

Roll No.-----

प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक
Question Booklet No.

O.M.R. Serial No.

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प्रश्नपुस्तिका सिरीज
Question Booklet Series
B

LL.B (Sixth Semester) Examination, January-2022

LL.B602

GENERAL ENGLISH AND LEGAL LANGUAGE

Time : 1:30 Hours

Maximum Marks-100

जब तक कहा न जाय, इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका को न खोलें

- निर्देश : —
1. परीक्षार्थी अपने अनुक्रमांक, विषय एवं प्रश्नपुस्तिका की सिरीज का विवरण यथास्थान सही— सही भरे, अन्यथा मूल्यांकन में किसी भी प्रकार की विसंगति की दशा में उसकी जिम्मेदारी स्वयं परीक्षार्थी की होगी।
 2. इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से केवल 75 प्रश्नों के उत्तर परीक्षार्थियों द्वारा दिये जाने हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर प्रश्न के नीचे दिये गये हैं। इन चारों में से केवल एक ही उत्तर सही है। जिस उत्तर को आप सही या सबसे उचित समझते हैं, अपने उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) में उसके अक्षर वाले वृत्त को काले या नीले बाल प्वाइंट पेन से पूरा भर दें। यदि किसी परीक्षार्थी द्वारा निर्धारित प्रश्नों से अधिक प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिये जाते हैं तो उसके द्वारा हल किये गये प्रथमतः यथा निर्दिष्ट प्रश्नोत्तरों का ही मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा।
 3. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आप के जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
 4. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
 5. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाय।
 6. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी प्रश्नपुस्तिका बुकलेट एवं ओ०एम०आर० शीट पृथक-पृथक उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें।
 7. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।

महत्वपूर्ण : — प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्ष निरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

1. In the question below a sentence have been given in active/ passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in active/passive voice.

Do you understand what I mean?

- (A) What I mean is understood by you?
- (B) Was what I mean understood by you?
- (C) What I mean is that understood by you?
- (D) Is what I mean understood by you?

2. Fill in the blank according to the correct tense:

I'm sorry the house is not available any longer. It___ to a timber tycoon.

- (A) Was being sold
- (B) Will be sold
- (C) Is sold
- (D) Has been sold

3. Fill in the blank according to the correct tense:

Why___ you break your promise?

- (A) Did
- (B) Does
- (C) Done
- (D) Is

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Why___ you break your promise?

- (A) Did
- (B) Does
- (C) Done
- (D) Is

4. Fill in the blank according to the correct tense:

Charles___ his father in the shop until school_

- (A) Is helping, starts
- (B) Helped, was starting
- (C) Was helping, will start
- (D) Has helped, is starting

5. Fill in the blank according to the correct tense:

Do you know, I__ asked by them to be honest?

- (A) Am
- (B) Is
- (C) Were
- (D) Are

6. Fill in the blank according to the correct tense:

My father___ newspaper after getting up.

- (A) Read
- (B) Is read
- (C) Am read
- (D) Reads

7. Fill in the blank according to the correct tense:

The clerk___ the money from the bank by one o'clock.

- (A) Has withdrawn
- (B) Will have withdrawn
- (C) Is withdrawing
- (D) Had been withdrawing

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8. Fill in the blank according to the correct tense:

One must consider about any matter before_____ it,

- (A) Deciding
- (B) Decides
- (C) Decide
- (D) Decided

9. Fill in the blank according to the correct tense:

She___ for effective follow up of agenda.

