

BPSC AEDO Language Paper (English)

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

I purposely _____ meet you during my visit to Kashmir.

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

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

"Monica _____ since last week" (Plan)

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

Q3. Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank.

This is a comfortable house to live _____.

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

Q4. Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank.

He didn't pass the exam. That was _____ he didn't study hard.

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

Q5. Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank.

He shows great ability _____ Mathematics.

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

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

INSULT

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

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

CRUDE

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

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

LIBERTY

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

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

OBTAIN

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

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

INDOLENT

- (a) Urgent
- (b) Menacing
- (c) Lazy
- (d) Active

Q11. Choose the word similar in meaning to the given word.

FRAGRANCE

- (a) Taste
- (b) Aroma
- (c) Sight
- (d) Touch

Q12. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given idiom/phrase.

Over the moon

- (a) To land at moon
- (b) Very happy
- (c) Lost
- (d) Beyond expectations

Q13. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given idiom/phrase.

White elephant

- (a) Rare thing
- (b) Useful thing
- (c) Costly possession
- (d) Proud possession

Q14. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given idiom/phrase.

Her mother **saw through** the excuse she gave.

- (a) revealed
- (b) detected
- (c) viewed
- (d) hacked

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

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

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

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

Q15. Which word in the passage means 'changeover'?

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

Q16. People as groups were convinced to do new work through:

- (a) reward, force and community persuasions.
- (b) ideologies, hierarchies and power structures.
- (c) excessive agricultural products.
- (d) very high rewards.

Q17. What kind of agriculture-based societies would emerge as civilizations?

- (a) Societies which achieved high productivity in agriculture had the opportunity to find time for other work
- (b) Societies which depended on agriculture completely moved to other fruitful work so as to move to many places
- (c) Societies which transitioned from one stage of agriculture to another
- (d) Societies which could not do agriculture for lack of resources moved to other work

Q18. A significant number of people were sent to carry out other work from agriculture because:

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

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

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

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

The doctor advised the patient not to eat rice.

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

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

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

- (a) to get his leg operated on
- (b) for operation on leg
- (c) for leg to be operated
- (d) No improvement

Q22. Which of the phrases given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in bold type to make the sentence grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (d) No improvement as the answer.

I suggest that she **study** engineering.

- (a) studies
- (b) studied
- (c) will study
- (d) No improvement

Q23. Which of the phrases given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in bold type to make the sentence grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (d) No improvement as the answer.

He **prefers coffee to tea**.

- (a) than
- (b) over
- (c) for
- (d) No improvement

Q24. Which of the phrases given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in bold type to make the sentence grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (d) No improvement as the answer.

He has a passion **of music**.

- (a) for
- (b) with
- (c) in
- (d) No improvement

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

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

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

Q26. Combine the following sentences into one simple sentence.

He was very dull. He could not understand.

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

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

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

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

Q28. Pick out the Non-finite verb/verbs in the sentence given below.

He always refuses to obey orders.

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

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

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

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

Q30. Select the most appropriate option to change the sentence from direct speech to indirect speech.

Direct: Varun said, "I will be joining you all at the airport".

Indirect: Varun said that ____ joining ____ at the airport.

- (a) He must be/them all
- (b) He would be/us all
- (c) I would be/you all
- (d) They should be/us all

Solutions

S1. Ans.(d)

Sol.

- ✓ The correct option to fill in the blank is **(d) didn't**.
- The sentence refers to a **completed action in the past**. Since the action of not meeting occurred during a past visit, the **Simple Past Tense** is required. "Didn't" is the negative form of the past tense and is used here appropriately.

Grammatical rule used:

✓ **Simple Past Tense – Negative Form**

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

Example:

- "He didn't attend the meeting yesterday."
- "I didn't call her after reaching home."

Explanation of the grammatical rule in Hindi

✓ Simple Past Tense के नकारात्मक वाक्य बनाने के लिए "did not" या "didn't" के बाद क्रिया का मूल रूप प्रयोग होता है।

संरचना: कर्ता + didn't + क्रिया का मूल रूप

उदाहरण:

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

Meanings of the other options:

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

S2. Ans.(c)

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

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

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

Grammatical Rule Used (English):

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

व्याकरणिक नियम (Hindi):

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

S3. Ans.(a)

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

- "Live in" is a correct prepositional structure used to describe residing in a place. Ending the sentence with a preposition here is grammatically acceptable and idiomatic.

