

## Bihar DELED English Questions Free PDF

**Q1. Select the most appropriate option to change the sentence from direct speech to indirect speech.**

Direct: "Why didn't you attend the meeting?" she asked.

Indirect: She asked why I \_\_\_\_\_ attended the meeting.

- (a) didn't
- (b) hadn't
- (c) don't
- (d) haven't

**Q2. Select the most appropriate option to change the sentence from direct speech to indirect speech.**

Direct: "I will help you with your homework," she said to him.

Indirect: She \_\_\_\_\_ him that she \_\_\_\_\_ help him with his homework.

- (a) promised / would
- (b) advised / will
- (c) asked / would
- (d) told / could

**Q3. Select the most appropriate option to change the sentence from direct speech to indirect speech.**

Direct: "Please bring the books to me," she said.

Indirect: She \_\_\_\_\_ him to bring the books to her.

- (a) requested
- (b) suggested
- (c) advised
- (d) told

**Q4. Identify the correct sentence with appropriate punctuation.**

- (a) I bought apples oranges and bananas.
- (b) I bought apples, oranges, and bananas.
- (c) I bought apples, oranges and bananas.
- (d) I bought, apples, oranges, and bananas.

**Q5. Identify the correct sentence with appropriate punctuation.**

- (a) My brothers-in-law car is parked outside.
- (b) My brother's-in-law car is parked outside.
- (c) My brothers-in-law's car is parked outside.
- (d) My brothers in laws car is parked outside.

**Q6. Identify the correct sentence with appropriate punctuation.**

- (a) The manager said "We need to finish the report by Monday."
- (b) The manager said, "We need to finish the report by Monday."
- (c) The manager said "We need to finish the report by Monday"?
- (d) The manager said, "we need to finish the report by Monday."

**Q7. Select the infinitive verb in the following sentence:**

"They want to learn how to cook delicious meals."

- (a) want
- (b) learn
- (c) cook
- (d) meals

**Q8. Select the infinitive verb in the following sentence:**

"He promised to finish his homework before dinner."

- (a) promised
- (b) finish
- (c) homework
- (d) dinner

**Q9. Select the infinitive verb in the following sentence:**

"She hopes to win the competition."

- (a) hopes
- (b) win
- (c) competition
- (d) the

**Q10. Select the infinitive verb in the following sentence:**

"They agreed to meet at the café."

- (a) agreed
- (b) meet
- (c) café
- (d) at

**Q11. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Implode

- (a) Request
- (b) Collapse
- (c) Entreat
- (d) Declare

**Q12. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Erode

- (a) Flatter
- (b) Destroy
- (c) Dictate
- (d) Build

**Q13.** Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

Inane

- (a) Moderate
- (b) Intense
- (c) Mild
- (d) Absurd

**Q14.** Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

Distinguish

- (a) Dissuade
- (b) Discern
- (c) Worship
- (d) Neglect

**Q15.** Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

Retaliation

- (a) Reprisal
- (b) Invocation
- (c) Motivation
- (d) Appreciation

**Q16.** Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

She is a doctor \_\_\_\_\_ profession.

- (a) For
- (b) At
- (c) In
- (d) by

**Q17.** Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

I am looking to let \_\_\_\_\_ my flat in Mumbai.

- (a) Off
- (b) In
- (c) Down
- (d) Out

**Q18.** Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

She gets \_\_\_\_\_ well with her colleagues.

- (a) Aside
- (b) Across
- (c) Along
- (d) Among

**Q19.** Choose the most appropriate article out of the given four options in the following question.  
\_\_\_\_\_ student should learn from the best expert she or he can find.

- (a) A
- (b) An
- (c) The
- (d) no article

**Q20.** Choose the one word which can be substituted for the given sentence.  
A speech delivered without any preparation.

- (a) Debate
- (b) Declamation
- (c) Extempore
- (d) Symposium

**Q21.** Change the given sentence into indirect narration:  
Rashi said, "my mother is my best friend."

- (a) Rashi said that my mother is my best friend.
- (b) Rashi said that my mother was my best friend
- (c) Rashi said that her mother was her best friend.
- (d) Rashi thinks her mother to be best.

