



It's All About A(P)ttitude!

Grammatical Usage

This book consists of sentence correction rules and error spotting questions. These questions will immensely help you in understanding the concepts and error types in grammar and sentence correction for competitive exams.

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PGGA

How to Master Verbal Ability – “Tips and Tricks”

There is no escaping the fact that English is considered to be one of the widely used languages not only for communication, be it in our daily lives but also as a medium to increase and expand our knowledge base. Most of the news, information, research papers, documents and technical subjects are in English.

For most of us, the challenge is that we are not oriented with English in our early learning years and when we reach a stage where learning the language is inevitable, we are unable to know the way to go about it. However difficult it may seem, English is quite easy. It is just that as learners, we don't know from where we should start. If you treat English as a subject, then it will remain as one, but if you take a keen interest and make a conscious effort to use English as the language of expression, then you are on the right path.

Nothing helps more than reading. Be it a newspaper, a blog, a magazine or a novel, any form of reading which has grammatically correct and sensible content. In simple words, Twitter, Facebook and WhatsApp will not be of much help. It is not just about the quantity but the quality. Your focus of reading should be on current affairs, technology, environment, economy, sports, science and finance rather than what is happening in Bollywood.

We recommend a few tried and tested guidelines that will enable you to increase your understanding and comfort in the English language.

Make flash cards for continuous revision

Flash cards are small cards made from a drawing sheet which can easily fit in the pocket or purse. Whenever you come across a new word while reading, first you should refer to it in the Standard Oxford Dictionary along with the easily available apps. Then you should try to find out what part of speech it is, its meaning, the synonyms and above all the right pronunciation. For revision, the flash card should be used in which you can write the word and its meaning.

Rome was not built in a day

You cannot master anything overnight. Consistency and perseverance are very important, so 30-60 minutes of daily reading and learning and using 10-20 words everyday should give you a visible result in 3 months.

Practice makes one perfect

That is why we have provided you with various exercises in grammar, reading comprehension, sentence completion, vocabulary and para-jumbles in the verbal ability and mixed bag sheets, which you should practise. When you solve them, you will realise what kind of mistakes you make.

Speech is silver but silence is gold

Listening is the most important part of any conversation. Not only does the other person like it, but also it adds immensely to our own knowledge. Make it a habit to tune in to talk shows and debates conducted on English news channels. It will add to your general knowledge and

will help you perform in group discussions. You can copy the style and statement which you like and never forget to learn from other's mistakes.

A pen is mightier than a sword.

Writing is again a very important aspect of a human personality. Our writings show our thought process. Try to pen down your thoughts on any topic. While doing so, you will start exploring your inner personality and this will make you realise your strengths and weaknesses in the language.

In Simple Words **RLWS** is the mantra :

Read a lot (Newspapers, Novels, Books)

Listen (Watch Debates, Listen to great Orators (e.g. TEDTALKS), Watch Hollywood Movies)

Write (Short stories, Essays, Critical movie reviews, Anything of socio economic importance)

Speak (Participate in Group Discussions, Converse with Friends and Family members in English)

Suggested Reads:

Beginners who do not read anything in English should start with **Sydney Sheldon** novels which will develop your interest in reading.

The Hindu as a Newspaper should really help.

Then you can go on to the next level:

- Made in Japan : Akio Morita – Founder Sony
- Made in America : Sam Walton – Founder Walmart
- Mein Kampf : Adolf Hitler
- Beyond the Last Blue Mountain : JRD Tata
- An Autobiography : Lee Iacocca
- ICON : Steve Jobs
- Business @ Speed of Thought : Bill Gates

Finally you are ready for some real stuff:

- Fountainhead : Ayn Rand
- Atlas Shrugged : Ayn Rand
- War and Peace : Leo Tolstoy
- A Passage to India : EM Forster
- Catch – 22 : Joseph Heller
- Midnight's Children : Salman Rushdie
- A Suitable Boy : Vikram Seth
- The God of Small Things : Arundhati Roy
- To Kill a Mockingbird : Harper Lee

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NOUNS

Cases

- A noun is a word that represents a place, group or quality.

1. Proper Nouns:

- A proper noun cannot be plural. When a proper noun is used in the sentence as the subject, then the verb is singular.

Examples:

- **India has maintained** its secular image since time immemorial.
- The **United Nations resolves** humanitarian issues all over the world.
- **Netherlands is** a country in north western Europe.
- **Dell Technologies** is an American multinational information technology company.
- **Saroj** dances very gracefully.

2. Common Nouns

- A common noun can be plural and this in turn influences the verb and the pronoun too. However, there are different spelling conventions while changing the common noun from singular to plural.

Examples

- The **man is** waiting at the bus stop.
- The **branded watches are** for sale.
- I hope that all your **wishes are** fulfilled.
- There **is positive energy** in the room.
- The **toss was** the deciding factor in the match.

Making Common Nouns Plural

- By adding an 's'

Examples

Boy – boys, Book – books, Pipe – pipes, Drug – Drugs, Room – Rooms

- Nouns ending in '**s, x, z, ch,**' or '**sh**' are made plural by adding '**es**'.

Examples

Watch – watches, Fox – foxes, Buzz – buzzes, Toss – Tosses, Wish – Wishes

- Nouns ending in '**y**' , preceded by a consonant are made plural by replacing '**y**' with '**ies**'.

Examples

City – cities, Country – countries, Energy – energies, Dairy – dairies, Pastry- pastries

- Nouns ending in '**y**' preceded by a vowel are made plural by adding '**s**'.

Examples

Day = days, Tray – trays, Valley – valleys, Trolley – trolleys, Stay-stays

- Nouns ending in '**o**' are made plural by adding '**s**' or '**es**'.

Examples

Hero – heroes, Potato – potatoes, Logo – logos, Kilo – kilos, Ratio - ratios

- Nouns ending in '**f**' or '**ef**' are made plural by adding '**ves**' or '**s**'

Examples

Half – halves, Leaf – Leaves, Belief – beliefs, Proof – proofs, Chef – chefs,

- Nouns ending in **'us'** are made plural by changing the **'us'** to **'i'**.

Examples

Alumnus – alumni, Radius – radii, Stimulus – stimuli, Nucleus – nuclei, Cactus – cacti

- Nouns ending in **'is'** are made plural by changing the **'is'** to **'es'**.

Examples

Crisis – crises, -Oasis – oases, Analysis – analyses, Basis – bases, Thesis - theses

- Nouns ending in **'ix'** or **'ex'** are made plural by changing the **'ix'** or **'ex'** to **'ices'**.

Examples

-Index – Indices, Appendix – appendices, Matrix – matrices, Vertex – vertices,
Phoenix – phoenixes/ phoenices

- Some nouns ending in **'eau'** are made plural by changing the **'eau'** to **'eaux'** or **'eaux'**.

Examples

Plateau – plateaux/ plateaus, Bureau – bureaux/ bureaux, Tableau – tableaux/ tableaux
Bureau- bureaux, Gateau – gateaux

- Some nouns become plural by changing the ending to **'en'**.

Examples

Child – children, Ox – oxen, Man – men, Woman – women, Layman - laymen

- Some nouns become plural by changing the ending to **'a'**.

Examples

Bacterium – bacteria, Corpus – corpora, Criterion – criteria, Datum – data, Medium - media

- Some nouns become plural by changing **'oo'** to **'ee'**.

Examples

Foot – feet, Tooth – teeth, Goose – geese

- Some nouns become plural by changing the ending **'a'** to **'ae'**.

Examples

Antenna – antennae, Formula – formulae, Nebula – nebulae, Vertebra - vertebrae

- Some nouns become plural by replacing **'ouse'** with **'ice'** or **'s'**.

Examples

Louse – lice, Mouse – mice, House – houses, Blouse - blouses

- Some nouns **don't change at all** between singular and plural forms.

Examples

Species – species, Means – means, Deer – deer, Series – series, Hair - hair

- Some nouns only have a plural form and hence the verb is plural. However, as a unit the verb is singular.

Examples

-Scissors, Trousers, Jeans, Glasses, Spectacles

-A pair of scissors is blue in colour.**They** are lying on the table.

-The scissors are blue in colour.**It** is lying on the table.

- Some nouns only have a singular form and hence the verb usage is singular.

Examples

- Information, News, Athletics, Rice, Maths
- Information is** a prerequisite to reach concrete conclusions.
- Rice is** the staple diet of Asians.
- Athletics in India is** getting a fillip due to an increasing interest in this activity.

3. Collective Nouns

- A collective noun can be singular and plural and this reflects in the verb usage as well.

Examples

- A **team of players has** arrived for the finals.
- Flocks of sheep are** grazing in the meadow.
- A **pack of cards is** lying on the floor.
- Many bouquets of flowers are** sold on Valentine's Day.
- A **stack of books was** found in the store room.

4. Compound Nouns

- A compound noun can be made plural by adding 's' to the first word. Hence the verb usage is singular or plural depending on the context.

Examples

Brother – in – law = Brothers-in-law, Passer-by = passers-by, Supervisor in charge = supervisors in charge, Secretary of state = secretaries of state, Sister – in – law = sisters – in – law

Examples

- My **brother in law** is an IPS officer.
- All my **brothers in law** are businessmen.
- **The passer-by has fallen** on the road.
- **The passers-by have helped** the boy who has fallen off the bike.
- **Thesecretary of state has resigned.**

5. Abstract Nouns

- An abstract noun cannot be made plural and hence the verb usage is singular too.

Examples

- Honesty is** the best policy.
- Sincerity is** the prerequisite to lead a balanced life.
- Health is** wealth.
- Sacrifice comes** with a heavy price.
- Innocence seems** to be fading away in these times.

6. Units of time, money and distance

- The units of time, money and distance have a singular verb usage.

Examples

- Ten thousand rupees is** my bank balance.
- Forty lakhs is** the amount one needs in order to pursue overseas education.
- Twenty minutes is** the time I need to get ready for the party.
- Five kilometres is** the distance between my house and the airport.
- Three hours is** the duration of the exam.

PRONOUNS

1. Cases

- By definition, a pronoun is a part of speech that is used instead of a noun in order to avoid repetition. There are different types of pronouns.

i) Personal:

Subjective: I, we, you, you, he, she, it and they

Objective: Me, us, you, you, him, her, it and them

ii) **Possessive:** My, our, your, your, his, her, its and their

Mine, ours, yours, yours, his, hers, its and theirs

iii) **Demonstrative:** This, that, these and those

(iv) **Reflexive** : Myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself and themselves

v) **Relative:** Who, whom, whose, which and that

vi) **Reciprocal:** One another and each other

2. Noun Pronoun Relation

- The pronoun used in the sentence should complement the noun.

Examples

- The **children** are waiting for **their** turn.
- The **boy** said that **he** was a villager.
- If you visit **Pune**, you will learn more about **its** cosmopolitan culture.
- The **girl** got drenched in the rain as **her** umbrella flew off.
- I am wearing a new **watch** and **it** is a gift from my mother.

3. Use of the verb 'to be'

- When the verb 'to be' is used in a sentence to lay emphasis along with a relative pronoun, the case of the pronoun preceding or succeeding the verb should be in the subjective case.

Examples

- It is **he** who came to see us.
- It is **I** who caught the thief.
- It is **she** who has helped my mother.
- It is **you** who have stood by me at all times.
- It is **we** who can make the world a better place.

4. Consistency of Pronouns

- The pronouns used in the sentence should be of the same person.

Examples

- **One** should do **ones** duty.
- **You** should arrange **your** clothes in the cupboard.
- **He** is waiting for **his** passport.
- **I** am working on **my** book.
- **She** is sitting on **her** chair.

5. In the case of "Indefinite Pronouns"

- There are different indefinite pronouns. In the case of words ending with one (someone, anyone, no one, everyone, one) and ending with body (somebody, anybody, nobody, everybody), then the pronoun usage is singular.

Examples

- **Everybody** is referring to **his or her** dictionary.
- **No one** is supposed to use **his or her** mobile phone during the session.
- **Anybody** can solve this question and **he** can do so on the board.
- **Someone** is waiting near the corridor and **he** looks very worried.
- **Nobody** in the class thinks that **he or she** will clear the test.

➤ In the case of both, many, few and several, the verb usage will be plural.

Examples

- **Few** artists believe in **their** creativity.
- **Few** dogs on the street are strays and **they** pose a threat.
- **Both** the boys were happy with **their** performances.
- There are **several** applicants and **they** are equally competent.
- **Many** social workers believe that **their** efforts will help the needy in some way or the other.

6. Use of “And” in the subject

➤ When 'and' is used in the subject, the pronoun usage is plural.

Examples

- **The child and her father** were delighted when **they** received a surprise gift.
- **The phone and the battery** are out of order and **they** need to be fixed right away.
- **A biscuit and a toy** were offered to the crying child and **they** did the job of pacifying the child.
- **A book and a pen** are the best pals as **they** make up for good company.
- I found **a bag and a wallet** and **they** both were completely torn.

7. In the case of “Neither..nor / Either... or”

➤ When both the nouns in the subject are singular, then the pronoun is singular. When both the nouns are plural, then the pronoun is plural. If the first noun is singular the second one is plural, then the pronoun is plural. If the first noun is plural the second one is singular, then the pronoun is singular. If 'neither' and 'either' are used independently then the pronoun is singular.

Examples

- **Neither the minister nor the secretary** has given **his** word about the report.
- **Neither the shoes nor the purse** is going to be exchanged as **its** label is torn off.
- **Either Shirley or her mother** thinks that **she** has forgotten the keys at home.
- **Neither the skirt nor the trousers** are ironed and **they** cannot be worn for the party tonight.
- **Neither Ram nor Rahim** believes that **he** can make it for the college reunion.

8. In the case of Plural nouns that are linked to single parts

➤ A few nouns such as jeans, trousers, scissors, glasses, spectacles, tights, binoculars, pants, shorts, pyjamas, tweezers, scales can have a singular or plural form based on the context.

Examples

- I bought a new **pair of jeans** and **it** is already torn.
- **The jeans** have to be washed as **they** are very dirty.
- **A pair of scissors** is kept in the drawer and **it** is kept in a pouch.
- **The scissors** are broken and **they** should be thrown.
- You will find **the tweezers** in the cabinet and **they** are put in a blue box.

9. In the case of person, number and gender

➤ The pronoun should agree with the antecedent (what comes before) in person, number and gender.

Examples:

- Every **citizen** must have **his** own responsibility for the country.
- **All the students** have submitted **their** assignments on time.
- **Each of the girls** narrated **her** story.
- **Each child** has **his** special uniqueness.
- **All the students' papers** had **their** respective names and roll nos.

9. The order of pronouns in a sentence.

- If pronouns of different persons are to be used together in a sentence, the serial order of persons should be as follows; second person + third + first person in a good normal sentences. But if a fault is to be confessed, the order will be; first person + second person + third person. Usually, this usage is unusual and the best possible answer should be 'we'

Examples

- **You, he and I** have finished the report.
- **I, you and he** are to blame for this accident.
- **You, Roanna and I** have finished our studies.
- **I, you and Jagan** are responsible for this misunderstanding.
- **You, he and I** need to clean the house.

10. Use of 'whose', 'who' and 'whom'

- The relative pronoun 'who' is used in the subjective case. The pronoun 'whom' is used in the objective case and 'whose' is used to show possession.

Examples

- Mr. Naik is the teacher **who** trained Dinesh.
- **Whom** are you referring to?
- **Whose** purse is lying on the floor?
- **Who** gave you permission to have a night out?
- **Whom** did you take permission from to have a night out?

11. Use of 'each and every'

- When 'each and every' is used in the sentence, the pronoun usage is singular.

Examples

- **Each and every child** is special to **his or her** mother.
- **Each and everyone** of the boys took **his** seat in the bus.
- **Each and every farmer** wants to ensure that **his** crop yield is good.
- **Each and every book** has **its** own value.
- **Each and every person** comes with **his or her** destiny.

12. Use of 'except'

- When 'except' is used in a sentence, then the objective case of the pronoun will be used.

Examples

- **Except for him**, no one wore a black shirt.
- All were talking **except her**.
- **Except for you and me**, no one knew Radha.
- **Everyone** was happy, **except her**.
- The boy spoke to all the guests **except him**.

13. Use of 'like' or 'unlike'

- A pronoun that comes after 'like' or 'unlike' will take the objective case.

Examples

- A boy **like you** will not do this.
- A child **like her** cannot be so untidy.

- A person **like him** is so lucky.
- A man **unlike him** has seldom come my way.
- A woman **unlike her** is easy to find.

14. Use of different persons in the subject

- When pronouns of second person and third person are used as subjects, the pronoun following them will be according to the second person pronoun. When pronouns of second person and first person are used as subjects, the pronoun following them will be first person plural form.

Examples

- **You and I** need to complete **our** dinner.
- **You and she** are busy in **your** work.
- **You and he** are going for the party in **your** vehicle.
- **You and I** have to keep **our** hopes alive.
- **You and she** have to submit **your** homework.

15. Use of 'All'

- When all is used in a sentence, the pronoun can be singular or plural depending on the context.

Examples

- You need to take **all the papers** and file **them** carefully.
- **All the water in the bottles** is over and you have to refill **them**.
- **All the children** are happy as **they** are going for a movie.
- **All the jury members** were divided in **their** opinions.
- **All the cloth** has been sold and **it** is out of stock.

SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT

Cases

1. In the case of number

- When the subject is singular, the verb is singular.

Examples

- **The dog chases** the cat.
- **Gagan works** at a restaurant.
- **The child plays** in the garden.
- **Poonam has submitted** the report.
- **Leena is travelling** to the US soon.

- When the subject is plural, the verb is plural.

Examples

- **The farmers are waiting** for the rains.
- Nowadays **people use** cloth bags instead of plastic ones.
- **The classes need** to be rescheduled on account of Diwali holidays.
- **Smart phones have become** an addiction.
- **Many birds have become** extinct due to deforestation.

- Both cases

Examples

- **A notice has been** issued to the senior employees for their voluntary retirement.
- **Notices have been** issued to the senior employees of all the departments.
- **A section of society lives** in abject poverty.
- **Sections of society live** within their means.
- **A carton of books is** yet to be unpacked.
- **Cartons of books are** yet to be unpacked.

2. In the case of “Gerund and Infinitive”

If there is a gerund (sitting, eating, living) or an infinitive (to watch, to be, to laugh), then the verb is singular. If there are two or more, then the verb usage is plural.

Examples

- **To exercise daily is** a good habit.
- **To earn and to learn are** beneficial for a student.
- **Singing and dancing serve** as food for the soul.
- **Being honest to oneself provides** the scope for self-growth.
- **Reading the newspaper keeps** one abreast of current affairs.

3. In the case of “Indefinite Pronouns”

- There are different indefinite pronouns. In the case of words ending with one (someone, anyone, no one, everyone, one) and ending with body (somebody, anybody, nobody, everybody), then the verb usage is singular.

Examples

- **Everybody is** paying attention.
- **No one is** supposed to use the mobile phone during the session.
- **Has anybody** seen my pen?
- **Someone is waiting** near the corridor.
- **Nobody seems** to be interested in what the professor is saying.

- In the case of both, many, few and several, the verb usage will be plural.

Examples

- **Few artists have** a commercial outlook towards their art.
- Of late, there **are many stray dogs** are on the streets.
- **Both friends are meeting** in Delhi for the school reunion.
- There **are several career options** for students pursuing Science.
- **Many people are working** for social causes.

- However, in the case of some, most and none, the verb usage can be singular or plural depending on the context.

Examples

- **Some of the food is** spoilt.
- **Most of the houses are** sold.
- **None of the pastry was** eaten.
- **None of the engines seems** to be working.
- **Most of the fabric is** bleached.

4. In the case of “Collective Nouns”

- If the collective noun is singular, then the form of the verb is singular. If the collective noun is plural, then the verb form should be plural.

Examples

- **A flock of sheep grazes** in the meadow.
- **Flocks of sheep graze** in the meadow.
- **A set of keys is lying** on the table.
- **Sets of keys are lying** on the table.
- **A bouquet of flowers is** the best gift for a woman.

- There are few nouns such as audience, jury, committee, group and faculty that have a singular and plural form and this reflects in the verb usage too.

Examples

- **The jury were divided** in **their** opinions.
- **The jury has given** the final verdict.
- **The faculty is** on leave.
- **The faculty are** contemplating whether their demand for salary hike will be met.
- **The committee were floored** by the intern's flawless presentation.

5. In the case of “Abstract Nouns”

- An abstract noun is always singular and hence the verb should also be singular.

Examples

- **Honesty is** the best policy.
- **Cleanliness is** next to Godliness.
- **The integrity of citizens builds** a nation's character.
- **Intelligence is** a way of life.
- **Patience is** a virtue.

6. Use of “And” in the subject/ Compound Nouns

- When 'and' is used in the subject, the verb usage is plural.

Examples

- **Mumbai and Pune are** cosmopolitan cities.
- **The laptop and the mobile** have been given for repair.
- **The teacher and the students are working** hard for the cultural event.
- **Tarantula Nebula and LL Pegasi Star are** celestial bodies.
- **My mother and my father are looking** forward to their upcoming trip.

- There are cases when 'and' refers to the same entity. In this case the verb is singular.

Examples

- **Dal and rice is** the staple diet of Indians.
- **The actor and director has been** accused of misbehaving on the sets during a film shoot.
- **The horse and carriage is** at the gate.
- **The law and order situation in Kashmir has gone** out of hand.
- **Profit and loss is** a very interesting topic.

7. In the case of “Neither..nor / Either... or”

- When both the nouns in the subject are singular, then the verb form is singular. When both the nouns are plural, then the verb form is plural. If the first noun is singular the second one is plural, then the verb is plural. If the first noun is plural the second one is singular, then the verb is singular. If neither and either are used independently then the verb usage is singular.

Examples

- **Either the teacher or the students are going** to attend the conference. (S+P=P)
- **Neither the boxes nor the carton was** unpacked. (P+S=S)
- **Either the girl or her father is going** to the market. (S+S=S)
- **Neither the skirt nor the trousers are** ironed. (S+P=P)
- **Neither of the teachers knows** the principal.

8. In the case of “Intervening Phrases/Additives”

- Intervening phrases or additives provide information about the subject and in do not influence the verb. A few examples of additives are as well as, along with, in addition to, including, together with and accompanied by.

Examples

- **The house, along with the furniture is** for sale.
- **The President, accompanied by the ministers, has left** for the international summit.
- **Maths, as well as English, is** my favourite subject.
- **The report, including the footnotes, is** ready to be presented to the Board.
- **The coach, together with his team members, is working** hard to bag the World Cup Title.

9. In the case of “Prepositional Phrases”

- A prepositional phrase begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or pronoun. This phrase has no relation with the verb whatsoever.

Examples

- **The resignation letter of the employee was not accepted** by the management.
- **The apples in the fruit basket are** very ripe.
- **The list of rules is** attached in the email
- **The girls in the red car are listening** to very loud music.
- **The box of cookies is** kept in the cabinet.

10. In the case of “Verb Order Reversal”

- Usually the structure of a sentence is a subject followed by a verb. But when the places are reversed, the form of the verb stays the same depending on the noun.

Examples

- Here **are the keys**.
- **Attached is the report** that needs to be edited.

- Never **have I seen** such a **panoramic view**.
- Hardly had **my father reached** home, when he **got** a call from the office.
- As I woke up, there **was my birthday gift** by the bedside.

Examples

- What **we are going** to have now **is a snack**.
- **A snack is** what **we are going** to have now.
- **The book is** there.
- **There is the book** that you are looking for.
- **That is the person** whom I was referring to.

11. In the case of “Time, Money and Distance”

- When units of time, money, distance, distance, weight and amount are the subject, then the verb form is singular.

Examples

- **Ten thousand rupees is** enough for the farewell party.
- **Five gallons of oil was** needed for the car.
- **Six kilometers is the distance** between my house and the railway station.
- **Three hours is the time** taken by road from Pune to Mumbai.
- **Fifteen minutes is all the time** I need to get ready.

- When these units are used as separate items, then the verb form is plural.

Examples

- **Twenty lakh rupees have been** deposited in my bank account.
- **Thirty minutes are** enough for reading the newspaper.
- **Ten kilometers** when converted into miles **are** six.
- **Forty apples have been rotting** in the basket since yesterday.
- **Thirty kilos of gold have been** seized.

12. In the case of “A number and The number”

- When ‘a number’ is a part of the subject, then the verb form is plural. In the case of “The number”, the verb form is singular.

Examples

- **A number of artefacts have been** unearthed by archaeologists.
- **A number of candidates have applied** to TCS.
- **A number of policemen have been deployed** in the riot prone areas.
- **The number of WhatsApp users is going** exponentially high.
- **The number of water bodies in India is running** dry.

13. In the case of “Each/ Each and Everyone / Each of... “

- In all of the above cases, the verb will be singular.

Examples

- **Each of the ideas is** worth a try.
- **Each and everyone of the girls was willing** to share her story with the group.
- **Each individual is** unique.
- **Each and every artist possesses** a different idea of creativity.
- **Each one of us has** an inclination to be socially accepted.

14. In the case of “All”

- If “all” is part of the subject, then the verb form may be singular or plural depending on whether it is a countable or uncountable noun. In case of countable, the verb will be plural, whereas in the case of uncountable, the verb will be singular. In the case singular noun, the verb will be singular.

Examples

- **All the doors are** locked.
- **All of Farid's family members live** in Aligarh.
- **All the cake has been** eaten.
- **All of the class has arrived** on time for the workshop.
- **All the sugar is added** in the tea.

15. In the case of “Nouns in Plural Form” but singular in context.

- There are nouns with plural form, but they are singular and hence the verb is singular too.

Examples

- **Measles is** a curable disease.
- **Ethics forms** the basis of human civilization.
- **Politics has become** the cornerstone of unquestionable power.
- **No news is** good news.
- **Acoustics is** the study of sound.

- It will be interesting to note that in the case of the noun ‘**data**’, it can be used in the singular and plural context.

- There **was** not enough **data** available on the net.
The **data** collected for the research study **were** not coherent.

16. In the case of “Fractional Expressions”

- In the case of fractional expressions, the verb can be singular or plural depending on the usage. A few examples of fractional expressions are half of, a part of, a third, a percentage of and a majority of.

Examples

- **Thirty percent of the forest area is** protected by the aboriginal tribes.
- **A large percentage of the farmers are facing** water related challenges.
- **A slice of the pizza is** kept in the fridge.
- **A part of the rural population has migrated** to the cities.
- **One out of hundred children in India is** malnourished.

- When the fractional expressions relates to people or other things, then the verb usage is plural as it is not about one but it is the equivalent of the fraction.

Examples

- **One in hundred people in India are suffering** from depression.
- **One in twenty petrol pumps have** a shopping mall.
- **One in five hundred graduates make** it to the US for post-graduation.
- **One in ten students do** not understand the concept well.
- In India, **one in thirty children suffer** from malnutrition.

17. In the case of “Titles and Countries”

- In the case of titles (books, movies, awards) and country names that also end in ‘s’, the verb usage is singular.

Examples

- **The Netherlands is** a European country that is incorrectly called Holland.
- **The Arabian Nights is** still a hot favourite read among young children.
- **Maldives is** a famous holiday destination for Asians.
- **Cyprus is** a country that is less explored.
- **Specimen Days, the novel consists** of three time related stories in the past, present and future.

18. In the case of “Uncountable Nouns”

- When an uncountable noun is the subject, it takes the singular form of the verb.

Examples

- **Water is** a scarce resource.
- **Advice comes** free of cost.
- **Some money is** lying on the table.
- **Music is** food for the soul.
- **Dark chocolate is** good for the heart.

19. In the case of “One Positive and One Negative Subject”

- When there are two subjects out of which, one is positive and the other is negative, then the verb agrees with the positive subject.

Examples

- **The king, not his ministers, was** in favour of throwing a feast for his people.
- **Not the principal, but the teachers feel** the need for a workshop on Life skills for the students.
- **The coach, not the players, is complacent** about the team’s dismal performance in the finals.
- **Not my friends, but my mother is** very excited about my upcoming birthday celebration.
- **Not my wallet, but my handbags** need to be arranged in order.

20. In the case of “One of the’

- When “One of the” is part of the subject, the verb form is singular.

Examples

- **One of the books has been** returned to the library.
- **One of the toys is** broken.
- **One of the students is waiting** outside the classroom.
- **One of the bedrooms is** locked.
- **One of the things** that I need for the seminar **is** a notepad.

21. In the case of “One of those/ One of these/... Is one of the”

- When “One of those/ one of these” is part of the subject, the verb form is plural.

Examples

- **I am not one of these people who believe** in rumours.
- **Sarita is one of the employees who havenot yet received** their bonuses.
- **A teacher is one of those leaders who set** the right path to effective learning for the student.
- **Narayan Murthy is one of those pioneers who have inspired** Indians to become entrepreneurs.
- **A soldier is one of those unsung heroes who selflessly sacrifice** their lives for the sake of the country.

22. In the case of “More than”

- If more than is the subject, then it can be taken in the singular or plural form depending on the context.

Examples

- **More than one person was injured** in the accident.
- **More than one child has submitted** the assignment.
- **More than one of the books have been** returned to the library.
- **More than one of the villages have been** granted the status of “Smart Villages”.
- **More than one of the applications have been** sent for further processing.

23. In the case of Plural nouns that are linked to single parts

- A few nouns such as jeans, trousers, scissors, glasses, spectacles, tights, binoculars, pants, shorts, pyjamas, tweezers, scales can have a singular or plural form based on the context.

Examples

- **A pair of jeans has** to be washed.
- **The jeans have** to be washed.
- **A pair of scissors is** kept in the drawer.
- **The scissors are** broken.
- **My glasses are** a gift from my mother.

24. In the case of “Appositives”

- An appositive is a word or a phrase that gives some information about the subject. Even if there is an appositive in the sentence, it does not influence the verb form.

Examples

- **Shyamlal, the businessman and philanthropist, is starting** a new business venture for farmers.
- **Mr. Jain, renowned celebrity and critic, is** on the radar for his outrageous remarks against a public figure.
- **Kruti, an energetic danseuse and writer, has received** an award for the “Best Outgoing Student”.
- **Mr. Fernandes, former Air Chief, has begun** an initiative to provide free education to students.
- **The dog, a loyal animal, is** a friend for life.

25. In the case of nouns that have different meanings in singular and plural form.

- There are certain nouns which have different meanings in singular and plural forms and this reflects in the verb usage too.

A few examples are Good and goods, Air and Airs, Character and Characters, Blind and Blinds, Authority and Authorities, Respect and Respects and Wood and Woods.

Examples

- The **air** in the city **is** polluted.
- The **airs** that Harish has about his wealth **have** made him friendless.
- The person who **is blind is** able to use his sixth sense very well.
- The new venetian **blinds** that **have set** up in the office look good.
- **Respect is** commanded and not demanded.
- The people offered their last **respects** to their leader who passed away last night.

TENSES

1. Past Tense

- I walked - Simple Past
- I was walking - Past Continuous
- I had walked - Past Perfect
- I had been walking - Past Perfect Continuous

Simple Past Tense

Cases

- It is used to indicate an action completed in the past.

Examples

- She **left** school last year.
- I **learnt** Hindi in Nagpur.
- Raghuveer**quit** his job last week.

Past Continuous Tense

Cases

- It is used to denote an action going on at some time in the past, the time of the action may or may not be indicated.

Examples

- We **were watching** TV all evening.
- The lights went out while I **was reading** a book.
- He **was** always **grumbling**.

- It is used with always, continually for persistent habits in the past.

Examples

- He **was** always **grumbling**.
- The children **were playing** games all day long.
- We **were listening** to some classical music.

Past Perfect Tense

Cases

- It is used to denote an action completed before a certain moment in the past.

Examples

- I met him in Delhi in 1970. I **had seen** him last five years before.
- I boarded the train on time and then I realised that I **had left** my phone at home.
- Jay was selected for the finale and it **had been** his first time.

- It is used to denote which action happened earlier than the other.

Examples

- I **had completed** my work when John came to visit me.
- I **had eaten** my lunch when he asked me out for pizza.
- By the time the chief guest arrived, most of the audience **had left** the hall.

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Cases

- It is used to denote an action that began before a certain point in the past and continued upto that time.

Examples

- At that time he **had been writing** a novel for **two months**.
- The students **had been rehearsing** the play **every weekend** before the finale.
- The farmers **had been** anxiously **waiting** for the rains well before the monsoon season.

2. Present Tense

I walk	-Simple Present
I am walking	-Present Continuous
I have walked	-Present Perfect
I have been walking	-Present Perfect Continuous

Examples

- The river **flows** under the bridge.
- We **have heard** a strange story.
- It **has been raining** all night.

Uses of the Present tense:

Simple Present

- It is used to express a habitual action.

Examples

- I **wake up** everyday at 5 o'clock.
- He **drinks** milk everyday.
- I **write** with a pen.

- It is used to express general truths.

Examples

- The **sun rises** in the east.
- Honey is** sweet.
- The **sky is** blue

- It is used in exclamatory sentences.

Examples

- Here **comes the bus**.
- There **she goes**.
- Look at the sky**.

- It is used to indicate a future event that is part of a plan.

Examples

- We leave** for London next Sunday.
- When **does college** reopen?
- The **new batch starts** on 20th Jan.