- (A) Called
- (B) Call
- (C) Will called
- (D) Be call

10. When the bell rings, the class runs out the door.

- (A) Verb
- (B) Adverb
- (C) Adjective
- (D) Noun

11. Oh dear, I forgot my homework again.

- (A) Conjunction
- (B) Noun
- (C) Interjection
- (D) Adverb

12. Jackie carefully walked across the icy parking lot.

- (A) Adverb
- (B) Verb
- (C) Noun
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| <p>13. The raging river roars through the gorge.
 (A) Adverb
 (B) Adjective
 (C) Verb
 (D) Pronoun</p> <p>14. Usto tempore
 (A) At all the time
 (B) At the right time
 (C) At the wrong time
 (D) At certain time</p> <p>15. Necessitas facit licitum quod alias non est licitum
 (A) Necessity makes that lawful which otherwise unlawful
 (B) Public necessity in greater than private
 (C) No one can be heir during the life of his ancestor
 (D) No one is punished for another's crime</p> <p>16. Actionable per se
 (A) For the case or end at hand
 (B) The meeting of minds
 (C) In good faith
 (D) The very act is punishable, no proof of damage is required</p> <p>17. Assentio mentium
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18. Pacta sunt servanda
- (A) Treaties are legally binding
 - (B) Treaties are legally binding only to the contracting parties
 - (C) Goods without an owner
 - (D) With the intention of making will
19. Alibi
- (A) A friend of court
 - (B) From elsewhere
 - (C) Equity follows law
 - (D) At another place
20. Pari Passu
- (A) An amount
 - (B) In proportion
 - (C) In the opinion of the court
 - (D) On an equal footing
21. Res judicata
- (A) Under Judicial consideration
 - (B) By this very fact
 - (C) A case which has already been decided
 - (D) Things that are said in the passing of a judgement
22. Malafide
- (A) In good faith
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23. Ad idem
(A) Meeting of heart
(B) Meeting of mind
(C) Idiom should be clear
(D) None of the above
24. Amicus curiae
(A) Friend of poor
(B) Friend of judge
(C) Friend of court
(D) Friend of state
25. Pro bono publico
(A) Public good
(B) Personal good
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) None of the above
26. Audi alteram partem
(A) Listen to me
(B) Go to hell
(C) Listen to the other side
(D) None of the above
27. letter rogatory
(A) Formal request from a court to a foreign court
(B) Letter to court which is related to disease
(C) Formal request to court about disease
(D) Formal request from a high court to supreme court
28. Inter alia
(A) Alia did her inter
(B) Among other thing
(C) Amongst all
(D) None of the above