Grammatical rule used:

✓ **Prepositions with Verbs**

Some verbs require specific prepositions. "Live" commonly takes "in" when referring to dwelling in a house, city, or place. Ending with "in" is permissible when the object is implied.

Example:

- "That's a lovely apartment to live in."

Explanation of the grammatical rule in Hindi

✓ "Live" क्रिया के साथ "in" preposition का प्रयोग होता है जब निवास स्थान को दर्शाना हो। यदि object स्पष्ट नहीं है तो preposition वाक्य के अंत में आ सकता है।

उदाहरण:

- "यह एक आरामदायक घर है जिसमें रहना पसंद करूंगा।" → "This is a comfortable house to live in."

Meanings of other options:

- ✗ (b) on – Refers to surface placement.
English: Positioned above a surface
Hindi: पर
- ✗ (c) out – Means 'outside'.
English: Not inside
Hindi: बाहर
- ✗ (d) into – Refers to movement inside something.
English: Movement towards the inside
Hindi: के अंदर

S4. Ans.(b)

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

- "Because" is used to express reason or cause. The second sentence explains why he didn't pass the exam.

Grammatical rule used:

✓ **Subordinating Conjunction – 'Because'**

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

Example:

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

Explanation of the grammatical rule in Hindi

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

उदाहरण:

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

Meanings of other options:

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

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

S5. Ans.(d)

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

Grammatical rule used:

✓ Preposition after Abstract Nouns

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

Example:

- “She has great ability in languages.”

Explanation of the grammatical rule in Hindi

✓ “Ability” जैसे abstract noun के साथ जब किसी विशेष क्षेत्र में दक्षता की बात की जाती है, तब “in” preposition का प्रयोग होता है।

उदाहरण:

- “वह गणित में बहुत निपुण है।” → “He has great ability in Mathematics.”

Meanings of other options:

- ✗ (a) at – Refers to skill in a specific task, less common with “ability”.
- English: Skilled in activity
- Hindi: में कुशल
- ✗ (b) for – Indicates purpose, not domain.
- English: Intended for
- Hindi: के लिए
- ✗ (c) about – Refers to subject matter, not ability.
- English: Concerning
- Hindi: के बारे में

S6. Ans.(d)

- Sol.** • ✓ The correct antonym of the given word is **(d) Honour**.
- **INSULT:** A disrespectful or scornful remark or action intended to hurt someone's feelings or dignity.
 - Hindi meaning: अपमान, तिरस्कार.
 - Example: “He took the comment as a personal insult.”
 - **Correct answer – HONOUR:** High respect or esteem shown to someone; the opposite of disgrace or insult.
 - Hindi meaning: सम्मान, आदर.
 - Example: “The soldier received a medal of honour for his bravery.”
 - **Synonyms:** offense, slander, abuse, affront.
 - **Antonyms:** honour, praise, compliment, admiration.

Meanings of the other options:

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

S7. Ans.(d)

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

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

Meanings of the other options:

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

S8. Ans.(c)

Sol. • ✓ The correct antonym of the given word is **(c) Bondage**.

- **LIBERTY:** The state of being free within society from oppressive restrictions; the ability to act according to one's own will.
- Hindi meaning: स्वतंत्रता, आज़ादी.
- Example: "Citizens fought hard for their liberty from colonial rule."
- **Correct answer – BONDAGE:** The state of being a slave or being under control; the lack of freedom.
- Hindi meaning: दासता, बंधन.
- Example: "The people lived in bondage under the dictator's rule."
- **Synonyms:** freedom, independence, autonomy, self-rule.
- **Antonyms:** bondage, captivity, oppression, confinement.

Meanings of the other options:

- ✗ (a) Freedom – The power or right to act, speak, or think without hindrance.
- Hindi meaning: स्वतंत्रता.
- ✗ (b) Liberation – The act of setting someone free.
- Hindi meaning: मुक्ति, आज़ादी.
- ✗ (d) Crowded – Full of people or things; congested.
- Hindi meaning: भीड़-भाड़ वाला, भरा हुआ.

S9. Ans.(d)

Sol. • ✓ The correct synonym of the given word is **(d) Procure**.

- **OBTAIN:** To get or acquire something, often with effort.
- Hindi meaning: प्राप्त करना, हासिल करना.
- Example: "You need to obtain a permit before entering the forest."
- **Correct answer – PROCURE:** To acquire something, especially with care or effort.
- Hindi meaning: जुटाना, प्राप्त करना.
- Example: "He procured fresh vegetables from the market early in the morning."
- **Synonyms:** acquire, get, secure, procure.
- **Antonyms:** lose, forfeit, miss, give away.

