) The cup was being filled by mother with dark filtered coffee.
- (d) The filtered coffee which was dark was filled into the cup by mother.

Q20. Abhinav Bindra won the gold medal at the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games.

- (a) Gold medal was won by Abhinav Bindra at the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games.
- (b) In 2008 at the Beijing Olympics games Abhinav Bindra had won the gold medal.
- (c) At the 2008 Beijing Olympics Games Abhinav Bindra won the gold medal.
- (d) Abhinav Bindra must have won at the Beijing Olympics Games which were conducted in 2008.

Directions (21-30): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct or Indirect speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect or Direct speech.

Q21. Vineet asked me, "What time will the sun set tomorrow?"

- (a) Vineet asked me what time does the sun set the next day.
- (b) Vineet asked me what time the sun would set tomorrow.
- (c) Vineet asked me what time the sun would set the next day.
- (d) Vineet asked me what time would the sun set the next day.

Q22. "Mahender, where have you been all these days?" asked the HR.

- (a) The HR asked Mahender where he had been all those days.
- (b) The HR asked Mahender where he has been all those days.
- (c) The HR asked Mahender where had he been all these days.
- (d) The HR asked to Mahender where was he all those days.

Q23. "Have you finished your tax filing, Tara?" said her brother.

- (a) Tara's brother asked Tara if you have finished your tax filing.
- (b) Tara's brother said to Tara if she had finished her tax filing.
- (c) Tara's brother asked her if she had finished her tax filing.
- (d) Tara's brother asked Tara if she has finished her tax filing.

Q24. Grandpa says, "I go for farm's inspection every morning."

- (a) Grandpa says that he goes for farm's inspection every morning.
- (b) Grandpa said that he used to go for farm's inspection every morning
- (c) Grandpa said that he goes for farm's inspection every morning.
- (d) Grandpa says he went for farm's inspection every morning.

Q25. The manager said, "Why didn't you attend the annual board meeting, Anup?"

- (a) The manager asked Anup why hadn't he attended the annual board meeting.
- (b) The manager asked to Anup why he hadn't attended the annual board meeting.
- (c) The manager asked Anup why didn't he attend the annual board meeting.
- (d) The manager asked Anup why he hadn't attended the annual board meeting.

Q26. I said to him, "Where have you lost the phone I brought for you yesterday?"

- (a) I asked him where he had lost the phone I had brought him yesterday.
- (b) I asked him where he had lost the phone I have brought for him the previous day.
- (c) I asked him where he had lost the phone I had brought for him the previous day.
- (d) I asked him where had he lost the phone I had brought him the previous day.

Q27. Lokesh said to me, "Can you give me your library pass?"

- (a) Lokesh asked me can I give him my library pass.
- (b) Lokesh asked me if I can give me your library pass.
- (c) Lokesh asked me if I could give him my library pass.
- (d) Lokesh asked me if I gave him my library pass.

Q28. "We order transfer of the case to a competent CBI court in Chandigarh," Justices Deepak Gupta and Sanjiv Khanna said.

- (a) Justices Deepak Gupta and Sanjiv Khanna said that they ordered transfer of the case to a competent CBI court in Chandigarh.
- (b) Justices Deepak Gupta and Sanjiv Khanna said that they had ordered transfer of the case to a competent CBI court in Chandigarh.
- (c) Justices Deepak Gupta and Sanjiv Khanna ordered that they ordered transfer of the case to a competent CBI court in Chandigarh.
- (d) Justices Deepak Gupta and Sanjiv Khanna said that they did ordered transfer of the case to a competent CBI court in Chandigarh.

Q29. "This is a security requirement based on inputs about possible trafficking of people and movement of extremists," an official said.

- (a) An official said that this is a security requirement based on inputs about trafficking of people and movement of extremists.
- (b) An official said that that is a security requirement based on inputs about trafficking of people and movement of extremists.
- (c) An official said that is a security requirement based on inputs about trafficking of people and movement of extremists.
- (d) An official said that this was a security requirement based on inputs about trafficking of people and movement of extremists.

Q30. He said, "I will go to Mumbai someday next month."

- (a) He said that he would go to Mumbai someday the following month.
- (b) He says that he would go to Mumbai someday the following month.
- (c) He said that he will go to Mumbai someday the following month.
- (d) He says that he will go to Mumbai someday the following month.