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29. Persona non grata
 (A) By the fact itself
 (B) Person non wanted
 (C) State recognition of law
 (D) Principle of equity
30. ipso facto
 (A) By the very fact itself
 (B) Legitimate
 (C) From the very beginning
 (D) In good faith
31. Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea
 (A) The laws are adapted to those cases which occur more frequently
 (B) For the perpetual memorial for the matter
 (C) The act does not make guilty unless there is a guilty intent
 (D) Alienation is preferred by law rather than accumulation
32. Non sequitur
 (A) An inconsistent statement
 (B) Guilty state of mind
 (C) No one can be judge in his own case
 (D) In the matter of
33. Ubberime fide :
 (A) Reason for deciding the judgement
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34. Corpus delicti :
(A) Show me the body
(B) Where is the body
(C) The body of crime
(D) The guilty person in crime
35. De minimus lex non curat :
(A) The law does not notice trifling matters
(B) Incapable of a crime
(C) By reason of a subsequent act
(D) A crime committed by minor
36. Volenti non fit injuria :
(A) To a willing person, injury is not done
(B) One must be compensated for the injury
(C) During litigation nothing should be changed
(D) None of the above
37. Doli incapx :
(A) Incapable of doing harm
(B) Capable of doing harm
(C) Person above 18 years
(D) All of the above
38. Actori incumbit onus probandi
(A) The burden of proof is on defendant
(B) The burden of proof is on the plaintiff
(C) There is meaning of burden of proof
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| <p>39. Ante litem motam :</p> <p>(A) Before suit brought</p> <p>(B) Before controversy instituted</p> <p>(C) Spoken before a lawsuit is brought</p> <p>(D) All of the above</p> <p>40. Correct maxim for “let the buyer beware” :</p> <p>(A) Caveat actor</p> <p>(B) Caveat venditor</p> <p>(C) Caveat emptor</p> <p>(D) All are correct</p> <p>41. The law must not be violated even by the king :</p> <p>(A) Lex non a rege est violanda</p> <p>(B) Interest reipublicae ut sit finis litium</p> <p>(C) Furiosi nulla voluntas est</p> <p>(D) None of the above</p> <p>42. It is in the interest of the state that there should be an end to litigation:</p> <p>(A) Fraus est celare fraudem</p> <p>(B) Interest reipublicae ut sit finis litium</p> <p>(C) Qui sentit commodum, sentire debet et onus</p> <p>(D) None of the above</p> <p>43. Ignorance of Law excuses on one :</p> <p>(A) Rex non protest peccare</p> <p>(B) Ignorantia juris non excusat</p> <p>(C) Nunc pro tunc</p> <p>(D) None of the above</p> | <p>39. Ante litem motam :</p> <p>(A) Before suit brought</p> <p>(B) Before controversy instituted</p> <p>(C) Spoken before a lawsuit is brought</p> <p>(D) All of the above</p> <p>40. Correct maxim for “let the buyer beware” :</p> <p>(A) Caveat actor</p> <p>(B) Caveat venditor</p> <p>(C) Caveat emptor</p> <p>(D) All are correct</p> <p>41. The law must not be violated even by the king :</p> <p>(A) Lex non a rege est violanda</p> <p>(B) Interest reipublicae ut sit finis litium</p> <p>(C) Furiosi nulla voluntas est</p> <p>(D) None of the above</p> <p>42. It is in the interest of the state that there should be an end to litigation:</p> <p>(A) Fraus est celare fraudem</p> <p>(B) Interest reipublicae ut sit finis litium</p> <p>(C) Qui sentit commodum, sentire debet et onus</p> <p>(D) None of the above</p> <p>43. Ignorance of Law excuses on one :</p> <p>(A) Rex non protest peccare</p> <p>(B) Ignorantia juris non excusat</p> <p>(C) Nunc pro tunc</p> <p>(D) None of the above</p> |
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44. The introductory paragraph of an essay requires :
- (A) The topic, thesis, and the main ideas
 - (B) The topic, thesis, and the supportive details
 - (C) The reason for the essay, the topic and theses
 - (D) All of the above
45. When writing the main idea paragraphs :
- (A) Include the thesis to remind the reader
 - (B) Include the supporting details with examples and specific details
 - (C) Make sure the supporting details are clearly shown through the main idea
 - (D) Use opinion to show why your thesis is right
46. The conclusion of an essay should:
- (A) Include last minute ideas and thoughts for the future
 - (B) Have a restatement of the thesis and thoughts for the future
 - (C) Be a recap of the whole essay
 - (D) Be only two sentences
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47. Essays are :
- (A) Easier to write because you can put your opinion
 - (B) Harder to write because they require a lot of research
 - (C) Flexible because you can use a narrative style or structured paragraphs
 - (D) Both A and B

48. An essay is :
- (A) A song with story
 - (B) A poem that has many stanzas
 - (C) A type of writing that has organized paragraphs
 - (D) A type of writing that requires research

49. Which of these is not a characteristic of good essay :
- (A) Brevity
 - (B) Dignified style
 - (C) Fakeness
 - (D) Personal touch

50. Which of these is not a type of essay :
- (A) Narrative essay
 - (B) Descriptive essay
 - (C) Argumentative essay
 - (D) Personal essay

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| <p>51. What is the official language of union of India?</p> <p>(A) Urdu</p> <p>(B) Gujarati</p> <p>(C) Hindi</p> <p>(D) All of the above</p> | <p>51. भारत संघ की राजभाषा क्या है</p> <p>(A) उर्दू</p> <p>(B) गुजराती</p> <p>(C) हिंदी</p> <p>(D) उपरोक्त सभी</p> |
| <p>52. In which part of the constitution, provision has been made regarding official language?</p> <p>(A) Part xvii</p> <p>(B) Part xviii</p> <p>(C) Part xx</p> <p>(D) Part xvi</p> | <p>52. संविधान के किस भाग में राजभाषा के बारे में प्रावधान किया गया है</p> <p>(A) भाग xvii</p> <p>(B) भाग xviii</p> <p>(C) भाग xx</p> <p>(D) भाग xvi</p> |
| <p>53. Which article of the constitution provides official language ?</p> <p>(A) Article 342</p> <p>(B) Article 343</p> <p>(C) Article 362</p> <p>(D) Article 363</p> | <p>53. संविधान का कौन सा अनुच्छेद राजभाषा के बारे में प्रावधान करता है</p> <p>(A) अनुच्छेद 342</p> <p>(B) अनुच्छेद 343</p> <p>(C) अनुच्छेद 362</p> <p>(D) अनुच्छेद 363</p> |
| <p>54. What contained in the eighth schedule of the constitution ?</p> <p>(A) Fundamental Rights</p> <p>(B) Directive principles</p> <p>(C) List of languages</p> <p>(D) None of the above</p> | <p>54. संविधान की आठवीं सूची में अन्तर्विष्ट हैं—</p> <p>(A) मूल अधिकार</p> <p>(B) निर्देशक सिद्धांत</p> <p>(C) भाषाओं की सूची</p> <p>(D) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं</p> |
| <p>55. How many languages are there in eighth schedule ?</p> <p>(A) 22</p> <p>(B) 21</p> <p>(C) 20</p> <p>(D) 23</p> | <p>55. आठवीं अनुसूची में कितनी भाषाएं हैं ?</p> <p>(A) 22</p> <p>(B) 21</p> <p>(C) 20</p> <p>(D) 23</p> |