- It is used instead of the present continuous while expressing perception, appearance, emotions and thoughts.

Examples

- I **see** an airplane.
- I **forget** your name.
- There seems** to be a misunderstanding.

- It is used to refer to the present situation.

Examples

- Normally **he lives** in London but at present, he is living in Boston.
- Riya is** based in the US and she is pursuing her Masters.
- Wendy works** for a media agency.

Present Continuous Tense

- It is used for an action going on at the time of speaking.

Examples

- She is yawning.**
- I am speaking** to my son.
- The boys are playing** cricket.

- It is used to state a temporary action which may not be actually happening while speaking.

Examples

- I am reading** 'War and Peace'.
- The team players are practising** day and night for the final match.
- The director is working** on a script.

- It is used for an action that is planned to take place in the near future.

Examples

- I am going** to watch 'Titanic' tonight.
- My uncle **is arriving** tomorrow.
- Yatin is going** for an interview tomorrow.

- It is used to make a reference to a particularly obstinate habit.

Examples

- My dog is very silly; **it is** always **running** out of the house towards the road.
- The teacher is** always **shouting** at that new student.
- Usually, **the traffic policeman is walking** away from the traffic signal during rush hours.

Present Perfect Tense

- It is used to indicate completed activities in the past.

Examples

- He has** just **gone** out
- It has** just **struck** ten.
- Tomar has appeared** for the finals this year.

- It is used to express past actions whose time is not given and not definite.

Examples

- Have you read**, 'Yes, Prime Minister'?
- I have** never **known** him to be angry.
- Saranshi has been** to the United States.

- It is used to express past events which have more effect in the present (than the action)

Examples

- Raman has eaten** all the biscuits.
- I have cut** my finger.
- I have finished** my work.

- It is used to denote an action beginning at some time in the past and continuing in the present moment.

Examples

- I have known** him for a long time.
- We have lived** here for ten years.

-**My mother has worked** in the education sector for a long time.

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

- It is used to denote an action that has begun at some time in the past and is still continuing.

Examples

-**He has been sleeping** since **afternoon**.

-**The workers have been building** the flyover for **several months**.

-**The children have been working** on their home assignments **since** the summer holidays **have begun**.

3. Future Tense

I will walk	-Simple Future
I will be walking	- Future Continuous
I will have walked	- Future Perfect
I will have been walking	-Future Perfect Continuous

Simple Future Tense

- It is used for an action that has to still take place.

Examples

-**I will see** him tomorrow.

-**Abhishek will build** a house in his village.

-**The President will address** the farmers' grievances soon.

Future Continuous Tense

- It is used to denote an action as going on at some time in the future.

Examples

-**I will be reading** the paper after I will complete.

-When I get home, **my children will be playing**.

-**The politicians will be canvassing** for the upcoming elections.

- It is used for future events which are planned.

Examples

-**He will be meeting** us next week.

-**The Board will be presenting** the company expansion plan to the employees in the coming month.

-**The teacher will be addressing** the disciplinary issues in the next parent teachers meeting.

Future Perfect Tense

- It is used to indicate the completion of an action by a certain future time.

Examples

-**I will have completed** my homework by dinnertime.

-Before you go, **he will have left** the place.

-Queeny**will have been placed** before the next academic year.

Future Perfect Continuous Tense

- It is used to indicate an action represented as being in progress over a period that will end in the future.

Examples

-By next July, **we will have been living** here for four years.

-When he gets his degree, **he will have been studying** at Harvard for two years.

-By February 2020, **the undergraduate students will have been working** on their theses for eight months.

4. Sequence of tenses

i) Past tense in the principal clause is usually followed by a Past tense in the subordinate clause.

Examples

- My mother **said** that she **would** be late.
- The dog **barked** and it **ran** towards the end of the road.
- The road **was** full of potholes and **was** in dire need of repair.

➤ Exceptions

A past tense in the principal clause may be followed by a present tense in the subordinate clause when the subordinate clause expresses a universal truth.

Examples

- The teacher **said** that a stitch in time **saves** time.
- Newton **discovered** that apples **fall** due to gravity.
- The social worker **told** the villagers how rainwater **needs** to be harvested.

➤ When the subordinate clause is introduced by 'than', it may be in **any tense** even if the verb in the main clause is in the Past tense.

Examples

- He **loved** me more than he **loves** his own children. **(Past + Present)**
- He **loved** me more than he **loved** his own children. **(Past + Past)**
- He **loved** me more than he **will love** his own children. **(Past + Future)**

ii) A Present or Future tense in the principal clause may be followed by any tense in the subordinate clause.

Present + Present

Present + Future

Present + Past

Future + Past

Future + Present

Future + Future

Examples

- The guard **says** that he **saw** a stranger near the gate. **(Present + Present)**
- The child **is** hungry and **wants** to drink some milk. **(Present + Present)**
- The secretary **will inform** the parents that the President **will meet** them. **(Future + Future)**

3. Conditional Clauses

Cases

i) While stating a proven fact = Present + Present

Examples

- If the water **gets** heated to 100 degrees, then it **boils**.
- A red light **blinks** when you **press** this button.
- If Ram **scores** a first class, then he **is** eligible for the position.

ii) While making a prediction = Present + Future

Examples

- If it **rains**, then there **will be** no water scarcity.
- If you **work** hard, then you **will succeed**.
- If my father **comes** home early, then he **will take** us out for dinner.

iii) While stating a past action that has not occurred = Perfect + Perfect

Examples

- If I **had known** that you would be late, I **would have had** my dinner.

- Had** the politicians **worked** more for national interests, the people **would not have been** so agitated.
-If you **had been** on time, then you **could have made it** for the circus.

ADJECTIVES

1. Cases

- **Adjectives of quality:** are used to show the kind or quality of a person or thing.

Examples

- Calcutta is a **large** city.
-The **foolish** crowd tried to sing.

- **Adjectives of quantity:** are used to show how much of a thing.

Examples

- I ate **some** rice.
-He claimed **half** his share of the booty.

- **Adjectives of number:** are used to show how many persons or things are meant or in what order.

Examples

- The hand has **five** fingers.
-Sunday is the **first** day of the week.

- **Demonstrative adjectives:** are used to point out which person or thing is meant.

Examples

- This boy is **stronger** than Harry.
-I hate **such** things.

- **Interrogative adjectives:** are used with nouns to ask questions.

Examples

- Which** way shall we go?
-**Whose** book is this?

- **Emphasizing Adjectives:** are used in sentences with the words 'very' and 'own'.

Examples

- I saw it with my **own** eyes.
-That is the **very** thing we want.

- **Exclamatory adjectives:** are used in sentences with the word 'what'.

Examples

- What a **brilliant** idea!
-What a **fabulous** movie!

2. Degrees of comparison

- i) **Positive Degree:** The positive degree of an adjective is the adjective in its simple form.

Examples

- Sarita is an **intelligent** girl.
-The room is **bright**.

- ii) **Comparative Degree:** The comparative degree of an adjective denotes a higher degree of the quality than the positive degree and is used when two things (or sets of things) are compared.

Examples

- My sister is **nicer** than yours.
-Hari is **taller** than his brother.

iii) Superlative Degree: The Superlative degree of an adjective denotes the highest degree of the quality and is used when more than two things (or sets of things) are compared.

Examples

- David's mango is the **sweetest** of all.
- This is the **best** movie of all times.

3. Adjectives such as Prior, Junior, Senior, Superior, Inferior, Posterior, Preferable, Elder are followed by 'to' instead of 'than'.

Examples

- He is **senior** to me.
- Milk is **preferable** to tea.
- My brother is **elder** to me by 5 years.
- Susanne feels **inferior** to her sister.
- I need to make a presentation **prior** to the conference.

4. In the case of inbuilt superlative

- Adjectives such as Absolute, Circular, Complete, Entire, Eternal, Excellent, Impossible, Perfect, Right, Round, Unique, Universal, Supreme and Whole.

Examples

- This is a **perfect** house.
- This table is **round** in shape.
- How I wish that this dress fits me just **right**.
- God is the **supreme** power.
- Nature has **eternal** magic.

5. When two adjectives qualify the same noun, both the adjectives should be expressed in the same degree.

Examples

- He is **wiser and more intelligent** than his brother.
- This course is **interesting and challenging**.
- The sportsman's recovery from the injury was a **miracle and a wonder**.
- The woman was **graceful and elegant**.
- The place is **ancient and historic**.

6. Use of one degree of comparison

- When we compare two qualities in the same person or thing, the comparative ending '-er' is not used.

Examples

- He is a **clever and sincere** boy.
- I am feeling **good and fresh** today.
- The question paper was **easy and predictable**.
- This cloth has an **elegant and subtle** look.
- The shirt you are wearing is **torn and faded**.

- Two or more degrees of comparison should not be used with the same noun.

Examples

- Ramesh was feeling much **more better** after he took the medicines. (Incorrect)
- Ramesh was feeling much **better** after he took the medicines. (Correct)
- This is the **most toughest exam** that I have ever taken. (Incorrect)
- This is the **most tough exam** that I have ever taken (Incorrect)
- This is the **toughest exam** that I have ever taken. (Correct)

7. When two changes happen together, comparative degree is used in both.

Examples

- The **higher** you go, the **cooler** you feel.
- The **sooner** we move on, the **better** it will be for both of us.
- The **more** the **merrier**.
- The **more** energy you consume, the **higher** your electricity bills will be.
- The **faster** you run, the **sooner** you can catch the train.

8. While making a comparison between two entities in a category, then the word 'other' must be used.

Examples

- This movie is **better** than any other movie.
- The box is **bigger** than any other box.
- This drug is **more effective** than any other drugs.
- Man is **more social** than any other animal.
- Rogers is **more talented** than any other American.

9. In case of comparison of the same entity.

Examples

- The climate of Pune is **better** than **that** of any other city.
- A mother—in-law's expectation is **higher** than a mother's.
- The population of Mumbai is **more** than **that** of any other metro in India.
- The students of Brightland School are **more talented** than **those** of Scotland School.
- The flowers in Kaas Plateau are **more beautiful** than those in Empress Garden.

10. Use of 'elder' and 'older'

- Older refers to age and elder refers to a relation.

Examples

- Gandhiji is **older** than Nehru.
- My **elder** brother is a philanthropist.
- The **eldest** sibling in the family is 100 years old.
- This ancient building is **older** than the hills.
- Babban is **older** than my brother by 3 years.

11. Use of 'few, a few and the few'

- 'Few' means 'not many'. 'A few' is positive and means 'some at least'. It is the opposite of none. 'The few' means 'whatever there is'.

Examples

- The man stood for **a few moments**.
- Few people** were present on the occasion.
- The few clothes** that I made for the wedding have gone out of style.
- I have read **a few books**.
- The few belongings** of the poor man were left unattended.

12. Use of 'few' and 'less'

- 'Less' denotes quantity and 'fewer' denotes a number.

Examples

- I have **less time** on hand.
- There are **a few items** for sale.
- There are **a few friends** I have in this city.

- The man needs **not less than 2 litres** of water to drink.
- Yohan needs to **talk less** and work more.

13. The order of adjectives in a sentence

- In many languages, adjectives denoting attributes usually occur in a specific order. Generally, the adjective order in English is: Quantity or number, Quality or opinion, Size, Age, Shape, Colour, Proper adjective (often nationality, other place of origin, or material) and Purpose or qualifier

Examples

- This is a **big, black metal** box.
- This is a very **comfortable new velvet** dress.
- She was a **beautiful, tall, thin, young, black haired Indian** woman.
- It is a very **long, narrow, plastic** brush.
- Let's order a **delicious, huge, rectangular, pepperoni** pizza.

14. Misplaced Adjective phrases

- Misplaced adjective phrases can change the meaning of the sentence in a wrong way.

Examples

- The girl walked the dog, **in a green dress**. (Incorrect)
- The girl in a green dress**, walked the dog. (Correct)
- The girl walked the **dog that was in a green dress**. (Correct)
- My friend bought an outfit for my sister, **from Delhi**. (Incorrect)
- My friend from Delhi** bought an outfit for my sister. (Correct)
- My friend bought **an outfit from Delhi** for my sister. (Correct)
- My friend bought an outfit for **my sister who is from Delhi**. (Correct)

15. Parallelism

- When using more than one adjective in the sentence, the structure of the adjective should be the same. (Either in the 'ing' form or without the 'ing' form)

Examples

- The course is of **interest** and a **challenge**.
- The movie was thought **provoking** and **thrilling**.
- The eagles were **swooping** and **gliding**.
- The manager was asked to write a report in a **quick, detailed** and **thorough** manner.
- Unnati is a very **soft spoken** and **gentle** girl.

16. Difference between 'past' and 'last'

- The word 'past' can be used as an adjective, adverb or noun. Similarly 'last' can be used as an adjective, noun, adverb and pronoun. There is a confusion between when to use 'past' and when to use 'last'. Past is used to refer to a time period that has recently gone by whereas last is used to describe a final act or event.

Examples

- I was reading a book for the **last** three hours. (Incorrect)
- I was reading a book for the **past** three hours. (Correct)
- The bowler took three wickets in the **past** four overs. (Incorrect)
- The bowler took the wickets in the **last** four overs. (Correct)

ADVERBS

1. Cases

- **Adverbs of time** – which shows when

-I have heard this **before**.
-I have not seen him **since** he was a child.

- **Adverbs of frequency** – which shows how often

-I have told you **twice**.
-He **seldom** comes here.

- **Adverbs of place** – which shows where

-Stand **here**.
-He looked **up**.

- **Adverbs of manner** – which shows how

-This story is **well** written.
-I was **really** disappointed.

- **Adverbs of degree** – which shows how much

-He was **too** careless.
-Is he feeling **any** better?

- **Adverbs of affirmation and negation**

-**Surely** you are mistaken.
-I do **not** know him.

- **Adverbs of reason**

-He is **hence** unable to come.
-**Therefore** she left school.

- **Interrogative Adverbs**

-**Where** is your house?
-**Why** are you so happy today?

- **Relative Adverbs**(not only modifies some verb but also refers back to some antecedent (noun))

-Are you aware of **where** we are supposed to go today?
-I remember the house **where** I was born.

2. Use of 'too'

- The adverb 'too' should not be used instead of very or much.

Examples

-The garden is **too** full of flowers.
-The boy is **too** happy to talk.
-He is **too** depressed to cry.
-George was **too** disturbed to come for the farewell party.
-The stadium was **too** crowded.

3. Use of 'of course' or 'certainly'

- 'Of course' should not be used in place of certainly or undoubtedly. It should be used to denote a natural or inevitable consequence.

Examples

- Does Pandya play well? **Certainly**, he does.
- Does the sun rise in the east? **Of course**, it does.
- Does Shyam know that he has been promoted? **Certainly**, he does.
- Has Harish cleared the test? **Certainly**, he has.
- Is global warming an outcome of greenhouse gas emission? **Of course**, it is.

4. Use of adverbs of time

- Adverbs of time such as often, always, already, just, never, ever, sometimes, frequently, generally, recently, usually, seldom, hardly, rarely, normally etc are placed before the verb they modify.

Examples

- He **often** goes to Delhi.
- I **seldom** watch movies.
- Wendy **hardly** meets her friends.
- Usually** we like to go on nature trails.
- Recently**, Poonam bagged an international project.

5. Use of 'until' and 'unless'

- 'Unless' expresses condition. 'Until' expresses time. They are used in a negative way. Thus not is never used with 'unless' and 'until'. These adverbs should be followed by a positive form.

Examples

- The staff members were unable to work **until** the board took a decision.
- Oren does not have his meal **unless** his mother cooks for him.
- Unless** you work hard, you cannot succeed.
- The children were instructed to stay indoors **until** their mother came home.
- The girls were playing games **until** their parents returned from the trip.

6. Use of 'scarcely' and 'hardly'

- 'Scarcely' and 'Hardly' are followed by 'When' and not by 'Then'.

Examples

- I had **scarcely** entered the room **when** the light off.
- Hardly** had we finished our dinner, **when** we had surprise gifts.
- He could **scarcely** control his tears **when** he heard the news of the accident.
- Scarcely** there are times **when** Yohan and Kshiti meet each other.
- The professor had **hardly** walked into the class **when** the students gave him a standing ovation.

7. Use of 'very' and 'much'

- 'Very' is used with the adjective in the positive degree and with present participles. 'Much' is used with adjectives in the comparative degree and with past participles.

Examples

- It is **very** interesting book.
- He is **much** stronger than I am.
- The beauty of Kashmir is **much more** than that of Kanyakumari.
- This is a **very important** topic.
- Dillian and Harry are **much luckier** than their siblings.

8. Use of adverbs as modifiers

- When an adverb is used as a modifier, it can work in two ways. It can make the sentence meaningless or change the meaning of the sentence.

Examples

- Surekha reached **nearly** on time (Meaningless)
- Surekha**nearly** reached on time (Correct)
- Faizaan passed **almost** the test (Meaningless)
- Faizaan**almost** passed the test. (Correct)

- Kashmira is **too** intelligent. (She is very intelligent)
- Kashmira is intelligent **too**. (She is intelligent like the others)

- She has **only** ten rupees. (This is all that she has)
- Only** she has ten rupees. (She is the only person who has ten rupees)

- My mother cleans the house **quickly**. (The pace of the entire action)
- My mother **quickly** cleans the house. (The pace of cleaning)

PGFA

CONJUNCTIONS

1. Cases

Coordinating conjunctions

- Coordinating conjunctions join independent statements that are coherent in nature.

Examples

- I would have loved to come to Chennai, **onlythat** I am too busy this week.
- You are smart **but** you are very rude.
- Neither** must you be rude **nor** scream at people.

Subordinating conjunctions

- Subordinating conjunctions join two statements or clauses one of which is dependent on the other.

Examples

- You cannot go out to play **until** you finish your homework.
- I fell ill**after** I got wet in the rain.
- My relatives visited us **although** they had said that they wouldn't be coming.

2. 'Scarcely' and 'hardly' is followed by 'when'.

Examples

- Hardly** had I slept **when** the telephone rang.
- Scarcely** had the chief guest arrived, **when** the power went out.
- Hardly** had the teacher started the session, **when** the students started creating a ruckus.

3. 'No sooner' is followed by 'than'.

Examples

- No sooner** did he reach, **than** it began to rain.
- No sooner** did I get home, **than** my friends dropped by for dinner.
- No sooner** had the boy got his report, **than** his parents were overjoyed.

4. 'Not only' is followed by 'but also'.

Examples

- Not only** did he help her, **but also** he dropped her home.
- Not only** my friends, **but also** my relatives are coming for the retreat.
- Deepa is **not only** creative, **but also** a geek.

5. 'Lest' is negative and it should not be followed by 'not'.

Examples

- Work hard **lest** you should fail.
- Leave early **lest** you will miss the bus.
- Get ready **lest** you will be late for the show.

6. 'Both' is complimented by 'and' and should not be followed by 'as well as'.

Examples

- Both** Bimal and Kamal are good at English.
- Both** Maths **and** English are a prerequisite to crack the aptitude test.
- Both** cereals **and** pulses form the staple diet of Indians

7. 'Other' is followed by 'than'.

Examples

- He has no **other** claim **than** his wealth.

-There is no **other** option **than** to look for another job.

-No person **other than** Raghu can solve this puzzle.

8. The word 'reason' is not followed by 'because', but by 'that'.

Examples

-The **reason** why he did not go for the movie was **that** his mother was ill.

-The **reason** that people are unhappy is **that** they have material pursuits.

-The **reason** that the child feels lonely is **that** her parents keep her locked in the house.

9. 'Because' denotes a reason and 'In order' that denotes a purpose.

Examples

-He went to the doctor **because** he was ill.

-Sumesh went to Delhi **in order that** he might meet Mr. Bose.

-**In order that** Aliya gets selected for the show, she is working night and day.

10. 'As' and 'since' are used to express reason.

Examples

-**As** Lata was feeling low, she did not come for the party.

-**Since** the workers were toiling all through the morning, they did not turn up for work post lunch.

-**As** it is getting warmer, the usage of water is increasing.

11. 'Until' or 'till' are used to express time and condition and 'as long as' is to express a time frame or an end result.

Examples

-Humans should work **as long as** they live.

-Please don't open the door **until** I reach home.

-**Unless** we become responsible, society will continue to degrade.

12. 'Such' is followed by 'that' if we refer to the degree of something by mentioning the result.

Examples

-The catastrophe of the earthquake was **such that** the number of casualties went upto ten thousand people.

-The maid worked extremely hard **such that** she was given a bonus in 6 months.

-The child was bitterly weeping for his mother **such that** he went almost breathless for a few seconds.

ARTICLES

1. Definite Article

Cases

When we speak of a particular person or thing.

Examples

-**The book** that you want is out of print.

-I dislike **the fellow**.

-Let us go to **the club**.

- When a singular noun is meant to represent a whole class.

Examples

-**The cow** is a useful animal.

-**The Banyan** is a kind of a fig tree.

-**The crow** is a bird.

- When names of gulfs, rivers, seas, oceans, groups of islands and mountain ranges.

Examples

-The Persian Gulf, The river Thames, The British Isles.

- Before the names of certain books.

Examples

-The Vedas, The Puranas, The Iliad

- Before common nouns which are names of unique of their kind.

Examples

-The sun, The sky, The sea

- Before a proper noun only when it is qualified by an adjective or a phrase.

Examples

-**The great Caesar**, was one ruler who had many enemies.

-**The Mr. Roy** whom you met last night is my uncle.

-**The Patels** are a very renowned family in Ahmedabad.

- Before musical instruments.

Examples

-The piano, The flute, The harmonium

- Before ordinals, with superlatives.

Examples

-The First Prince, The Third Book, The Second Edition

- Before superlatives.

Examples

-The best Indian, The strongest person, The tallest tower

- With proper nouns like 'seas', 'rivers', 'group of island', 'chains of mountains', 'deserts', 'newspaper', 'buildings', 'religious books', 'gulfs'.

Examples

- The Arabian sea, The Himalayas, The TajMahal

- 'The' should be used before both comparative degrees when they are used in a sentence for proportion.

Examples

-The more the merrier, The sooner the better, The greater the risk the higher the return

- A particular person or thing, or one already referred to, or known to the person.

Examples

-**The restaurant** that I used to frequent is not as good any more.

-**The new place** for sea food is a gourmet's delight.

- **The resort** was a relaxing getaway.

- Before an adjective, when the noun is hidden.

Examples

-**The rich** should be kind and helping.

-**The poor** are victims of oppression.

- **The studios** are quite focussed on results.

2. Indefinite Article

Cases

The article 'a' is used before a consonant sound and 'an' is used before a vowel sound.

- In its original numerical sense of one.

Examples

-Twelve inches make **a foot**.

-Not **a word** was said.

-**A word** to the wise is sufficient.

- In a way of expressing a certain entity.

Examples

-**A MurariRathod** is suspected by the police.

-One evening **a beggar** came to my house.

- **A boy** who is my neighbour has fallen ill.

- In a sense of 'any', to single out an individual as representative of a class.

Examples

-**A pupil** must obey his teacher.

-**A thing of beauty** is a joy forever.

-**A matter of chance** can be a game changer.

3. Omission of the article

- Before a common noun used in its widest sense.

Examples

-**Man** is mortal.

-**Water** is precious.

-**Life** is beautiful

- Before names of materials.

Examples

-**Gold** is a precious metal.

- **Copper** has health benefits.

- **Silver** is highly valuable.

- Usually before proper nouns.

Examples

- Delhi** is the capital of India.
- English** is a universal language.
- Uttar Pradesh** is a very big state.

- Before languages.

Examples

- We are studying **French**.
- Spanish** is a foreign language.
- **Marathi** is a vernacular language.

- Before abstract nouns that are used in the general sense.

Examples

- Beauty** lies in the eyes of the beholder.
- **Sincerity** is a value that is hard to find in these times.
- **Commitment** is a key to strong relationships.

- Before places which are used for their primary purposes.

Examples

- We go to **church** every Sunday.
- My uncle is still in **hospital**.
- Raj teaches music in **school**.

- Before nouns denoting a unique position.

Examples

- He was elected **chairman** of the board.
- The gentleman is **recipient** of the prestigious award.
- Dinesh is nominated as **president**.

- In certain phrases consisting of a transitive verb followed by its object.

Examples

- To catch fire, To set sail, To set foot

PREPOSITIONS

1. Cases

A word that shows the position of objects or the relationship between two entities is a preposition.

➤ Simple Prepositions

Examples

- We sat **by** the riverside.
- The boy fell **off** the train.
- We waited **till** eight.

➤ Compound Prepositions (generally formed by adding a prefix to the preposition)

Examples

- I saw the tiger **amidst** the trees.
- Every single person **without** a computer background failed.
- The bomb exploded **inside** the factory.

➤ Phrase Prepositions (groups of words used with the force of a single preposition)

Examples

- In the event of his resigning**, you must be ready to take the position.
- We went for a picnic, **inspite of heavy rains**.
- I would like to present the report **with all the nitty-gritties**.

➤ Participial Prepositions (words which are present participles of verbs; and act like nouns)

Examples

- Considering the weather**, we went out for a picnic.
- Pending further notification**, the premises will have to be vacated.
- Concerning yesterday's fire**, there are many rumours.

2. General uses of prepositions

➤ Prepositions are used for direction, time and place.

-Direction or placement

Above, across, along, among, around, at, behind, below, beside, close to, over, through, toward, up, down, between, by, near, next to, on, onto, off, past and under.

-Time

On, in, at, since, for, ago, during, before, after, until, till, from and to.

-Manner

In, at, on, off, by, beside, under, over, below, above, up and down.

3. Placement of prepositions

➤ Prepositions are usually placed before the object but sometimes they can be there at the end of sentences, in the case of a question or in the case of a phrasal verb.

- What are you looking **for**?
- What are you staring **at**?
- Did my friend just pass **by**?

4. In the case of Verbs of motion — to versus in

- Verbs that describe the movement from one place to another generally take the preposition **to**. However, when a verb describes a movement from one place into another, we use the prepositions **in** or **into**.

Examples

- I went **in** the dark room.
- The boy walked **into** the hall.
- The child went **to** the park.

- The preposition 'to' is used to describe movement. The only exception to the rule is the verb phrase, 'go home' but we can say 'go to your house'.

Examples

- Go **to** work.
- Move **to** the left.
- Come **to** me.

- Other prepositions of movement can be used between the verb and the object.

Examples

- Walk **across** the road.
- Run **along** the river.
- Cycle **around** the park.

5. In the case of static verbs — at versus to

- In the case of a static verb, the preposition 'at' should be used. The preposition 'to' should be used in case of a motion verb.

Examples

- I arrived **at** the railway station.
- My mother has gone **to** the supermarket.
- Tim stayed back **at** his friend's place.

6. In the case of possession and access — to versus of

- The prepositions 'to' and 'of' can both be used to signify that something belongs to or is a part of another thing.

Examples

- This is the key **to** my room.
- This is the road **to** our office.
- This is the code **of** my phone.

7. In the case of different media — in versus on

- 'In' and 'on', can be used to describe the medium by which something is seen.

Examples

- I saw the news **on** television.
- We read about the accident **in** the newspaper.
- The new show is aired **on** television.

8. In the case of performance — in versus at

- To describe how well someone does something, the verb phrase 'is good' followed by the preposition 'at' is used. 'Good in' is used before a verb. However, in the case of the verb phrase 'does well', the preposition 'in' is used.

Examples

- Jason is **good in** playing the piano.
- Kailash is **good at** sports.
- Mrugank is **doing well in** the internship.

9. In the case of containment and nativity — in versus of

- The preposition 'of' relates to belonging, while 'in' refers to being inside or within someplace. We speak about countries and things in the world. On the other hand, when we describe someplace to which a person or thing is native, we use 'of' and not 'in'.

Examples

- India is one of the most secular **countries in the world**.
- The Nile is the longest **river in the world**.
- Jane is a **citizen of the United States**.

10. In the case of position or movement – in versus into

- The preposition 'in' refers to a position or location whereas 'into' refers to a movement

Examples

- Jane was waiting for her mother **in** the garden.
- The boy jumped **into** the river.
- I was **in** the store when the fire alarm went off.

11. In the case of 'over' and 'on' the weekend

- When we talk about our plans for an upcoming weekend, we use 'over' or 'on'.

Examples

- I will do my homework **on the weekend**.
- My parents will be at my place **over the weekend**.
- I will see you all **on the weekend**.

12. Prepositions with intransitive verbs

- If we want to express a direct relationship between an intransitive verb (verb that does not require objects) and a certain action, we use a preposition.

Examples

- I was **listening to music** while I was driving my car.
- My father **waits for me** to get home and have dinner.
- **Look at me** when I am saying something to you.

13. Prepositions with transitive verbs

- A preposition should not be used with the objects of transitive verbs (verb that requires an object)

Examples

- The maid **answered the phone**.
- Nabeel is going to **marry his neighbour**.
- Aradhana asked me to **get some cake**.

14. Prepositions and indirect objects

- Some transitive verbs are able to take both direct objects and indirect objects.

Examples

- Seema **gifted me** a pen. (Me is the indirect object and pen is the direct object)
- Let me explain **the problem to you**. (The problem is the indirect object and you is the direct object)
- The child wrote **a letter to his mother**. (Letter is the indirect object and mother is the direct object)

MODAL VERBS

CAN/COULD

1. CAN

Cases

➤ To express ability

Can means to be able to do something or to know how to do something.

Examples

- The villagers **can** be well educated.
- This child **can** be a nuisance at times.
- I **can** speak Hindi and Marathi.

➤ To express a possibility or a general truth

Examples

- The winter **can** get to you.
- Staying out all day **can** make one tired and drained out.
- Exercise **can** make one feel fit.

➤ To offer to do something for others

Examples

- I **can** help you with the assignment.
- Can** I help you with the dishes?
- Can** I drive you home?

➤ To ask for or give permission / To make a request

Examples

- My mother thinks that she **can** ask my brother to carry the heavy bag.
- You **can** use my phone when you need to make a call.
- If it is possible, we **can** have a weekend getaway.

2. COULD

Could is similar to Can and often it is used in the past tense most of the time.

Cases

➤ To express ability in the past

Examples

- I **could** run for hours but I now I can't.
- She **could** eat four pastries at a time when she was only ten years old.
- My father **could** read three books simultaneously.

➤ To ask for permission or to make a request for something (in the present)

Examples

- Could** I please have some water?
- **Could** we take tea break please?
- **Could** you pass me the salt please?

➤ To refer to general permission in the past

Examples

- In school, we **could not** eat after the recess.
- Yohanc**couldn't** go to the party because his mother wouldn't let him.
- As a child, I **could** not stay up late at night.

➤ **To give a suggestion**

Examples

- My mother **could** try and fix the tap herself.
- We **could** watch a play if you are interested.
- Jagan**could** come to my place till his parents get back home.

➤ **To express a possibility that did not happen**

Examples

- How **could** he have done this to me?
- This **could** not have happened to this young child.
- The ferocious tiger **could** have caused considerable damage.

3. WILL

Cases

We normally use 'will' to speak about the future. It is always combined with another verb.

Examples

- I **will** go for a walk tonight.
- He **will** play with his children tomorrow.
- She **will** be happy with her performance.

➤ **For things to do right away.**

Examples

- I **will** arrange for a cab.
- We **will** come over to your place now.
- I **will** have a pizza for dinner.

➤ **When we think or believe something about the future.**

Examples

- It **will** be a bright day tomorrow.
- The children **will** go to sleep early.
- This laptop **will** be of no use.

➤ **To make an offer, a promise or a threat.**

Examples

- I **will** make some tea for you.
- My mother **will** help me with the assignment.
- The books **will** be of great help.

➤ **For a habit that is predictable behaviour**

Examples

- My daughter **will** have her dinner once she gets home.
- The teacher **will** give us some extra homework.
- The farmers **will** sow the seeds next month.

5. SHALL

Cases

Shall is not used very much nowadays except in formal speech or official documents. Originally 'Shall' was used instead of 'Will' in the first person (with I and We) when talking about the future. Now almost everyone uses 'Will' with all subjects.

➤ **To give a suggestion**

Examples

- Shall** I get some ice cream?

- Shall** we take a taxi?
- Shall** I speak with the teacher?

➤ **To make an offer or volunteer to do something**

Examples

- That suitcase is quite heavy. **Shall** I carry it for you?
- Shall** we wait a little longer?
- I **shall** do the needful for the party.

➤ **To give instructions (asking for or giving)**

Examples

- What **shall** I do when the parcel arrives?
- I **shall** be there at 10.
- You **shall** not be prepared for the interview.

➤ **To make promises**

Examples

- As soon as I get the good news, you **shall** be the first person to know.
- I **shall** be there whenever you need me.
- My mother **shall** be present on this occasion.

➤ **To confirm a statement**

Examples

- I **shall** turn 30 next week.
- We **shall** know the results of the exam next week.
- I **shall** meet you there at 7.

➤ **Formal written regulations and rules. The passive voice is most often used in this context.**

Examples

- The minutes of the meeting **shall** be shared soon.
- The assessment report of each student **shall** be emailed to the parents.
- The committee members **shall** be elected next year.

6. SHOULD

Cases

➤ **To give advice, a recommendation or a suggestion**

Examples

- You **should** be disciplined.
- I should have informed my parents.
- The patient should trust the doctor.