**Q22.** Choose the correct spelling from the following:

- (a) Floroscent
- (b) Fluorescent
- (c) Flurosent
- (d) Flourescent

**Q23.** Choose the right option which correctly explains the given meaning of idiom or phrase.  
Beauty is only skin deep.

- (a) Beauty is only on the skin.
- (b) A person's character is more important than his appearance.
- (c) Only a person with a beautiful skin is beautiful.
- (d) Beauty is what matters.

**Q24.** Change the following sentence into passive voice:  
Who broke this window?

- (a) By whom was this window broken?
- (b) By whom this window was broken?
- (c) By whom was this window been broken.
- (d) Whom was this window broken by?

**Q25.** Choose the correct sentence.

- (a) Time and tide wait for none.
- (b) The novelist and poet are dead.
- (c) The committee have issued their report.
- (d) He asked me whether either of the applicants was suitable.

**Q26.** Identify the adverb.

I have never been to Dubai. I would like to go there.

- (a) would
- (b) never
- (c) have
- (d) like

**Q27.** Choose the sentence in which adjective of number has been used:

- (a) He has lost all his wealth.
- (b) You have no sense.
- (c) I have enough sugar.
- (d) There are no pictures in this book.

**Q28.** An antonym of gallant is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) fine
- (b) bold
- (c) coward
- (d) frolic

**Q29.** What is antonym of adjourn?

- (a) Decide
- (b) Hasten
- (c) Postpone
- (d) Continue

**Q30.** Choose the most appropriate preposition out of the given four options in the following question.

Mario got \_\_\_\_\_ the car and drove away.

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

**Q31.** Choose the option which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase highlighted in the sentence.

It was he who **put a spoke in the wheel**.

- (a) helped in the execution of the plan
- (b) thwarted the plan
- (c) tried to cause an accident
- (d) tried to cause pain

**Q32. Choose the option which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase highlighted in the sentence.**

The new Chief Minister **stuck his neck out** today and promised 10kg free wheat a month for all rural families.

- (a) caused embarrassment
- (b) extended help
- (c) took a risk
- (d) took an oath

**Q33. Choose the option which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase highlighted in the sentence.**

The old man was **cut to the quick** when his rich son refused to recognize him.

- (a) hurt intensely
- (b) surprised
- (c) annoyed
- (d) irritated

**Q34. Choose the option which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase highlighted in the sentence.**

Mohan thanked Ramesh for helping him financially and not **leaving him in the lurch**.

- (a) to leave one in difficulty
- (b) to be supportive
- (c) to compromise one's position
- (d) to make fun of

**Q35. Choose the option which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase highlighted in the sentence.**

All my houseplants are in sorry shape; it is clear that I do not **have a green thumb**.

- (a) have the ability to grow plants well
- (b) have a green tattoo on the thumb
- (c) have one's nails painted green
- (d) have an artistic mind

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## Solutions

### S1. Ans. (b)

**Sol.** The correct answer is **(b) hadn't**.

**Explanation:**

- The past simple "didn't attend" changes to the past perfect "hadn't attended" in indirect speech.
- The structure follows: **She asked why I hadn't attended the meeting.**

**Grammatical rule used:**

- In indirect speech, the past simple tense changes to the past perfect tense.

**Example:**

- Direct: "Why did you leave early?" he asked.
- Indirect: He asked why I had left early.

### S2. Ans. (a)

**Sol.** The correct answer is **(a) promised / would**.

**Explanation:**

- In indirect speech, the reporting verb "said" changes according to the context. Here, since the direct speech is an assurance, "promised" is appropriate.
- The pronoun "you" changes to "him," and "will" changes to "would" as per the rules of indirect speech.
- The structure follows: **She promised him that she would help him with his homework.**

**Grammatical rule used:**

- In indirect speech, modal verbs like "will" change to "would" when reported in the past.
- Pronouns and possessive adjectives change according to the subject in indirect speech.

**Example:**

- Direct: "I will send you the report," he said.
- Indirect: He said that he would send me the report.

**Meanings of other options:**

- **(b) advised / will** – "Advised" doesn't fit the context here as it's not a suggestion but a promise. "Will" should be replaced by "would" in indirect speech.
- **(c) asked / would** – "Asked" implies a question, which is not the case in the given sentence.
- **(d) told / could** – "Told" is correct but "could" doesn't convey the same meaning of promise.