Meanings of the other options:

- ✗ (a) Salubrious – Health-giving; healthy.
- English: Beneficial to health.
- Hindi: स्वास्थ्यवर्धक.
- ✗ (b) Elated – Extremely happy or joyful.
- English: In high spirits.
- Hindi: अत्यंत प्रसन्न.
- ✗ (c) Spirited – Full of energy and enthusiasm.
- English: Lively or courageous.
- Hindi: जोशीला, उत्साही.

S10. Ans.(c)

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

Meanings of the other options:

- ✗ (a) Urgent – Requiring immediate action or attention.
- English: Immediate or pressing.
- Hindi: अत्यावश्यक.
- ✗ (b) Menacing – Threatening or dangerous.
- English: Suggesting danger.
- Hindi: डरावना, खतरनाक.
- ✗ (d) Active – Engaged in action; energetic.
- English: Full of energy
- Hindi: सक्रिय.

S11. Ans.(b)

- Sol.** • ✓ The correct synonym of the given word is **(b) Aroma**.
- **FRAGRANCE**: A pleasant, sweet smell.
 - Hindi meaning: सुगंध, खुशबू.
 - Example: "The fragrance of jasmine filled the room."
 - **Correct answer – AROMA**: A strong, pleasant smell, typically from food or flowers.
 - Hindi meaning: महक, सुगंध.
 - Example: "The aroma of freshly brewed coffee is irresistible."
 - **Synonyms**: scent, perfume, aroma, smell.
 - **Antonyms**: stench, stink, foul odor, reek.

Meanings of the other options:

- ✗ (a) Taste – The sensation of flavor perceived in the mouth.
- English: Sense associated with the tongue.
- Hindi: स्वाद.
- ✗ (c) Sight – The ability to see.
- English: Visual perception.
- Hindi: दृष्टि, देखना.
- ✗ (d) Touch – The sense that allows one to feel physical contact.
- English: Sensation through skin.
- Hindi: स्पर्श.

S12. Ans.(b)

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

Example:

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

Other related idioms with their meanings:

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

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

Meanings of the other options:

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

S13. Ans.(c)

- Sol.** • ✓ Option (c) is the correct meaning of the given idiom.

- **White elephant**: A possession that is expensive to maintain but of little practical use or value. It becomes more of a burden than a benefit.
- Hindi meaning: खर्चीली लेकिन बेकार वस्तु.

Example:

- "The unused stadium built for the event has become a white elephant for the government."

Other related idioms with their meanings:

- **Money pit** – A project or object that constantly drains financial resources.
- **Millstone around the neck** – A burden or responsibility that is difficult to carry.

Meanings of the other options:

- ✗ (a) Rare thing – Something uncommon or unusual.
- English: Not often found.
- Hindi: दुर्लभ वस्तु.
- ✗ (b) Useful thing – An object that serves a purpose.
- English: Of practical benefit.
- Hindi: उपयोगी वस्तु.
- ✗ (d) Proud possession – Something owned with pride.
- English: A valued asset.
- Hindi: गर्वित करने वाली वस्तु.

S14. Ans.(b)

- Sol.** • ✓ Option (b) is the correct meaning of the given idiom.

- **Saw through**: To detect the true nature of something or someone, especially when deception is involved.
- Hindi meaning: झूठ या बहाने को भांप लेना, असलियत पहचान लेना.

Example:

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

Other related idioms with their meanings:

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

Meanings of the other options:

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

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

S15. Ans.(a)

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

Explanation in Hindi:

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

Why the other options are incorrect:

- **(b) Channel** – means to direct something into a particular path or use (मार्गदर्शन करना); it does not mean 'changeover'.
- **(c) Coerce** – means to force someone to do something (मजबूर करना); it's related to pressure, not transition.
- **(d) Hierarchies** – means systems of ranking people or things (पदक्रम या श्रेणीबद्धता); it refers to structure, not changeover.

S16. Ans.(b)

Sol. The passage mentions that societies created **ideologies, hierarchies, and power structures** to convince or compel large groups of people to work for little reward. This indicates that organized systems of thought and power were used to mobilize people.