➤ **To express a likely situation in the present**

Examples

- Kashmir **should** be home by now.
- The CEO **should** have returned from the conference.
- The book **should** have been returned to the library.

➤ **To express a likely situation in the future (prediction)**

Examples

- The captain and the players **should** be confident of bagging the title.
- I **should** be better by tomorrow.
- The student **should** be ready for the upcoming debate.

- **To express an obligation that is not as strong as 'Must'. Sometimes 'Should' is used instead of 'Must' to make rules, orders or instructions sound more polite. It can be used for formal notices or in information sheets.**

Examples

- Students **should** carry their identity cards to the class.
- Passengers **should** check in at least 3 hours before departure time.
- Children **should** not be disciplined by inculcating fear.

- **Was expected in the past but didn't happen (should + have + past participle)**

Examples

- George **should** have attended the function.
- Terence **should** have been more generous towards the poor man.
- Before casting their votes, citizens **should** have been well aware of the candidate's profile.

- **Not fulfilling an obligation (should + be + verb+ 'ing')**

This expresses the idea that the subject is not fulfilling their obligation or is not acting sensibly.

Examples

- You **should** be analysing your papers.
- He **should** be preparing for the presentation.
- The passenger **should** be wearing the seat belt.

7. MIGHT

Cases

- **To express a future possibility**

There is a chance that something is true or that there is a possibility of something happening.

Examples

- It **might** start to rain.
- My friend **might** give me a call.
- The dog **might** run out of the house.

- **To express an action in the past**

Examples

- I **might** have left the keys at home.
- The boy **might** have slept off in the bus.
- The train **might** have been held up due to the weather.

8. MAY

Cases

- **To express a future possibility**

Examples

- I **may** attend the session tomorrow.
- She **may** complete the work on time.
- Susan **may** visit her parents next year.

- **To give permission**

Examples

- You **may** leave once you have submitted the report.
- You **may** take one booklet.
- You **may** keep the change.

➤ **To ask for permission**

Examples

- May** I park the car here?
- May** I borrow your phone?
- May** I use the washroom please?

➤ **To talk about typical occurrences**

Examples

- The teacher **may** feel tired after 10 hours of sessions.
- People **may** find it difficult to wean themselves from technology once they are accustomed to it.
- The plants **may** wilt if they are not watered.

➤ **To speculate about past actions (May + have + past participle)**

Examples

- She is quite late. I think she **may** have missed her flight.
- The vase **may** have already been broken before you bought it.
- What was that noise? It **may** have been a cat outside our window.

➤ **To express wishes**

Examples

- May** God Bless You.
- May** you make the best out of life.
- May** the New Year bring in immense peace and prosperity.

9. MUST

Cases

➤ **To express certainty**

Examples

- Ramesh **must** have attended the meeting last Sunday.
- This **must** be the place that he suggested.
- You **must** be joking with your students.

➤ **To express necessity**

Examples

- The form **must** be submitted by Monday itself.
- The candidate **must** clear the written test in order to be shortlisted.
- Dinesh **must** give the presentation to the committee.

➤ **To make a strong recommendation**

Examples

- George **must** be given a second chance.
- My mother **must** take some rest if she wishes to recover soon.
- A patient **must** be able to have faith in the doctor.

➤ **To make a prohibition**

Examples

- You **must** not use your mobile in the class.
- The teacher **must** not share her personal details with the students.
- A good citizen **must** not give in to corrupt officials.

SENTENCE CORRECTION - RULES

1. NON CONCISE SENTENCES

(i) Wordiness

- A concise sentence is considered to be grammatically correct.

Examples

-My father carries a briefcase **that is made out of leather**. (Incorrect)

-My father carries a leather briefcase. (Correct)

-When I visited my friend in Delhi, **during that visit** I had the chance to watch a movie in an open space. (Incorrect)

-While I visited my friend in Delhi, I had the chance to watch a movie in an open space. (Correct)

-Seema studied the monuments of India and **these were the sights** that she depicted in her paintings. (Incorrect)

-Seema studied the monuments of India that she depicted in her paintings. (Correct)

-Rakesh has four sisters and **all his sisters** are doing very well in their respective careers.

-Rakesh has four sisters who are doing very well in their respective careers. (Incorrect)
(Correct)

-The dark clouds are looming in the sky and **these dark clouds** indicate that a storm is imminent. (Incorrect)

-The dark clouds looming in the sky indicate that a storm is imminent. (Correct)

ii) Passive Voice

- Usually, the passive voice is considered wordy and hence should be avoided. The active voice should be used instead.

Examples

-The window was left open by my mother. (Passive Voice)

-My mother left the window open. (Active Voice)

-The protestors have been targeted by the police. (Passive Voice)

-The police have targeted the protestors. (Active Voice)

-A new phone was purchased by Barbera. (Passive Voice)

-Barbera has purchased a new phone. (Active Voice)

-A report is written by me. (Passive Voice)

-I wrote a report. (Active Voice)

-Ajay is known to me. (Passive Voice)

-I know Ajay. (Active Voice)

➤ Exceptions:

The passive voice is used when the subject is unclear.

Examples

-Holi is celebrated in India.

-Cars are made in Germany.

-My bike has been taken for repair.

-A gift box was lying at my doorstep.

-A woman was mugged in Delhi.

iii) Repetition/ Redundancy

Examples

- My mother gave us some cake to eat **it**. (Incorrect)
- My mother gave us some cake to eat. (Correct)
- The new shopkeeper offers **free gifts** to the customers. (Incorrect)
- The new shopkeeper offers gifts to the customers. (Correct)
- The **cold ice cream** was very delicious. (Incorrect)
- The ice cream was very delicious. (Correct)
- Which student is the **first highest** in the class? (Incorrect)
- Which student is the highest in the class? (Correct)
- Satish went to the shop and asked for an **exact photocopy** of the document. (Incorrect)
- Satish went to the shop and asked for a photocopy of the document. (Correct)

iv) Double Negatives

Examples

- I could **not** find my book **nowhere**. (Incorrect)
- I could not find my book anywhere. (Correct)
- I found my book nowhere. (Correct)
- My father did **not** tell me **nothing** about the incident. (Incorrect)
- My father told me nothing about the incident. (Correct)
- My father did not tell me anything about the incident. (Correct)
- Peter did **not** speak to **no one** in the room. (Incorrect)
- Peter spoke to no one in the room. (Correct)
- Peter did not speak to anyone in the room. (Correct)
- Unless you don't** work hard, you will not succeed. (Incorrect)
- Unless you work hard, you will not succeed. (Correct)
- In the party, I did **not** meet **noone** whom I knew. (Incorrect)
- In the party, I met no one whom I knew. (Correct)
- In the party, I did not meet anyone whom I knew. (Correct)

2. Modifiers

i) Misplaced Modifiers

- A misplaced modifier is one that is incorrectly used with the noun. There are two types of modifiers. Adjective phrase (red ball, green dress, blue book) and adverb of degree (only, too, nearly, almost)

Examples

- The boy drove the new car **wearing the red sweater**. (Incorrect)
- The boy **who was wearing the red sweater**, drove the new car. (Correct)
- The children fed biscuits to the dog **from their lunch boxes**. (Incorrect)
- The children fed biscuits **from their lunch boxes** to the dog. (Correct)
- Paresh eats **hardly** any food. (Incorrect)
- Paresh **hardly** eats any food. (Correct)

- I could **only** solve twenty questions. (Incorrect)
- I could solve **only** twenty questions. (Correct)

- The salesman **almost** sold all the books. (Incorrect)
- The salesman sold **almost** all the books. (Correct)

ii) Dangling Modifiers

- A dangling modifier is one that does not qualify the specific noun in the sentence.

Examples

- Walking down the road**, the lights went out. (Incorrect)
- While the man was walking down the road**, the lights went out. (Correct)
- While taking the session**, a student walked into the class. (Incorrect)
- While the teacher was taking the session**, a student walked into the class. (Correct)
- While they were attending the conference**, the fire alarm went off. (Incorrect)
- While the directors were attending the conference**, the fire alarm went off. (Correct)
- While preparing food**, a bird flew into the kitchen. (Incorrect)
- While my mother was preparing food**, a bird flew into the kitchen. (Correct)
- **Crying during the check-up**, the doctor tried his best to pacify the child. (Incorrect)
- The doctor tried his best to pacify the child **who was crying during the check-up**. (Correct)

3. Conjunctions

i) Wrong Co ordination

Examples

- Thames designed the costumes **but** he chose the fabric himself. (Incorrect)
- Thames designed the costumes **and** he chose the fabric himself. (Correct)
- Hritesh did not come to work **therefore** he fell ill. (Incorrect)
- Hritesh did not come to work **because** he was ill. (Correct)
- Neither** he smokes and he does not drink. (Incorrect)
- He **neither** smokes **nor** does he drink. (Correct)
- The sun is shining bright **but** it will be possible to go out for a walk. (Incorrect)
- The sun is shining bright **hence** it will be possible to go out for a walk. (Correct)
- The laptop is not working **yet** it needs to be repaired. (Incorrect)
- The laptop is not working **so** it needs to be repaired. (Correct)

ii) Wrong Sub ordination

Examples

- As** it was so dark **so that** it was not possible to find our way home. (Incorrect)
- As** it was so dark, it was not possible to find our way home. (Correct)
- It was so dark **that** it was not possible to find our way home. (Correct)
- As** Gagan wanted to be selected in the team, **so** he worked very hard. (Incorrect)
- As** Gagan wanted to be selected in the team, he worked very hard. (Correct)
- Gagan wanted to be selected in the team, **so** he worked very hard. (Correct)

- Since** my father was angry **hence** he did not talk with me for two days. (Incorrect)
- Since** my father was angry, he did not talk with me for two days. (Correct)
- My father was angry, **hence** he did not talk with me for two days. (Correct)

- As** Himanshu is from Israel **so** he is familiar with the country's culture. (Incorrect)
- As** Himanshu is from Israel, he is familiar with the country's culture. (Correct)
- Himanshu is from Israel, **so** he is familiar with the country's culture. (Correct)

- The teacher asked the student **that why** he was so late for the session. (Incorrect)
- The teacher asked the student **why** he was so late for the session. (Correct)

4. Spellings

Examples

- The man was **effected** by the remarks made by his peers. (Incorrect)
- The man was **affected** by the remarks made by his peers. (Correct)
- Sachin has **allready** completed the assignment. (Incorrect)
- Sachin has **already** completed the assignment. (Correct)
- After a long marathon, the woman was out of **breathe**. (Incorrect)
- After a long marathon, the woman was out of **breath**. (Correct)
- The **dessert** is a dry piece of land. (Incorrect)
- The **desert** is a dry piece of land. (Correct)
- Discreetion** is the better part of valour. (Incorrect)
- Discretion** is the better part of valour. (Correct)

5. Sentence Construction

i) Fragments

- A sentence that has a missing verb is called a fragment.

Examples

- The crying child in the room. (Incorrect)
- The crying child **is** in the room. (Correct)
- The homeless people on the streets. (Incorrect)
- The homeless people **are** on the streets. (Correct)
- The big, black clouds lurking in the sky. (Incorrect)
- The big, black clouds **are** lurking in the sky. (Correct)
- An important responsibility been given to you. (Incorrect)
- An important responsibility **has been** given to you. (Correct)
- The student representative who gave a lengthy speech on college rules. (Incorrect)
- The student representative **gave** a lengthy speech on college rules. (Correct)

ii) Fused sentences

- A fused sentence has two independent clauses that are not joined. A fused sentence can be fixed by using a semicolon or a comma followed by a conjunction.

Examples

- It was 8:00 in the morning Lisa was late for school. (Incorrect)
- It was 8:00 in the morning, **and** Lisa was late for school. (Correct)

- It was 8:00 in the morning; Lisa was late for school. (Correct)
- The child was happy while playing he fell from the swing. (Incorrect)
- The child was happy while playing, **till** he fell from the swing. (Correct)
- The child was happy while he was playing; then he fell from the swing. (Correct)
- Rakesh met Suresh they wanted to go out for a meal. (Incorrect)
- Rakesh met Suresh, **and** they wanted to go out for a meal. (Correct)
- Rakesh met Suresh; they wanted to go out for a meal. (Correct)
- People say you can be young once you can be immature for the rest of your life. (Incorrect)
- People say you can be young once, **and/or/but** you can be immature for the rest of your life. (Correct)
- People say you can be young once; you can be immature for the rest of your life. (Correct)
- The football players got their new uniforms their captain did not seem too happy. (Incorrect)
- The football players got their new uniforms, **however** their captain did not seem too happy. (Correct)
- The football players got their new uniforms; their captain did not seem too happy. (Correct)

6. Punctuation

i) Use of Comma

Cases

- Use of items in a series

Examples

- The children had **bread, cheese, wafers** and biscuits at the party.
- I went to the market and purchased **napkins, towels** and bedsheets.
- I need to study **History, Geography, Hindi** and English.

- To separate ideas

Examples

- If you get lost in the **city, please** don't hesitate to get in touch with us.
- As we approached the **swamp, we** could hear the frogs croaking.
- As soon as the dinner was **served, the guests** proceeded towards the buffet.

- Use of an appositive (a word or phrase that gives information about the subject)

Examples

- Akash, **the tourist guide**, will accompany you on the boat to the island.
- Shailesh, **the cop**, is a saviour for the common man.
- Meenal, **the actor**, is on an outdoor shoot.

- Use in a sentence (direct speech)

Examples

- Alisha **said**, "Where can we find a nice Indian restaurant?"
- The man **said**, "Someone has stolen my wallet."
- The priest **said**, "Do good and be good."

- Use of an intervening phrase

Examples

- The President, **along with the ministers**, will be present for the international conference in Korea.
- The girl, **as well as her parents**, was perturbed by what the teacher said.
- My friend, **accompanied by his sister**, is travelling to Mumbai by bus.

ii) Use of Apostrophe

Cases

- In the case of possession.

Examples

- This is **Neeta's** bag.
- These are the **boys'** books. (If the noun ends in 's', it is followed by an apostrophe only)
- That is the **farmer's** house.

- In the case of individual possession.

Examples

- This is **Farhan's and Anushka's** car.
- This is my **son's and my daughter's** room.
- This is **Ram's and Shyam's** new business venture.

- In the case of compound noun possession.

Examples

- This is my **mother-in-law's** sari.
- This is the **secretary of state's** cabin.
- This is my **brother-in-law's** office.

- In the case of joint possession, the apostrophe is added to the last noun.

Examples

- This is my **brother and sister's** gift.
- This is my **father and uncle's** car.
- This is the **boy and girl's** toy.

- In the case of contraction of words.

Examples

- This dress **doesn't** fit me well.
- This **couldn't** have happened to her.
- My **b'day** is on 29th Feb.

iii) Use of Semi colon

Cases

- To separate independent clauses with commas in between.

Examples

- We played cards, carom, chess and **cricket**; **we** had a whale of a time.
- The children were excited, thrilled, happy and **joyful**; **they** could not control their feelings.
- The shop had glasses, vases, baskets and showpieces on **display**; **each** of these was a visual treat.

- To join a fused sentence.

Examples

- Winnie was down with **flu**; **she** had to miss the picnic.
- There was an **accident**; **the victim** was rushed to the hospital.
- My professor is my **idol**; **I** learn a lot from him.

iv) Use of Colon

Cases

- In the case of a list of items.

Examples

- The institute specialises in three courses: **Maths, Reasoning and English**.
- You can enrol for any one of these: **Beginner, Intermediate or Advanced**.

- Please get these in order for tomorrow's meeting: **files, folders, pens, and laptops.**

➤ In the case of a subtitle or a subtopic.

Examples

- Life in Puducherry: **Nature at its best**
- Parts of Speech: **Nouns and Pronouns**
- My Memoirs : **Engraved for a lifetime**

➤ In the case of the second sentence justifying the first.

Examples

- Try to keep your room in order: **it will make you more organised.**
- Leave early for work: **it will make you less anxious to reach on time.**
- Do register for the workshop: **it will help you to a great extent.**

➤ In the case of direct speech.

Examples

- **The master said:** "This is all that I have to give you."
- **The child said:** "I have a chocolate in my pocket."
- **The nurse said:** "The patient needs rest."

➤ In the case of time.

Examples

- The shop opens at **9:30a.m.**
- I have my session at **10:00a.m.**
- Meet us at **1:45p.m.**

➤ In the case of a quotation.

Examples

- The speaker announced:** "Dinner will be served soon."
- **The principal said:** "No indiscipline will be tolerated."
- **My mother always says:** "There is no substitute for excellence."

v) Use of Hyphen

Cases

➤ In the case of compound numbers or compound nouns.

Examples

- Our much revered teacher is **seventy-three** years old.
- This is a **forty-five**page document.
- The new policy has an **all-inclusive** approach.

➤ In the case of prefix of a word.

Examples

- By **mid- September** next year, we will have immigrated to New Zealand.
- The **pre-Civil** war had taken many innocent lives.
- Pritha's**sex-husband** was a tyrant.

➤ In the case of two words serving as an adjective.

Examples

- The baker served **chocolate-coated** macaroons to the children.
- We live in a **four-storey** building.
- Ramesh submitted a **six-page** document.

➤ In the case of compound noun.

Examples

- The **commander-in-chief** ordered the soldiers to move towards the earthquake affected area.
- The **supervisor-in-charge** left the job.
- My **daughter-in-law** is a doctor by profession.

COMMON GRAMMATICAL MISTAKES

1. One has to **Cope up** with challenges. (Incorrect)

One has to **Cope** with challenges. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

2. **Many a time**, I have seen people litter on the street. (Incorrect)

Many times, I have seen people litter on the street. (Correct)

Many a times, I have seen people litter on the street. (Correct)

Error Type: Many a time is an incorrect usage.

3. You **need not to come** to office on Sunday. (Incorrect)

You **need not come** to office on Sunday. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb usage

4. **Anyways**, I hope that Drake has learnt his lesson. (Incorrect)

Anyway, I hope that Drake has learnt his lesson. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect usage

5. My manager did not **revert back** to me on the conference agenda. (Incorrect)

My manager did not **revert** to me on the conference agenda. (Correct)

Error Type: Repetition

6. Kiran has a **lot many** clothes to give away. (Incorrect)

Kiran has a **lot of** clothes to give away. (Correct)

Error Type: Repetition

7. In the national conference, the scientists were **discussing about** the rise in temperature in the next decade. (Incorrect)

In the national conference, the scientists were **discussing** the rise in temperature in the next decade. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

8. Mahatma Gandhi is **known** "Father of the Nation" (Incorrect)

Mahatma Gandhi is **known as** "Father of the Nation". (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect usage

9. As Farooque was migrating to the US, he wanted to **dispose of** his furniture. (Incorrect)

As Farooque was migrating to the US, he wanted to **dispose off** his furniture. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

10. This dress **has become** loose for me. (Incorrect)

This dress **has become** loose for me. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb usage

11. **Many years back**, I had met my school friend in Mumbai. (Incorrect)

Many years ago, I had met my school friend in Mumbai. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect usage

12. One needs to be well prepared **to give an exam**. (Incorrect)

One needs to be well prepared **to take an exam**. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect usage

13. The English professor **emphasised** the importance of habitual reading. (Incorrect)
The English professor **emphasised on** the importance of habitual reading. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect preposition

14. Yohan has a very good **dressing sense**. (Incorrect)
Yohan has a very good **dress sense**. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect usage

15. Women **comprise of** 50 percent of India's population. (Incorrect)
Women **comprise** 50 percent of India's population. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect usage of preposition

16. My parents' **marriage anniversary** is on 31st December. (Incorrect)
My parents' **wedding anniversary** is on 31st December. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect usage

17. **Be assure** that the perpetrator will not be spared. (Incorrect)
Be assured that the perpetrator will not be spared. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect usage

18. Poornima **did a mistake** while filling her college application form. (Incorrect)
Poornima **made a mistake** while filling her college application form. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect verb

19. After taking the antibiotic, Lakshya felt **much more better than** yesterday. (Incorrect)
After taking the antibiotic, Lakshya felt **much better than** yesterday. (Correct)
Error Type: More than one degree of comparison

20. I have participated in a **Debate Competition** last year. (Incorrect)
I have participated in a **Debate** last year. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect usage

21. **Take out the meaning** of the word "Glasnot" (Incorrect)
Find out the meaning of the word "Glasnot". (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect verb

22. **Take out the value** of tan 40. (Incorrect)
Calculate the value of tan 40. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect verb

23. **If yes**, then you need to join the company right away. (Incorrect)
If the answer is yes, then you need to join the company right away. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect phrase

24. I **saw a dream**. (Incorrect)
I **had a dream**. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect verb

25. **Suggest me** a good place for a holiday. / **Suggest to me** a good place for a holiday. (Incorrect)
Suggest a good place for a holiday. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect usage

26. I live here **only**.(Incorrect)
I live here.(Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect usage of adverb

27. I wish **I was** an artist.(Incorrect)
I wish **I were** an artist. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect verb form

28. **Order for** a pizza.(Incorrect)
Order a pizza. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect preposition

29. **Me and my friends** went **to eat** dinner.(Incorrect)
My friends and I went for dinner. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect pronoun case

30. I am a **19 years old** boy.(Incorrect)
I am a **19 year old** boy. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect usage

31. I will **explain you the problem**.(Incorrect)
I will **explain the problem to you**.(Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect placement in the sentence

32. You **should have to** work hard. (Incorrect)
You **have to** work hard.(Correct)
You **should** work hard. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect verb usage

33. I will meet you **near to** the station.(Incorrect)
I will meet you **near** the station.(Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect preposition

34. **I belongs from**Solapur. (Incorrect)
I belong toSolapur. (Correct)
I am from Solapur. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect preposition

35. **I am reside** in Pune.(Incorrect)
I reside in Pune. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect verb form

36. **I am having good knowledge about** C. (Incorrect)
I have good knowledge in C. (Correct)
I am well versed in C. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect verb form

37. I like to **listen music**.(Incorrect)
I like **to listen to music**.(Correct)
I like **listening to music**. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect verb form

38. **I and my mother** went out for dinner.(Incorrect)

My mother and I went out for dinner. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect pronoun

39. **I, you and him** need to work on the project.(Incorrect)

You, he and I need to work on the project. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect pronoun usage

40. His uncle **has expired**. (Incorrect)

His uncle **has passed away**.(Correct)

His uncle **is no more**. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect word usage

41. **I did not eat nothing** for breakfast.(Incorrect)

I did not eat anything for breakfast.(Correct)

Error Type: Double negative

42. My mother is **the very important** person in my life. (Incorrect)

My mother is **a very important** person in my life. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect article before the adverb

43. This is **a most intelligent** student.(Incorrect)

This is **the most intelligent** student. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect article

44. Ramesh **told to Suresh** to wait for the bus.(Incorrect)

Ramesh **told Suresh** to wait for the bus. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

45. My mother **said me** to buy apples.(Incorrect)

My mother **said to me** that I should buy apples. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

46. The **childrens** are playing in the garden. (Incorrect)

The **children** are playing in the garden. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect noun form

47. The people **are fight** for their rights. (Incorrect)

The people **are fighting** for their rights. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

48. Your **hairs are** long.(Incorrect)

Your **hair is** long.(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect noun form

49. My friend **must have to be** regular for class.(Incorrect)

My friend **must be** regular for class. (Correct)

My friend **has to be** regular for class. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

50. The **foods on the table are** very tasty. (Incorrect)

The **food on the table is** very tasty.(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect noun and incorrect verb form

51. I am **having a degree** in Computer Science.(Incorrect)

I **am a** Computer Science graduate.(Correct)

I **have a degree** in Computer Science. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

52. Tilak is **a so nice** person.(Incorrect)

Tilak is **a very nice** person.(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect adverb usage

53. I have **no any problem** in the new place.(Incorrect)

I have **no problem** in the new place. (Correct)

I **don't** have **any** problem in the new place. (Correct)

Error Type: Double negative

54. I want **to order for** a cup of tea.(Incorrect)

I want to **place an order for** a cup of tea. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect usage

55. This dress is **so much pretty** and I want to buy it.(Incorrect)

This dress is **very pretty** and I want to buy it. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect adverb usage

56. Seema **is wanting to buy** a gift for her sister.(Incorrect)

Seema **wants to buy** a gift for her sister. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

57. My uncle is living in **the Sri Lanka**.(Incorrect)

My uncle lives **in Sri Lanka**. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect article usage

58. Farhan **is having twenty years experience** in the teaching profession.(Incorrect)

Farhan **has a twenty year experience** in the teaching profession. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

59. I like **listening to silent songs**.(Incorrect)

I like **to listen to melodious songs**. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

60. The students **are sitting quiet** in the class.(Incorrect)

The students **are sitting quietly** in the class. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

61. **My most favourite** colour is green.(Incorrect)

My favourite colour is green. (Correct)

Error Type: Repetition

62. The hotel is **nearby to** my home. (Incorrect)

The hotel is **near** my home.(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

63. Lokesh has got **eighty percent marks**.(Incorrect)

Lokesh has got **eighty percent/ eighty marks**.(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect usage

64. The man **has took** his dog for a walk.(Incorrect)
The man **has taken** his dog for a walk.
Error Type: Incorrect verb form
65. The child **has buyed** a book from the store. (Incorrect)
The child **has bought** a book from the store.(Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect verb form
66. The poor man **is eaten** a fruit. (Incorrect)
The poor man **is eating** a fruit. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect verb form
67. My neighbour **listens to music loudly**. (Incorrect)
My neighbour **listens to loud music**. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect usage of adverb
68. My brother works for **a MNC**.(Incorrect)
My brother works for **an MNC**. (Correct)
My brother works for a **multinational corporation**. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect article
69. My hobbies are **surfing on the net**.(Incorrect)
My hobbies are **surfing the net**. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect preposition
70. The boys have **arrived to** the hostel.(Incorrect)
The boys have **arrived at** the hostel.(Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect preposition
71. **I can speaks** English quite fluently.(Incorrect)
I can speak English quite fluently.(Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect verb form
72. I have a **little sister** and I love her **so very much**.(Incorrect)
I have a **younger sister** and I love her **very much**. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect adjective usage
73. My **big brother** works at Infosys.(Incorrect)
My **elder brother** works at Infosys.(Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect adjective usage
74. My **small sister** is studying in school.(Incorrect)
My **younger sister** is studying in school. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect adjective usage
75. Today we will celebrate my son's **happy birthday**. (Incorrect)
Today we will celebrate my **son's birthday**. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect usage
76. I, Rakesh Patel **is living** in Pune.(Incorrect)
I am Rakesh Patel and **I am** living in Pune.(Correct)
I, Rakesh Patel, **am living** in Pune (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect verb form

77. The boys **should have to** rest now.(Incorrect)

The boys **should rest** now.(Correct)

The boys **have to** rest now. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb usage

78. Radhika has a **savings bank account**. (Incorrect)

Radhika has a **savings account**.(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect usage

79. The **mens**are working the field.(Incorrect)

The **men** are working in the field.(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect noun form

80. Abhishek has done the work **hissself**. (Incorrect)

Abhikshek has done the work **himself**. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect pronoun

81. What **the time is** now? (Incorrect)

What **is the time** now?(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect usage

82. The policeman made me **to stop** at the signal.(Incorrect)

The policeman made me **stop** at the signal. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

83. The poor people in India live a **terrific** life. (Incorrect)

The poor people in India live a **terrible** life.(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect adjective

84. My mother makes me **to study** for 3 hours. (Incorrect)

My mother makes me **study** for 3 hours.(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

85. Surekha likes **to drive the bike**.(Incorrect)

Surekha likes **to ride a bike**.(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

86. They fell down and hurt **themselves**.(Incorrect)

They fell down and hurt **themselves**.(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect pronoun

87. **Any of these two books** is bad.(Incorrect)

Either of these books is bad.(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect usage

88. Winston always **says the truth**.(Incorrect)

Winston always **speaks the truth**. (Correct)

Winston always **tells** the truth. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb usage

89. **I saw the movie** late last night.(Incorrect)

I watched the movie late last night.(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb usage

90. Georgina runs **very fastly**.(Incorrect)

Georgina runs **very fast**. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect word usage

91. Rohilashares **me her book**. (Incorrect)

Rohilashares **her book with me**. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect sentence

92. My son drank **half glass of milk**. (Incorrect)

My son drank **half a glass of milk**. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect usage

93. I solved the puzzle **withoutno one's help**. (Incorrect)

I solved the puzzle **without anyone's help**. (Correct)

No one helped me in solving this puzzle. (Correct)

Error Type: Repetition

94. I am going **to see the new program** "NachBaliye". (Incorrect)

I am going **to watch the new program** "NachBaliye". (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb usage

95. Marishkais **going in India** for a holiday. (Incorrect)

Marishkais **going to India** for a holiday. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

96. **Myself SujitPatekar**. (Incorrect)

My name is SujitPatekar. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect pronoun

97. Please **repeat the sentence again**. (Incorrect)

Please **repeat the sentence**. (Correct)

Error Type: Repetition

98. After the class is over, we will **go to home**. (Incorrect)

After the class is over, we **will go home**. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

99. Why **he don't attend** the classes? (Incorrect)

Why **does he not attend** the classes? (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

100. We **have went** for a walk last night. (Incorrect)

We **went** for a walk last night. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

101. I have **reached to** your office. (Incorrect)

I have **reached** your office. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition usage

102. I **have took** my documents with me. (Incorrect)

I **have taken** my documents with me. (Correct).

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

103. Please get me a **Xerox** of this file.(Incorrect)
Please get me a **photocopy** of this file. (Correct)
Error Type: Repetition

104. Let us **order for some food** from the restaurant.(Incorrect)
Let us **order some food** from a restaurant.(Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect preposition

105. The teacher **made the student to switch** off the phone. (Incorrect)
The teacher **made the student switch** off the phone.(Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect preposition

106. Pradnesh **took** the dog for a walk. (Incorrect)
Pradnesh **taking** the dog for a walk.(Correct)
Pradnesh **has taken** the dog for a walk.(Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect verb form

107. The bag is **so very expensive**. (Incorrect)
The bag is **very expensive**.(Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect adverb usage

108. The chair **is cost 2000 rupees**.(Incorrect)
The chair **costs 2000 rupees**. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect verb form

109. Farid's father **is having** a business.(Incorrect)
Farid's father **has** a business.(Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect verb form

110. The cheque amount is **the 45000 rupee**.(Incorrect)
The cheque amount is **45000 rupees**. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect noun form

111. Harish **said me** that he was going to Pune.(Incorrect)
Harish **said that** he was going to Pune. (Correct)
Harish **told** me that he was going to Pune. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect verb form

112. I have a dog and **he is very loyal**.(Incorrect)
I have a dog and **it is very loyal**. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect pronoun

113. My father likes **listening to musics**. / My father likes **listening music**. / My father likes **listening to a song**. (Incorrect)
My father likes **listening to music**.(Correct)
My father likes **listening to songs**. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect verb form

114. The boss is **out of country** at the moment.(Incorrect)
The boss is **out of the country** at the moment. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect preposition

115. I **have keep** the keys in my bag.(Incorrect)

I **have kept** the keys in my bag.(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

116.Rajesh will **go to the Pune** for one day.(Incorrect)

Rajesh will **go to Pune** for a day.(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect article usage

117.The students had **so many fun** at the picnic spot.(Incorrect)

The students had **so much fun** at the picnic spot. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect usage

118.My son will **give a test** on Monday.(Incorrect)

My son will **take a test** on Monday.(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb usage

119. The policeman **can have helped** the motorist who fell off the bike.(Incorrect)

The policeman **could have helped** the motorist who fell off the bike. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

120.I have **a good news** for you.(Incorrect)

I have **good news** for you.(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect article usage

121.Can you give me **little water**?(Incorrect)

Can you give me **some water**?(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect usage

122.Gaga**does not know to drive**.(Incorrect)

Gaga**does not know how to drive**.(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

123.Can we speak later? I am a bit **in a hurry**. (Incorrect)

Can we speak later? I am in a bit **of a hurry**. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

124.The employee is **going to abroad** in March.(Incorrect)

The employee is **going abroad** in March.(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

125.**How much is the temperature?**(Incorrect)

What is the temperature?(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect sentence

126.The neighbour will be great **help for you**.(Incorrect)

My neighbour will be of great **help to you**. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

127.I like to play **the basketball**. (Incorrect)

I like to play **basketball**.(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect article usage

128.In the interview, the candidate **could not answer to the questions.**(Incorrect)

In the interview, the candidate **could not answer the questions.** (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

129.**The ticket costs hundred rupees.**(Incorrect)

The price of the ticket is a hundred rupees.(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect sentence

130.One should **avoid to make mistakes.**(Incorrect)

One should **avoid making mistakes.**(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

131.The paper was **more easy** than expected.(Incorrect)

The paper was **easier than** expected.(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect degree of comparison

132.I will **reach to home** in 10 minutes.(Incorrect)

I will **reach home** in 10 minutes.(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

133. **Please tell him don't come now.**(Incorrect)

Please tell him not to come now.(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect sentence

134.The tailor has a new **scissor.**(Incorrect)

The tailor has a **new pair of scissors.**(Correct)

The tailor has **new scissors.** (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect noun form

135.Susan **neither understands English nor** Maths.(Incorrect)

Susan **understands neither English nor** Maths.(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect conjunction usage

136.When the boy **approached to me**, I was speaking on the phone. (Incorrect)

When the boy **approached me**, I was speaking on the phone. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

137.**Me and my mother** went to buy groceries.