### S3. Ans. (a)

**Sol.** The correct answer is **(a) requested**.

**Explanation:**

- The reporting verb "said" is replaced with "requested," which fits the polite nature of the command in direct speech.
- In indirect speech, the pronoun "you" changes to "him," and the rest of the sentence remains almost unchanged.
- The structure follows: **She requested him to bring the books to her.**

**Grammatical rule used:**

- The reporting verb "said" is replaced with more specific verbs like "requested" for politeness in indirect speech.
- "Please" is not required in indirect speech, as the verb "requested" conveys the politeness.



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**Example:**

- Direct: "Please sit down," he said.
- Indirect: He requested me to sit down.

**Meanings of other options:**

- **(b) suggested** – "Suggested" would change the meaning as it implies giving an idea or recommendation, not a request.
- **(c) advised** – "Advised" is usually used in situations where guidance is offered, not a direct request.
- **(d) told** – "Told" is too direct and does not convey the same politeness as "requested."

**S4. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** The correct sentence is **(b) I bought apples, oranges, and bananas.**

**Explanation:**

- The serial (Oxford) comma is used before the conjunction **and** in a list of three or more items for clarity.
- Options (a), (c), and (d) either omit commas or place them incorrectly.

**Grammatical rule used:**

- Use commas to separate items in a list, with the optional Oxford comma for clarity.

**Example:**

- I need to buy milk, bread, and eggs.
- The flag is red, white, and blue.

**S5. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** The correct sentence is **(c) My brothers-in-law's car is parked outside.**

**Explanation:**

- The possessive form applies to the plural compound noun **brothers-in-law** by adding an apostrophe + **s** to the end.
- Options (a), (b), and (d) misplace or omit the apostrophe.

**Grammatical rule used:**

- In compound nouns, add the possessive apostrophe + **s** at the end of the entire noun phrase.

**Example:**

- My sisters-in-law's dresses are beautiful.
- The attorney general's decision was final.

**S6. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** The correct sentence is **(b) The manager said, "We need to finish the report by Monday."**

**Explanation:**

- A comma is required before the quoted text, and the first letter of the quote should be capitalized.
- Options (a), (c), and (d) either omit necessary punctuation or capitalize incorrectly.

**Grammatical rule used:**

- Use a comma before introducing a direct quote, and capitalize the first word of the quote.

**Example:**

- He replied, "I will join the meeting later."
- She exclaimed, "This is amazing!"

**S7. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is **(b) learn**.

**Explanation:**

- The infinitive verb is "to learn," where "learn" is the base form of the verb preceded by "to."

**Grammatical rule used:**

- An infinitive verb is the base form of a verb, usually preceded by "to."

**Example:**

- I wish to help you. (Here, "to help" is the infinitive verb.)

**Meanings of other options:**

- **(a) want** – The verb in the present tense, indicating desire.
- **(c) cook** – A base verb, but not in the infinitive form (not preceded by "to").
- **(d) meals** – A noun, referring to food.

**S8. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is **(b) finish**.

**Explanation:**

- The infinitive verb is "to finish," where "finish" is the base form of the verb preceded by "to."

**Grammatical rule used:**

- Infinitive verbs are formed by using "to" with the base form of a verb.

**Example:**

- She promised to call me when she arrives. (Here, "to call" is the infinitive verb.)

**Meanings of other options:**

- **(a) promised** – The verb in the past tense, expressing an action.
- **(c) homework** – A noun, referring to assignments or tasks.
- **(d) dinner** – A noun, referring to a meal.

**S9. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is **(b) win**.

**Explanation:**

- The infinitive verb is "to win," where "win" is the base form of the verb preceded by "to."

**Grammatical rule used:**

- An infinitive verb consists of "to" followed by the base form of a verb.

**Example:**

- We intend to start early. (Here, "to start" is the infinitive verb.)

**Meanings of other options:**

- **(a) hopes** – The verb in the present tense, indicating expectation.
- **(c) competition** – A noun, referring to a contest.
- **(d) the** – An article, not a verb.

**S10. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is **(b) meet**.

**Explanation:**

- The infinitive verb is "to meet," where "meet" is the base form of the verb preceded by "to."

**Grammatical rule used:**

- Infinitive verbs are formed by using "to" before the base form of the verb.