Explanation in Hindi:

समाजों ने लोगों को समझाने या मजबूर करने के लिए नई विचारधाराएं और सत्ता संरचनाएं विकसित कीं ताकि वे बहुत कम इनाम पर भी नए कार्यों में संलग्न हो सकें।

Why the other options are incorrect:

- **(a) reward, force and community persuasions** – This is not mentioned in the passage; it is an assumed interpretation.
- **(c) excessive agricultural products** – This was the reason people had free time, not the method to convince them.
- **(d) very high rewards** – The passage says they were convinced for **very little reward**, so this is incorrect.

S17. Ans.(a)

Sol. Societies that achieved **high agricultural productivity** had spare human resources to perform other tasks such as art, trade, construction, etc., which are characteristics of a civilization.

Explanation in Hindi:

जिन समाजों में कृषि की उत्पादकता अधिक थी, वे अन्य कार्यों में लोगों को लगा सके, जैसे निर्माण, व्यापार, शिल्पकला आदि, जिससे वे सभ्यता में बदल सके।

Why the other options are incorrect:

- **(b)** – This is vague and talks about "moving to many places", which is not in the passage.
- **(c)** – Merely transitioning is not enough; productivity is the key point.
- **(d)** – It incorrectly suggests civilizations emerged due to agricultural failure, which is not mentioned.

S18. Ans.(c)

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

Explanation in Hindi:

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

Why the other options are incorrect:

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

S19. Ans.(c)

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

Explanation in Hindi:

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

Why the other options are incorrect:

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

S20. Ans.(a)

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

Definition – Active and Passive Voice:

- **Active Voice:** The subject performs the action (e.g., "The doctor advised...").
- **Passive Voice:** The object becomes the subject (e.g., "The patient was advised...").

Grammatical rule used:

✓ Simple Past with Infinitive Structure – Active to Passive Conversion

Active: Subject + V2 + object + (not) + to + V1.

Passive: Object + was/were + V3 + by + subject + (not) + to + V1.

The infinitive verb phrase ("not to eat") remains unchanged in the passive voice.

Example:

- Active: "The teacher instructed the students not to talk."
- Passive: "The students were instructed by the teacher not to talk."

Explanation of the grammatical rule in Hindi

✓ जब Active Voice में 'advise, instruct' जैसे क्रिया के साथ 'to + verb' का प्रयोग हो, तो Passive Voice में 'was/were + V3 + not to + verb' संरचना अपनाई जाती है।

उदाहरण:

- "डॉक्टर ने मरीज़ को चावल न खाने की सलाह दी।" → "मरीज़ को डॉक्टर द्वारा चावल न खाने की सलाह दी गई।"

S21. Ans.(a)

Sol. • ✓ The correct substitution is (a) **to get his leg operated on.**

- The phrase "get his leg operation" is incorrect as it treats "operation" as a verb rather than a noun. The proper structure is the **causative form**: "to get + object + past participle." Also, "operate" in medical usage is followed by "on."

Grammatical rule used:

✓ In a **causative construction**, when someone arranges for something to be done by another, the structure is:

Subject + get + object + V3 (past participle).

When referring to medical procedures: "**get something operated on**" is the idiomatic structure.

Example:

- "He got his car repaired."
- "She got her tooth extracted."

Explanation of the grammatical rule in Hindi

✓ Causative structure का प्रयोग तब होता है जब कोई व्यक्ति किसी अन्य से कोई कार्य करवाता है।

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

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

उदाहरण:

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

S22. Ans.(d)

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

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

Grammatical rule used:

✓ Subjunctive mood construction:

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

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

Example:

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

Explanation of the grammatical rule in Hindi

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

उदाहरण:

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

S23. Ans.(d)

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

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

Grammatical rule used:

✓ **Prefer + noun + to + noun**

When comparing two things or people, "prefer" is always followed by "to" and **not** "than, over or for."

Example:

- "She prefers reading to watching TV."
- "They prefer summer to winter."

Explanation of the grammatical rule in Hindi

✓ जब "prefer" क्रिया का प्रयोग दो विकल्पों की तुलना में किया जाता है, तो "to" preposition का प्रयोग होता है, न कि "than" या "for"।

उदाहरण:

- "वह चाय की बजाय कॉफी पसंद करता है।" → "He prefers coffee to tea."

S24. Ans.(a)

Sol. • ✓ The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (a) **for**.

- The correct phrase is "passion for," not "passion of." Certain nouns are followed by fixed prepositions, and changing them results in a grammatical error.