My mother and me went to buy groceries.(Incorrect)

My mother and I went to buy groceries.(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect pronoun usage

138.**One of the movie** is a thriller.(Incorrect)

One of the movies is a thriller.(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect usage

139.The heat was so much that I **could walk hardly** on the road. (Incorrect)

The heat was so much that I **could hardly walk** on the road.(Correct)

Error Type: Misplaced adverb

140.How much **does this dress costs?**(Incorrect)

How much **does this dress cost?**(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

141. Rajeew is **bad in Science**. (Incorrect)

Rajeew is **bad at Science**. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

142. The **LCD display** TV is not for sale. (Incorrect)

The **LCD TV** is not for sale. (Correct)

Error Type: Repetition

143. Suraj would like **to became** a lawyer. (Incorrect)

Suraj would like **to become** a lawyer. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

144. Pixen and Giot have **merged together**. (Incorrect)

Pixen and Giot have **merged**. (Correct)

Error Type: Repetition

145. Dinesh **did not brought** his lunch to school. (Incorrect)

Dinesh **did not bring** his lunch to school. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

146. The aeroplane **circled around** the airport. (Incorrect)

The aeroplane **circled** the airport. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect usage

147. Let us **join the threads together**. (Incorrect)

Let us **join the threads**. (Correct)

Error Type: Repetition

148. The **total sum** is 10000. (Incorrect)

The **total** is 10000. (Correct)

Error Type: Repetition

149. Your wound is better but **I want to have another look at it again**. (Incorrect)

Your wound is better but **I want to have another look at it**. (Correct)

Error Type: Repetition

150. The neighbour did not **return back** the ladder that he borrowed. (Incorrect)

The neighbour did not **return** the ladder that he borrowed. (Correct)

Error Type: Repetition

151. The **old antique** statue in the museum is not being maintained. (Incorrect)

The **antique** statue in the museum is not being maintained. (Correct)

Error Type: Repetition

152. The students are doing a project on the **past history** of Germany. (Incorrect)

The students are doing a project on the **history** of Germany. (Correct)

Error Type: Repetition

153. The **ATM machine** is not working properly. (Incorrect)

The **ATM** is not working properly. (Correct)

Error Type: Repetition

154. The teacher **got angry on** the student. (Incorrect)

The teacher **got angry with** the student. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

155. It would have been **more better** if the farmers had raised their concerns. (Incorrect)

It would have been **better** if the farmers had raised their concerns. (Correct)

Error Type: Double degree of comparison

156. **Sarita do** her household work in the morning. (Incorrect)

Sarita does her household work in the morning. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

157. **The workers does** their work properly. (Incorrect)

The workers do their work properly. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

158. The peon wants **6 xeroxes** of this sheet. (Incorrect)

The peon wants **6 photocopies** of this sheet. (Correct)

Error Type: Repetition

159. Christo **has a headbath** every Sunday. (Incorrect)

Christo **washes his hair** every Sunday. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect usage

160. I will prepare the presentation **today morning**. (Incorrect)

I will prepare the presentation **this morning**. (Correct)

Error Type: Repetition

161. Can you **please on the light**? (Incorrect)

Can you **please turn on the light**? (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect usage

162. Amitabh Bachchan is my **favourite hero**. (Incorrect)

Amitabh Bachchan is my **favourite actor**. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect usage

163. The school **has send** the letter to the child's parents. (Incorrect)

The school **has sent** the letter to the child's parents. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

164. Anil **have went** to the forest for a walk. (Incorrect)

Anil **has gone** to the forest for a walk. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

165. The **fish aquarium** in the city is worth visiting. (Incorrect)

The **aquarium** in the city is worth visiting. (Correct)

Error Type: Repetition

166. **When did you came** for the programme? (Incorrect)

When did you come for the programme? (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

167. Gagan bought new **furnitures** for the office. (Incorrect)

Gagan bought new **furniture** for the office. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect noun form

168. I **didn't saw** my friend while the seminar was going on. (Incorrect)

I **didn't see** my friend while the seminar was going on. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

169. My **carrier objective** is to secure a challenging position in a leading company. (Incorrect)

My **career objective** is to secure a challenging position in a leading company. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect word usage

170. The students **discussed on the project** at length. (Incorrect)

The students **discussed the project** at length. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

171. Susan rides the bike **at so high speed**. (Incorrect)

Susan rides the bike **at a high speed**. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect adverb usage

172. **Of course certainly yes**, I will come with you to the doctor. (Incorrect)

Of course, I will come with you to the doctor. (Correct)

Error Type: Repetition

173. Does your father **have to works** on Sunday? (Incorrect)

Does your father **have to work** on Sunday? (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

174. What is the **time in your watch**? (Incorrect)

What is the **time by your watch**? (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

175. I have a younger **sister which** is studying in school. (Incorrect)

I have a younger **sister who** is studying in school. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect pronoun

176. **The many people** feel deprived of their basic rights. (Incorrect)

Many people feel deprived of their basic rights. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect article usage

177. I asked the professor to give me **one other day** to submit the project report. (Incorrect)

I asked the professor to give me **one more day** to submit the project report. (Correct)

I asked the professor to give me **another day** to submit the project report. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect usage

178. I come to **class for learning English**. (Incorrect)

I come to class **to learn English**. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

179. Pradeep has been to Lonavala **two times**. (Incorrect)

Pradeep has been to Lonavala **twice**. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect usage

180.My friend **drives his bike** very well. (Incorrect)

My friend **rides his bike** very well.(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

181.The boy **did so many mistakes** in his paper. (Incorrect)

The boy **made so many mistakes** in his paper. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb usage

182.I need to **by heart this theory** because I don't understand it at all.(Incorrect)

I need to **know this theory by heart** because I don't understand it at all. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect usage

183.**Today afternoon**, there is a farewell party in my college. (Incorrect)

This afternoon, there is a farewell party in my college. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect usage

184.This table is **more rounder/ more round** in shape.(Incorrect)

This table is **round** in shape.(Correct)

Error Type: Inbuilt superlative

185.Let me **explain you** the issue.(Incorrect)

Let me **explain the issue to you**. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect usage

186.Please **reply me/** Please **reply to me** (Incorrect)

Please **give me a reply**.(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

187.The children are **searching the ball** in the garden.(Incorrect)

The children are **searching for the ball** in the garden. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect usage

188.The girl **know to draw and paint**.(Incorrect)

The girl **knows how to draw and paint**. (Correct)

The girl **knows drawing and painting**.(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

189.There are **5 member** in my family including me. (Incorrect)

There are **5 members** in my family including me. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect noun form

190.**My father is doctor**. (Incorrect).

My father is a doctor.(Correct)

Error Type: Missing article

191.In my village, **there is lot of nature**. (Incorrect)

My village **has plenty of natural beauty**.(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect sentence

192.The train **passesinside of the tunnel**. (Incorrect)

The train **passes through the tunnel**.(Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

193. My friend was **not hardly working** on the project. (Incorrect)
My friend was **hardly working** on the project. (Correct)
My friend was **not working** on the project. (Correct)
Error Type: Double Negative

194. I am trying to **call to** your father. (Incorrect)
I am trying to **call** your father. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect preposition

195. My friend works for **a MNC** which is based in Chennai. (Incorrect)
My friend works for **an MNC** which is based in Chennai. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect article

196. Meeradidn't **cried** when she lost the competition. (Incorrect)
Meeradidn't **cry** when she lost the competition. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect verb form

197. I met a **person which** helped me find the place. (Incorrect)
I met a **person who** helped me find the place. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect pronoun

198. Yatin **has removed the tickets** for the morning show. (Incorrect)
Yatin **has booked the tickets** for the morning show. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect verb usage

199. The **farmer do not know** how to deal with the water crisis. (Incorrect)
The **farmer does not know** how to deal with the water crisis. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect verb usage

200. Prajakta **herself completed the project**. (Incorrect)
Prajakta completed the project herself. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect pronoun placement

201. Please meet the teacher **at the morning**. (Incorrect)
Please meet the teacher **in the morning**. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect preposition

202. The applicant **would requires** to fulfil the necessary criteria. (Incorrect)
The applicant **would require** to fulfil the necessary criteria. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect verb form

203. The room is **so full of people**. (Incorrect)
The room is **full of people**. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect adverb usage

204. We decided to clean the room **ourself**. (Incorrect)
We decided to clean the room **ourselves**. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect pronoun

205. My mother was talking with me for **a long**. (Incorrect)
My mother was talking with me for **long**. (Correct)
My mother was talking with me for **a long time**. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect article

206. There are many farmhouses **nearby Pune.**/ There are many farmhouses **nearing Pune.** (Incorrect)

There are many farmhouses **near Pune.** (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

207. Let me **introduce myself with you.**/ Let me **introduce about myself.** (Incorrect)

Let me **introduce myself for you.** (Correct)

Let me **tell you something about myself.** (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect sentence

208. I will go for interview **at morning.** (Incorrect)

I will go for an interview **in the morning.** (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition and missing article

209. The angle of incidence **is equals** to the angle of emergence. (Incorrect)

The angle of incidence **is equal** to the angle of emergence. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

210. Farid**not have** to submit his project next week. (Incorrect)

Farid**does not have** to submit his project next week. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

211. **One of the best feature** of WhatsApp is mute option. (Incorrect).

One of the best features of WhatsApp is the mute option. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect usage

212. There are **various book** on soft skills. (Incorrect)

There are **various books** on soft skills. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect noun form

213. I am a **fast learner.**/ I **learn fastly.** (Incorrect)

I am a **quick learner.** (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect adjective

214. Paresh had joined a writing course **in last year.** (Incorrect)

Paresh had joined an institute for a writing course **last year.** (Correct)

Last year Paresh had enrolled for a writing course. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

215. **Sometime,** I go with my friends for trekking. (Incorrect).

Sometimes, I go with my friends for trekking. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect usage

216. The **price of the jacket is expensive.** (Incorrect)

The **jacket price is high.** (Correct)

The **jacket is expensive.** (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect sentence

217. Umesh is **much more interested** in his father's business. (Incorrect)

Umesh is **very interested** in his father's business. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect adverb usage

218. Jahnvi also interested in drawing and painting. (Incorrect)
Jahnvi is also interested in drawing and painting. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect verb form

219. My son has awarded the “ Student of the Year” (Incorrect)
My son **has been awarded** “Student of the Year”. (Correct)
My son **has received** the “Student of the Year” award. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect verb form

220. I am try to contacting you since morning. (Incorrect)
I have **been trying to contact you** since morning. (Correct)
I have **been trying to get in touch with you** since morning. (Incorrect)
Error Type: Incorrect verb form

221. The student not have to submit all the documents for admission. (Incorrect)
The student **does not have** to submit all the documents for admission. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect verb form

222. The two best memories of my life is my grandmother’s stories and my school days. (Incorrect)
The two best memories of my life **are** my grandmothers’ stories and my school days. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect verb form

223. Khanak has to quickly leave for the class else she will get late. (Incorrect)
Khanak has to **leave quickly** for the class else she will get late. (Correct)
Error Type: Misplaced adverb

224. Each of the student likes the teacher. (Incorrect)
Each of the students likes the teacher. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect usage

225. I look forward for meet you. (Incorrect)
I look **forward to meeting you.** (Correct)
I look **forward to meet you.** (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect verb form

226. Where I can find an ATM? (Incorrect)
Where can I find an ATM? (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect sentence

227. I should cooperate my friend. (Incorrect)
I should **cooperate with** my friend. (Correct)
Error Type: Missing preposition

228. Please explain me how to improve my English? (Incorrect)
Please **explain to me** how to improve my English. (Correct)
Error Type: Missing preposition

229. You cannot do all what you wish. (Incorrect)
You cannot do **all that you** wish. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect conjunction

230. Me and my friend went for a movie. (Incorrect)

My friend and I went for a movie. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect pronoun placement

231. If I come to Mumbai, I will contact to you./ If I come to Mumbai, I will contact with you. (Incorrect)

If I come to Mumbai, I will **contact** you. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

232. My friend do not have a car. (Incorrect)

My friend **does** not have a car. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

233. Our class is on second floor./ Our class is at second floor. (Incorrect)

Our classroom is **on the second floor.** (Correct)

Error Type: Missing article and incorrect preposition

234. I prefer coffee than milk. (Incorrect)

I **prefer coffee to** milk. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

235. Something has happen to that old man. (Incorrect)

Something **has happened** to that old man. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

236. Rohan has the exact same watch as I have. (Incorrect)

Rohan has the **same watch** that I have. (Correct)

Error Type: Repetition

237. During festivals, we have receive many gifts. (Incorrect)

During festivals, we **receive** many gifts. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

240. Dinesh is getting married with his school friend. (Incorrect)

Dinesh **is getting married to** his school friend. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

241. The child is more naughty than her elder sister. (Incorrect)

The child is **naughtier** than her elder sister. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect degree of comparison

242. I know to operate the machine. (Incorrect)

I **know how to operate** the machine. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect usage

243. Sabah is senior than Prajakta. (Incorrect)

Sabah is **senior to** Prajakta. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

244. The two last chapters of the book are interesting. (Incorrect)

The **last two chapters** of the book are interesting. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect placement of adjectives

245. One **must have** to complete ones work on time. (Incorrect)

One **must** complete ones work on time. (Correct)

One **has** to complete ones work on time. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

246. Lamy's boss **allowed to her** to take leave. (Incorrect)

Lamy's boss **allowed her** to take leave. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

247. There are **very many clothes** on sale at the moment. (Incorrect)

There are **many clothes** on sale at the moment. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect usage of adverb

248. Can you please tell me your **good name**? (Incorrect)

Can you please tell me your **name**? (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect usage

249. The student **has been received** a scholarship for higher studies. (Incorrect)

The student **has received** a scholarship for higher studies. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

250. This is a **five storeys** building. (Incorrect)

This is a **five storey** building. (Correct)

This building has **five storeys**. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect usage

251. The man **not completed** the formalities on time. (Incorrect)

The man **has not completed** the formalities on time. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

252. The two friends took good care of **one another**. (Incorrect)

The two friends took care of **each other**. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect usage

253. I met a **girlwhich** had lost her way. (Incorrect)

I met a **girlwho** had lost her way. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect pronoun

254. There are ten students in the class and they help **each other**. (Incorrect)

There are ten students in the class and they help **one another**. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect usage

255. The exam was **more tough** this time. (Incorrect)

The exam was **tough** this time. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect degree of comparison

256. The boy **ate scarcely** any food. (Incorrect)

The boy **scarcely ate** any food. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect adverb placement

257. This is going to work **for surely**. (Incorrect)

This is going to work **for sure**. (Correct)

This is **surely** going to work (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect adverb usage

258. You need to prepare the speech **word after word**. (Incorrect)

You need to prepare the speech **word to word**. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

259. This is the best **what** we can do. (Incorrect)

This is the best **that** we can do. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect conjunction

260. Man is the only animal **who** can talk. (Incorrect)

Man is the only animal **that** can talk. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect pronoun

261. It is **him** who has the report. (Incorrect)

It is **he** who has the report. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect pronoun

262. I request you to **kindly to help me** fill the form. (Incorrect)

I request you to **kindly help me** to fill the form. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect placement

263. My father **help to** those in need. (Incorrect)

My father **helps** those in need. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

264. I am going to start **to work** tomorrow. (Incorrect)

I am going to start **work** tomorrow. (Correct)

I am going to start **working** tomorrow. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

265. Can I **lend** your pencil for some time? (Incorrect)

Can I **borrow** your pencil for some time? (Correct)

Can you **lend** me your pencil for some time? (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect word

266. Tariq persisted on listening to loud music, **despite of/ inspite** the warnings. (Incorrect)

Tariq persisted on listening to loud music, **inspite of** the warnings. (Correct)

Tariq persisted on listening to loud music, **despite** the warnings. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect word

267. I shall not go **unless I am not invited**. (Incorrect)

I shall not go **unless I am invited**. (Correct)

Error Type: Double negative

268. Pratap has **learn** to swim. (Incorrect)

Pratap has **learnt to** swim. (Correct)

Pratap has **learnt** swimming. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

269. The **number of job** in India is on the decline. (Incorrect)
The **number of jobs** in India is one the decline. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect usage

270. **Everybody are** allowed for the session. (Incorrect)
Everybody is allowed for the session. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect verb form

271. This is **a NGO** that works for women empowerment. (Incorrect)
This is **an NGO** that works for women empowerment. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect article

272. The room is **fill with** smoke. (Incorrect)
The room is **filled with** smoke. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect usage

273. I **am having** three brothers (Incorrect)
I **have** three brothers. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect verb form

274. Let us meet **on next Sunday**. (Incorrect)
Let us meet **next Sunday**. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect preposition

275. Parimal could not solve the **ten last** questions. (Incorrect)
Parimal could not solve the **last ten** questions. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect placement

276. The experiences in life **makes** one strong. (Incorrect)
The experiences in life **make** one strong. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect verb form

277. Ramesh's account has been **credited for** 2000 rupees. (Incorrect)
Ramesh's account has been **credited with** 2000 rupees. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect preposition

278. This is **a first time** that I have watched a horror movie. (Incorrect)
This is **the first time** that I have watched a horror movie. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect article

279. The student **entered into** the classroom after the session began. (Incorrect)
The student **entered** the classroom after the session began. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect preposition

280. I **asked to** the teacher to explain the concept at length. (Incorrect)
I **asked** the teacher to explain the concept at length. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect preposition

281. **That thing only**, I have been trying to tell you. (Incorrect)
I have been trying to tell you **the same thing**. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect usage

282. The students have been doing an **advance** course in Java. (Incorrect)
The students have been doing an **advanced** course in Java. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect adjective

283. **Can you pardon please?** (Incorrect)
Beg your pardon. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect sentence

284. Many villagers have **died from** malaria. (Incorrect)
Many villagers have **died of** malaria. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect preposition

285. Sam's mother **divided the cake in** ten portions. (Incorrect)
Sam's mother **divided the cake into** ten portions. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect preposition

286. I don't **remember to have seen** him. (Incorrect)
I don't **remember seeing** him. (Correct)
I don't **remember having seen** him. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect verb form

287. **Didn't you saw** that beautiful statue?(Incorrect)
Didn't you see that beautiful statue? (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect verb form

288. You should think about **future**. (Incorrect)
You should think about **the future**. (Correct)
Error Type: Missing article

289. Manishasits **always** beside her friend. (Incorrect)
Manisha**always sits** beside her friend. (Correct)
Error Type: Misplaced adverb

290. **The half year** has already gone by. (Incorrect)
Half the year has already gone by. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect usage

291. **Do you like to have some tea?**(Incorrect)
Would you like to have some tea? (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect sentence

292. I have written **one and half page** on RBI. (Incorrect)
I have written **one and a half pages** on RBI. (Correct)
Error Type: Missing article

293. A person who is emotional is **a foolish**. (Incorrect)
A person who is emotional is **foolish**. (Correct)
A person who is emotional is **a foolish person**. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect usage

294. **Let me and you** solve the sheet. (Incorrect)
Let us solve the sheet. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect pronoun usage

295. Few people will admit that **they have wrong**. (Incorrect)
Few people will admit that **they have done wrong**. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect verb form

296. Tarika is good **in Science**. (Incorrect)
Tarika is good **at Science**. (Correct)
Tarika is good **in doing Science projects**. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect preposition

297. If you work hard, then you will **succeed at** whatever you do. (Incorrect)
If you work hard, then you will **succeed in** whatever you do. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect preposition

298. Jatin has **a eight** year experience. (Incorrect)
Jatin has **an eight** year experience. (Correct)
Jatin has an experience of **eight years**. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect article

299. Laila plays **a basketball**. (Incorrect)
Laila plays **basketball**. (Correct)
Laila plays **with a basketball**. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect article

300. If you have any query, you can give us a **miss** call. (Incorrect)
If you have any query, you can give us a **missed** call. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect word

301. Usually on Sundays, my sister stays **home**. (Incorrect)
Usually on Sundays, my sister stays **at home**. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect preposition

302. **According to my opinion**, reservation breeds contempt. (Incorrect)
In my opinion, reservation breeds contempt. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect usage

303. Ujwal **neither knows Hindi nor Marathi**. (Incorrect)
Ujwal **knows neither Hindi nor Marathi**. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect conjunction placement

304. German is an easy language **to be learn**. (Incorrect)
German is an easy language **to learn**. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect verb form

305. Madhur is **one of the good person** I know. (Incorrect)
Madhur is **one of the best persons** I know. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect adjective usage

306. Sheba is **more lucky than** her sister. (Incorrect)
Sheba is **luckier** than her sister. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect degree of comparison

307. Paresh wanted to buy **one other** shirt. (Incorrect)

Paresh wanted to buy **another** shirt. (Correct)

Paresh wanted to buy **one more** shirt. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect usage

308. Please keep this as a secret between **you and I**. (Incorrect)

Please keep this as a secret between **you and me**. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect pronoun

309. I **would wish** to learn more of the language. (Incorrect)

I **wish** to learn more of the language. (Correct)

I **wish that I would** learn more of the language. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb usage

310. I **am use to work hard**. (Incorrect)

I **am used to working hard**. (Correct)

I **am used to hard work**. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect usage

311. Look at the three boys **are fighting**. (Incorrect)

Look at the three boys **fighting**. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb usage

312. You **have ought** to do your job well. (Incorrect)

You **ought** to do your job well. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect usage

313. The teacher gave us another to complete the assignment **yesterday**. (Incorrect)

Yesterday, the teacher gave us another day to complete the assignment. (Correct)

Error Type: Misplaced modifier

314. Last week, Aruntold me that he **may** visit us. (Incorrect)

Last week, Aruntold me that he **might** visit us. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

315. Is this book **worth to read**? (Incorrect)

Is this book **worth reading**? (Correct)

Is this book **worth a read**? (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

316. Have you **finished your study**? (Incorrect)

Have you **finished your studies**? (Correct)

Have you **finished studying**? (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

317. The new employee **had done a mistake**. (Incorrect)

The new employee **had made a mistake**. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb usage

318. Girls are **fond of play with** dolls. (Incorrect)

Girls are **fond of playing with** dolls. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

319. My friend is **used to wake up** early. (Incorrect)

My friend is **used to waking up** early. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

320. The torrential rainfall **prevented the boys to play** in the garden. (Incorrect)

The torrential rainfall **prevented the boys from playing** in the garden. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

321. The youth are **capable to do what is need** for the nation's progress. (Incorrect)

The youth are **capable of doing what is needed** for the nation's progress. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

322. The villagers were **warned for** deforestation. (Incorrect)

The villagers were **warned of/about** deforestation. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

323. The man was **surprised with** the beggar's attitude. (Incorrect)

The man was **surprised by** the beggar's attitude. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

324. What the student said was not **related with** the topic. (Incorrect)

What the student said was not **related to** the topic. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

325. There is no **exception of** this rule. (Incorrect)

There is no **exception to** this rule. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

326. The guests arrived **to** the hall on time. (Incorrect)

The guests arrived **at** the hall on time. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

327. My mother is afraid **from** dogs. (Incorrect)

My mother is afraid **of** dogs. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

328. We are working on a project **about/in/of** smart bags. (Incorrect)

We are working on a project **on** smart bags. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect preposition

329. This is a **very excellent** movie. (Incorrect)

This is an **excellent** movie. (Correct)

Error Type: Repetition of words.

330. The child **has not came** on time. (Incorrect)

The child **has not come** on time. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect verb form

331. Please turn the page for **farther** instructions. (Incorrect)

Please turn the page for **further** instructions. (Correct)

Error Type: Incorrect adjective usage

332. Gagan's parents **does not able to pay** the school fees. (Incorrect)
Gagan's parents **are unable to pay** the school fees. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect Verb Usage

333. Lavanya is a **heighted** girl. (Incorrect)
Lavanya **has a good height**. (Correct)
Lavanya is a **tall** girl. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect word usage

334. The ship sank in the **centre of the Arabian Sea**. (Incorrect)
The ship sank in the **middle of the Arabian Sea**. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect word usage

335. Is it **truth?** (Incorrect)
Is it **true?** (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect noun usage

336. He **want** to share some news with you. (Incorrect)
He **wants** to share some news with you. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect Verb Usage

337. Zeenat **does not look as** her mother. (Incorrect)
Zeenat **does not look like** her mother. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect Verb Usage

338. **All her money are kept** in the locker. (Incorrect)
All her money is kept in the locker. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect verb usage

339. The reference books for the topic are **less**. (Incorrect)
The reference books for the topic are **few**. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect word usage

340. Did you notice **this person across the lane?** (Incorrect)
Did you notice **that person across the lane?** (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect pronoun usage

341. **Presently**, my sister is doing her internship in Delhi. (Incorrect)
At present, my sister is doing her internship in Delhi. (Correct)
Currently, my sister is doing her internship in Delhi. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect word usage

342. Erica **has find** her lost earring. (Incorrect)
Erica **has found** her lost earring. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect verb form

343. Lakhshya has never **been such the good person**. (Incorrect)
Lakhshya has never been **such a good person**. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect article

344. My friend asked me **what books have I read**. (Incorrect)
My friend asked me **what books I have read**. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect sentence

345. Never you have made such tasty food. (Incorrect)
Never have you made such tasty food. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect sentence

346. Is this room enough big for you? (Incorrect)
Is this room **big enough** for you? (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect adjective placement

347. The green colour is my favourite. (Incorrect)
Green is my favourite colour. (Correct)
My favourite colour is green. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect sentence

348. It is me who has taken the pen. (Incorrect)
It is **I who have** taken the pen. (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect pronoun and verb usage

349. I am reading a one hundred pages book. (Incorrect)
I am reading **a hundred page book.** (Correct)
I am reading a **book of hundred pages.** (Correct)
Error Type: Using 'a' and 'one' together

350. Can you please open the light? (Incorrect)
Can you please put on the light? (Correct)
Error Type: Incorrect sentence

CLASS SHEET – 1

(NOUNS)

Directions for questions (1 to 10): Point out the kind of nouns in the following sentences.

1. The crowd was very small.
2. Our class consists of twenty students.
3. The dog is a loyal animal.
4. Honesty is the best policy.
5. The Godavari overflows its banks every year.
6. The soldiers were rewarded for their bravery.
7. I believe in his innocence.
8. My friend gave me a bunch of grapes.
9. I often remember my days in school.
10. Pune is a growing city.

Directions for questions (11 to 25): Convert the nouns from singular to plural

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 11. Desk - _____ | 12. Potato - _____ | 13. Watch - _____ |
| 14. Hair - _____ | 15. Foot - _____ | 16. Kilo - _____ |
| 17. Photo - _____ | 18. Baby - _____ | 19. Half - _____ |
| 20. Calf - _____ | 21. Handkerchief - _____ | 22. Man - _____ |
| 23. Ox - _____ | 24. Child - _____ | |
| 25. Daughter-in-law - _____ | | |

Directions for questions (26 to 40): Correct the following sentences.

26. He is a thirty years old man.
27. The cattles was grazing in the field.
28. There is two way traffics on this road and helps in reducing traffic jams.
29. I asked him whether he had bought new cloths.
30. My friend brought three and a half apple for lunch to school.
31. The peoples in India believe in harmony.
32. I went to the market to purchase ten knives.
33. There are few childrens in the garden today.
34. The informations in the paper is very helpful.
35. One of his daughter is a classical dancer.
36. I have an old pair of trouser to wear for the party tonight.
37. Ramesh has bought all the stationaries required for the project.
38. The minister gave one pairs of white shoes to his son on his birthday.
39. My friend's hairs are very curly.
40. If I need to pass then I should do my study regularly.

Directions for questions (41 to 45): Fill in the blanks with the correct nouns in the sentence.

The Goa ____41____ (government, state, district) has banned the ____42____ (sale, sell, sales) of plastic national flags during the Independence Day celebrations. North Goa district collector said that the ____43____ (members, public, children) should refrain from purchase of plastic flags, and in case, they find any ____44____ (person, man, people) selling them, then they should inform the police. Any person found making or selling plastic flags would be arrested and punished in accordance with the ____45____ (law, legal, lawyer). The district administration also said that the public may however buy the paper flags. The advisory is issued after it came to the notice of the administration that people are throwing the plastic flags on roads and dustbin.

Directions for questions (46 to 50): Choose the appropriate collective nouns

46. A _____ of beauties

- (a) flock (b) heard (c) beavy (d) bevy

47. A _____ of crows

- (a) class (b) suicide (c) murder (d) pinch

48. A/An _____ of lions.

- (a) arrogance (b) pride (c) ego (d) den

49. A _____ of fish.

- (a) class (b) standard (c) school (d) college

50. A/An _____ of ants.

- (a) army (b) swarm (c) colony (d) All of these

CLASS SHEET – 2

(PRONOUNS – 1)

Directions for questions (1 to 15): Fill in the blanks with the correct pronoun.

1. We always like boys _____ speak the truth.
2. He _____ works hard shall succeed in life.
3. I know _____ you are trying to say.
4. I have seen the bird _____ you have described.
5. Most people get _____ they deserve.
6. I don't know the person _____ called.
7. Here is the pen _____ you lost.
8. Did you receive the mail _____ I sent you yesterday?
9. Do you know _____ has happened?
10. We met the sailors _____ ship was lost in the sea.
11. Here are the books _____ I found in my room.
12. He has not brought the knife _____ I asked for.
13. I hate children _____ are ill mannered.
14. Is this the road _____ leads to the station?
15. Hari saw the man _____ had been hurt in the head.

Directions for questions (16 to 25): Fill in the blanks with the correct pronoun.

16. You know that as well as _____. (I, me)
17. We are not so poor as _____. (they, them)
18. He is known to my brother and _____. (I, me)
19. He is as good as _____. (I, me)
20. Nobody, but _____ was present. (he, him)
21. He and _____ were great friends once. (I, me)
22. Let _____ answer this question. (her, she)
23. There isn't much difference between you and _____. (her, she)
24. Can you sing as well as _____? (they, them)
25. It was _____ who gave you that alarm. (I, me)

Directions for questions (26 to 40): Choose the correct answer option.

26. A child **who/whom** is crying can be distracting.
27. **Who/Whom** wants to go to the store?
28. **Who/Whom** did you ask to bring the cake?
29. We did not know **who/whom** to call.
30. One boy asked us to help **him/them**.
31. He took us and **them/they** to the game.
32. Everyone except **he/him** is going to be there.
33. My father gave the car to John and **me/I**.
34. Will you go with **us/we**?
35. It is **he/him**.
36. The assignment is **our/ours**.
37. **Who/Whom** did you send to the store?
38. **Who/Whom** told you?
39. It is **your/ you're** book.
40. My mother and **I/myself** have the same birthday.

Directions for questions (41 to 50): Fill in the blanks with the correct pronoun.

41. The children often decide to play by _____.
42. I will book the tickets _____.
43. You do not express _____ perfectly.
44. I _____ heard the remark.
45. They loved _____ so much that they thought of no one else.
46. I cannot bring _____ to do it.
47. I was sitting by _____.
48. Some people are always talking about _____.
49. The wicked man _____ trembled when he heard the temple bells.
50. He who wrongs his friend wrongs _____ more.

PROGTA

CLASS SHEET – 3

(PRONOUNS – 2)

Directions for questions (1 to 30): Mark the correct pronouns

1. One of the students must submit **his/ their** project report tomorrow.
2. Ram is one of the students who need to submit **his/ their** project reports tomorrow.
3. If anyone doesn't like the music I'm playing, **they/ he or she** can go somewhere else.
4. Everyone should take his or **her/ their** work seriously.
5. One of my friends must bring **their/ his or her** tapes to the party.
6. Neither of the teachers could find **his or her/their** classroom.
7. Neither of the girls knew that **her/ their** teacher had seen the police report.
8. Each member of the committee must submit **their/ his response** in writing.
9. Either of the boys may take **his/ their seat** in the front of the room.
10. If anyone has an opinion about the final results, **he or she/ they** should express it.
11. If people don't like to shop at that store, **he or she / they** shouldn't go there.
12. Any worker can break **his or her/ their** arm during an accident.
13. If you need help with your grammar, **they/ you** may want to make use of some good books.
14. Before students take a test, **he or she/ they** should prepare adequately.
15. Nobody knows that eating certain sweets is a good way to provide **their/ his or her** body with vitamins.
16. Both the computer monitor and the refrigerator door need **its/ their** shiny surfaces cleaned.
17. Each of these computers has **their/ its** own technical glitch that can frustrate the user.
19. Each of the suspects had **his/ their** own excuse.
20. Ram and Seeta planned **his or her/ their** wedding.
21. Did Gore or Bush announce **his/ their** intent to run for president?
22. Neither the nails nor the hammer was returned to **its/ their** proper place.
23. Everyone turned in **his or her/ their** drama reviews in advance of the due date.
24. All of the students turned in **his or her/ their** research papers on time.
25. If any one of the students has misplaced **his or her/ their** lunch box, **he or she/ they** can ask for a replacement.
26. Both of the women have made **her/ their** opinions known.
27. When people become upset with one another, **he or she/ they** may not always listen to one another.
28. If **someone** goes through school studying only science, **he or she/ they** will complete only part of **his or her/ their** education.
29. Teachers can create podcasts for each child, helping **him or her/ them** learn how to work in groups.
30. One should not worry too much about **his/ones** past mistakes.