**Example:**

- They decided to travel together. (Here, "to travel" is the infinitive verb.)

**Meanings of other options:**

- **(a) agreed** – The verb in the past tense, expressing an action.
- **(c) café** – A noun, referring to a place to eat.
- **(d) at** – A preposition, not a verb.

**S11. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** The correct synonym of the word "**Implode**" is "**Collapse**".

**Implode:** To burst inward or fall apart from within, usually with destructive force.

**Implode (Hindi):** अंदर की ओर फटना

Example: The building began to implode after the structural failure.

**Correct Answer (Collapse):** To fall down or give way suddenly.

Example: The old bridge collapsed under the weight of the heavy truck.

**Synonyms:** Collapse, Cave in, Crumble.

**Antonyms:** Explode, Expand, Inflate.

Meanings of the other given options:

- **Request:** An act of asking for something politely. (Hindi: अनुरोध करना)
- **Entreat:** To plead or beg earnestly. (Hindi: विनती करना)
- **Declare:** To announce something clearly or publicly. (Hindi: घोषणा करना)

**S12. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** The correct synonym of the word "**Erode**" is "**Destroy**".

**Erode:** To gradually wear away or disintegrate, especially due to natural processes.

**Erode (Hindi):** कटाव होना

Example: Over time, the ocean waves eroded the cliff face.

**Correct Answer (Destroy):** To ruin or render useless by breaking down completely.

Example: The fire destroyed most of the ancient manuscripts.

**Synonyms:** Corrode, Decay, **Destroy**.

**Antonyms:** Restore, Build, Preserve.

Meanings of the other given options:

- **Flatter:** To praise excessively for personal gain. (Hindi: चापलूसी करना)
- **Dictate:** To give orders authoritatively. (Hindi: आदेश देना)
- **Build:** To construct or develop something. (Hindi: निर्माण करना)

**S13. Ans. (d)**

**Sol.** The correct synonym of the word "**Inane**" is "**Absurd**".

**Inane:** Silly or lacking sense, often in a foolish manner.

**Inane (Hindi):** मूर्खतापूर्ण

Example: His inane comments annoyed everyone during the meeting.

**Correct Answer (Absurd):** Illogical or nonsensical in nature.

Example: The suggestion to paint the entire building pink was absurd.

**Synonyms:** Silly, Foolish, Absurd.

**Antonyms:** Sensible, Rational, Logical.

Meanings of the other given options:

- **Moderate:** Not extreme or excessive. (Hindi: संतुलित)
- **Intense:** Strong in degree or force. (Hindi: तीव्र)
- **Mild:** Gentle or not severe. (Hindi: हल्का)

**S14. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** The correct synonym of the word "**Distinguish**" is "**Discern**".

**Distinguish:** To perceive or recognize as being different or distinct.

**Distinguish (Hindi):** पहचान करना

Example: It is hard to distinguish between the two identical twins.

**Correct Answer (Discern):** To detect or recognize with clarity or understanding.

Example: She could discern the faint outline of the ship in the fog.

**Synonyms:** Discern, Differentiate, Identify.

**Antonyms:** Ignore, Overlook, Confuse.

Meanings of the other given options:

- **Dissuade:** To discourage someone from an action. (Hindi: रोकना)
- **Worship:** To show reverence or adoration. (Hindi: पूजा करना)
- **Neglect:** To fail to care for something properly. (Hindi: उपेक्षा करना)

**S15. Ans. (a)**

**Sol.** The correct synonym of the word "**Retaliation**" is "**Reprisal**".

**Retaliation:** The act of responding to harm or injury with similar harm.

**Retaliation (Hindi):** प्रतिशोध

Example: The villagers sought retaliation against the invading army.

**Correct Answer (Reprisal):** An act of retaliation or revenge, often violent.

Example: The military launched a reprisal attack after the bombing.

**Synonyms:** Revenge, Reprisal, Payback.

**Antonyms:** Forgiveness, Reconciliation, Pardon.

Meanings of the other given options:

- **Invocation:** A call for assistance or inspiration. (Hindi: प्रार्थना)
- **Motivation:** The reason or drive behind an action. (Hindi: प्रेरणा)
- **Appreciation:** Recognition of value or quality. (Hindi: सराहना)

**S16. Ans. (d)**

**Sol.** The correct option to fill in the blank is **(d) by**.

**Explanation:** The phrase "by profession" is an idiomatic expression used to indicate someone's occupation or career.

**Grammatical Rule Used:** Prepositions are used to show the relationship of a noun to another word. "By" is the correct preposition to denote someone's profession.