Solutions

S1. Ans.(a) An intentional/premeditated murder

Sol. A "cold-blooded murder" refers to a murder committed with deliberate intent, without emotional agitation or spontaneity. It signifies calculated planning rather than being impulsive or accidental. The term underscores the absence of emotions like guilt or passion, reflecting a detached and ruthless mindset.

S2. Ans.(b) Start impressively

Sol. "Put the best foot forward" means to make the best impression possible, often in a new situation. This phrase emphasizes starting something, like a job or relationship, with confidence and competence to gain a favorable outcome.

S3. Ans.(c) Pretend to express loyalty or support

Sol. To "pay lip service" means to express verbal agreement or support for something without genuinely committing to it. It suggests insincerity or superficiality in one's statements.

S4. Ans.(a) To take a risk

Sol. "Stick one's neck out" means to take a bold risk, often putting oneself in a vulnerable position to achieve something or to support a cause or person.

S5. Ans.(b) Be victorious

Sol. "Bear the palm" is an idiomatic expression meaning to achieve victory or to be recognized as the best. The phrase originates from ancient traditions where victors were awarded palm branches.

S6. Ans.(c)

Sol. "Tread upon other's toe" refers to inadvertently hurting someone's feelings or offending them through words or actions. This idiom signifies causing emotional discomfort, often unintentionally, by encroaching on someone's personal space, dignity, or beliefs.

S7. Ans.(b) One who dominates a group or situation

Sol. "Cock of the walk" refers to someone who is overly confident or dominant in a particular setting, often acting superior or boastful.

S8. Ans.(a) From a reliable source

Sol. "From the horse's mouth" means obtaining information directly from a trustworthy or authoritative source, ensuring its authenticity.

S9. Ans.(c) Misfortune

Sol. "A black ox" symbolizes misfortune or adversity. This expression is often associated with bad luck or a streak of unfortunate events.

S10. Ans.(a) Useless undertaking

Sol. A "fool's errand" refers to a pointless or futile task, often one that someone is sent on as a prank or due to misjudgment. It implies wasted effort.

S11. Ans.(d)

Sol. Active Voice: In Active voice the subject is the one doing the action.

Passive Voice: In Passive voice the subject is the recipient of the action.

To convert active voice into passive voice the object becomes the subject and the subject becomes the object.
Subject + verb + object \leftrightarrow Object + 3rd form of verb + by + Subject.

In Simple Present Tense as presented in the question the structure for changing tense into active/passive is

Subject + is/am/are + V1 + Object \leftrightarrow Object + is/am/are + V3 + by Subject

For Example- Active- I do not complete the work on time.

Passive- The work is not completed on time by me.

S12. Ans.(b)

Sol. Active Voice: In Active voice the subject is the one doing the action.

Passive Voice: In Passive voice the subject is the recipient of the action.

To convert active voice into passive voice the object becomes the subject and the subject becomes the object.
Subject + verb + object \leftrightarrow Object + 3rd form of verb + by + Subject.

In Past Continuous Tense as presented in the question the structure for changing tense into active to passive and vice versa is

Subject + was/were + v1+ing+ object \leftrightarrow Object + was/were + being+V3 + by + subject

For Example- Active- I was not doing the work on time.

Passive- The work was not being done on time by me.

S13. Ans.(b)

Sol. Active Voice: In Active voice the subject is the one doing the action.

Passive Voice: In Passive voice the subject is the recipient of the action.

To convert active voice into passive voice the object becomes the subject and the subject becomes the object.
Subject + verb + object \leftrightarrow Object+3rd form of verb + by +Subject.

In Present Perfect Tense as presented in the question the structure for changing tense into active to passive and vice versa is

Subject + has/have+ v3+ object \leftrightarrow Object+ has/have+ been+ V3+ by + subject.

For Example- Active- He has completed a lap.

Passive- A lap has been completed by him.

S14. Ans.(c)

Sol. Active Voice: In Active voice the subject is the one doing the action.

Passive Voice: In Passive voice the subject is the recipient of the action.

To convert active voice into passive voice the object becomes the subject and the subject becomes the object.
Subject + verb + object \leftrightarrow Object+3rd form of verb + by +Subject.