Directions for questions (31 to 50): Fill in the blanks with 'who' 'whom' or 'whose'.

31. The man _____ has two dogs usually goes to the park during the evening.
32. My mother, for _____ I baked a cake, had her birthday party yesterday.
33. My sister, _____ son is two, works at the hospital.
34. My friend, with _____ I live, wants a cat.
35. The people _____ live there have a boat.
36. That is the lady _____ sculpture I bought.
37. My grandmother, _____ is an excellent cook, made dinner.
38. To _____ should I address the letter?
39. The students _____ read the book gave a nice presentation.
40. _____ jacket is on the floor?

41. Ali was the man _____ they intended should be the team captain.
42. My sister is the girl _____ is sitting next to Radhika.
43. The man _____ is walking on the street is my neighbour.
44. _____ are you referring to when you discuss sportsmen?
45. A boy _____ I believed to be you just passed by this way.
46. _____ has asked you to dress up like this?
47. The police officer _____ car was parked at the next corner is my friend.
48. The man _____ mobile was ringing did not know what to do.
49. The actress _____ was recovering from an illness has been discharged from the hospital.
50. This is a painting of Shakespeare _____ died in 1926.

PROGTA

CLASS SHEET – 4

(SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT)

Directions for questions (1 to 45): Mark the right answer

1. The suffering of the children **is/ are** an issue.
2. The termination of the services of the employees **is/ are** conceded to be retrenchment.
3. Some of the money **was/were** spent.
4. Some of the dollars **was/ were** spent.
5. Aryan is one of the students who **has/ have** done well in the exams.
6. Aryan is the only student who **has/ have** done well in the exams.
7. One of the students who **has/ have** done well in the exams is Aryan.
8. The book or the pens **is/ are** in the drawer.
9. Either the books or the pens **is/ are** in the drawer.
10. The book as well as the pens **is/ are** in the drawer.
11. He **like/likes** it.
12. They **like/ likes** it.
13. He **doesn't / don'tlike/ likes** it.
14. They **doesn't / don'tlike/ likes** it.
15. All of the books, including yours, **are/ is** in the box.
16. Somebody **has/ have** left **his orher/ their** work incomplete.
17. Some of the papers **is/ are** missing.
18. Some of the water **is/are** gone.
19. The minister as well as his friends **is/ are** going to prison.
20. The minister and his brothers **is/ are** going to prison.
21. Either the brokers or the landlord **is/ are** going to sell the house.
22. **Is/ Are** either the brokers or the landlord going to sell the house?
23. A large percentage of the population **is/ are** dissatisfied.
24. A large percentage of the consumers **is/ are** dissatisfied.
25. One-third of the homework **is/ are** done.
26. One-third of the troops **is/ are** lost.
27. The landlord, not the tenants, **is/ are** responsible.
28. I am not one of those who **believe/ believes** everything that they hear.
29. The news **is/ are** bad.
30. Measles **is/ are** a serious disease.
31. The team players **is/are** wearing their new jerseys.
32. The jury **is/are** divided in its opinion.
33. The jury **has/have** reached a verdict.
34. The trousers that Seema is wearing **is/are** blue in colour.
35. The pair of trousers **is/are** blue in colour.
36. The author and student **is/are** intelligent.
37. The author and the student **is/are** intelligent.
38. One of the memories that **stand/ stands** out is from my childhood.
39. Salman Rushdie's *Midnight's Children* **is/ are** a very enriching book.
40. The quality of the beverages **is/ are** pathetic.
41. There **is/ are** a lot that needs to be done.
42. There **is/ are** many creatures in the sea.

43. Not only my sister but also my friends **is/ are** coming to the party.
 44. Each mother and each child **need/needs** care.
 45. Bread and butter **is/are** my regular breakfast.

Directions for Questions (46 to 55): Complete the sentence using the suitable verb in the blank.

46. The cost of all these articles_____risen. (Has, have)
 47. Each of the suspected men_____arrested. (Were, was)
 48. The jury_____divided in the opinion. (Was, were)
 49. The accountant and cashier_____absconded. (Have, has)
 50. To say actors are childlike__to pay them a compliment. (is, are)
 51. Neither television nor 24 hours radio__well suited to reporting events. (is, are)
 52. Pride and Prejudice_____still a hot favourite among Literature students.(is, are)
 53. What we're going to have now____speeches. (is, are)
 54. Each team_____a different colour. (wear, wears)
 55. Arabian Nights_____ well read all over the world. (is, are)

Directions for questions (56 to 65): Pick the right word.

56. Base or bass? Tendulkar likes a firm ground_____.
 57. Alter or altar? If it rains, we must_____ our plans.
 58. Baited or bated? To hear the results of the finals, we waited with_____breath
 59. Breath or breadth? He missed the car by a fraction, that was a hair_____escape.
 60. Censor or censer? The_____cut a scene from the movie.
 61. Capitol or capital? If I had the_____I would go into business for myself.
 62. Canvas or canvass? The_____of the political party resulted in a failure.
 63. Chords or cords? The opening_____of the orchestra were very loud.
 64. Course or coarse? In the_____of the week she completed the job.
 65. Complimentary or complementary? The new shop gave out_____packets of chewing gum.

Directions for questions (66 to 70): Choose the correct verb forms in this news report.

Millions of rupees worth of damage (66) **has caused/ has been caused** by a storm which swept across Mumbai last night. The river Ulhas (67) **burst/ was burst** its banks after heavy rain. Many people (68) **rescued / were rescued** from the floods by firefighters, who received hundreds of calls for help. Windspeeds (69) **reached / were reached** 90 miles an hour in someplaces. Roads (70) **blocked/ wereblocked** by fallen trees, and electricity lines brought down leaving thousands of homes without electricity. Everything possible is being done to get thingsback to normal, a spokesman said.

CLASS SHEET – 5

(TENSES – 1)

Directions for questions (1 to 16): Identify the tense in the following sentences:

1. Ram is from India.
2. They go for a walk every day.
3. Seema lived in Mumbai from 1985 to 2002.
4. Anita does not play tennis.
5. Roger plays tennis every Friday evening.
6. She is listening to the radio.
7. The teacher is checking the homework.
8. She has never been to her hometown.
9. We won't be attending the wedding.
10. We will not be at your wedding.
11. Does this train leave from platform number 6?
12. Have you already had a cup of tea yet?
13. I have a brother.
14. Have you ever been to Rampur?
15. I am making a dish right now.
16. She finished her tea first.

Directions for questions (17 to 26): Put in the present continuous form of the verb in brackets.

17. Please be quiet. Ram _____ (try) to read my book.
18. I _____ (not/use) the laptop at the moment so you can use it.
19. Reena is ill so Rakesh _____ (teach) her lessons today.
20. Excuse me, I _____ (look) for a hotel. Is there one near here?
21. _____ you (wait) for someone?
22. Ramesh, you are very careless. You _____ (always/forget) to do your homework!
23. The cost of living _____ (rise) very fast. Every year things are more expensive.
24. What _____ (you/do)? I _____ (clean) my wardrobe.
25. Why _____ (not/wear) sweater? It's so cold today.
26. The neighbours are so noisy! They _____ (always/argue) loudly.

Directions for questions (27 to 40): Put the verb into the correct form, present continuous or present simple.

27. I _____ (not/belong) to this particular government committee.
28. Hurry! The bus _____ (come). I _____ (not/want) to miss it.
29. Surya is a vegetarian. He _____ (not/eat) eggs.
30. I _____ (look) for the manager. I can't find him anywhere.
31. We are successful because we _____ (interact) with our customers.
32. Dheeraj _____ (deal) with all the enquiries about sales.
33. At the moment we _____ (make) a training video for our parent company.
34. _____ (you/know) what Mr. Venkat _____ (do)? He is not in his office.
35. I _____ (apply) for a job in the marketing department, but I don't know if I will be successful.
36. It _____ (depend) on whether or not they have any jobs.
37. Unemployment _____ (fall) and is now down to 4%.
38. Jane is doing some research in the library. She needs it for a book she _____

(write).

39. While Akanksha is away on holidays, Amrita _____ (work) in her office.

40. There _____ (be) two flights to England this afternoon.

Directions for questions (41 to 50): Use the following verbs in the appropriate tense to Fill in the blanks. (let, make, have, get)

41. Latika really wanted a pet, but her parents wouldn't _____ her have a pet.

42. I can't believe that Harish _____ you complete all his homework. You better be careful next time.

43. I don't know how you convince your children to clean their cupboard. I could not _____ my children do that even once.

44. The teacher _____ me take off my raincoat before I entered the classroom.

45. Mrs. Verma requested me to give her a copy of the annual report, so I _____ the copy ready and immediately handed it to her.

46. Professor Desai _____ the students refer to the dictionary to find out the meanings of the words.

47. My mother thinks that watching television is a waste of time so she does not _____ us watch it.

48. The parcel that I _____ from Mumbai is from my friend who lives there.

49. The policemen _____ done all their work very well for the political rally in Pune.

50. It is time to _____ our dreams come true.

Directions for questions (51 to 60): Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb.

51. A flock of sheep _____ grazing in the meadow. (is/are)

52. Time and tide _____ for no man. (waits/ wait)

53. More than five persons _____ signed the complaint. (has/have)

54. One third of the work _____ incomplete. (was/ were)

55. Neither he nor his sister _____ invited. (was/were)

56. Sachin is one of the players who _____ been selected for the match. (have/has)

57. One of the students of our class _____ selected for the national level tournament. (was/were)

58. Age and experience _____ a man wise. (make/ makes)

59. It is I who _____ to answer him. (has/ have)

60. I _____ her last week. (met/ meet)

CLASS SHEET – 6

(TENSES – 2)

Directions for questions (1 to 20): Choose the correct tense forms from the brackets.

1. The earth _____ around the sun. (moves, moved, move)
2. I _____ only one letter till now. (send, have sent, sending)
3. She _____ for her lost earring. (is looking, look, looking)
4. It started to rain when the children _____ cricket. (were played, were playing, had played)
5. He _____ fast during the time of the accident. (was driven, was driving, driven)
6. My son _____ asleep during the train journey last week. (fell, fallen, is falling)
7. Ramesh _____ as a lecturer since 2011. (has been working, was working, worked)
8. While I was reading a book, I _____ a strange noise. (heard, was hearing, is heard)
9. We _____ friends for a very long time now. (have been, are being, is)
10. The principal _____ to speak with you. (wants, is wanting, has wanted)
11. My father _____ TV most evenings. (watch, is watching, watches)
12. The baby _____ since morning. (cries, is crying, has been crying)
13. The patient _____ out five minutes ago. (has gone, had gone, went)
14. Look ! The sun _____ over the hills. (is risen, rises, is rising)
15. We _____ our breakfast half an hour ago. (had finished, finished, have finished)
16. Harish thanked everyone for what they _____. (had done, have done, have been doing)
17. Do you think we _____ before? (meet, have met, are meeting)
18. I know the film very well because I _____ it twice. (seen, have seen, had seen)
19. The plane _____ at 3:30 today. (will arrive, is arriving, had arrived)
20. I am sure that she _____ the exam. (pass, will pass, will be passing)

Directions for questions (21 to 35): Fill in the correct forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

21. When they left this morning for Mumbai, the sun _____. (shine)
22. If it is possible, we _____ to Chennai this weekend. (go)
23. Tamanna _____ from fever since last night. (suffer)
24. The soldiers _____ nothing to eat for the past three days. (have)
25. My friend said that he _____ for a walk with me today evening. (come)
26. If I were you, I _____ to accept this gift. (refuse)
27. The people _____ unhappy when the Indian team lost the match. (be)
28. The police _____ the thief when he was stealing the jewels. (catch)
29. Geeta said that she _____ better after she took her medicines. (feel)
30. I _____ soundly when suddenly I heard the dogs barking. (sleep)
31. While I _____ for my friend, my mobile stopped working. (wait)
32. My father _____ all over India this year. (travel)
33. The children _____ to all the songs played by the orchestra. (listen)
34. I like _____ to music. (listen)
35. While playing cricket, Satish managed to avoid _____ hit by a bat. (get)

Directions for questions (36 to 40): Read the following conversation and fill in the blanks with the most appropriate answer option.

Prakash: Did you watch the show "Indian Idol" last night?

Suhasini : No, I had gone out with my mother.

Was (36) _____ ?

Prakash : Yes, it was quite interesting. They had two guest singers on the show

Suhasini : Really, who (37) _____ ?

Prakash : They were Shaan and AmitTiwari.

Suhasini : How sad I missed it? I wish (38) _____.

Prakash : Do not worry. I've recorded it for you. You (39) _____ anytime you want.

Suhasini : Thanks a lot. I sure will watch it as soon as I (40) my work.

36. (i) it is very interesting (ii) it very interested (iii) it very interesting
(iv) its very interested

37. (i) are they (ii) was they (iii) are them (iv) were they

38. (i) I have saw it (ii) I had seen it (iii) I had saw it (iv) I have seen it

39. (i) could watch (ii) will watch it (iii) can watch it (iv) would watch it

40. (i) finish (ii) will be finishing (iii) will have finished (iv) finished

Directions for questions (41 to 50): In each of the following sentences, choose the word from the brackets that is correct.

41. Eskimos learn how to (adopt, adapt) to the cold.

42. Is she (enthuse, enthusiastic) about the party?

43. The white walls create the (illusion, allusion) that the room is very large.

44. When I say I like fruits, I (except, accept) apple.

45. These measures will (ensure, assure) the success of the programme.

46. Do you have (access, excess) to the British Council library?

47. We bought milk and ice-cream at the local (dairy, diary).

48. The supermarket is quite (farther, further) from the theatre.

49. He predicted that the earthquake was (prominent, imminent).

50. The man seemed poor, but he was (respectably, respect) dressed.

CLASS SHEET – 7 (MODIFIERS)

Directions for questions (1 to 40): Correct the sentences for an appropriate meaning.

1. The tall boy led the parade with red hair.
2. My brother listens to just one radio station while driving.
3. While taking a nap, the volcano erupted.
4. The new student will take the corner seat wearing the red shirt.
5. Totally destroyed by the tornado, he had to rebuild his hut.
6. Isha donated a pool table to the recreation centre that she no longer used.
7. A man leaped into the water over the ship's rail.
8. Smashed beyond repair, Shirish saw his watch lying on the court.
9. A banana split was served to each guest, dripping with chocolate sauce..
10. We saved the last piece of bread for the dog that had been left on our plates.
11. Seema bought an umbrella from a salesman with pink and blue colour.
12. The hunter crouched behind a tree waiting for a bear to come along with a bow and arrow.
13. We saw many beautiful homes driving through the South.
14. Reena kept her trophies in cupboard that she had won in many tournaments
15. The car on the bridge which is green is mine.
16. I showed my dog to the veterinarian with the fleas.
17. The car was stalled on the road out of oil.
18. He kept a red diary of all the actors he had met in his desk.
19. He kept all his medicine in the medicine cabinet that had been prescribed for him.
20. The man was stopped for speeding in the blue sweater.
21. I almost saw the whole movie, but I fell asleep around midnight.
22. Joe promised to mow the lawn running out the door.
23. The initials were those of the lovers carved on the tree.
24. There are two parking spaces left in the lot only.
25. Every four hours the doctor told him to take a pill.
26. Sitting on the porch, I smoked my last cigarette.
27. The woman walked toward us wearing the feather hat.
28. The jet crashed into a cliff carrying 24 passengers.
29. I ate hardly any breakfast though hungry.
30. I watched the mechanic fix the car with admiration.
31. Ram earns fifty rupees a week scarcely.
32. Reaching out the cupboard, I found the bag of cookies.
33. We borrowed a broom from a neighbour that was broken.
34. Climbing up the telephone pole, we saw a squirrel.
35. The dog disappeared around the corner running rapidly.
36. The cat was rescued after the building had been set on fire by a fireman.
37. We've almost found all the pieces to the puzzle.
38. She resolved on her birthday to go on a diet.
39. We need fuel badly.
40. I was taken by my mother as a baby to Disneyland.

Directions for questions (41 to 60): Rectify the following sentences.

41. Lost in a dense forest, my head began to ache, and I felt absolutely alone
42. Mita saw a policeman following her in the rear-view mirror.
43. Anya searched around and found old class schedule in the drawer that was out of date.
44. I heard that the Indian team had won on the morning broadcast.
45. She wore a ribbon in her hair which was a light pink.

46. I smelled the cheese coming down the stairs for dinner.
47. I saw the dead dog driving down the road.
48. The patient was consoled by the doctor who had just taken an overdose of sleeping pills.
49. I saw an accident walking down the street.
50. She carefully studied the painting hanging in the art gallery with her friend.
51. Studying the assignment carefully, several problems became obvious.
52. Written in secret code, Ted had to decipher the message before he could understand it.
53. Intended to provide relaxation, the music seemed to distract my attention when I took a test.
54. As a child, my parents gave me many elaborate and expensive gifts.
55. Hampered by strong winds, I was unable to row the boat to shore.
56. Walking home from school, the schoolbag broke and slipped from my arms.
57. To prepare this dish, only a few ingredients are needed.
58. While driving down the highway, an animal jumped in front of the car.
59. My cat slept in my lap while writing my essay for English.
60. Having cleaned the bedroom, the house was in order again.

CLASS SHEET – 8 (ARTICLES)

Directions for questions (1 to 40): Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles wherever necessary.

1. I want to buy ___ laptop next week.
2. Can you please go to ___ grocery store on Fifth Street and buy 2 cartons of milk?
3. Please meet me at the train station in ___ hour from now.
4. I like to watch tennis on television. It is ___ very good game.
5. My brother won an award for being ___ best speller in our school.
6. I couldn't believe my eyes when I saw ___ elephant crossing the road in front of my school yesterday.
7. How much will it cost to go on ___ a holiday to Bali?
8. Can you please help me pick out ___ birthday present for my father?
9. ___ President of the United States will be visiting Australia next week.
10. This is ___ best Mexican restaurant in the country.
11. Someone call ___ policeman.
12. I don't like ___ dogs, but I like my brother's dog.
13. I haven't seen him in ___ five years.
14. Sushant Raj is ___ basketball player.
15. ___ bee is a flying insect.
16. ___ bee stung me yesterday.
17. ___ sting on my leg was very painful.
18. He requested ___ puppy for his birthday.
19. He wanted ___ puppy he played with at the pet shop.
20. She ordered ___ cake without eggs.
21. Did you drink ___ cup of tea I just ordered.
22. He has ___ experience.
23. He has ___ experience needed for the job.
24. I saw ___ umbrella lying on the road this morning.
25. I ate ___ banana for lunch.
26. What are your plans for ___ future?
27. My brother play ___ football.
28. She's got two children; ___ girl and ___ boy. ___ girl is eight years old and ___ boy is fourteen years old.
29. Ram goes to ___ school every day.
30. ___ Inflation is rising.
31. ___ Inflation of our country is rising.
32. ___ Honesty is the best policy.
33. ___ honesty displayed by our team is exemplary.
34. ___ Information is important to any organisation.
35. ___ Coffee is bad for us.
36. I have ___ headache.
37. Rajnath is suffering from ___ cancer.
38. Come and look at ___ children.
39. Shalini is going to ___ college to supply food for the canteen.
40. She loves ___ flowers.

Directions for questions 41: Read the following paragraph and insert suitable articles wherever necessary.

During _____ first two years _____ village project had _____ awful time. _____ Mission had accepted _____ use of _____ farm from _____ affluent

landowner, and _____ natives believed _____ story that this land would be returned to _____ owner after ten years. _____ project never started.

Directions for questions 42: Read the following paragraph and insert suitable articles wherever necessary.

India is one of _____ biggest countries in the world. If a man takes _____ fastest train, he will take nearly _____ week to go from one end to _____ other. One who leaves from Ramnad in _____ south on _____ first day of _____ month will perhaps get to Srinagar in _____ north only around _____ sixth of the same month.

Directions for questions (43 to 60): Insert articles wherever necessary.

43. Earth revolves around sun.
44. Yesterday European called at my office.
45. English is language of British.
46. Poonam has come to work without umbrella.
47. Harish got best present.
48. India is one of most industrialized countries in the world.
49. I first met him year ago.
50. She is untidy girl.
51. The children found egg in the nest.
52. Viruses are moving into human species.
53. Ramesh plays flute very well.
54. Himalayas are beautiful mountains to north of India.
55. Can you speak Hindi fluently?
56. MP spoke to villagers for very long.
57. Twelve inches make foot.
58. I still have to read third chapter.
59. Secretary and Chairman are not in office today.
60. One of greatest medical insights has been on subject of cancer.

Directions for question 61: Read the following passage and insert articles wherever necessary.

Ms. Peterson, _____ the most famous lady detective of _____ twenty-first century, was born in _____ United Kingdom in _____ 1960s. Since then, she has been to many countries, including _____ Portugal, Singapore and Australia, and has lived in _____ northern hemisphere and _____ southern hemisphere, as well as on _____ equator. She has never been to _____ Indonesia or _____ United States, but she speaks _____ English, French and Portuguese. Like Sherlock Holmes, _____ famous detective, she plays _____ violin, and sometimes practises up to fivetimes _____ day. She is also _____ only person in _____ world to have performed Tchaikovsky's 1812 overture in one breath on _____ recorder. She has been _____ detective for thirty years and claims that although many people think that being _____ detective is _____ piece of cake, detectives generally work very hard and it's not all fun and games. _____ detective is someone who solves mysteries, and _____ people who contact Ms. Peterson have some very unusual problems. Little information is available about some of _____ cases she has solved, but quite _____ few of her most famous cases have attracted worldwide attention and she has been offered up to _____ thousand dollars _____ hour to help solve mysteries such as _____ case of _____ American owl in _____ uniform. _____ bird laid _____ egg in _____ Ethiopian nest in less than _____ hour after its arrival. What _____ strange problem! With great _____ modesty, she has either declined such _____ fee or donated _____ money to _____ poor, or to _____ Sound Rehabilitation Fund, believing that _____ detectives should use their skills for _____ common good.

CLASS SHEET – 9

(ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS)

Directions for questions (1 to 15): Fill in the blanks with the correct adjective.

1. Prevention is _____ than cure. (Good)
2. Who is the _____ batsman in the world? (Popular)
3. Which of the two girls has the _____ dress? (Beautiful)
4. My uncle is _____ than my father. (Young)
5. Of all the countries, China has the _____ population. (Less)
6. Name the _____ city in the world. (Large)
7. It was the _____ moment of his life. (Proud)
8. Silver is not as _____ as gold. (Heavy)
9. Iron is _____ than any other metal. (Useful)
10. Your knife is _____, but mine is sharper. (Sharp)
11. This is the _____ that I have watched so far. (Fascinating)
12. You know him _____ than I do. (Good)
13. He is the _____ of the two. (Tall)
14. Her doll is _____ than yours. (Expensive)
15. He is one of the _____ speakers in Punjab. (Loud)

Directions for questions (16 to 20): Fill in the blanks with 'later' or 'latter'.

16. The majority accepted the _____ project proposal.
17. The _____ part of the book shows signs of a tragic end.
18. At a _____ date, he was placed in charge of a district.
19. I prefer the _____ proposition to the former.
20. Is there no _____ news than last week's?

Directions for questions (21 to 25): Fill in the blanks with 'older' or 'elder'.

21. I have an _____ sister.
22. Rama is _____ than Hari by two years.
23. She is _____ of the two sisters.
24. The nephew is _____ than his uncle.
25. His _____ brother-in-law is in the Indian Police Service.

Directions for questions (26 to 32): Fill in the blanks with 'much' or 'many'.

26. How _____ students are there in the hostel?
27. _____ people come to visit this tourist spot.
28. I don't have so _____ time.
29. He doesn't have _____ money to donate to the orphanage.
30. There are _____ toys in the store room.

Directions for questions (31 to 45): Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

31. Govind reads quite _____. (clear, clearly)
32. I have heard this _____. (before, at)
33. This story is _____ written. (good, well)
34. There is a screw loose _____. (somewhere, somewhat)
35. Do not crowd our work so _____ together. (close, closely)
36. Our final project is the result of a _____ executed plan. (careful, carefully)
37. A crowd gathered near the accident spot to see that the motorist was not _____ injured. (bad, badly)
38. In the zoo, the tigers and the lions are _____ fed first. (general, generally)
39. The virus has the ability to spread _____ in a human body. (quick, quickly)

40. Tobacco consumption is the most _____ spread form of addiction. (wide, widely)
 41. The construction of the building is not _____ complete. (entire, entirely)
 42. The farmers waited _____ for the rains to arrive. (anxious, anxiously)
 43. The garden is _____ full of flowers. (too, quite)
 44. The Indian cricket team fared _____ in the recent test series. (bad, badly)
 45. This bag is so heavy that I can _____ lift it. (hard, hardly)

Directions for questions (46 to 50): Fill in the blanks with the correct answer option.

46. The trek was rather tough; _____ we expected.
 (a) tougher than (b) more tough than (c) tough than (d) tough
47. The _____ have to be careful these days; they are easy targets for petty thieves and other criminals.
 (a) elder (b) elderly (c) more old (d) older
48. Put the shoes in the _____ box.
 (a) small black metal (b) black metal small (c) metal black small (d) smaller blackmetal
49. An interior designing course would be the _____ choice for a creative person like me.
 (a) most perfect (b) more perfect (c) perfect (d) much perfect
50. I can't say whether you did _____ in the competition or not; we'll just have to wait for the results.
 (a) good (b) well (c) very good (d) better

Directions for questions (51 - 60): Rectify the following sentences

51. Sharad's motivation to succeed in this program seems to be greater than his sister.
 52. Either you will begin to study now or risk failing the exam.
 53. The students prepared for their exams at home, they spent extra hours with their teachers and asked questions in their classrooms.
 54. It was both a long ceremony and tedious.
 55. My income is lesser than my brother.
 56. The author of India's anthem, Rabindranath Tagore, saw value in comparing to his country to both Europe and to America also.
 57. Radhika has intelligence, charm, and she has an extremely pleasant personality.
 58. There's nothing I like better than finding a good stream, setting up camp, and to spend a couple of days fishing.
 59. There is no question of decreasing the budget this year as petrol is expensive than it was last year.
 60. When I walked into the house looking very tiredly, my mother knew that there was something wrong.

CLASS SHEET – 10

(PREPOSITIONS AND CONJUNCTIONS)

Directions for questions (1 to 15): Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions.

1. _____ the seventeenth century, art work in Europe was quite different from what it is today.
(a) None (b) During (c) In (d) On
2. _____ Independence Day, I will be going to the orphanage to spend time with the children.
(a) None (b) On (c) In (d) For
3. _____ one week ago, Reena was unable to take leave from work.
(a) None (b) During (c) On (d) In
4. _____ next month, my family will be coming to the US to spend time with me.
(a) None (b) On (c) In (d) For
5. _____ Saturday night, we watched a movie till late night and went for a long drive.
(a) None (b) On (c) At (d) In
6. There was a beautiful fireworks display _____ Independence day.
(a) None (b) on (c) in (d) for
7. Ragu is keen _____ working in Africa with the poor people suffering from Ebola virus.
(a) None (b) on (c) with (d) in
8. This young boy has been suffering _____ migraines since six years.
(a) None (b) from (c) with (d) due
9. Due to his new shift, he has to wake up _____ 3 a.m. in the morning every day.
(a) None (b) at (c) on (d) in
10. Such an irresponsible behavior is not acceptable _____ anyone.
(a) None (b) to (c) for (d) with
11. He was very upset _____ his mother, as she came home late from the market.
(a) None (b) with (c) at (d) for
12. Kiran is very envious _____ Hari.
(a) None (b) of (c) with (d) as
13. _____ 2005, Utpal received a promotion and that has made him very successful.
(a) None (b) In (c) On (d) At
14. We will be travelling to Uttarakhand _____ this year.
(a) All of these (b) in (c) for (d) toward
15. Someday _____ the near future, I will learn to drive a car.
(a) None (b) in (c) for (d) at

Directions for questions (16 to 30): Choose the correct answer option.

16. As I was walking home **from / off** the club, I saw a man following me.
17. The sheep got **out of / through** the hole in the fence.
18. Sheila now lives **at / on** 32 Park Street.
19. There were not many books **in/ on** the shelves.
20. I had passed my driving test three months **ago / before**.
21. The fire alarm rang **during / while** yesterday's meeting.
22. The doctor has been working **since / for** twelve hours.
23. I'm on a three-day study trip, I'll be away **by/ until** Thursday.
24. The coin rolled **under / through** the sofa.
25. I tried to reason him out **of/ from** his fears.
26. The president was accompanied **by/with** his son.
27. Please try **to/and** be on time.
28. Can we compare horses **with/to** planes?
29. Do you agree **to/with** the plan?
30. How long do you have to wait **for/by** her at the airport?

Directions for questions (31 to 40): Correct the conjunctions in the following sentences.

31. No sooner had he reached the station when the train arrived.
32. Though he is poor so he is an honest person.
33. I hope which you are well.
34. I can explain so it is right.
35. I agree although the job is a good opportunity.
36. My friend had neither a car or a scooter.
37. I must have kept the book either in the cupboard nor in my bag.
38. I was playing a computer game but the doorbell rang.
39. I am not sure so he will attend the function.
40. It was very dark but we could see nothing.

Directions for questions (41 to 50): Join the sentences with a suitable conjunction.

41. You may go. I will stay.
42. Rama played well. Hari played well.
43. We love Bahadur. He is a good friend.
44. He ran to the station. He missed the train.
45. Men have fought for their country. Men have died for their country.
46. He tried to get up. He could not.
47. You must do as you are told. You will be punished.
48. Tina may be in the house. Tina may be in the garden.
49. The old man fell down the steps. The old man broke his leg.
50. He must start at once. He will be late.

Directions for questions (51 to 60): Use the correct word in the sentence.

51. One should _____ (adapt/adopt) oneself to changing circumstances.
52. I am purchasing two more copies in (addition/edition) to this one.
53. The bride's family was _____ (all ready/ already) to welcome the groom.
54. I need your expert _____ (advice/ advise) on this matter.
55. Nowadays, every person has _____ (access/ excess) to the internet.
56. The beggar on the street is so poor that he is _____ footed (bare/bear).
57. My shoes are made of _____ (canvas/ canvass).
58. The shopkeeper offered _____ (compliment, complementary) sweets to all the customers.
59. The _____ (scent/sent) of the flowers was very fascinating.
60. My friend lives in America and he has an English _____ (accent/extent)

CLASS SHEETS – 11

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES

Directions for questions (1-50): Fill in the blanks with the correct verb form.

1. If the weather is fine, we __(**walk**) to town.
2. If the baby __(**have**) temperature, I will take her to the doctor.
3. I will be very happy if George __(**come**).4. If we hurry, we __(**catch**) the train.
5. If they had money, they __(**visit**) their relatives in Australia.
6. If they had enough money, they __(**buy**) a new car.
7. I __(**invite**) him if he were my friend.
8. If you come with me, you __(**help**) me with the shopping.
9. If Anya had a mobile phone, she __(**call**) all her friends.
10. If the students don't read this book, they __(**not know**) the answers for the questions.
11. He will take his son to the park, if he __(**have**) time.
12. If they go to Nepal, it __(**be**) a fantastic trip.
13. Jane __(**stay**) longer in Paris, if she had more time.
14. If you __(**drink**) too much, you will be sick.
15. Susan __(**get**) a cold, if she doesn't put her coat on.
16. The children __(**be**) happy, if their parents took them to the zoo.
17. If Jagdish comes today, we __(**go**) to the temple.
18. Alice __(**feed**) the animals if she stays at home.
19. If my parents offer me a new mobile phone, I __(**be**) very happy.
20. If Manasi studies hard, she __(**get**) good results.
21. If you __(**eat**) too much, you will put on weight.
22. If I were you, I __(**will**) find a new place to live.
23. If I __(**know**) that you were sick, I would have come to see you.
24. If I were to rob that bank, I __(**will**) (**escape**) as fast as possible.
25. If you heat the water to 100 degrees, it __(**boil**).
26. If you __(**study**) hard, you __(**pass**) the test.
27. If I had million dollars, I __(**buy**) a mansion.
28. If I had studied harder, I __(**pass**) the exams.
29. If you are nice to him, he __(**lend**) you the money.
30. It __(**be**) nice if the rain __(**stop**)!
31. If they had waited another month, they could __(**get**) a better price for their house.
32. It's quite simple really. When it's cold, the water __(**freeze**).
33. If he decides to accept that job, he __(**regret**) it for the rest of his life.
34. If he hadn't been driving so fast, he __(**hit**) the motorcyclist.
35. If he __(**be**) more careful, he would have spotted the mistake.
36. If it is hot this afternoon, we __(**go**) to the beach.
37. Pawan __(**get**) into trouble if he steals that cell phone.
38. You __(**not pass**) if you don't study hard.
39. I __(**make**) dinner if you want me to.
40. If it __(**not be**) too expensive, we will buy it.
41. I __(**give**) you 5 rupees if you __(**wash**) my car.
42. I __(**call**) you if I __(**have**) any news.
43. If we __(**not help**) them, they __(**not finish**) the work on time.
44. I __(**buy**) a new computer if I __(**save**) enough money.
45. He __(**not go**) to school tomorrow if he __(**not feel**) better.
46. The doctor prescribed that Ram ____ (**take**) rest.
47. The teacher suggested that the students ____ (**work**) hard.
48. The captain ordered that the soldiers ____ (**have**) to march ahead
49. Ram proposed that the entire team ____ (**go**) for a picnic.
50. It is high time that we ____ (**start**) preparing for the examinations

CLASS SHEETS – 12

(ACTIVE VOICE AND PASSIVE VOICE)

Directions for questions (1 to 10): Identify the voice in the following sentences.