**Example:** He is an engineer by profession.

Meanings of other options:

- **For:** Used to indicate purpose or reason. (Hindi: के लिए)
- **At:** Used to indicate a location or point. (Hindi: पर)
- **In:** Used to indicate inclusion or position. (Hindi: में)

**S17. Ans. (d)**

**Sol.** The correct option to fill in the blank is **(d) Out**.

**Explanation:** The phrase "let out" means to rent or lease a property to someone. It is commonly used in the context of renting flats or houses.

**Grammatical Rule Used:** The phrasal verb "let out" indicates the action of renting.

**Example:** They decided to let out their house while they were abroad.

Meanings of other options:

- **Off:** To reduce or remove something. (Hindi: से हटाना)
- **In:** Refers to inside or within. (Hindi: अंदर)
- **Down:** Indicates a lower position. (Hindi: नीचे)

**S18. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** The correct option to fill in the blank is **(c) Along**.

**Explanation:** The phrasal verb "get along" means to have a good relationship with someone. It is often used to describe harmonious interactions.

**Grammatical Rule Used:** Phrasal verbs combine a verb with a preposition or adverb to convey a specific meaning.

**Example:** He gets along well with his neighbors.

Meanings of other options:

- **Aside:** To one side or out of the way. (Hindi: एक ओर)
- **Across:** Moving from one side to another. (Hindi: पार)
- **Among:** Surrounded by or in the midst of. (Hindi: के बीच)

**S19. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The correct article to fill in the blank is **(a) a**.

**Explanation:** The indefinite article "a" is used before singular, countable nouns starting with a consonant sound. Here, the noun "student" is non-specific and general, making "a" the correct choice.

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**Grammatical Rule Involved:**

- Indefinite articles ("a" and "an") are used to refer to a singular noun when it is mentioned for the first time or is non-specific.
- "A" is used before nouns starting with a consonant sound.
- "An" is used before nouns starting with a vowel sound.

**Explanation in Hindi:**

अनिश्चित आर्टिकल "a" और "an" का प्रयोग एकवचन गिनने योग्य संज्ञाओं (singular countable nouns) के साथ किया जाता है। "a" का प्रयोग तब होता है जब शब्द का उच्चारण व्यंजन (consonant) ध्वनि से शुरू होता है। उदाहरण में "student" एक साधारण संज्ञा है और इसकी चर्चा पहली बार हो रही है, इसलिए "a" का उपयोग किया जाएगा।

**Meanings of Other Options:**

- **(b) an:** Used before singular nouns beginning with a vowel sound (Hindi: स्वर ध्वनि से शुरू होने वाले शब्दों के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है)।
- *Example:* An elephant is a large animal.
- **(c) the:** Used for specific nouns that are already known (Hindi: किसी विशेष या ज्ञात संज्ञा के लिए उपयोग होता है)।
- *Example:* The book on the table is mine.
- **(d) no article:** This is incorrect in this case as the noun "student" requires an article (Hindi: यह गलत है क्योंकि "student" को आर्टिकल की आवश्यकता है)।

**S20. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The correct one-word substitution for "A speech delivered without any preparation" is **(c) Extempore.**

**Correct word:** Extempore (बिना तैयारी के भाषण)

**Example:** The teacher asked him to deliver an **extempore** speech on environmental conservation.

**Explanation:** "Extempore" refers to something spoken or performed without prior planning or preparation, often delivered spontaneously.

**Meanings of other options:**

- **Debate:** A formal discussion on a specific topic where opposing arguments are presented (Hindi: वाद-विवाद)।
- *Example:* The students participated in a debate about climate change.
- **Declamation:** The act of delivering a speech with rhetorical or emotional emphasis, often pre-prepared (Hindi: वक्तृत्व कला)।
- *Example:* She won the declamation contest with her powerful speech.
- **Symposium:** A formal meeting or conference where a specific topic is discussed by experts (Hindi: संगोष्ठी)।
- *Example:* The symposium on renewable energy was highly informative.