In Simple Past Tense as presented in the question the structure for changing tense into active to passive and vice versa is

Subject + V2+ object \leftrightarrow Object+ was/were + V3+ by + subject.

For Example- Active- I did yoga.

Passive- Yoga was done by me.

S15. Ans.(b)

Sol. Active Voice: In Active voice the subject is the one doing the action.

Passive Voice: In Passive voice the subject is the recipient of the action.

To convert active voice into passive voice the object becomes the subject and the subject becomes the object.
Subject + verb + object \leftrightarrow Object+3rd form of verb + by +Subject.

In Simple Present Tense as presented in the question the structure for changing tense into active/passive is

Do/Does+ Subject+ V1+Object+? \leftrightarrow Is/am/are + Object+ V3+ by subject +?

For Example- Active- Do you paint cars?

Passive- Are cars painted by you?

S16. Ans.(d)

Sol. Active Voice: In Active voice the subject is the one doing the action.

Passive Voice: In Passive voice the subject is the recipient of the action.

To convert active voice into passive voice the object becomes the subject and the subject becomes the object.
Subject + verb + object \leftrightarrow Object+3rd form of verb + by +Subject.

In Simple Past Tense as presented in the question the structure for changing tense into active to passive and vice versa is

Subject + V2+ object \leftrightarrow Object+ was/were + V3+ by + subject.

For Example- Active- I did yoga.

Passive- Yoga was done by me.

S17. Ans.(c)

Sol. Active Voice: In Active voice the subject is the one doing the action.

Passive Voice: In Passive voice the subject is the recipient of the action.

To convert active voice into passive voice the object becomes the subject and the subject becomes the object.
Subject + verb + object \leftrightarrow Object+3rd form of verb + by +Subject.

Many times, we notice that who has completed the work is not mentioned in passive voice.

When we change the passive voice into the active voice, we have to mention the subject. But there is no particular rule to selecting the subject. We can use one, someone, people, they, circumstance, and so on as a subject depending on the situation.

If someone gives a command, requests, expresses or desires a wish the sentence is called an Imperative sentence.

“Get someone to steal the car.” is the most appropriate option out of the four.

S18. Ans.(c)

Sol. Active Voice: In Active voice the subject is the one doing the action.

Passive Voice: In Passive voice the subject is the recipient of the action.

To convert active voice into passive voice the object becomes the subject and the subject becomes the object.
Subject + verb + object \leftrightarrow Object+3rd form of verb + by +Subject.

In Past Continuous Tense as presented in the question the structure for changing tense into active to passive and vice versa is

Subject + was/were + v1+ing+ object \leftrightarrow Object+ was/were +being+V3+ by + subject

For Example- Active- I was not doing the work on time.

Passive- The work was not being done on time by me.

S19. Ans.(a)

Sol. Active Voice: In Active voice the subject is the one doing the action.

Passive Voice: In Passive voice the subject is the recipient of the action.

To convert active voice into passive voice the object becomes the subject and the subject becomes the object.
Subject + verb + object \leftrightarrow Object+3rd form of verb + by +Subject.

In Simple Past Tense as presented in the question the structure for changing tense into active to passive and vice versa is

Subject + V2+ object \leftrightarrow Object+ was/were + V3+ by + subject.

For Example- Active- I did yoga.

Passive- Yoga was done by me.

S20. Ans.(a)

Sol. Active Voice: In Active voice the subject is the one doing the action.

Passive Voice: In Passive voice the subject is the recipient of the action.

To convert active voice into passive voice the object becomes the subject and the subject becomes the object.
Subject + verb + object \leftrightarrow Object+3rd form of verb + by +Subject.

In Simple Past Tense as presented in the question the structure for changing tense into active to passive and vice versa is

Subject + V2+ object \leftrightarrow Object+ was/were + V3+ by + subject.

S21. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is option (c).

Direct speech is a report of the exact words used by a speaker or writer. The words spoken appear within inverted commas "....." and should be exactly word to word as spoken or written.

Indirect Speech (Reported speech) is when we report what someone said in our own words. We do not use inverted commas, do not inscribe the exact words as spoken or written by someone.