1. Sameer feeds his dog.
2. The family went to the beach.
3. The letter was written by his mother.
4. The game had been won by the Indian team.
5. The problem was solved.
6. The actor risked his life.
7. The fire was extinguished.
8. The man was cleaning his car.
9. The mall will be built by the construction crew in two years.
10. Simran answered the question.

Directions for questions (11 to 30): Change the voice of the following sentences.

11. Aliya wrote a nice poem.
12. The teacher will punish Tom.
13. The students are studying grammar.
14. They cancelled the meeting.
15. Ryan's grandmother looked after him.
16. Ram must complete this project.
17. The guard stopped me from entering the hall.
18. Seema polished the shoes herself.
19. Ruby will decorate her house at Christmas.
20. Roy had finished his homework.
21. You must switch off the lights.
22. The children ate the food.
23. Leonardo da Vinci made many beautiful paintings.
24. Ankita answered the question.
25. The dogs have learned many tricks.
26. She sent her nephew to a school in England.
27. We invited Seema.
28. This road was repaired by the workers last year.
29. My car was stolen by a thief last week.
30. Hamlet was written by Shakespeare.

Directions for questions (31 – 40): Change the following sentences into active voice.

31. The window was opened by the maid.
32. The assignments were submitted by the students on time.
33. The citizens were angered by the response of the government officials.
34. He was taken to the hospital by his friends.
35. This monument has been made by the state government.
36. Ramesh was praised by his father.
37. The first railway was built by George Stephenson.
38. The President was welcomed by the people.
39. The road was lined with the people on both sides.
40. The building was damaged by the fire.

Directions for questions (41 – 50): Change the following sentences into passive voice.

41. His body was buried by the Indian Army.
42. The director didn't like the chandelier.

43. India bagged the World Cup in 2011.
44. The dragon burns everything.
45. The news of discharge in a day cheered the patient.
46. The owner showed the house to the guests.
47. He asked me to wait for him.
48. The child could not climb the tree.
49. Doctors have discovered a new pill.
50. Who is bothering you?

Directions for questions (51 to 60): Match the words according to the meaning in the sentences.

51. Toxic	(a) Rajendra was very thankful to his friends who helped him with his studies.
52. Barriers	(b) The servant broke the delicate vase when he moved the cupboard.
53. Superstition	(c) The politicians are always speaking against one another when they give speeches.
54. Elaborate	(d) The officer has the right understanding when he has to solve a problem.
55. Celebrity	(e) The police faced a lot of difficulties when they tried to control the crowd.
56. Incidents	(f) Taking many medicines without a prescription is very harmful for health.
57. Contradiction	(g) The villagers used to believe that there were ghosts who lived in their village.
58. Perception	(h) Sachin Tendulkar is a very popular player in India and abroad.
59. Fragile	(i) The number of chain snatching activities has increased in Pune.
60. Gratitude	(j) The teacher gave the students a detailed explanation of the subject.

51. ____ 52. ____ 53. ____ 54. ____ 55. ____ 56. ____ 57. ____ 58. ____ 59. ____ 60. ____

Directions for questions (61 to 70): Choose the correct word from the brackets.

61. He is on _____ leave. (casual, causal)
62. He has some _____ benefits in this project. (monitory, monetary)
63. A good friend will not _____ the other in need. (dessert, desert)
64. The Bill has already been passed by the Legislative _____. (council, counsel)
65. He has _____ to be the chairman of the society. (seized, ceased)
66. What all he says is hardly _____. (credible, creditable)
67. _____ makes man prefect. (Practice, Practise)
68. Fahad defeated the former champion in a _____. (duel, dual)
69. Sonali is doing very well in her _____. (career, carrier)
70. There is thunder and _____ in the sky. (lightening, lightning)

EXERCISES (Level 1) - 1

Directions for questions (1 to 15): Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.

1. Morning walk is beneficial _____ health.
2. You are not eligible _____ this post.
3. I find no exception _____ this rule of grammar.
4. She has a great passion _____ natural beauty.
5. You are very much weak _____ science.
6. A suitable reward is an incentive _____ hard work.
7. I am sick _____ the television serial.
8. He insisted _____ complaining against the officer.
9. You are to conform _____ the rules of the institute.
10. Your views don't accord _____ mine.
11. She comes _____ a very noble family.
12. His path is full _____ difficulties.
13. Your scheme is not suitable _____ me.
14. You are addicted _____ gambling.
15. The court has restored the property _____ its true owner.

Directions for questions (16-25): Fill in the blanks with the simple present or present continuous tense.

16. Every Wednesday, Sarita (drive) _____ her kids to football practice.
17. Usually, I (work) _____ as a secretary at ASP, but this summer I (study) _____ French at a language school in Paris. That is why I am in Paris.
18. Shhhhhh! Be quiet! Janice (sleep) _____.
19. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It (rain) _____.
20. I hate living in Sikkim because it (rain, always) _____ here.
21. I'm sorry I can't hear what you (say) _____ because everybody (talk) _____ so loudly.
22. James (write, currently) _____ a book about his adventures in Tibet. I hope he can find a good publisher when he is finished.
23. Do you want to come over for dinner tonight. Oh, I'm sorry, I can't. I (go) _____ to a movie tonight with some friends.
24. The business cards (be, normally) _____ printed by a company in New York. Their prices (be) _____ low, yet the quality of their work is quite good.
25. This delicious chocolate (be) _____ made by a small chocolatier in Switzerland.

Directions for questions (26 to 30): Fill in the blanks with 'affect' or 'effect'.

26. This plan will surely _____ significant improvements in our productivity.
27. The patient shows normal _____(s) and appears to be psychologically stable.
28. The principal's new rules are _____(ing) the school.
29. Supply and demand have a direct _____ on the prices of commodities.
30. The _____ of the speech was visible on the faces of the sleeping audience.

Directions for questions (31 to 40): Fill in the blanks with the correct option.

31. (Will/May) _____ you do me a favour?
32. When (will/must) _____ I see you again?
33. (Can/Might) _____ we go the picture today?
34. My daughter (may/will) _____ be sixteen next month.
35. The wound (should/shall) _____ have healed last week itself.
36. Had you worked hard you (would/ might) _____ have passed the examination.
37. I (shall/would) _____ like to help you as much as I can.
38. (May/ Will) _____ you be able to complete the assignment by tomorrow?

39. Satish (may/ will) _____ make new friends in this new place as he is an extrovert.
 40. If you had called me, then I (should/ would) _____ have met you.

Directions for questions (41 to 50): Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word.

41. Try _____ being late for office. (to avoid/ avoiding)
 42. Does your wife object _____ your _____ on holidays? (to work/ to working/ having worked)
 43. Sita was charged and fined for _____ without lights. (driving/ having driven/ drove)
 44. _____ an aim, the hunter shot the lion. (Took/ To take/ Taking)
 45. _____ his work, he went to the market. (Completing/ Having completed/ After complete)
 46. _____ inside a bus is prohibited. (To smoke/ Smoking/ Have smoking)
 47. The student refused _____ the hostel. (leaving/ to leave/ lefting)
 48. Tell me _____ this typical machine. (operation/ how to operate/ operating system)
 49. I heard someone _____ but failed to see anyone. (cry/ is crying/ had been crying)
 50. She has finished _____ the clothes. (to wash/ washing/ having washed)

Directions for questions (51 to 60): Identify the error in the following sentences.

51. Many farmers will loose their crops if there is no rainfall.
 52. The reports suggests that India has not used the resource efficiently.
 53. No incidence of violence was reported during the protests in Delhi.
 54. Prices of goods has declined due to the reduction in demand of these products.
 55. They wanted to know whether we could extent the required help to them.
 56. The mob start pelting stones on the vehicles which were parked on the street.
 57. The equipment used for monitoring must be reliability and of high quality.
 58. The people seemed to have achieve a desired result in most cases.
 59. The government is required to undergo a radicle transformation for better services.
 60. Non communicable diseases are a major concerned for people in this region.

Directions for questions (61 to 70): Rewrite the words using an apostrophe.

Cannot – Can't

61. James book - _____
 62. Boy bike - _____
 63. Could not - _____
 64. Does not - _____
 65. Hari laptop - _____
 66. dog food - _____
 67. Supervisor house - _____
 68. Gagan farm - _____
 69. They are - _____
 70. Are not - _____

Directions for questions (71 to 80): Choose the correct form.

I had a (71) strange / strangely dream last night. I was in a garden. It was getting (72) dark / darkly, and it was (73) terrible / terribly cold. My head was aching (74) bad / badly. (75) Sudden / Suddenly I saw a man. He was sitting (76) quiet / quietly on a seat. He seemed very (77) unhappy / unhappily. He smiled (78) sad / sadly at me. I felt (79) curious / curiously about him. I just stood there (80) foolish / foolishly.

Directions for questions (81 to 90): Convert the following sentences into passive voice.

81. The fruit seller sells fruit.
 82. The teacher calls the roll.
 83. My friends help me.

- 84. The doctor treats the patient.
- 85. Children like sweets.
- 86. He writes poems.
- 87. Everybody worships the rising sun.
- 88. I do not understand the question.
- 89. He does not obey his parents.
- 90. He sang a song.

Directions for questions (91 to 100): Fill in the blanks with suitable articles.

- 91. Will you like to have _____ cup of tea?
- 92. _____ room is airy.
- 93. _____ dog is a faithful animal.
- 94. Will you go to _____ hospital and see your friend?
- 95. There are sixty seconds in _____ minute.
- 96. Ram gave me _____ one rupee note.
- 97. I ordered _____ servant to leave _____ room.
- 98. He has applied for _____ post of _____ officer.
- 99. Kalidas is _____ Shakespeare of India.
- 100. Varanasi is _____ holy city.

EXERCISES (Level 1) - 2

Directions for questions 1 to 15: Rewrite the sentences using the correct punctuation.

1. the boy ran after the dog for many hours

2. mr rashid mrspatil and mrverma were honoured for their contributions

3. the children are playing ludo snakes and ladders and twister

4. oh my gosh

5. the farmers lands are being taken away by the government

6. the boss cabin is to the right

7. these are the girls clothes that need to be put in the closet

8. how many times do you need to be told to keep your things in place

9. the secretary of state office is an hour drive from here

10. the new samsung affordable phone will be launched in the market

Directions for questions (11 to 20): Fill in the blanks with the correct phrasal verb from the list given below.

11. I like this coat, but I don't know what size it is because the tag's _____.

12. I don't know why that guy from the collection agency called me as all my bills are _____.

13. Natasha hasn't _____ yet. Either she's late for work or she forgot.

14. Mahesh borrowed Bilal's car and had an accident, and Mahesh is really _____ about it.

15. The manager wondered why I wasn't working, but after I told her I was _____, she said it was okay.

16. Take this medicine. It's great for _____ noses.

17. Do you have a key? I'm _____ and can't get out.

18. Jane was really _____ when she realized that her best friend was cheating on her. .

19. Umesh's clothes are mixed with his brother's clothes. They're not _____.

20. There's nothing in the room. It's all _____.

Burned up, locked in , punched in, spaced out, cleaned out, locked out, punched out, sorted out, emptied out, paid up, put out, torn off, left out, plugged up, shaken up, burnt out, taken aback

Directions for questions (21 to 30): Fill in the blanks with 'at', 'on' or 'in'.

21. The telephone and the doorbell rang _____ the same time.

22. Harish and Sita always go out for a meal _____ their wedding anniversary.

23. I have been invited to a wedding _____ 15th August.

24. I am busy right now but I will be with you _____ a moment.

25. The course begins _____ 26th June and ends sometime _____ August.

26. I hope that the weather will be nice _____ this weekend.

27. Ram's brother is a banker but he is out of work _____ the moment.

28. There are a lot of parties _____ New Year's Eve.
29. Suresh is not in town and will be back _____ Saturday.
30. I started to read a book and finished it _____ a day.

Directions for questions (31 to 40): Read the following sentences and find out the error in them.

31. Sarita quickly writes a letter
32. They last evening went to Hyderabad.
33. I have not pen with me right now.
34. The news is so much interesting.
35. There were everywhere flowers in the garden.
36. I do not know to swim.
37. Do you know him? Yes, I do not.
38. The new medicines have given her too much relief.
39. She has been absented herself frequently from the office.
40. The teacher asked him to not sleep in the class.

Directions for questions (41 to 50): Join the sentences using the words in brackets.

41. My father is ill. My wife is ill. (both....and)
42. The teacher was not in the class. The monitor was not in the class. (neither....nor)
43. He is poor. He is honest (though.....yet)
44. The book may be in the bag. It may be in the cupboard. (either.....or)
45. There was a violent storm. Many trees were uprooted. (such....that)
46. The doctor reached. The patient died. (hardly....when)
47. He is strong. He is brave. (not only....but also)
48. Do not be a borrower. Do not be a lender. (neither....nor)
49. It was very dark. We could see nothing. (so.....that)
50. The thief saw the policeman. He ran away at once. (no sooner....than)

Directions for questions (51 to 60): Correct the following sentences.

51. The sweet was been shared between Radha, Sarika, Sushma and Anjani.
52. The child should have to eat his breakfast on the time.
53. The labourer refused to work except he get the order.
54. My friend and I enjoyed too very much at the farewell party.
55. All the paper are empty and can be used for document.
56. Each of the student decided to give the teacher a hand making card.
57. He did not eat nothing since last night.
58. The students of Ashoka University are much more brighter than that of Ayushman University.
59. The committee can take decide for the matter only after farther investigation.
60. Knowledge of C and C++ are importance for being select.

Directions for questions (61 to 70): Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

61. She saw that the clock _____. (to stop)
62. He replied that he _____ better. (to feel)
63. He speaks as one who _____. (to know)
64. I _____ English since 2017. (to study)
65. He would have done his work if you _____ him to do so. (to tell)
66. We _____ tennis last year. (to play)
67. If I go to the market, then I _____ a pen for you. (to buy)
68. These students _____ cricket next Sunday. (to play)
69. They _____ in Madurai since 2010. (to live)

70. I _____ her for a very long time now. (to know)

Directions for questions (71 to 80): Given are a set of words that have a common root. Find the root

71. Outward, Inward, Toward - _____

72. Vacate, Vacuum, Vacation, Vacancy - _____

73. Contribute, Tribute, Attribute, Retribute - _____

74. Inspire, Perspire, Expire, Spirit - _____

75. Homeopathy, Sympathy, Allopathy, Empathy - _____

76. Consume, Assume, Presume, Resume - _____

77. Intersect, Dissect, Section, Transect - _____

78. Punctual, Punctuation, Puncture, Acupuncture - _____

79. Export, Import, Support, Report, Transport - _____

80. Pending, Append, Pendant, Suspend - _____

Directions for questions (81 to 100): Fill in the words with the most appropriate answer option.

Once there was a family (81) _____ (that, who, this, whose) lost all its money. They had (82) _____ (been, be, to, for) sell their big house and all their fields. But the parents (83) _____ (do, does, did, done) not forget (84) _____ (this, that, these, those) they had once been rich, and they did not let (85) _____ (her, his, their, theirs) daughter forget either. Out (86) _____ (from, of, in, for) all their vast wealth, they managed to keep a slender silver spoon. "We (87) _____ (can, could, will, would) rebuild our family fortune from it," her father used (88) _____ (to, from, in, as) say.

Many hunters (89) _____ (am, in, of, over) Africa say that (90) _____ (the, some, one, many) leopard is the most dangerous of all the cats, (91) _____ (most, much, more, many) dangerous than even the lion. One reason is (92) _____ (the, these, those, that) the leopard doesn't (93) _____ (seem, like, likely, seemed) to be particularly afraid of men. A leopard (94) _____ (like, likes, liked, likely) to eat baboons but if a man comes by (95) _____ (if, as, when, where) the leopard is hungry, then the leopard is as likely to attack him (96) _____ (as, when, whose, which) he would a monkey.

Sachin Tendulkar, one of India's (97) _____ (good, better, best, the best) known cricketer, (98) _____ (am, are, is, was) leaving for the U.S.A. (99) _____ (on, in at, for) Saturday night for an operation of (100) _____ (their, theirs, his, him) left hand ring finger.

EXERCISES (Level 1) - 3

Directions for questions (1 to 10): Rearrange the words to form a correct sentence.

1. populated India country is worlds the second most

2. please secret keep between and you me this a

3. the rang telephone the doorbell and same time at the

4. no there is water drinking office in the

5. was article there interesting paper in the yesterday an

6. warned teacher the repeatedly to not noise make students the

7. Hindi cinema referred formally to Bollywood is as

8. pollution planet beautiful and life its damages our

9. clothes buy did how you many ?

10. I English learn well will soon very

Directions for questions (11 to 30): Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

11. When the boy called for help, no one heard him _____ (**at first, first**)

12. The water has risen 10 feet _____ (**over, above**) the sea level.

13. Food prices have _____ (**risen, arisen**) following the acid rain.

14. My mother has been in the kitchen _____ (**for, since**) hours.

15. After having the roadside food, Melanie fell _____ (**ill, sick**).

16. I haven't spoken with my parents about the overnight _____ (**yet, already**)

17. You walk really _____ (**quick, fast**).

18. Gita is confused about _____ (**whether, if**) to buy the blue dress or the black one.

19. The old man _____ (**robbed, stole**) my wallet.

20. The government _____ (**regards, consider**) economic growth as the top priority.

21. I do _____ (**less, few**) work on weekends.

22. My boss has _____ (**forgotten, left**) his keys on his desk.

23. Sameer's contract will _____ (**end, finish**) next month.

24. Jasmine sat _____ (**in front of, opposite**) her mother in the restaurant.

25. Have you ever _____ (**gone, been**) to Hampi?

26. While I was _____ (**doing, making**) _____ some calculations, I _____ (**made, did**) several mistakes.

27. The United States _____ (**comprises, composes, consists**) fifty states.

28. You need to press this button to _____ (**begin, start**) the printer?

29. (**Can, May, Should**) _____ you please be seated in your chair?

30. It will be a great _____ (**opportunity, possibility**) if I get the chance to meet the Prime Minister.

Directions for questions (31 to 40): Correct the error in the sentences if any.

31. An European dish is the very famous.

32. Delhi was not being built in a day.

33. Ritika helps poor and the sick people.

34. The Sapna is a very beautiful girl.

35. I saw an one rupee note on the road.
36. The boy is swimming in the pool since yesterday.
37. Here is a pink shirt which Sarita gave me.
38. Shatabdi express runs very fast.
39. My uncle is a SP.
40. Kashmir shawls are made of the hair of sheep.

Directions for questions (41 to 50): Complete the following conversation. Choose the correct form.

Aditi: How are (41) you getting / do you get on in your new job, Raj?

Raj: Oh, so you know about my job as a car salesman.

Aditi: David told me yesterday.

Raj: Well I (42) haven't been / wasn't in the job long. I've started on Monday.

Aditi: And how many cars have you (43) been selling / sold so far?

Raj: Well, none yet. Give me a chance. Up to now (44) I've been learning / I've learned all the time.

Aditi: David says (45) you had / were having a sports car once.

Raj: I've still got it. I've had it for about five years. I don't often drive it though. (46) Normally I ride / I'm riding my motorbike. And the car is expensive to run. (47) I bought / had bought it on impulse. (48) I was working / worked on a building at the time. For several months before I bought it, (49) I'd done / I'd been doing overtime, and when (50) I'd been earning / I'd earned enough to buy a car, it was a really magical moment. Maybe you'd like a ride in it sometime?

Aditi: Oh, yes please. That would be lovely.

Directions for questions (51 to 60): Fill in the blanks in the following paragraph with appropriate words.

A group of frogs was traveling through the ___ (51) ___, and two of them fell into a deep pit. When the other frogs saw how ___ (52) ___ the pit was, they told the two frogs that they were as good as dead. The two frogs ___ (53) ___ the comments and tried to jump up out of the pit with all their ___ (54) ___. The other frogs kept telling them to stop, that they were as good as dead. Finally, one of the frogs took ___ (55) ___ to what the other frogs were saying and gave ___ (56) ___. He fell down and died. The other frog continued to jump as hard as he could. Once again, the crowd of frogs ___ (57) ___ at him to stop the pain and just die. He jumped even harder and finally made it out. When he got out, the other frogs said, "Did you not hear us?" The frog explained to them that he was ___ (58) ___. He thought they were ___ (59) ___ him ___ (60) ___ the time.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 51. (a) wood | (b) woods | (c) tiger | (d) sea | (e) ocean |
| 52. (a) sad | (b) bad | (c) deep | (d) depth | (e) dirty |
| 53. (a) listened to | (b) ignored | (c) obeyed | (d) valued | (e) headed |
| 54. (a) right | (b) bite | (c) might | (d) luck | (e) face |
| 55. (a) head | (b) need | (c) heed | (d) play | (e) pity |
| 56. (a) into | (b) up | (c) on | (d) it | (e) out |
| 57. (a) pleased | (b) angered | (c) yelled | (d) requested | (e) jumped |
| 58. (a) dumb | (b) deaf | (c) mute | (d) silent | (e) good |
| 59. (a) discourage | (b) discouraging | (c) encouraging | (d) encouraged | (e) dedicated |
| 60. (a) all | (b) hole | (c) entire | (d) entice | (e) continuous |

Directions for questions (61 to 80): Choose the correct answer to fill in the blanks.

61. Gold _____ (is / are) one of the precious metals.
62. There is no evidence for _____ (him / his) committing crimes.
63. We would like to _____ (taken / take) a cab.
64. I didn't mean to hurt _____ (anyone/ none)
65. He is innocent and _____ (very/ too) good to be punished.

66. Will India win the match? _____ (Off course/ certainly) yes.
67. My son in law lives _____ (in/ at) Melbourne _____ (at/ in) Australia.
68. Neither my friend _____ (or/ nor) I have visited Ooty.
69. I've been waiting for this opportunity _____ (since/ from) my childhood.
70. _____ (Besides/Beside) being a champion, he is also an artist
71. Six thousand rupees _____ (was/were) not enough an amount for Ramesh's treatment.
72. Neither of the boys _____ (has/have) returned.
73. The quality of the apples _____ (was/were) not good.
74. One of my sisters _____ (lives/live) abroad.
75. The mother hen along with her chicks _____ (has/have) taken shelter under the bushes.
76. Neither of them _____ (work/works) hard.
77. Everybody _____ (has/have) arrived.
78. Twenty rupees _____ (is/are) not a big amount.
79. Each of the boys _____ (was/were) punished.
80. One of the students _____ (has/have) gone missing.

Directions for questions (81 to 90): Complete the sentences with the correct phrasal verb from the list given below.

81. I asked Sameer how his job interview _____, and he said it went great.
 82. When I asked my history teacher what caused the Industrial revolution, she said that it _____ as a result of several factors.
 83. After the effect of the tranquilizer _____, the elephant will wake up.
 84. The new owners of the company said they planned to _____ things _____ for expansion.
 85. When you're an adult, you can't just think about today; you have to _____.
 86. Tonight I'm going to _____ with some friends and watch the cricket match.
 87. Mahesh is very rich, which is why he doesn't work; he just _____ most of the time.
 88. The finance minister _____ a plan to revive the nation's economy.
 89. That's a pretty big project. Are you sure you haven't _____ more than you can chew?
 90. The new system at the warehouse was a disaster, and we _____ in filling orders.
- bitten off, fell behind, plan ahead, shake up, get together, came about, horses around, came out, put together, wore off, went off, came up*

Directions for questions (91 to 100): Correct the following sentences

91. We had lot of difficulty to find the house.
92. I now am know all the fact.
93. Ketan is rich enough for buying a new house.
94. The professor promised to the students a treat after the exam.
95. Neither of the two children said their prayers before bedtime.
96. The rich man agree to repair the car freely of charges.
97. The poor lady is be able to cope up with all the difficulty.
98. I was thinking if I could did anything to help.
99. Scarcely I arrive when the train leaves.
100. She pretend as if she have never lie in her life.

EXERCISES (Level 1) – 4

Directions for questions (1 to 15): Choose the correct word from the brackets.

1. The caste based remarks in the elections are _____ to the present position in the state. (opposite, apposite)
2. The _____ to this mountain is not an easy task. (ascent, assent)
3. Yesterday, his behavior with the guests was _____. (antic, antique)
4. The boatman _____ the boat with a chain. (tows, toe)
5. Bihar is a state _____ with coal mines. (teeming, teaming)
6. She achieved this distinction by the _____ force of hard work. (sheer, shear)
7. The reading of certain books has a bad _____ on the minds of youth. (affect, effect)
8. You cannot _____ my opinion about her. (change, effect)
9. Please keep _____ in the class. (quite, quiet)
10. What is the name of the _____ of this college? (principle, principal)
11. The house is near the _____ of India. (boarder, border)
12. Everybody should be given _____ to this temple. (access, excess)
13. _____ a great writer. (Your, You're)
14. She is _____ of malaria. (ailing, aleing)
15. She left her parent's home, not sure of _____ it was the right decision. (whether, wither)

Directions for questions (16 to 20): Select the correct form of the verb to make the sentence correct.

16. The first ever computer (is, was, will be) big enough to fill an entire room.
17. The team (consider, considered, will consider) the proposal tomorrow.
18. I (thinking, thought, will think) that my tablet was already charged.
19. The power outage last week (cause, caused, will cause) irreparable damage.
20. Grainy images occur because the space between pixels (affects, affected, will affect) Resolution.

Directions for questions (21 to 30): Correct the errors in the following sentences.

21. The little boy was playing like most children do while we discuss the problem.
22. Finishing the work quickly, the golf game started on time.
23. The shops here are usual not closed on Sundays.
24. The government is opening up the archives that is now considered a valuable historical document.
25. The crash on the highway would have happened, if the street lights were working properly.
26. The family was so poor that they did not have adequate enough money for their liveliness.
27. As a new company, we cannot afford to be complaisant about any of our products.
28. The world economy has been though recession, the most deep and widespread while in the 1930s.
29. The lawyer was convinced hardly enough that his client said the truth.
30. The state of affairs has a difficult problem to deal with through those who seem responsible.

Directions for questions (31 to 40): Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.

31. She was punished _____ stealing a sari.
32. The box belonged _____ the landlord.
33. Children are fond _____ chocolates and computer games.
34. We get rains _____ July every year.

35. He is not popular _____ the students.
36. He was prevented _____ going to the college.
37. They have fought _____ a piece of land.
38. These boys go to college _____ bus.
39. Try to reach home _____ sunset.
40. He was fined _____ driving negligently.

Directions for questions (41 to 50): Fill in the blanks with the correct answer option.

41. I watched her _____ and come often. (going/ go/ to go)
42. _____ is easier than reading. (to play/ having played/ Playing)
43. I found his daughter _____. (to cry/ crying/ have cried)
44. She denied _____ any force to make him accept his fault. (to use/ used/ using)
45. I hate _____ and cheating. (to lie/ lying)
46. I remember _____ her in the park. (seeing/ to see)
47. They want us _____ for the girls to arrive. (waiting/ to wait/ having waited)
48. _____ many times, he doesn't want to try again. (Fail/ Failed/ Having failed)
49. She disliked my _____ on Sunday. (working/ to work/ am working)
50. _____ out of the window, she saw a strange creature. (Looked/ Looking/ Having look)

Directions for questions (51 to 60): Complete the following sentences with the correct preposition(s): to, toward, on, in or into

51. Apoorva has returned _____ her home town.
52. The dog jumped _____ the lake.
53. Are the boys still swimming _____ the pool?
54. Tanish fell _____ the floor.
55. The plane landed _____ the runway.
56. We drove _____ the river for an hour but turned north before we reached it.
57. The kids climbed _____ the monkey bars.
58. Jennifer got _____ Firoz's car.
59. The baby spilled his cereal _____ the floor.
60. We cried to the man on the ladder, "Hang _____!"

Directions for questions (61 to 70): Fill in the blanks with a suitable pronoun.

61. He wrote the date on _____ piece of work.
62. I wrote to my cousins and invited _____ to my house for a sleepover.
63. "I like Nilasha. I think I am _____ best friend," remarked Alyra.
64. "Can _____ go on a trip to Empress Garden?" asked all the children.
65. When my aunty went to the car, _____ got the shopping bag out from the trolley.
66. "I'll look after your rabbit for _____," replied Kim.
67. The class of children enjoyed themselves when _____ played basketball on the playground.
68. "My grandma is coming to stay with _____ tonight," said Danish.
69. My brothers and _____ are waiting for our dad to come home from work.
70. "Are they going to behave _____ tonight?" asked Dinesh.

Directions for questions (71 to 80): Fill in the blanks using the correct conjunction.

71. He failed in the examination; _____ he did not lose heart. (moreover, then, while, nevertheless)
72. A student will fail _____ he does not work hard. (forso, if, until, though, unless)
73. He was late _____ it was raining heavily. (while, after, so, that, when, because)
74. _____ you have any doubt, please ask me. (In case, Because, Unless, Until, Though)

75. She is more intelligent _____ her sister. (as, than, before, like, that)
76. She has changed a lot _____ I saw her last. (when, before, while, as, since)
77. He could not get the prize _____ he tried hard for it. (yet, though, but, when, and)
78. We must leave now _____ it is getting dark. (as long as, as soon as, when, since)
79. I was having my dinner _____ somebody rang the bell. (as, while, when, as soon as, than)
80. She tried her best; _____ she could not succeed. (besides, in case, however, instead, as long as)

Directions for questions (81 to 90): Fill in the blanks with the correct option.

81. I will stay here _____ (until/unless) you come.
82. _____ (Unless/Until) you work hard, you cannot secure first position.
83. If I _____ (were/ was) you, I would forgive him.
84. If it rains, he _____ (will/ would) not come.
85. If you are waiting for a taxi, you _____ (should/ would have/ no word) better go there.
86. _____ (little, few) people have a car.
87. I have read _____ (few/ the few) novels that I had.
88. There are _____ (none/any/few) children outside the room.
89. Do you have _____ (some/few/any) question for me?
90. Will you please lend me _____ (few/some) money?

Directions for questions (91 to 100): Fill in the blanks with the correct option. (much/many)

91. How _____ books did you buy?
92. How _____ money did you spend?
93. How _____ does the shirt cost?
94. How _____ ice creams are there in the box?
95. How _____ times have you been to the doctor?
96. How _____ sugar do you take in your tea?
97. How _____ movies have you watched last week?
98. I have too _____ work to complete today.
99. Raghu has helped people _____ times.
100. How _____ money have you saved till now?

JUMBO MIXED EXERCISES – (1-50)

Exercise 1

Choose the correct form of the verb to make the sentence meaningful and correct.

1. Ramarajan is one of those students who _____ (has, have) submitted their projects well ahead of the deadline.
2. The TajMahal is one of those monuments that _____ (is,are) the jewels of India.
3. A soldier is one of those unsung heroes who _____ (sacrifice, sacrifices) their lives for the sake of the country.
4. Maths is one of those subjects that _____ (requires, require) quick thinking and accurate calculation.
5. Pune is one of those cities that _____ (is, are) considered to be metropolitan in nature.
6. Anurag is one of those engineers who _____ (is,are) very passionate about frugal innovations for the common man.
7. The Artist is one of those films in which there _____ (are, is) scenes that go beyond words.
8. The Banyan is one of those trees that _____ (provide, provides) excellent shade during summer.
9. Black is one of those colours that _____ (suit, suits) almost everyone.
10. A guide is one of those persons who _____ (set, sets) the path to learning more about your inner self rather than just about the external world.
11. Bitcoin is one of those cryptocurrencies that _____ (is, are) extremely popular among miners.
12. Water is one of those natural resources that _____ (lead, leads) to unrest among people.
13. Gita Gopinath is one of those Indians who _____ (has, have) added pride to the country.
14. Infosys is one of those Indian companies that _____ (have, has) created a distinct place for IT on the world map.
15. Cotton is one of those fabrics that _____ (absorb, absorbs) moisture.

Exercise 2

Choose the correct form of the verb (is/has) to make the sentence grammatically correct.

1. The boy _____ watching his mother work in the farm.
2. The child _____ submitted his science project on time.
3. The sari _____ torn because it got stuck in the door.
4. The window _____ open since morning.
5. The market research report _____ finally ready to be shared with the board of directors.
6. The fan _____ not been working properly.
7. Zubin _____ applied for a US visa.
8. The festival of Holi _____ celebrated by Indians.
9. The tiger _____ wounded itself after the elephants attacked it.
10. The farmer _____ built a fence around his fields.
11. The dog _____ the most loyal animal.
12. The number 13 _____ considered to be unlucky for most people.
13. If a ball _____ thrown towards the sky, it falls due to gravity.
14. Surekha _____ working very hard to get selected into the football team.
15. Due to the heavy rainfall, the tree _____ fallen down.