**S21. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The correct indirect narration for the given sentence is **(c) Rashi said that her mother was her best friend.**

**Explanation:** When converting direct speech to indirect speech:

1. The first-person pronoun "my" changes to the third-person pronoun "her" to match the subject "Rashi."
2. The present tense "is" changes to the past tense "was" because the reporting verb "said" is in the past tense.
3. The statement is reported without quotation marks and is introduced with "that."

**Grammatical Rule Used:**

- **Pronoun Changes:** Pronouns are modified based on the subject and object of the reporting verb.
- **Tense Changes:** Present tense in direct speech changes to past tense in indirect speech if the reporting verb is in the past tense.

**Meanings of Other Options:**

- **(a):** Incorrect because "my" and "is" are not appropriately changed.
- **(b):** Incorrect because "my" is not changed to "her."
- **(d):** Incorrect because it does not follow the structure of reported speech.

**Example Sentence:**

Direct: Rohan said, "I love my father."

Indirect: Rohan said that he loved his father.

**S22. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The correct spelling is **(b) Fluorescent.**

**Correct word:** Fluorescent (फ्लोरोसेंट)

**Meaning:** Emitting light as a result of being exposed to radiation, such as ultraviolet rays.

**Example:** The **fluorescent** lights in the room provided bright illumination.

**Explanation in Hindi:**

"Fluorescent" का अर्थ है एक ऐसा पदार्थ जो विकिरण के कारण प्रकाश उत्पन्न करता है। इसका सही उच्चारण और वर्तनी केवल (b) Fluorescent है।

**S23. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The correct meaning of the idiom "**Beauty is only skin deep**" is **(b) A person's character is more important than his appearance.**

**Given Idiom:** Beauty is only skin deep

**Meaning:** This idiom implies that physical beauty is superficial and temporary, while a person's character and inner qualities are of greater importance.

**Example:** He chose his friends based on their kindness, believing that **beauty is only skin deep.**

**Other Related Idioms:**

1. **Don't judge a book by its cover:** Do not form opinions about someone or something based solely on their appearance.
2. *Example:* She looks strict, but don't judge a book by its cover—she's very kind.

3. **Pretty is as pretty does:** True beauty lies in good behavior and character rather than physical appearance.
4. *Example:* Her actions proved the old saying, "Pretty is as pretty does."
5. **Appearances can be deceiving:** Outward looks do not always reflect true nature.
6. *Example:* He seemed friendly at first, but appearances can be deceiving.

#### S24. Ans.(a)

**Sol.** The correct passive voice of the given sentence is **(a) By whom was this window broken?**

#### Explanation:

To change active to passive voice in a question:

1. **Object becomes subject:** "This window" becomes the subject.
2. **Verb form:** The verb "broke" changes to its past participle "broken."
3. **Auxiliary verb:** "Was" is used for the past tense.
4. **Question structure:** "Who" changes to "By whom," with "was" preceding the subject.

**Active:** Who broke this window?

**Passive:** By whom was this window broken?

#### S25. Ans.(d)

**Sol.** The correct sentence is **(d) He asked me whether either of the applicants was suitable.**

#### Explanation:

- "Either" is singular, so it takes a singular verb. In this sentence, "was" correctly agrees with the singular subject "either."

#### Analysis of other options:

- **(a):** Incorrect because "Time and tide" is a singular phrase, so the verb should be "waits" instead of "wait."
- **(b):** Incorrect because "The novelist and poet" refers to one person, so the verb should be "is" instead of "are."
- **(c):** Incorrect because "committee" is singular, so it should be "has issued" instead of "have issued."

#### Grammatical Rule Involved:

- When using singular words like "either," "neither," "each," and "anyone," the verb must be singular.

#### Explanation in Hindi:

"Either" जैसे शब्द एकवचन माने जाते हैं और इसके साथ हमेशा एकवचन क्रिया (singular verb) का प्रयोग होता है। इस वाक्य में "was" का प्रयोग सही है।

#### Example:

Either of the options is correct.

(दो विकल्पों में से कोई भी सही है।)

#### S26. Ans.(b)

**Sol.** The correct adverb in the given sentence is **(b) never.**

#### Explanation:

An **adverb** modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb and provides information such as how, when, where, or to what extent something happens.