56. Which of the following languages is not included in the Eighth Schedule ?

- (A) Hindi
- (B) English
- (C) Bodo
- (D) Nepali

57. VOID AB INITIO MEANS-

- (A) Legally invalid from the very beginning
- (B) Legally invalid afterwards
- (C) Lawful
- (D) Void on the desire of other

58. Which of the following statement is correct ?

- (A) Hindi is our national language
- (B) English is our national language
- (C) Hindi and English both are national languages for communication in union and states
- (D) None of the above

59. Language of Court in India is

- (A) English
- (B) Arabic
- (C) Sanskrit
- (D) Urdu

56. निम्न में से कौन सी भाषा आठवीं अनुसूची में सम्मिलित नहीं की गई है ?

- (A) हिंदी
- (B) इंग्लिश
- (C) बोडो
- (D) नेपाली

57. VOID AB INITIO का अर्थ –

- (A) शुरू से ही कानूनी रूप से अमान्य
- (B) बाद में कानूनी रूप से अमान्य
- (C) वैध
- (D) दूसरे की इच्छा पर शून्य

58. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही है?

- (A) हिंदी हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा है
- (B) अंग्रेजी हमारी राष्ट्रीय भाषा है
- (C) हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों संघ और राज्यों में संचार के लिए राष्ट्रीय भाषाएं हैं
- (D) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

59. भारत में न्यायालय की भाषा है

- (A) अंग्रेजी
- (B) अरबी
- (C) संस्कृत
- (D) उर्दू

60. Choose the correct conjunction from the from the following options to complete the sentence:

“he got he was ill”.

- (A) Until
- (B) Because
- (C) Although
- (D) If

61. In the sentence ‘he finished the job at one go’ the word go is-

- (A) Verb
- (B) Noun
- (C) Adverb
- (D) Adjective

62. Change the sentence ‘I never eat meat, he explained’ into indirect speech

- (A) He explains that I eat meat
- (B) He explained to eat meat
- (C) He explained that he never ate meat
- (D) I explained that he never eats meat

63. Punctuate the following sentence-
“Whatever is. Is right”.

- (A) Whatever is. Is right?
- (B) Whatever. Is is right
- (C) Whatever is, is right
- (D) Whatever, s, is right

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64. Find out the correct indirect narration of the following indirect speech.

John looked at the Taj and said “how magnificent!”

- (A) John looked at the Taj and told that how magnificent it is
- (B) John looked at the Taj and exclaimed with surprise that it was very magnificent
- (C) John looked at the Taj and asked that how magnificent.
- (D) None of the above

65. Change the following sentence into passive voice.

Everyone loves him.

- (A) He is loved by all
- (B) He loves everyone
- (C) He was loved by everyone
- (D) He is loved by everyone

66. Correct the following expression :
Both he as well as son were present.

- (A) Both, he and his son, was present.
- (B) Both of them he and his son were present.
- (C) Both he and his son were present
- (D) Both he and his son has been present.

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67. Choose the correct part of speech/word class of the word “interesting” in the following sentence.

The book is interesting.

- (A) Auxiliary
- (B) Adjective
- (C) Adverb
- (D) Noun

68. Choose the correct option.
The pen is much..... than that.

- (A) Cheaper
- (B) More cheaper
- (C) The cheaper
- (D) Cheapest

69. Identify the part of speech of underlined word:

The boys ran round the tree.