Exercise 3

Fill in the blanks with 'Each' or 'All' to make the sentence correct.

1. _____ student is paying attention during the lecture.
2. _____ of the girls has narrated her story to the matron.
3. _____ of the farmers are delighted with the government's decision to increase the minimum support price.
4. _____ and every citizen in India should take responsibility for maintaining public property.
5. _____ the dams have enough water to last for a year.
6. _____ of his family members live in Aligarh.
7. In Lilavati Hospital, _____ of the nurses has a double shift this weekend.
8. _____ of the youngsters are addicted to playing computer games.
9. _____ the businessmen have welcomed GST.
10. _____ and every bouquet in this florist's shop is decorated with colourful ribbons.
11. _____ of these books is for sale.
12. _____ the houses in this village are made of bricks.
13. _____ planet is unique by itself.
14. _____ the documents that you have submitted are in order.
15. _____ of the dishes that is served to us has been prepared by an Indian chef.

Exercise 4

Point out the punctuation errors and rewrite the sentences.

1. i will meet my friend in pune tomorrow

2. in the party we had wafers, sandwiches cake and chocolates

3. fariddoesnt like to watch movies

4. oh my god

5. what is happening to the small innocent children nowadays

6. i am reading my friends book

7. these are the soldiers weapons

8. this is sitas car

9. my brother in laws house is the the next lane

10. raghu and shirish work at infosys

11. the coach and the captain were very happy with the team

12. why are you always late

13. in grammar we learn nouns pronouns verbs adjectives and adverbs

14. there are cows sheep buffaloes goats and cats in the field

15. india is my country

Exercise 5

Rewrite the words using an apostrophe.

1. Cannot – Can't _____
2. does not - _____
3. birthday - _____
4. should not - _____
5. did not - _____
6. Radha purse - _____
7. boy room - _____
8. mother in law sari - _____
9. sister in law daughter - _____
10. it is - _____
11. you are - _____

Exercise 6

Fill in the blanks with 'accept' or 'except'

1. The whole army is out of step _____ Shailesh.
2. I'll _____ no money from that crook.
3. Please _____ this gift from my parents.
4. It will cure anything _____ fever.
5. Ranveer could do anything _____ make money.
6. I had to _____ their negative evaluation.
7. All the girls went to the game _____ Sarita.
8. Vinay could not _____ the job.
9. _____ when there's a classic movie playing, Piyush seldom watches TV.
10. I will _____ your gift if you let me pay for my lunch.

Exercise 7

Fill in the blanks with 'affect' or 'effect'.

1. Television has a strong _____ on public opinion.
2. My mood can _____ my thinking, too.
3. Falling on my head had a bad _____ on my memory.
4. This plan will surely _____ significant improvements in our productivity.
5. Supply and demand have a direct _____ on the prices of commodities.
6. The unseasonal rainfall is an _____ of global warming.
7. Excessive use of the mobile phone can _____ ones mood.
8. The after _____ of a drug overdose is dangerous for a person's overall health.
9. The rising unemployment rate can _____ the economy's growth.
10. There is a noticeable _____ in Rasika's behaviour after she received a memo.

Exercise 8

Fill in the blanks with the suitable form of the verb from the options given below

1. One of the toys _____ (is, are) damaged.
2. One of the villagers _____ (is, are) going to contest for the upcoming elections.
3. One of the books _____ (has, have) not been returned by the student.
4. One of the glass bottles _____ (is, are) empty.
5. One of the oldest bridges in the city _____ (has, have) collapsed due to the poor quality of construction.
6. One of the phones that _____ (is, are) user friendly is Redmi 5.
7. One of the chief guests at the conference _____ (was, were) a very young entrepreneur.

8. One of the proudest moments in life _____ (is,are) when you earn your first salary.
9. English _____ (is,are) one of the most widely spoken languages all over the world.
10. The Gir Wildlife Sanctuary _____ (is,are) one of the most well-known sanctuaries for its lion population.
11. One of the bedroom doors _____ (is,are) locked and the key is misplaced.
12. One of the reasons that a candidate _____ (is, are) rejected when he or she has an arrogant approach.
13. One of my friends _____ (is,are) going to meet me at the hotel.
14. AI _____ (is/are) one of the most progressive technological advancement.
15. One of the safest countries in the world _____ (is, are) Denmark.
16. Ryan _____ (is,are) one of the most helpful persons I know.
17. One of the most reputed lawyers in the city _____ (has, have) filed a case against a High Court judge.
18. CAT _____ (is,are) one of the most difficult exams to crack.
19. One of the paths to success _____ (is,are) beset with sincerity, focus and hard work.
20. One of the best ways to destress _____ (is,are) to listen to music.

Exercise 9

Following is a list of collective nouns used in sentences. Fill in the suitable form of the verb to make the sentence correct.

1. A tower of giraffes _____ (has, have) been spotted in the city.
2. Prides of peacocks _____ (flock, flocks) around in the villages of Rajasthan.
3. Leaps of leopards _____ (is,are) chasing the elephants.
4. A brood of hens _____ (is, are) pecking the grains.
5. An army of caterpillars _____ (is, are) making a hammock.
6. A parliament of owls _____ (fly, flies) during the night.
7. An army of frogs _____ (has, have) become extinct in the Western Ghats due to deforestation.
8. An impatience of wives _____ (was,were) having a gala time at the school fair.
9. A battery of tests _____ (is,are) the deciding factor of an aspirant when it comes to performance.
10. A doctrine of doctors _____ (has, have) worked on a research paper that projects the harmful effects of chemotherapy.
11. Amidst the concrete jungle, we spot a stand of trees that _____ (is,are) a visual treat.
12. A sentence of judges _____ (is,are) going to give the final verdict on the biggest scam in the country.
13. A hand of bananas _____ (costs, cost) 40 rupees.
14. A fighting of beggars _____ (has, have) accosted a man who slapped a young child.
15. A wad of bills _____ (needs, need) to be cleared by the end of this month.

Exercise 10

Choose the correct form of the word to make the sentence grammatically correct.

1. Suresh is a _____ (generous/ generosity) _____ person and he does not think twice when it comes to sharing.
2. _____ (Poverty, Poor) is a living curse on mankind.
3. The cat is not a _____ (loyal/ loyalty) animal.
4. _____ (Intelligence, Intelligent) can be measured by tests.
5. My father is a good _____ (luck, lucky) charm for me.

6. Patience is considered an even better virtue than _____ (wise, wisdom).
7. The older generation does not have a keen interest in knowing the _____ (technical, technicality) of each and everything.
8. There is a famous saying that _____ (beauty, beautiful) is skin deep.
9. We have gone back to the old times of leading life with _____ (simple, simplicity).
10. It is very difficult to hoodwink a _____ (clever, cleverness) person.
11. When one learns to control _____ (anger, angry), half the battle is won.
12. The paediatrician has a very _____ (gentle, gentleness) approach towards children.
13. Peace comes more from _____ (good, goodness) rather than wealth.
14. This hill station has abound _____ (green, greenery).
15. The former politician was arrested on account of _____ (corrupt, corruption) charges.
16. While learning something, one should focus on the _____ (deepness, depth) of the subject.
17. Being a bravado is an undesirable way of acting _____ (brave, bravery).
18. The professor advocates for a self _____ (help, helpful) approach among his students).
19. In most parts of the world, _____ (freedom, free) and equality exist only on paper.
20. Tarina was acquitted as she was able to prove that she was _____ (innocent, innocence).

Exercise 11

Fill in the blanks with a suitable preposition.

1. Run
 - I think the car has run _____ of fuel. We need to look for a petrol pump.
 - Farhan looks very run _____ after his illness.
2. Look
 - While crossing the street, you need to look _____ for any moving vehicles coming your way.
 - I need the meaning of a word "gadfly" and I will look _____ the dictionary.
3. Turn
 - The candidate has a good turn _____ and appeal.
 - I am surprised at how Mira turned _____ such an excellent professional opportunity.
4. Put
 - Seema spoke with her brother in a very derogatory manner and put him _____ in front of her friends.
 - It is getting difficult to put _____ with the fast paced life in cities.
5. Keep
 - Harry and Larry had a major tiff over Susanne, but they had decided to keep her _____ of it.
 - You have done a very good job. Keep _____ the good work.
6. Get
 - When you move to Germany, you will need to get _____ to the life, people and culture over there.
 - Tina was trying to call her father but she was unable to get _____.
7. Pay
 - Yohanna needs to pay _____ her education loan once she gets herself a job.
 - The dinner at the 5 star went way over our budget and we had to pay _____ our nose.
8. Left
 - There is some left _____ food in the refrigerator.

- Ganga, a girl from a remote village, feels left _____ when she visits her relatives in the city.
9. Fall
- The mega afforestation project fell _____ due to a paucity of funds.
 - In times of need, you can always fall _____ on your parents for support.
10. Lay
- The Press Trust of India has laid _____ 200 staff due to confidentiality issues.
 - During a police encounter, the terrorists laid _____ their weapons as a mark of surrender.
11. Sit
- This session is very interesting and I am going to sit _____ it once more.
 - The sit _____ near my house is surrounded by nature.
12. Stand
- Wendy tends to stand _____ in a group because of her aplomb attitude.
 - We need to stand _____ for our rights.
13. Cut
- The government has cut _____ certain unnecessary expenditure in order to cope with the fiscal deficit.
 - I am too creative a person to be cut _____ for a corporate job.
14. Hold
- The goods train at Delhi was help _____ for 50 minutes.
 - Jay was holding _____ to his mother in the crowded marketplace.
15. Pull
- After being rejected by 10 companies, Konika has lost her confidence and she needs to pull herself _____ soon.
 - Without taking general anaesthesia, Sakshi could pull _____ with the procedure without complaining.
16. Hand
- The committee members have decided to hand _____ the press brief copies to each one for their perusal.
 - While Alka will be going to maternity leave, she will hand _____ her work case to Sanjeev by the end of the day.
17. Sign
- Many college students have signed _____ for the afforestation workshop.
 - I have signed _____ from the community group as it no longer interests me.
18. Come
- Indian engineers have the ability to come _____ with frugal innovations.
 - The aftermath of the earthquake was very traumatic for the survivors and they are yet to come _____ terms with it.
19. Give
- One should not easily give _____ on pursuing ones dreams.
 - Palash has given _____ most of his belongings as he is migrating to Canada.
20. Take
- Please don't take me _____ granted.
 - Tyson had to take _____ several challenges to become a successful boxer.

Exercise 12

Directions for questions (1-15): Choose the correct form of the verb to make the sentence correct.

1. I _____ (did, had) finished the housework before my mother returned.
2. If you _____ (have, do) any doubts, please feel free to send an email.
3. The bag _____ (did, have) have a price label stuck to it.
4. The laptop _____ (do, has) some technical glitch that I cannot understand.

5. You should have _____ (did, done) what was told to you.
6. There are many old clothes that I need to _____ (do, have) away with.
7. The plumber is _____ (did, done) with fixing the leakage in the wash basin.
8. For over 10 months, Paresh has been _____ (having, doing) all kinds of odd jobs to pay off his loan.
9. In spite of _____ (did, doing) the data entry work several times, Utkarsh finds it tedious and cumbersome.
10. The CEO of Georgia Heights is _____ (doing, having) all that he can to save the company from bankruptcy.
11. The report submission needs to be _____ (done, did) by the end of the week.
12. The farmers have _____ (did, done) all that they could to express their concerns.
13. The police officer has _____ (did, done) the investigation in a very efficient manner.
14. International agencies are _____ (doing, done) the best that they can to save millions of children who are malnourished in Yemen.
15. You are _____ (doing, done) a very good job!

Exercise 13

Directions for questions (1-15): Fill in the blanks with 'many' or 'any'

1. I haven't seen _____ recent research paper on Astrophysics.
2. _____ times, Gagan borrowed Jugal's bicycle for going to work.
3. You can choose _____ phone that you like.
4. _____ of the rooms were vacant during Diwali.
5. If you come across _____ person dressed in a suit, please inform them to go to the principal's office.
6. Even after _____ attempts, Kishan could not crack the aptitude test.
7. It was very strange that the servant did not see _____ one open the door even though he was in the hall.
8. Professor Sharma will resolve your queries _____ time after the session.
9. The street was too deserted to see _____ thing.
10. _____ students are unhappy with their performance.
11. I will gift you a voucher and you can buy _____ thing of your choice.
12. At the party, Samantha did not know _____ one.
13. The fire fighter tried to rescue _____ residents who were trapped in the building.
14. Nature is kind to _____ one who values and nurtures it.
15. _____ new student in the college who is looking for a hostel can contact Monica.

Exercise 14

Directions for questions: Read the following passage and fill in the blanks with the correct option.

1. A new argument in support of nuclear power that _____ (**has/have**) become common is in the context of increasing global warming. Pro nuclear advocates _____ (**have/having**) offered nuclear power as a solution to global warming, and given the gravity of the likely impacts of impending climate change, it _____ (**is not surprising/ has not surprised**) that many have started looking at it more favourably. Flailing nuclear establishments around the world, including India's, have grabbed this second opportunity and _____ (**made claims/ making claiming**) for massive state investments in the hope of resurrecting an industry that has largely collapsed due to its inability to provide clean, safe, or cheap electricity. Some in the United States and elsewhere have also argued that India _____ (**should be helped/ should have helped**) with technology and uranium to expand its nuclear sector so that it could decrease its GHG emissions.

2. Two implicit but flawed assumptions _____ (**underlie/ underlies**) such claims about the significance of nuclear energy in controlling climate change. The first is that climate change can be _____ (**tackled/ tackling**) without confronting and changing Western, especially American, patterns of energy consumption. This is impossible; global warming _____ (**cannot be stopped/ should not be stopped**) without significant reductions in the current energy consumption levels of Western/developed countries. Efforts by various developing countries, especially by elites within such countries, to match these consumption levels only _____ (**intensify/ intensifies**) the problem.

The second is that the adoption of nuclear power _____ (**makes/ making**) sense as a strategy to lower aggregate carbon emissions. A good example _____ (**is/ has**) Japan, a strongly pro-nuclear energy country. As Japanese nuclear chemist and winner of the 1997 Right Livelihood Award, Jinzaburo Takagi _____ (**showed/ showing**), from 1965 to 1995 Japan's nuclear plant capacity went from zero to over 40,000 MW. During the same period, carbon dioxide emissions _____ (**went/ have go**) up from about 400 million tonnes to about 1200 million tonnes. In other words, increased use of nuclear power did not really _____ (**reduce/ reduces**) Japan's emission levels. The massive expansion of nuclear energy, then, was not _____ (**motivated/ motivate**) by a desire to reduce emissions. If indeed Japan was sincere about doing that, it _____ (**would have/ will have**) adopted very different strategies.

Exercise 15

Directions for questions (1 to 10): Complete the sentences by using the correct question tag.

1. You do as I say, _____?
2. Now you can make question tags, _____?
3. You fell on your back, _____?
4. Few people know that you are an artist, _____?
5. Tomorrow, we will attend our lectures, _____?
6. It is quite hot outside, _____?
7. Jahangir was a great judge, _____?
8. Anjali dances very well, _____?
9. Let's take a little rest before we start again, _____?
10. He does not know anybody in the colony, _____?

Exercise 16

Directions for questions (1-10): Fill in the blanks with the suitable articles to make the sentence correct.

1. I have recently read _____ book. _____ is based on _____ true story.
 (a) a, the, a (b) the, the, no article (c) the, a, no article
 (d) a, no article, the
2. _____ emergency action plan will be implemented from Monday to combat air pollution that has begun to show _____ trend towards very poor category according to _____ Central Pollution Control Board.
 (a) An, no article, the (b) no article, the, a (c) The, a, a (d) An, a, the
3. There is no greater danger to _____ meaning of religion than when it is used as _____ weapon to start _____ fight.
 (a) the, a, a (b) no article, a, the (c) a, the, the (d) a, the, no article
4. It will be interesting to know _____ reason that _____ British constructed _____ 1700 km long plant hedge across _____ breadth of India.
 (a) the, the, a, the (b) no article, a, the, a (c) a, the, the, the

(d) the, no article, the, a

5. In _____ world of philosophy and social critique, Nietzsche occupies _____ special and _____ unique space.

(a) the, a, no article (b) the, the, the (c) a, no article, a (d) the, the, a

6. In _____ tragic incident, a 53 year old air-hostess, fell off _____ plane at _____ Mumbai Airport.

(a) the, a, the (b) no article, the, the (c) a, a, no article (d) the, the, the

7. Cuba is _____ unusual country in which _____ scientists are respected the most, and where _____ climate change policy is science driven.

(a) a, no article, the (b) an, no article, the (c) no article, the, the (d) an, a, the

8. APJ Abdul Kalam was _____ exceptional teacher, _____ wonderful motivator and _____ outstanding physicist and he lives in _____ hearts of each and every Indian.

(a) a, a, a, a (b) an, an, an, an (c) an, a, an, the (d) a, an, a, the

9. _____ Fourth Industrial Revolution presents _____ tremendous opportunity for India to improve _____ quality of life of its citizens by overcoming technology related barriers.

(a) The, a, the (b) no article, the, the (c) The, the, the (d) The, a, no article

10. If you are _____ foodie who loves to explore _____ street food options, you need to head out to Sarafa, _____ all night street food market that was established 200 years ago.

(a) a, no article, the (b) the, the, the (c) no article, the, a (d) a, the, a

Exercise 17

Directions for questions (1 to 10): Fill in the blanks with the correct answer option.

1. _____ people like this area a lot.

(a) Elders (b) Older (c) The elderly (d) More elder

2. My _____ sister is really nice to me.

(a) eldest (b) more old (c) maturest (d) more older

3. After visiting several galaxies, the aliens found themselves captivated by life on _____.

(a) world (b) the world (c) the earth planet (d) earth

4. It is one of the most beautiful countries _____.

(a) on the earth (b) in the world (c) on the globe (d) on the world

5. I know it sounds unreasonable, but it _____ that she will never come back to the village.

(a) is possible (b) could possible (c) could be possibly (d) is possibly

6. As soon as I picked up the toy, it _____.

(a) was not together (b) came to be apart (c) came apart (d) was separated

7. You should _____ after you have finished your homework.

(a) come to my home (b) come over (c) come into my home (d) get to my home

8. Our friends, whom we haven't seen in a long time _____ last night.

(a) appeared in our home (b) came to our home (c) came in our home (d) came by

9. I keep my favourite ring _____ my pillow when I go to sleep.
(a) under (b) lower than (c) under the back of (d) more behind

10. The world needs to depend on other energy sources, _____ petroleum and other natural resources.
(a) beside (b) besides (c) likewise (d) also beside

Exercise 18

Directions for questions (1 to 10): Fill in the blanks with 'for', 'during' or 'while'.

1. Rahim read a number of books and magazines _____ he was ill.
2. Please don't interrupt me _____ I am speaking.
3. There were many interruptions _____ the Chairman's speech.
4. Kamlesh started a new job a few weeks ago. Before that he was out of work _____ a six month period.
5. We were hungry when we came. We hadn't had anything to eat _____ the journey.
6. We met a lot of people _____ we were on holiday.
7. Manisha was very angry with me. She didn't speak with me _____ that time.
8. _____ the party, there was a lot of noise that disturbed the neighbours.
9. I had been away for many years, _____ that period, many things had changed.
10. The phone rang thrice _____ they were having their dinner.

Exercise 19

Directions for questions (1 to 10): Choose the correct answer option.

1. Does _____ (her, she) know that _____ (me, I) was absent?
2. Please tell _____ (he, him) _____ (I, me) have obtained a degree in Economics.
3. I remember that _____ (they, them) bought the fruits from _____ (we, us)
4. Please don't tell _____ (she, her) about _____ (I, me)
5. _____ (It/We) can swim because _____ (it/ we) has webbed feet.
6. I met Satish yesterday. _____ (He, She) invited _____ (us, we) to his house.
7. Ahmed has a cat; _____ (It, He) likes to play with _____. (us, we)
8. When the dog chased the children, _____ (It, She) ran as fast as _____ could. (it, she)
9. My uncle works in a factory. _____ (He, They) says _____ (it, its) is a noisy place.
10. The teacher said to the class, "When _____ (you, your) finish your assignments, please submit _____ (it, them) to me".

Exercise 20

Directions for questions (11 to 20): Fill in the blanks with elder, eldest, older, oldest, old

1. Girish is _____ than me.
2. My uncle is the _____ member of our family.
3. My sister is _____ than your brother.
4. This is the _____ building in our college.
5. How _____ are you?
6. My _____ brother is an IAS officer.
7. This house is _____ than that.
8. We should respect _____ people.
9. The _____ he grew, the more demands he made.
10. My friend is three years _____ than me.

Exercise 21

Directions for questions (1 to 10): Correct the following sentences

1. We have been under a lot of pressure to open fifty branches **by the ending in the year**.
(a) by the year ending (b) by the year end (c) by ending year (d) No Correction
2. Selling peanuts on the road is **the only mean** of earning money for the poor.
(a) is the means only (b) is the only means (c) is meaning only (d) No Correction
3. The boy who **was guilty with** having stolen the cellphone was caught by the police.
(a) is guilty for (b) being guilty of (c) was guilty of (d) No Correction
4. She is the teacher **whom helped** my son with his studies during his exams.
(a) which helped (b) who was helped (c) who helped (d) No Correction
5. We knew that neither Kalpana nor Kavita **are ready** to work on Sunday.
(a) is ready (b) are being ready (c) was too readys (d) No Correction
6. Hardly I entered the airport **then I met** my cousin.
(a) that I meet (b) then I meet (c) when I met (d) No Correction
7. There is just not **many time to** sit around talking about other thinks in the office.
(a) much time to (b) much time for (c) such time to (d) No Correction
8. The artist who was giving a description about his paintings was speaking **fluent in English**.
(a) fluently English (b) English fluent (c) fluently in English (d) No Correction
9. Maria tried to open her umbrella and her **spectacle fell down** and broke.
(a) spectacles fell out (b) spectacles fell down (c) spectacle fall down (d) No Correction
10. If you **had not reach** so quickly, then we would have been late for the lecture.
(a) has not reached (b) had not reaching (c) had not reached (d) No Correction

Exercise 22

Directions for questions (1-10): Choose the correct option.

1. (i) He always speaks truth and is honesty.
(ii) He always speaks a truth and is so honesty.
(iii) He always speaks the truth and is honest.
2. (i) The maximum crop area in India are covered by jute and cotton.
(ii) The maximum crop area in India are covered by jute and cotton.
(iii) The maximum crop area in India is covered by jute and cotton.
3. (i) Much of the employees were in favour of the merger.
(ii) Most of the employees were in favour of the merger.
(iii) Much of the employees were in favour of the merging.
4. (i) More than forty percent Indians do not have access to banks.
(ii) More then forty percent Indians does not have access to banks.
(iii) More then forty percent Indians do not have access to banks.
5. (i) Ram will be suspended due to his bad behavior with a colleague.

- (ii) Ram will be suspension due to his bad behavior with a colleague.
 - (iii) Ram will be suspension due to his bad behavior with colleague.
6. (i) The process of assigning projects has undergone a change.
 (ii) The process of assigning projects have underwent a change.
 (iii) The procedure of assigning projects have undergone a change.
7. (i) The objective of the seminar were to raise awareness about corruption.
 (ii) The objective of the seminar was to raise awareness on corruption.
 (iii) The objective of the seminar is to raise awareness regarding corruption.
8. (i) Inspite of living in Kerela for five years, he does not speak Malayalam.
 (ii) Despite living in Kerela since a five years, he does not speak Malayalam.
 (iii) Despite of living in Kerela since five years, he does not speak Malayalam.
9. (i) The lack of no funds has resulted in several delays in the product launch.
 (ii) The lack of funds has resulted in several delays in the product launch.
 (iii) The lack of no any funds has resulted in several delays in the product launch.
10. (i) If we have to be competitive we must be ready to face several challenges.
 (ii) If we have to be competitive we must be ready facing several challenges.
 (iii) If we have to be competitive we must be ready to facing several challenges.

Exercise 23

Complete the following sentences by using the correct form of have (have, has, had).

1. Rohan _____ fun at the party last Saturday.
2. I'm sorry, but I _____ to go now.
3. _____ you ever been to Canada?
4. Dave _____ just passed his driving test.
5. Can we _____ the bill, please?
6. The match _____ already started when we arrived.
7. They _____ breakfast at 6:30 this morning.
8. Do you _____ a brother?
9. My boss never _____ time.
10. Deepak _____ been waiting for Pam for 20 minutes now.

Exercise 24

Choose the correct phrases and form meaningful sentences.

1. If I _____ (listening / will listen/ listen) to classical music, I _____ (will write/ writes/ can writes) good poems.
2. Lisa _____ (look/ looks/ will look) after her baby brother if her father _____ (go/ goes/ will go) jogging.
3. If you _____ (take/ takes/ will take) the train, you _____ (reach/ have reach/ will reach) Lonavala before 8 am.
4. The girls _____ (hurry/ should hurry/ hurries) if they _____ (book/ booked/ haven't booked) the tickets yet.
5. If Ketan _____ (do/ does/ will do) that act, his sister _____ (follow/ follows/ will follow) him.
6. If they _____ (are/ aren't/ will be) careful with the spelling of the new words/ they _____ (get not/ won't get/ can get) good marks.
7. You _____ (get/ gets/ will get) orange if you _____ (add/ adds/ will add) yellow to red.

8. I _____ (lend/ lends/ will lend) Emily my car if she _____ (need/ needs/ will need) it.
9. If she _____ (take/ takes/ will take) my dictionary, she _____ (will give/ gives/ has given) it back to me.
10. Jagan _____ (buys/ will buy/ has buy) a new monitor if his mother _____ (give/ gives/ given) him 10000 rupees.

Exercise 25

Fill in the blanks with 'a few' or 'a little' to make the sentence meaningful.

1. He speaks _____ German, so we were able to find a nice room in Berlin.
2. There are only _____ bananas in the box.
3. We need _____ butter for this cake.
4. There's _____ juice in the fridge for you.
5. There are only _____ days left to hand in the reports.
6. I bought _____ apples in this shop.
7. Could I have _____ milk in my coffee, please?
8. Look! There are _____ mice on the roof.
9. We saw _____ people at the bus stop.
10. We have _____ ketchup and _____ nuggets.

Exercise 26

Fill in the blanks with 'do' or 'does' to make the sentence meaningful.

1. _____ you write with a pencil?
2. _____ your father often make breakfast?
3. _____ your teachers always your homework?
4. _____ you and your sister feed the pets?
5. _____ you upload pictures?
6. _____ your friend visit museums?
7. _____ your cats climb trees?
8. _____ you learn to cook at school?
9. _____ your sister play badminton?
10. _____ your grandparents go on holiday in winter?

Exercise 27

Decide whether to use 'is' or 'has'.

1. He _____ listened to the song.
2. She _____ reading a comic.
3. It _____ rained a little.
4. She _____ been here.
5. He _____ written an e-mail.
6. She _____ lost her money.
7. It _____ raining
8. He _____ cut his finger.
9. That _____ nice of you.
10. Where _____ Kathy gone?

Exercise 28

Put the correct form of the verb as a participle.

1. He saw his friend _____ (go) out with Suman.
2. The bus crashed into the blue car _____ (drive) down the hill.
3. Pragnesh hurt his leg _____ (do) martial arts.
4. The umbrella _____ (find) at the bus stop belongs to Rajeev Seth.

5. The people _____ (dance) in the street are all very friendly.
6. I heard my mother _____ (talk) on the phone.
7. My uncle always has his car _____ (wash).
8. We stood _____ (wait) for the taxi.
9. _____ (look) down from the tower we saw many people walking in the streets.
10. The people drove off in a _____ (steal) car.

Exercise 29

Directions: Choose the correct form of the verb

1. Someone _____ (has / have) eaten the chocolate.
2. No one _____ (is / are) supposed to use the phone while riding the bike.
3. All the students _____ (have has) gathered for the meeting.
4. Each and everyone _____ (is / are) responsible for making the world a better place.
5. Nobody _____ (has/ have) watched the movie yet.
6. _____ (Does/ do) anyone know how to apply for a passport?
7. All the children _____ (is/ are) busy working on the activity.
8. Someone _____ (is/ are) listening to our conversation.
9. Everyone _____ (seems/ seem) to be thrilled about the overnight trip.
10. Each student _____ (need/ needs) to focus on studies.
11. No one _____ (go/ goes) for a walk late at night in that garden.
12. Only one of the women _____ (has / have) agreed to work in the night shift.
13. None of the victims _____ (is/ are) able to help the police to find the accused.
14. Some of the juice _____ (has/ have) fallen on the floor.
15. Each and every artist _____ (has / have) a unique style.

Exercise 30

Directions: Choose the correct form of the verb from the options given below.

1. There **(are/is)** a lot of credit cards out there today; in fact, it **(seems/seem)** there are new credit cards popping up all of the time. There may seem like there is a lot of choice, and it **(can/is)** be a little daunting. All credit card providers **(are/being)** slightly different, so it's worth taking the time to find the best match for you. Some credit cards are great for **(making/make)** purchases, some offer deals for balance transfers, but one thing all credit cards **(had/ have)** in common is they need to be used sensibly. **(To apply/ Applied)** for a credit card you have to be at least 18 years old, and your application **(will be based/ will base)** on a number of factors including your credit worthiness. Each credit card provider **(will be looking/ will be looked)** for different things but they will all look very closely at what you **(say/ says)** on your application form and your credit history. Remember, when **(applying/ to be applied)** for credit cards always: the eligibility criteria - this will give you some idea of whether you are likely **(to be accepted/to accept)** or not. Answer all the questions truthfully, remember **(lying/ laying)** on your application form is fraud.

2. **(To promote/ Promotion of)** World Environment Day on June 5th, UK regional animation studio LoveLove Films **(has/ having)** collaborated with the United Nations Environment Programme **(UN Environment)** to produce an animated short film **(using/use)** characters from their children's series 'Bottle Island'. Bottle Island **(follows/ following)** a group of quirky friends as they work together to save their home, Bottle Island, from the rubbish that **(washes/are wash)** up on the shore. Through their eco adventures, the characters **(discover/discovers)** the wonders and perils of the world around them. **(Using/ Used)** characters from the series, the studio is now **(producing/ production)** a short, educational animation highlighting the importance of combating plastic pollution for children, and the everyday ways in which they can **(stop/ have stopped)** plastic pollution around the world. The storyline of the series **(fits/fit)** in seamlessly with the call to 'Beat Plastic Pollution', the theme of World Environment Day 2018 which **(urges/ urge)** governments, communities and

individuals to **(unite/unity)** and reduce the amount of single-use plastics in our world. Plastic Pollution is one of the biggest environmental concerns **(facing/face)** us today, with plastic accounting for 10% of all of our waste.

3. Elon Musk **(has been taking/ has been taken)** a good bit of criticism lately, much of it deserved. After **(enduring/ endured)** quite a bit of roasting over his ineffective efforts to help kids trapped in a cave in Thailand, he's now pledged **(to help/helped)** every single person in Flint, Michigan, who is still **(affected/ affecting)** by the water crisis. It's become a bit of a tradition on Twitter to remind Musk that some thousands of households in Flint **(need/ needing)** the piping that brings water to their home's replaced. The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality found that Flint's water system **(was/ has)** free of dangerous levels of lead contamination in January 2017, but the problem won't truly be solved until all the pipes **(are replaced/ have replaced)** —a process that can raise the lead levels for certain properties. For now, residents **(are being told/ are been telling)** to keep using a filter or bottled water.

4. Stephen Hawking, one of the most brilliant theoretical physicists in history, **(wrote/ has wrote)** the modern classic A Brief History of Time **(to help/ for help)** non-scientists understand fundamental questions of physics and our existence: where did the universe **(come/comes)** from? How and why did it **(begin/began)**? Will it come to an end, and if so, how? Hawking **(attempts/attempting)** to deal with these questions and where we might **(look/be looked)** for answers using a minimum of technical jargon. Among the topics gracefully covered **(is/are)** gravity, black holes, the Big Bang, the nature of time and physicists' **(search/searching to)** for a grand unifying theory. This is deep science; the concepts **(are/is)** so vast that they cause mental vertigo while reading, and one can't help but marvel at Hawking's ability **(to synthesise/ synthesis)** this difficult subject for people not **(used to/use to)** thinking about things like alternate dimensions. The journey is certainly worth **(taking/to take)** for as Hawking says, the reward of understanding the universe **(may/ may have)** be a glimpse of "the mind of God".

5. Spirituality is now generally **(thought/think)** to be native to anyone, whether they are religious or not. The concept **(has/being)** a long history. The word **(originate/was originated)** in Christianity. 'The spiritual' was originally **(contrasted/contrast)** with 'fleshly' which meant worldly or contrary to God's spirit. This contrast **(remained/remaining)** common until the European Middle Ages. 'What is spirituality' **(examines/ has examining)** how the definition of spirituality has changed and **(looks/look)** at contemporary definitions. Spirituality today **(concerns/concerning)** what is holistic, involves a quest for meaning, is **(linked/linking)** to 'thriving', and **(asks/asking)** for a self-reflective existence as opposed to an unexamined life. Within this definition there **(are/is)** a number of religious spiritualities: Jewish, Christian, Islamic, Hindu, and Buddhist.