- In the sentence, "never" modifies the verb "been" and indicates the frequency (not at any time).



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**Meanings of other options:**

- **(a) would:** A modal verb indicating possibility or willingness (Hindi: संभावना)।
- **(c) have:** An auxiliary verb indicating possession or a perfect tense (Hindi: है/हैं)।
- **(d) like:** A verb expressing preference (Hindi: पसंद करना)।

**Explanation in Hindi:**

"Never" एक क्रिया विशेषण (adverb) है, जो बताता है कि क्रिया ("been") कब या कितनी बार होती है। इसका अर्थ है "कभी नहीं"।

**Example:**

- I have never seen such a beautiful place.
- (मैंने ऐसा सुंदर स्थान कभी नहीं देखा।)

**S27. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The correct sentence in which an adjective of number has been used is **(d) There are no pictures in this book.**

**Explanation:**

An **adjective of number** specifies the number of nouns or their order. In the sentence, "no" indicates the absence of pictures, quantifying the noun "pictures."

**Analysis of Other Options:**

- **(a) He has lost all his wealth:** "All" is an adjective of quantity, not number.
- **(b) You have no sense:** "No" is used as an adjective of quantity here, describing an uncountable noun "sense."
- **(c) I have enough sugar:** "Enough" is an adjective of quantity, describing the uncountable noun "sugar."

**Grammatical Rule Involved:**

- **Adjective of Number:** Used with countable nouns to indicate how many or in what order.

**Explanation in Hindi:**

Adjective of number (संख्या विशेषण) किसी गिनने योग्य संज्ञा (countable noun) की संख्या या क्रम को व्यक्त करता है।

"No pictures" में "no" एक संख्या विशेषण है क्योंकि यह "pictures" की अनुपस्थिति को दर्शाता है।

**Example:**

- There are three books on the table.
- (टेबल पर तीन किताबें हैं।)

**S28. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The correct antonym of **gallant** is **(c) coward.**

**Given word:** Gallant

- **Meaning:** Brave, heroic, or chivalrous. It refers to someone who displays courage or is courteous, especially to women.
- **Hindi meaning:** बहादुर, वीर।
- **Example:** The gallant firefighter saved several lives during the blaze.

**Correct word:** Coward

- **Meaning:** Someone who lacks courage or behaves in a timid and fearful way.
- **Hindi meaning:** कायर।
- **Example:** He was called a coward for refusing to stand up for his beliefs.

**Synonyms of Gallant:** Brave, heroic, valiant, chivalrous, bold.

**Antonyms of Gallant:** Coward, timid, fearful, shy, craven.

**Meanings of other options:**

- **Fine:** (अच्छा) Refers to high quality or satisfactory condition.
- *Example:* The painting was in fine condition.
- **Bold:** (साहसी) Refers to being brave or daring, similar to "gallant."
- *Example:* She made a bold decision to start her own business.
- **Frolic:** (मज़ाकिया) Refers to playful or lively behavior.
- *Example:* The children frolic in the park on weekends.

**S29. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The correct antonym of **adjourn** is **(d) continue**.

**Given word:** Adjourn

- **Meaning:** To suspend or postpone a meeting or session to a later time or date.
- **Hindi meaning:** स्थगित करना।
- **Example:** The court decided to adjourn the hearing until next week.

**Correct word:** Continue

- **Meaning:** To persist or proceed without interruption.
- **Hindi meaning:** जारी रखना।
- **Example:** The meeting will continue despite the delay.

**Synonyms of Adjourn:** Postpone, defer, suspend, delay, prorogue.

**Antonyms of Adjourn:** Continue, proceed, resume, persist.

**Meanings of other options:**

- **Decide:** (निर्णय लेना) To make a choice or conclude something.
- *Example:* The committee will decide on the proposal today.
- **Hasten:** (जल्दी करना) To move or act quickly.
- *Example:* He hastened to complete the task before the deadline.
- **Postpone:** (स्थगित करना) To delay something to a later time, a synonym of "adjourn."
- *Example:* They postponed the meeting due to bad weather.

**S30. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The correct preposition is **(b) into**.

**Explanation:**

- "Into" is used to indicate movement from the outside to the inside of something. In this context, Mario moved from outside to inside the car, making "into" the correct choice.