Grammatical rule used:

✓ Use of **fixed prepositions** with abstract nouns.

"Passion" is commonly followed by "for" to indicate a strong interest or enthusiasm toward something.

Example:

- "He has a passion for painting."

Explanation of the grammatical rule in Hindi

✓ "Passion" जैसे abstract noun के साथ "for" preposition का प्रयोग किया जाता है जब किसी चीज़ के प्रति उत्साह या रुचि दर्शानी हो।

उदाहरण:

- "उसे संगीत का बहुत शौक है।" → "He has a passion for music."

S25. Ans.(a)

Sol. • ✓ The correct substitution is (a) **put up**.

- "Put in" is used for effort or time, but in the context of performance, the appropriate phrasal verb is "put up," which means to display or show.

Grammatical rule used:

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

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

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

Example:

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

Explanation of the grammatical rule in Hindi

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

उदाहरण:

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

Meanings of the other options:

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

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

S26. Ans.(d)

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

Explanation:

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

- **"Too"** indicates an excessive degree.
- **"To understand"** is an infinitive phrase acting as the result of being too dull.

Corrected Sentence:

He was too dull to understand.

Grammatical Rule Used:

- **"Too + adjective + to + verb"** is used to express impossibility or inability due to excessiveness.

Meanings of other given options:

- **→(a) He was so dull and could not understand.** → Incorrect because "so dull" needs "that" to complete the meaning.
- **→(b) He was very dull that he could not understand.** → Incorrect because "very dull that" is grammatically incorrect; "so dull that" would be correct.
- **→(c) He was too dull that he could not understand.** → Incorrect because "too" should be followed by "to," not "that."

S27. Ans.(d)

Sol. • ✓ The correct transformation is **(d) The teacher congratulated Rahul and wished him success in life.**

Definition – Direct and Indirect Speech:

- **Direct speech** presents the exact words spoken, enclosed in quotation marks.
- **Indirect speech** reports what someone said without quoting them word for word.

Grammatical rule used:

✓ When converting exclamatory or wish-based direct speech to indirect speech:

1. Replace the reporting verb “said to” with **congratulated, wished, exclaimed**, etc., as appropriate.
2. Remove quotation marks and use “that” or coordinate the clauses.
3. Adjust pronouns and verb forms if necessary (though this is a neutral sentence).

Example:

- Direct: The teacher said, “Congratulations!”
- Indirect: The teacher congratulated him.

Explanation of the grammatical rule in Hindi

✓ जब वाक्य में बधाई या शुभकामना दी जाती है, तो indirect speech में “said to” को “wished” या “congratulated” में बदला जाता है।
उदाहरण:

- “बधाई हो!” → “उसने बधाई दी।”

S28. Ans.(d)

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

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

Grammatical Rule Used (English):

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

व्याकरणिक नियम (Hindi):

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

S29. Ans.(c)

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

Definition – Direct and Indirect Speech:

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

Grammatical rule used:

✓ For yes/no questions:

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

Example:

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

Explanation of the grammatical rule in Hindi

✓ “Can” से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य को indirect speech में बदलते समय “could” में बदला जाता है और “if” या “whether” के साथ reported speech शुरू होती है।

उदाहरण:

- “क्या तुम मुझे अपना पेन दे सकते हो?” → “उसने पूछा कि क्या मैं उसे अपना पेन दे सकता हूँ।”

S30. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) He would be/us all.

- “Will” changes to “would” in indirect speech.
- “I” changes to “he” because Varun is the subject.
- “You all” changes to “us all” (depends on the speaker).
- **Correct sentence:** Varun said that he would be joining us all at the airport.

Grammatical Rule Used (English):

- Future Continuous in Indirect Speech:
 - Will be + V1 + ing → Would be + V1 + ing.
- Pronoun changes:
 - I → He/She
 - You → Me/Us

व्याकरणिक नियम (Hindi):

- भविष्य काल (“will be”) को अप्रत्यक्ष वाक्य में “would be” में बदला जाता है।
- “I” को “he” में बदला जाता है क्योंकि वाक्य का कर्ता वरुण है।
- **संरचना:** विषय + said that + he/she + would be + क्रिया का ing रूप + कर्म।
- उदाहरण:

Meanings of other given options:

- He must be/them all: Incorrect because “must” does not fit tense conversion.
- I would be/you all: Incorrect because “I” should be changed to “he.”
- They should be/us all: Incorrect because “should” is not the correct transformation.