- (A) Adjective
- (B) Adverb
- (C) Noun
- (D) Preposition

70. Spot error in following sentence
This hardly won freedom should not be lost so soon.

- (A) This hardly won freedom
- (B) Should not be lost
- (C) So soon
- (D) No error

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71. P-That it would affect the investigation process

Q- They refused

R- Of these raids saying

S- To divulge the venues

The proper sequence should be

(A) PSQR

(B) SRPQ

(C) QSRP

(D) RPQS

72. P- My brother

Q- To attend his friend's wedding

R- Is going to Chennai

S- Tomorrow

The proper sequence should be

(A) PSQR

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73. P- To give a definition

Q- If I were

R- I would begin

S- Like this

The proper sequence should be

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75. **Hardly had we got** into the forest
when it began to rain.

- (A) Hardly we got
- (B) We had hardly got
- (C) We had got hard
- (D) No improvement

76. **London** (_____) is on
the **river** (_____)
of **Thames** (_____).

- (A) Proper noun, common noun,
proper noun
- (B) Common noun, proper noun,
proper noun
- (C) Proper noun, proper noun,
common noun
- (D) Proper noun, Proper noun,
Proper noun

77. Nothing lasts forever (_____).

- (A) Reflexive pronoun
- (B) Indefinite pronoun
- (C) Relative pronoun
- (D) None of the above

78. Indicate the verb in a sentence.
Mr. Imran came to Karachi and
visited the Quaid-e-Azam tomb

- (A) Came
- (B) Visited
- (C) Both 1 and 2
- (D) None of the above

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79. An adjective is a word that modifies
- (A) A noun or noun phrase or describes its referent.
 - (B) A pronoun or pronoun phrase or describes its referent.
 - (C) A verb or verb phrase or describes its referent.
 - (D) None of the above
80. Fill in the blank:
My plane stoppedDubai and Hanoi and arrived..... Bangkok two hours late.
- (A) In, At
 - (B) At, In
 - (C) In, In
 - (D) At, At
81. Fill in the blanks:
I live the 7th floor 21 oxford Street..... London.
- (A) On, at, in
 - (B) At, on, in
 - (C) In, at, on
 - (D) At, in, on
82. ____, you've got a chance, you might as well make full use of it.
- (A) As soon as
 - (B) Now that
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83. She has not spoken to us _____ we had the argument.

- (A) Since
- (B) While
- (C) So
- (D) As

84. _____ you refuse to pay the ransom, the kidnappers might hurt the child.

- (A) Or else
- (B) If
- (C) Lest
- (D) Unless

85. Jeremy accidentally cut herself when _____ cutting the vegetables _____ she was distracted.

- (A) Even though
- (B) Despite
- (C) And
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86. The local team scored three goals _____ the first half of the match.

- (A) At
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87. In the question below a sentence have been given in Direct/Indirect speech. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Indirect/Direct speech.

Kiran asked me, "Did you see the Cricket match on television last night?"

- (A) Kiran asked me whether I saw the Cricket match on television the earlier night.
- (B) Kiran asked me whether I had seen the Cricket match on television the earlier night.
- (C) Kiran asked me did I see the Cricket match on television the last night.
- (D) Kiran asked me whether I had seen the Cricket match on television the last night.

88. In the question below a sentence have been given in Direct/Indirect speech. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Indirect/Direct speech.

David said to Anna, "Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow."

- (A) David told Anna that Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow.
- (B) David told Anna that Mona left for her native place the next day.
- (C) David told Anna that Mona would be leaving for her native place tomorrow.
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89. In the question below a sentence have been given in Direct/Indirect speech. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Indirect/Direct speech.

I said to him, "Why are you working so hard?"

- (A) I asked him why he was working so hard?"
- (B) I asked him why was he working so hard.
- (C) I asked him why had he been working so hard.
- (D) I asked him why he had been working so hard.

90. In the question below a sentence have been given in Direct/Indirect speech. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Indirect/Direct speech.

He said to her, "What a cold day!"

- (A) He told her that is was a cold day.
- (B) He exclaimed that it was a cold day.
- (C) He exclaimed sorrowfully that it was a cold day.
- (D) He exclaimed that it was a very cold day.