The question words 'what' and 'when' are retained, and the tense changes from "will" to "would", and "tomorrow" changes to "the next day" in indirect speech.
Change: Direct to Indirect - "will" to "would"; "tomorrow" to "the next day".

S22. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is option (a).

Direct speech is a report of the exact words used by a speaker or writer. The words spoken appear within inverted commas "....." and should be exactly word to word as spoken or written.

Indirect Speech (Reported speech) is when we report what someone said in our own words. We do not use inverted commas, do not inscribe the exact words as spoken or written by someone.

The tense shifts from present perfect to past perfect, and "these" changes to "those."

Change: Direct to Indirect - "have been" to "had been"; "these" to "those".

S23. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is option (c).

Direct speech is a report of the exact words used by a speaker or writer. The words spoken appear within inverted commas "....." and should be exactly word to word as spoken or written.

Indirect Speech (Reported speech) is when we report what someone said in our own words. We do not use inverted commas, do not inscribe the exact words as spoken or written by someone.

The subject's name ("Tara") is replaced with the pronoun ("she"). "Have" is changed to "had," and "you" changes to "she."

Change: Direct to Indirect - "Have" to "had"; "you" to "she".

S24. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is option (a).

Direct speech is a report of the exact words used by a speaker or writer. The words spoken appear within inverted commas "....." and should be exactly word to word as spoken or written.

Indirect Speech (Reported speech) is when we report what someone said in our own words. We do not use inverted commas, do not inscribe the exact words as spoken or written by someone.

The sentence remains in the present tense, and "that" is added in indirect speech.

Change: Direct to Indirect - No change in tense; addition of "that".

S25. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is option (d).

Direct speech is a report of the exact words used by a speaker or writer. The words spoken appear within inverted commas "....." and should be exactly word to word as spoken or written.

Indirect Speech (Reported speech) is when we report what someone said in our own words. We do not use inverted commas, do not inscribe the exact words as spoken or written by someone.

"Why didn't" is changed to "why he hadn't." "To" is omitted.

Change: Direct to Indirect – "Why didn't" to "why he hadn't".

S26. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is option (c).

Direct speech is a report of the exact words used by a speaker or writer. The words spoken appear within inverted commas "....." and should be exactly word to word as spoken or written.

Indirect Speech (Reported speech) is when we report what someone said in our own words. We do not use inverted commas, do not inscribe the exact words as spoken or written by someone.

"Have" changes to "had," and "yesterday" changes to "the previous day."

Change: Direct to Indirect – "Have" to "had"; "yesterday" to "the previous day".

S27. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is option (c).

Direct speech is a report of the exact words used by a speaker or writer. The words spoken appear within inverted commas "....." and should be exactly word to word as spoken or written.

Indirect Speech (Reported speech) is when we report what someone said in our own words. We do not use inverted commas, do not inscribe the exact words as spoken or written by someone.

"Can" changes to "could," and the question is transformed into a statement using "if."

Change: Direct to Indirect – "Can" to "could"; addition of "if".

S28. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is option (a).

Direct speech is a report of the exact words used by a speaker or writer. The words spoken appear within inverted commas "....." and should be exactly word to word as spoken or written.

Indirect Speech (Reported speech) is when we report what someone said in our own words. We do not use inverted commas, do not inscribe the exact words as spoken or written by someone.

The statement remains in the present tense, and "that" is added.

Change: Direct to Indirect – No change in tense; addition of "that".

S29. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is option (d).

Direct speech is a report of the exact words used by a speaker or writer. The words spoken appear within inverted commas "....." and should be exactly word to word as spoken or written.

Indirect Speech (Reported speech) is when we report what someone said in our own words. We do not use inverted commas, do not inscribe the exact words as spoken or written by someone.

"This" changes to "that," and "is" changes to "was."

Change: Direct to Indirect – "This" to "that"; "is" to "was".

S30. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is option (a).

Direct speech is a report of the exact words used by a speaker or writer. The words spoken appear within inverted commas "....." and should be exactly word to word as spoken or written.

Indirect Speech (Reported speech) is when we report what someone said in our own words. We do not use inverted commas, do not inscribe the exact words as spoken or written by someone.

"Will" changes to "would," and "next month" changes to "the following month."

Change: Direct to Indirect – "will" to "would"; "next month" to "the following month".