### Analysis of other options:

- **In:** Incorrect here because "in" indicates a static position or location, not movement.
- *Example:* Mario is in the car.
- **On:** Incorrect because "on" is used for surfaces, such as "on the bus" or "on the train."
- *Example:* He is sitting on the bus.
- **Within:** Incorrect because "within" refers to being inside a boundary or limit, not movement.
- *Example:* The keys are within reach.

### Explanation in Hindi:

"Into" का उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब किसी चीज़ के बाहर से अंदर जाने की क्रिया हो। यहां मारियो कार के अंदर जा रहा है, इसलिए "into" सही विकल्प है।

### Example Sentence:

- He walked into the room quietly.
- (वह चुपचाप कमरे में चला गया।)

### S31. Ans.(b)

#### Sol.

- The idiom "put a spoke in the wheel" means to intentionally create an obstacle or hinder progress in a plan.
- In this context, it implies that the person deliberately thwarted the plan or tried to stop it from succeeding.
- **Example:** "Just as we were about to finalize the deal, he **put a spoke in the wheel** by raising last-minute objections."
- **Hindi Meaning:** किसी योजना में रुकावट डालना या अड़चन पैदा करना
- **Related Idioms:**
  - **"Throw a wrench in the works"** – To spoil or interfere with something.
  - **"Rain on someone's parade"** – To spoil someone's plans or happiness.
  - **"Clip someone's wings"** – To limit someone's freedom or ability to act.

### S32. Ans.(c)

**Sol.** The idiom "stuck his neck out" means to take a risk, especially by making a bold or risky statement that might lead to criticism or backlash.

- Here, the Chief Minister took a risk by making a public promise, which could have negative consequences if unfulfilled.
- **Example:** "She really **stuck her neck out** by recommending him for the position despite his limited experience."
- **Hindi Meaning:** जोखिम उठाना, खासकर ऐसी स्थिति में जहाँ आलोचना हो सकती है
- **Related Idioms:**
  - **"Go out on a limb"** – To take a risk or support an idea that is not widely accepted.
  - **"Take the plunge"** – To commit to a risky or uncertain action.
  - **"Bite the bullet"** – To face a difficult or risky situation with courage.

### S33. Ans.(a)

**Sol.** The idiom "cut to the quick" means to be deeply hurt or offended by something, especially emotionally.

- In the sentence, the old man feels deeply hurt because his son refused to acknowledge him.
- **Example:** "Her harsh words **cut him to the quick**, leaving him deeply hurt and silent."
- **Hindi Meaning:** किसी की भावनाओं को गहराई से आहत करना
- **Related Idioms:**
  - **"Hit someone where it hurts"** – To cause emotional pain by addressing a sensitive issue.
  - **"Pierce someone's heart"** – To cause someone intense emotional pain.
  - **"Rub salt in the wound"** – To make an already painful situation worse.

### S34. Ans.(a)

**Sol.** The phrase "leave in the lurch" means abandoning someone in a difficult situation when they need help.

- Here, it suggests that Ramesh supported Mohan financially and didn't abandon him when he needed help.
- **Example:** "When her friends **left her in the lurch** during her illness, she realized who her true supporters were."
- **Hindi Meaning:** किसी को कठिन परिस्थिति में छोड़ देना
- **Related Idioms:**
  - **"Turn one's back on someone"** – To refuse to help someone in need.
  - **"Hang someone out to dry"** – To leave someone without support or help, especially in a difficult situation.
  - **"Desert someone in their hour of need"** – To abandon someone at a time when they need help most.

### S35. Ans.(a)

**Sol.** The idiom "green thumb" describes someone with a natural talent for gardening or growing plants well.

- In this context, it's clear that the speaker lacks this talent, as their plants are in poor condition.
- **Example:** "My grandmother has a **green thumb**; everything she plants flourishes beautifully."
- **Hindi Meaning:** पौधे उगाने या बागवानी में स्वाभाविक रूप से निपुण होना
- **Related Idioms:**
  - **"Have a way with plants"** – To be good at gardening or growing plants.
  - **"Green fingers"** – British equivalent of "green thumb," meaning to be good with plants.
  - **"Nature's helper"** – Informally refers to someone who is naturally skilled in gardening.

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