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91. In the question below a sentence have been given in Direct/Indirect Speech. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Indirect/Direct speech.

The tailor said to him, "Will you have suit ready by tomorrow evening?"

- (A) The tailor asked him that he will have the suit ready by the next evening.
- (B) The tailor asked him that he would had the suit ready by the next evening.
- (C) The tailor asked him if he would have the suit ready by the next evening.
- (D) The tailor asked him if he will like to the suit ready by the next evening.

92. In the question below a sentence have been given in active/passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in active/passive voice.

Whom does he look for?

- (A) He is looked after for whom?
- (B) Who is looked after for him?
- (C) Who is looked for by him?
- (D) He is looked after by whom?

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93. In the question below a sentence have been given in active/passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in active/passive voice.

The principal kept the staff members waiting.

- (A) The staff members were kept waiting by the principal
- (B) The staff members were waiting for the principal
- (C) The staff members are kept waiting for the principal
- (D) The staff members were being kept waiting by the principal.

94. In the question below a sentence have been given in active/passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in active/passive voice.

he gave you permission to enter?

- (A) By whom were you given permission to enter?
- (B) By whom given you permission to enter?
- (C) By whom you were given permission to enter?
- (D) By whom was you given permission to enter?

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95. In the question below a sentence have been given in active/passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in active/passive voice.

Look at the poll results-do they inspire hope?

- (A) Let the poll results be looked is hope inspired by them?
- (B) Let the poll results be looked at-is hope inspired by them?
- (C) Let the poll results be looked at has hope been inspired by them?
- (D) Let the poll results be looked at-is hope being inspired by them?

96. In the question below a sentence have been given in active/passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in active/passive voice.

They first sun-dried the garbage for one to three days to bring down the moisture level.

- (A) The garbage was first sun-dried for one to three days to bring down the moisture level.
- (B) The moisture level of the garbage came down when it was sun-dried for one to three days.
- (C) One to three days of sun-drying brought down the moisture level of the garbage.
- (D) The moisture level was brought down by sun-drying the garbage for one to three days.

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97. In the question below a sentence have been given in active/passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in active/passive voice.

The thief climbed over the wall without being seen.

- (A) The thief climbed over the wall without any one seeing him
- (B) Without being seen the thief climbed over the wall.
- (C) The thief was climbed over the wall without being seen.
- (D) The wall was climbed over by the thief without being seen.

98. In the question below a sentence have been given in active/ passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in active/passive voice.

He was congratulated by his teacher on his brilliant success in the recent examination.

- (A) His teacher congratulated him.
- (B) His teacher congratulated him on his success.
- (C) His teacher congratulated him for his success in the examination.
- (D) His teacher congratulated him on his brilliant success in the recent examination.

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- (D) His teacher congratulated him on his brilliant success in the recent examination.

99. In the question below a sentence have been given in active/ passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in active/passive voice.

Before festivals the shops are thronged with men, women and children making various purchases.

- (A) During festivals people throng the shops.
- (B) The shops are thronged by people making purchases
- (C) Men, women and children make purchases during festivals.
- (D) Men, women and children throng the shops before festivals making various purchases

100. In the question below a sentence have been given in active/ passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in active/passive voice.

The noise of the traffic kept me awake.

- (A) I was kept awake by the noise of the traffic.
- (B) The traffic kept me awake by the noise.
- (C) I remained awake by the noise of the traffic.
- (D) I kept myself awake due to the noise of the noise of the traffic.

99. In the question below a sentence have been given in active/ passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in active/passive voice.

Before festivals the shops are thronged with men, women and children making various purchases.

- (A) During festivals people throng the shops
- (B) The shops are thronged by people making purchases
- (C) Men, women and children make purchases during festivals.
- (D) Men, women and children throng the shops before festivals making various purchases.

100. In the question below a sentence have been given in active/ passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in active/passive voice.

The noise of the traffic kept me awake.

- (A) I was kept awake by the noise of the traffic.
- (B) The traffic kept me awake by the noise.
- (C) I remained awake by the noise of the traffic.
- (D) I kept myself awake due to the noise of the noise of the traffic.

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

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