Exercise 31

Directions: Choose the correct form of the verb (has/have/can)

1. Rohini says that she _____ make it for the party tonight.
2. The farmers _____ submitted their list of demands to the minister.
3. The child _____ climb the fence in no time.
4. The policeman _____ tried to make the old man cross the road.
5. The students _____ prepare the presentation in less than 3 hours.
6. The media _____ been one of the key pillars of democracy.
7. If you work hard, you _____ achieve what you desire.
8. After completing her graduation, Surekha _____ been applying to many companies for a job.
9. Even if I wear headphones, I _____ hear you.

10. Through the window pane, you _____ see the panoramic view.
11. In the manager's absence, the assistant manager _____ be the signing authority.
12. Indians _____ been grappling with health issues.
13. The laptop _____ be repaired and does not need to be discarded.
14. The trains _____ been cancelled due to harsh weather conditions.
15. The streets _____ been flooded with water.

Exercise 32

Directions for questions (1-20): Fill in the blanks with 'should', 'would' or both to make the sentence meaningful.

1. You _____ pay heed to the doctor's advice.
2. A responsible citizen _____ not flout any rules.
3. How _____ you have reacted, if somebody had abused you public?
4. Sachin _____ have been a better choice for the inter school dance competition.
5. The human rights activists _____ be released from jail as they are innocent.
6. If Xavier _____ speak the truth, then he could have been spared the punishment.
7. The seminar starts at 10 am sharp. _____ you be late for the session, then you need to face the consequences.
8. My mother _____ have counted the change that she received from the cashier to make sure that he had not fooled her.
9. If Unika _____ have slept early, then she would not have missed the early morning flight.
10. Harish's mother _____ have confronted him, when he stole the money from her purse.
11. If one wants to know more about the world, one _____ start reading the newspaper.
12. For reducing the carbon footprint, people _____ go for car pools.
13. What _____ you have done if you were in my place?
14. How many times _____ I tell you to brush your teeth before bedtime.
15. Erina regretted her decision to quit her job, after she came to know that she _____ have been promoted as the assistant manager had she continued for 6 months.
16. Please call the engineer and _____ the status of the computer. I think he _____ have resolved the issue by now.
17. Being new to the digitisation process, I _____ not be able to know its nuances.
18. Now that you have settled in France for over a year, you _____ be accustomed to the life there.
19. In today's era of automation, engineers _____ be well versed with the latest in the IT field.
20. Taman _____ have completed his science paper well on time, had he not run out of ball pens.

Exercise 33

Directions for questions (1-5): Read the following paragraphs and choose the correct word that fits in the context.

1. Over 125 million Indians _____ (**proudly/ proud**) speak English in India, the world's second largest English-speaking population. The numbers could _____ (**quadruple/quadruply**) in the next decade, despite all efforts to undermine it. It's the language of _____ (**higher, highly**) education; the language of research, commerce, progress; the language of creativity, and—as the Dalits say—the language of liberation. If anyone is asked to list the 10 greatest living writers of the English language, you are _____ (**likely/like**) to find at least four Indians there. Instead of being _____ (**proud/proudly**) of that, we want to undermine them.

2. Dhunu is the protagonist amidst a group of _____ (**real/really**) Village Rock stars. Growing up in deprivation, she learns to manage her life _____ (**well/ good**) within surroundings of hostile natural calamities and how to weave dreams of owning a guitar! While helping her mother sell snacks at a _____ (**local/locally**) event, she becomes mesmerized by a band that's performing there. Impressionable and _____ (**tenacious/tenaciously**) at the same time, Dhunu reads a comic book and decides she wants to form a band playing real instruments. Rupee by rupee, she begins to save for the guitar. She reads an article in a scrap newspaper and decides that _____ (**positive/ positively**) thinking can make the possession of the guitar materialize.
3. Like, say, a dozen _____ (**previously/ previous**) unknown moons orbiting Jupiter, the discovery was announced Tuesday by the International Astronomical Union. "We just wanted to be as _____ (**efficient/ efficiently**) as possible," says Sheppard, an astronomer at the Carnegie Institution for Science in Washington, DC. Since 2012, he and his team have been using the Dark Energy Camera—an _____ (**exquisitely/exquisite**) sensitive instrument, mounted to Chile's Blanco 4-m telescope—to search for celestial bodies at the fringes of the solar system. But early last year, the researchers realized that the DECam would soon survey a patch of sky that overlapped _____ (**perfectly/perfect**) with Jupiter. They decided to adjust their instruments to look not only for distant objects well past Neptune and erstwhile-planet Pluto, but _____ (**relatively/ relative**) close ones in the vicinity of the gas giant.
4. The Rock Fort temple crowns a _____ (**massive/massively**) outcrop of rock, that soars 83 meters upwards, from the surrounding plains. It is reached by a _____ (**steep/steeply**) flight of 437 steps, cut into the rock. Halfway up is the Sri Thayumanaswamy Temple, dedicated to Lord Shiva. It has a 100-pillared hall, and a Vimana, covered with gold. On the southern face of the rock, are several _____ (**beautifully/ beautiful**) carved, rock-cut cave temples, of the Pallava period. Built by the Nayaks, who were the founders of the city, it was one of the _____ (**main/ mainly**) centers around which the wars of the Carnatic were fought in the 18th century during the British - French struggle for _____ (**supremacy/supreme**) in India.
5. Sometimes it's _____ (**fairly/ fair**) obvious where a nation's name comes from, but the origin of some countries' titles are downright _____ (**unclear/ unclearly**). Even the most seasoned geography buffs might struggle to tell you which countries names are derived from "river of prawns" or "frizzy-haired men". The first of these is Cameroon and the second is one of our _____ (**closest/closely**) neighbours, Papua New Guinea. Some are more _____ (**straightforward/straightforwardly**): Turkey means "land of the Turks", and India means "land of the Indus". However, some names don't _____ (**seem, seemly**) to match up, such as, Canada, which means "the village". Africa's country names reveal a history of _____ (**indigenous/indigeniously**) cultures and colonisation. South American country names are _____ (**highly/ high**) descriptive, for example, "land beside the _____ (**silvery, silverly**) river" (Argentina) "little Venice" (Venezuela), named after the city of canals.

Exercise 34

Directions for questions (1-20): Choose the correct word or words

1. This very interesting feature is (**peculiar to / unique to / typical of / characteristic of**) X.
2. This is the (**only / unique**) way to do it.
3. There are various features of the system, (**like / such as**) command menus, multiple windows.
4. The UK is made up of 4 countries (**such as / e.g. / i.e.**) England, Scotland, Wales, and N. Ire.

5. English is spoken in many countries (**such as / e.g. / i.e.**) Australia and Canada.
6. Learning a foreign language is not compulsory in the UK. This is (**remarkable / significant / especially**) for businesses that sell products outside the UK, and it is (**remarkable / significant**) given the importance of languages in today's multicultural society.
7. Let us now see in more (**detail / details**) how this works.
8. There is a (**sensible / sensitive / significant**) difference between the two results.
9. It was (**sensitive / sensible**) to the environment.
10. There are (**different / several**) countries in Africa located at **various / several** distances from the equator.
11. (**A few / Few / A little / Little**) is known about the real nature of ghosts, though (**a few / few / a little / little**) people claim to have seen them.
12. There were (**fewer / less / minor**) problems in the second test than in the first, but in any case most of them were only (**fewer / less / minor**) problems.
13. This system is (**no more used / no longer used / not used**) anymore.
14. Do x and then y or (**viceversa / vice versa / the other way round**) / y first and then x.
15. (**The most part / Most**) of the experiments were successful.
16. It is not (**convenient / advisable / comfortable**) to do more than one test at a time.
17. Some Mercedes are quite (**economic / economical**) since they run on diesel engines.
18. An engine that uses the least fuel is considered to be the most (**efficient / effective**).
19. In the (**medium / mid term**) there will be a/an (**medium / average**) of 30 students per class.
20. I have a (**query / request**) regarding the document you corrected for me: what exactly do you mean by 'x'?

Exercise 35

Directions for questions (1-12): Insert 'a', 'an', 'some' or leave it blank.

1. Hydrogen is produced at ____ high temperature.
2. Hydrogen is produced at ____ high temperatures.
3. This gives ____ really useful information.
4. We have made ____ progress.
5. We used ____ particular software in our calculations.
6. We are doing ____ research on rats.
7. ____ analysis of the results shows some positivity.
8. I speak ____ good English.
9. You can't go there without ____ passport.
10. It travels at 90 km ____ hour.
11. I have ____ headache.
12. There is ____ evidence that proves how effective the system is.

Exercise 36

Directions for questions (1-15): Insert 'a', 'an', 'one' or leave it blank.

1. We need to use ____ LAN, i.e. ____ local area network.
2. This is designated with ____ L not ____ N.
3. There is ____ hierarchy.
4. We went to ____ hotel. It took over ____ hour to get there.
5. I went to ____ university in England.
6. He's ____ honest guy and has ____ understanding of X.
7. We used it as ____ input because it has ____ unique value.
8. It increased by ____ order of magnitude.
9. We'll do it ____ day next week.
10. ____ after the other.
11. ____ other way to do this is quite complicated.

12. If you make even _____ mistake you will fail the test.
13. We only did _____ test before the machine broke down.
14. All these lamps need just _____ bulb. For this lamp we need _____ 80 watt bulb and for this lamp _____ 60 watt bulb.
15. There were _____ hundred people and not two hundred.

Exercise 37

Directions for questions (1-12): Choose the correct word or words

1. During the (**last years / last few**) years, we have become quite responsible.
2. (**Nowadays / Currently / Actually**) the use of wireless connections is undergoing a radical change.
3. This product was once very expensive to manufacture. However (**nowadays / currently / actually**) it is much cheaper, (**nowadays / currently / actually**) it hardly costs anything at all.
4. We wanted X but (**by now / for the moment / so far**) we will have to use Y.
5. They should have received the package (**by now / for the moment / so far**).
6. We don't envisage any problems (**by now / for the moment / so far**)
7. We haven't had any problems (**by now / for the moment / so far**).
8. (**At the end / In the end / Eventually**) we decided to abandon the tests.
9. (**Eventually / If necessary**) a more expensive solution can be used.
10. I have been in this department (**since / from / for**) five years.
11. We can go to two places: (**both / either**) Lucca (**and / or**) Siena.
12. We can only go to one place: (**both / either**) Lucca (**and / or**) Siena.
13. When you (**login / log**) in to your computer, a log file called TypeA.
14. These steps can be carried (**out / on**) by the user.
15. The system (**iscomposed by / consists of / is made up of / is formed by / has**) 8 modules.
16. Can you look at the thermometer and (**check / control**) the temperature? What does it say? The thermostat is used to (**check/ control**) the temperature.
17. However, using this in conjunction with that (**brings / leads to**) additional overheads.
18. The congress meeting has been (**anticipated / brought forward / postponed**) from July to June.
19. I will be (**assisting to / taking part**) in the conference.
20. This method (**resulted / resulted in / turned out**) to be the best and (**resulted / resulted in**) us getting the best quality.
21. These results would seem to (**exclude / rule out**) the possibility of external interference.
22. We (**found / found out**) no differences between the two methodologies.
23. I am (**the responsible of / responsible for / in charge of**) technical aspects.
24. The proofreaders of the document (**have risen / raised / arisen**) some issues. These issues seem to (**rise / raise / arise**) from the fact that the English is poor. In fact the number of such complaints about our documents has (**risen / raised / arisen**) dramatically

Exercise 38

Directions for questions (1-40): Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunction.

1. I visit the Taj Mahal _____ I go to Agra. (once, whenever, wherever)
2. This is the place _____ we stayed last time we visited. (where, when, how)
3. _____ you win first place, you will receive a prize. (wherever, if, unless)
4. You won't pass the test _____ you study. (when, if, unless)
5. I could not get a seat, _____ I came early. (as, though, when)
6. We are leaving on Wednesday _____ or not it rains. (if, whether, though)
7. Pay attention to your work _____ you will not make mistakes. (so that, unless, or)

8. The musicians delivered a rousing performance _____ they had rehearsed often. (though, as, once)
9. She's honest _____ everyone trusts her. (if, so, when)
10. Write this down _____ you forget. (or, when, lest)
11. I plan to take my vacation _____ in June _____ in July. (whether / or, either / or, as / if)
12. _____ I'm feeling happy _____ sad, I try to keep a positive attitude. (either / or, whether / or, when / I'm)
13. _____ had I taken my shoes off _____ I found out we had to leave again. (no sooner / than, rather / than, whether / or)
14. _____ only is dark chocolate delicious, _____ it can be healthy. (whether / or, not / but, just as / so)
15. _____ I have salad for dinner, _____ I can have ice cream for dessert. (if / then, when / than, whether / or)
16. _____ flowers _____ trees grow during warm weather. (not only / or, both / and, not / but)
17. _____ do we enjoy summer vacation, _____ we _____ enjoy winter break. (whether / or, not only / but also, either / or)
18. Calculus is _____ easy _____ difficult. (not / but, both / and, either / or)
19. It's _____ going to rain _____ snow tonight. (as / if, either / or, as / as)
20. Mint flavours are _____ sweet _____ sour. (often / and, neither / nor, both / and)
21. My car has a radio _____ a CD player. (but, or, and)
22. Shane listens neither to rap music, _____ will she tolerate heavy metal. (but, nor, or)
23. Cheryl wanted to drive to California, _____ Bruce insisted that they fly. (and, or, but)
24. I'm afraid of heights, _____ I appreciate the view from the top of this building. (and, yet, nor)
25. I have to be on time, _____ my boss will be annoyed if I'm late. (and, nor, for)
26. Do you like chocolate _____ vanilla ice cream better? (or, nor, and)
27. I have to go to work at six, _____ I'm waking up at four. (but, so, yet)
28. I was on time, _____ everyone else was late. (so, but, for)
29. Naren doesn't like to drive, _____ he takes the bus everywhere. (but, yet, so)
30. Our trip to the museum was interesting, _____ there were several new artefacts on display. (but, for, yet)
31. Perry wore her rain boots; _____, her feet stayed dry during the storm. (however, therefore, on the other hand)
32. I love the colour red; _____, this shade seems a little too bright. (therefore, nonetheless, in fact)
33. You have to be on time; _____, you'll miss the train. (nonetheless, however, otherwise)
34. Martha likes to read; _____, her sister Judith prefers to watch TV. (however, in contrast, again)
35. She really wanted to eat ice cream; _____, she had a salad. (however, likewise, instead)
36. We were working hard; _____, Natalie and Jonathan were lounging by the pool. (meanwhile, instead, therefore)
37. He is a weak leader; _____, he has plenty of supporters. (otherwise, moreover, nevertheless)
38. She has an incredible voice; _____, she will go far in her music career. (otherwise, undoubtedly, similarly)

39. Manasi wanted to make pie but didn't have apples; _____, she decided to bake a cake. (therefore, namely, in contrast)
40. We had hoped to go to Spain; _____ we ended up in France. (otherwise/instead/again).

Exercise 39

Directions for questions (1-70): Choose the correct form of the verb that agrees with the subject.

1. Jeetendra and her brothers (is/are) at school.
2. Either my mother or my father (is/ are) coming to the meeting.
3. The dog or the cats (is/are) outside.
4. Either my shoes or your coat (is/are) always on the floor.
5. Monica and Aarti (doesn't/don't) want to see that movie.
6. Kashmira (doesn't/don't) know the answer.
7. One of my sisters (is/are) going on a trip to France.
8. The man with all the birds (live/lives) on my street.
9. The movie, including all the previews, (take/takes) about two hours to watch.
10. The players, as well as the captain, (want/wants) to win.
11. Either answer (is/are) acceptable.
12. Every one of those books (is/are) fiction.
13. Nobody (know/knows) the trouble I've seen.
14. (Is/ Are) the news on at five or six?
15. Mathematics (is/are) Melanie's favourite subject, while Civics (is, are) Antara's favourite subject.
16. Forty rupees (is/are) the price of a movie these days.
17. (Is/ Are) the tweezers in this drawer?
18. Your pants (is/ are) at the cleaner's.
19. There (was/ were) fifteen chocolates in that bag. Now there (is/ are) only one left!
20. The committee (debates/ debate) these questions carefully.
21. The committee (leads/ lead) very different lives in private.
22. The Prime Minister, together with his wife/ (greet/ greet) the press cordially.
23. All of the CDs, even the scratched one/ (is/ are) in this case.
24. The student and the committee members (write/ writes) every day.
25. The percentage of students who called in sick and the number of students who were marked as truant (is/ are) proportional to the students' degree of seniority.
26. Interviews (is/ are) one way to collect data and (allow/ allows) researchers to gain an in-depth understanding of participants.
27. Writing (is/ are) a skill that takes a good deal of practice and (is/ are) a requirement of most online classes.
28. The people who pursue a PhD degree (is/ are) few.
29. The student, as well as the committee members/ (is/ are) excited.
30. The student with all the Master's degrees (is/ are) very motivated.
31. Strategies that the teacher (uses/ use) to encourage classroom participation include using small groups and clarifying expectations.
32. The focus of the interviews (was/ were) nine purposively selected participants.
33. The chairperson or the CEO (approves/ approve) the proposal before proceeding.
34. The student or the committee members (write/ writes) every day.
35. The committee members or the student (writes/ write) every day.
36. Each of these ideas (is/ are) good.
37. Everybody sometimes (questions/ question) subject-verb agreement rules.
38. Nobody (writes/ write) without making errors.
39. Either answer (is/ are) correct.
40. A lot of money (is/ are) donated to the charity every year.

41. News (is/ are) on the radio every day.
42. Hockey (is/ are) a popular sport in Asia.
43. Diabetes (affects/ affect) many people around the world.
44. The information obtained from the business owners (was/ were) relevant to include in the study.
45. The scissors (is/ are) in the drawer.
46. His jeans (is/ are) too tight.
47. Her shorts (is/ are) very comfortable.
48. There (is/ are) a book.
49. There (are/ is) many books.
50. The group (meets/ meet) every week.
51. The committee (agrees/ agree) on the quality of the writing.
52. The committee members (participate/ participates) in various volunteer activities in their private lives.
53. Everyone (has/have) done his or her homework.
54. Each of the students (is/are) responsible for doing his or her work.
55. Either my father or my brothers (is/are) going to sell the car.
56. Neither my sisters nor my mother (is/are) going to sell the house.
57. The samples on the tray in the lab (need/needs) testing.
58. Maira and Jonas usually (plays/play) together.
59. Both of the dogs (has/have) collars.
60. Neither the dogs nor the cat (is/are) very hungry.
61. Either the girls or the boy (walk/walks) in the evening.
62. Either the boy or the girls (walk/walks) in the evening.
63. At the end of the fall (comes/come) the hard tests.
64. The slaughter of animals for their fur (has/have) caused a controversy.
65. The student, as well as his teacher, (was/were) going on the field trip.
66. The hard test (comes/come) at the end of the month.
67. Both of my roommates (has/have) decided to live in the dorms.
68. The popularity of frozen yogurt (seems/seem) to be increasing in today's world.
69. The number of video rental stores (seems/seem) to be decreasing.
70. During class discussions, an individual who (is/are) critical of a text that other classmates (like/has) to be careful not to hurt anyone's feelings.

Exercise 40

Directions for questions (1-15): Fill in the blanks with the correct option to make the sentence correct. (Look, see, watch)

1. You can't _____ far in this fog.
2. Deepak and Reena _____ good tonight.
3. Did you _____ the new series of Big Boss?
4. You should _____ for better career options.
5. Can you _____ the children playing in the park?
6. I will _____ you in office at 10:00 in the morning.
7. It does _____ like there is going to be a thunderstorm.
8. Ramesh does not _____ good in western outfits.
9. Let us _____ what the farmers will do in case there is a monsoon deficit.
10. _____ at the mess that the children have made when I went to the market.
11. I like to _____ TV on weekends.
12. _____ out for the new release of Dungeons and Dragons.
13. Adapting to a new place well is entirely your _____ out.
14. I like to _____ football matches in the stadium.
15. Do you _____ that man in the blue shirt? He was an actor once.

Exercise 41

Directions for questions (1-10): Fill in the blanks with the correct option to make the sentence correct. (hear, listen)

1. Can you _____ the birds chirping?
2. I need to _____ to my parents' advice.
3. Rohan likes to _____ to the radio while driving the car.
4. The children _____ carefully to the teacher.
5. Did you _____ the news? There is a new planet that has been discovered.
6. The connection was so bad that I could not _____ anything.
7. Can you be a bit loud? I cannot _____ you.
8. Many people gathered at the ground to _____ to the leader's speech.
9. Ramola is very talkative. Whenever we meet, all she does is talk and I _____.
10. My grandfather cannot _____ what one says to him.

Exercise 42

Directions for questions(1-10): Fill in the blanks with 'has' or 'was'

1. Umesh _____ completed a course in C.
2. The boss _____ promoted the assistant manager to the general manager.
3. Venkat _____ been working on a project since January.
4. The dog _____ chasing a group of children.
5. The child _____ crying all through the night.
6. The shop owner _____ complaining about thefts.
7. The car _____ running out of fuel.
8. The laptop _____ been on the hibernate mode for 2 hours.
9. The mouse _____ eaten all the food that was left on the table.
10. Suresh _____ won the employee of the year award for 2017-2018.

Exercise 43

Directions for questions (1-25): Choose the correct answer option from the brackets:

1. Each of the girls (look/looks) good on skis.
2. Everybody (was/were) asked to remain quiet.
3. Neither of the men (is/are) here yet.
4. (Is/Are) each of the girls ready to leave?
5. Several of the sheep (is/are) sick.
6. Some members of the faculty (is/are) present.
7. Nobody in the class (has/have) the answer.
8. Each of the girls (observe/observes) all the regulations.
9. All of the milk (is/are) gone.
10. Most of the seats (was/were) taken.
11. Malita and her parents (visit/visits) each other often.
12. Either the cups or the glasses (are/is) in the dishwasher.
13. Ena and Frederick (need/needs) a ride to work.
14. There (is/are) a dog, a cat, and a bird in the garage.
15. Neither Mohanna nor her brothers (was/were) at the party.
16. Here into the main ring of the circus (come/comes) the trained elephants.
17. Either the workers or the boss (deliver/delivers) the merchandise.
18. The committee (work/works) hard for better schools.
19. There (is/are) many things to do before the holidays.
20. The jury (was/were) polled for their verdicts.
21. Here (is/are) the nails you need for the projects.
22. Either Janice or Elisa (was/were) here.
23. The United States (is/are) a country of contrast.
24. A magazine and a book (was/were) lying on the floor.

25. The family (is/are) occupied with individual problems.

Exercise 44

Directions for questions (1-10): Use the following words to make the sentence correct. (am/is/are) , (do/does), (has/have)

1. I _____ the helpdesk supervisor.
2. These devices _____ lots of memory.
3. Who _____ the work of data input?
4. Technicians _____ in great demand.
5. Ben _____ a refurbished laptop.
6. You _____ need to change your password.
7. You all _____ meeting the requirements of the course.
8. She _____ deleting duplicate files.
9. The report _____ seem to be in order.
10. You _____ ready to advance to the next exercise.

Exercise 45

Directions for questions (1-10): Fill in the blanks with (been, being, be) to make the sentence correct.

1. I will always _____ there for you.
2. Ketan has always _____ a very naughty child.
3. I told Sarita to stop _____ silly and act a bit mature.
4. I have _____ waiting for a good job offer.
5. The criminal had _____ caught after a quick chase.
6. How have you _____ recently?
7. _____ a businessman is not easy.
8. You should not _____ friendly with everyone you come across.
9. It has _____ a nice change.
10. _____ a hard worker, I put in my best foot forward.

Exercise 46

Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions: (at – connected to a location for – with a purpose or giving a reason from – the origin of something in – completely or partly enclosed by something of – belonging to something or someone; contained in something on – the basis for something to – in a direction)

In order to write a thesis, one must engage ____ research which focuses ____ a specific topic relevant ____ one's field of study. Current issues ____ the field should be addressed by means of a review ____ the literature ____ their chosen subject. Candidates should show an awareness ____ recent debate ____ the area and not rely ____ secondary sources but make use ____ primary data with particular reference ____ recent findings. Training ____ research methodology is important and students should be guided ____ their choice ____ appropriate software packages and receive instruction ____ their use. They should be introduced ____ qualitative and quantitative research methods and learn how to construct questionnaires ____ volunteers to complete, with questions ____ relevant details. The answers should be given ____ a scale ____ one ____ seven. Researchers should clearly indicate the limitations ____ their study and its usefulness in terms of the wider research ____ the field. All researchers must study ____ a South Australian university ____ the second semester ____ 2015.

Exercise 48

1. I didn't feel very well yesterday. I _____ eat anything. (cannot/couldn't/mustn't)
2. You _____ look at me when I am talking to you. (could/should/would)
3. I was using my pencil a minute ago. It _____ be here somewhere! (can/could/must/would)
4. You really _____ be late again. (must not/don't have to be)
5. If you don't start working harder, you _____ repeat the course next year. (have to/must/will have to)
6. His parents spoil him. He's always _____ to do whatever he wants. (being able/been allowed)
7. Phone her. She _____ home by now. (has to be/must be/would be)
8. You _____ forget your sun cream. It's going to be very hot! (don't have to/mustn't/needn't)
9. I _____ have been able to help you, but I was tied up. (might/would)
10. Entrance to the museum was free. We _____ pay to get in. (needn't/didn't need to)

Exercise 49

1. I slipped on the sidewalk and hurt _____.
2. The kids rode the cycles by _____.
3. She bought _____ a new car.
4. The two boys threw the ball at _____.
5. I don't recognise the song _____ is being played.
6. I heard someone talking but I am not sure _____ it was.
7. I searched but I could not find my ring _____.
8. _____ flavour do you like?
9. Thanks for the box. Please leave _____ on the table.
10. I don't like to talk with other. I like talking to _____.

Exercise 50

1. Rakesh and Suresh decided to return back to the old ancient house.
2. It is usually a custom to visit the affluent rich.
3. The group wanted to climb up at the very top of the mountain.
4. The handwritten manuscript was destroyed in the fire.
5. The missiles work with precise accuracy.
6. The amount of money was not adequate enough.
7. The party was an unexpected surprise.
8. The wall has a small tiny crack on it.
9. The police officer deviated from his regular usual routine.
10. This dress is completely unique.

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[illegible]

- 3.** Experts _____ changing weather patterns.
a. study b. Studies c. Have study
- 4.** Television advertising _____ rapidly in the 1950s and 60s.
a. expand b. expanded c. Has expanding
- 5.** Since the town _____ by a hurricane, revenue from tourist has decreased.
a. Has hit b. Has been hit c. Was being hit
- 6.** I _____ the date of the quiz.
a. change b. Am changed c. Have changed
- 7.** _____ Jim's email?
a. Do you see? b. Did you saw? c. Have you seen?
- 8.** The disease _____ thousands of people every year.
a. affects b. affected c. has affected
- 9.** My friend stopped and _____ if anything was wrong.
a. has ask b. asked c. Have asked
- 10.** This entire area _____ similar to a scene from any sci-fi flick.
a. is looking b. looks c. look

SENTENCE CORRECTION - QUESTIONS

Directions for questions (1-5): A part of the sentence is underlined. Below it alternatives to the underlined part are given which may make the sentence grammatically meaningful and correct. Choose the correct alternative.

1. The dominance of humans in the society is majorly depending on their ability to construct and nurturing the social as well as technological structures in order to grow sustainably.
A. are majorly dependent on their ability to construct and nurture the social
B. is majorly dependence on their ability to construction and nurture the social
C. is majorly dependent on their ability to construct and nurture the social
D. have majorly dependent on their ability to construct and nurturing the social
E. is majorly dependent on his ability to construct and nurture the social
2. The state has at least twenty colleges of whom only six are officially recognized.
A. of whom only six are officially recognised
B. of whom only six have been officially recognised
C. of which only six has official recognition.
D. Of which only six are officially recognised.
E. With six official recognition.
3. Hence, organised players with the ability to hold their price-lines, or pass on any increase in cost to customers, will be able to maintain or improve profit margin.
A. will be able to maintain or improve profit margins
B. will be able to maintains or improve profit margin
C. will be able to maintain or improves profit margin
D. will be abled to maintain or improve profit margin
E. No correction required
4. In an act of brazen defiance and indiscipline, the army publicly challenging a notification issued by the prime minister's office to deal with the leak of information, on a report in the respected Dawn newspaper.
A. At army publicly challenging a notification issued by the
B. The army publicly challenging a notification issue by the
C. The army publicly challenged a notification issued by the
D. The army publicly challenged a notification issuing by the
E. No correction required
5. This skills will be tested while dealing with the emerging scenario in our western neighbourhood.
A. This skills will be testing while dealing
B. This skills will be tester while dealing
C. This skills would be tested while dealing
D. These skills will be tested while dealing
E. These skills will be tested as dealing

Directions for questions (6-9): In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below the sentence alternatives to the bold part are given at (A), (B), (C) and (D) which may help improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case the given sentence is correct, your answer is (E) i.e. No correction required.

6. The fraud comes at a time when the unregulated microfinance industry is facing a crisis **on its way** of high-interest rates and low repayment of loans.

- A. because manner of B. since ways are C. by way of
D. in the way of E. No correction required

7. As soon as she opened the umbrella, a scorpion **fell about of** it

- A. fell up from B. fell off from C. fell out of
D. fell from off E. No correction required

8. The next stage for the Indian banking has been set up, with proposed relaxation **of normal** for foreign direct investment.

- A. To norms B. In normal C. Of norms D. By normal E. No correction required

9. He sent a word to be that **he would be** coming late.

- A. how he would B. he should C. will D. would have E. No correction required.

Directions for questions (10-11): In the given question, a part of the sentence is underlined. Alternatives to the underlined part are given which may make the sentence grammatically meaningful and correct. Choose the correct alternative.

10. It is difficult to diagnose malaria because its first symptoms are similar to any viral fever.

- A. Are similar to any fever B. Are similar to those of any viral fever
C. Is similar to those of any other viral fever D. Are similar to those of any viral fevers
E. Are same as all fevers

11. Necessity being the mother of invention, he resourcefully modifies the Rover to go on long drives even though it have originally designed for short one.

- A. it has originally have been designed for short one
B. it has originally been designed for short ones
C. it has originally was designed for short ones
D. it has originally has been designed to short one
E. No correction required.

Directions for questions (12-13): Read the sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If the given sentence is correct as it is, the answer is (5) i.e. No error. Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.

12. Several psychologists suggest that people who are self-confident are more willing to examine (1)/ evidence that both supports and contradicts their attitudes (2)/ though people who are less self-confident about their perspective and are (3)/ more defensive about them may prefer pro attitudinal information over materials that challenge their perspectives. (4)

- A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4 E. No error

13. India needs an education system who is not/ driven by politics and children from all/ the states and families have the same opportunity/ to have access to education./ No error
 A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4 E. No error

Directions for questions (14-23): Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (e), i.e. no error. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)

14. We shall be calling a meeting (a)/ next week to assess (b)/ the causes of frequently (c)/ delays in infrastructure projects. (d)/ No error (e)

15. The committee has made (a)/ significant changes (b)/ in the rules which(c)/ will help to banks. (d)/ No error (e)

16. Graduates have experience (a)/ in the IT industry (b)/are in great demand (c)/ in the finance sector. (d)/No error (e)

17. Although it has received (a)/ clearance from RBI the bank(b)/ has decided not to open(c)/their office in Malaysia. (d)/ No error (e)

18. English is derived from the Anglo-Saxon, (a)/ a West Germanic language, (b)/ although its current vocabulary includes (c)/ words from many languages. (d)/ No error. (e)

19. Helen Keller has proved (a)/ how language could (b)/ liberate the (c)/ blind and the deaf. (d)/ No error (e)

20. Half of the term have passed and yet I have not done much reading. (a)/ I am afraid that I may not (b)/ catch up with others. (c)/ What is worse? I may fail. (d)/ No error (e)

21. Aggression in some teenage boys (a)/ may be linkage to overly (b)/ large glands in their brains, (c)/ according to a new study. (d)/ No error (e)

22. The tennis player easy through (a)/ the opening set before her opponent, (b)/ rallied to take the final two sets (c) / for the biggest victory of her young career. (d)/ No error (e)

23. In response to the growing crisis, (a)/ the agency is urgently asking for (b)/ more contributions, to make up for (c)/ its sharp decline in purchasing power. (d)/ No error (e)

Directions for questions (24-27): In the following questions, a sentence , split into four parts, has been given. But the parts are in the wrong order. Choose the best order which produces the original sentence out of four alternatives.

24. To dispose off the waste matter (1) / the modernisation would reduce (2) / provide better sanitary facilities (3)/ manual labour considerably and would also (4)
 (1) (1) 1, 2, 3, 4 (2) 2, 4, 3, 1 (3) 3, 2, 4, 1 (4) 4, 2, 1, 3
 (5) None of these

25. With the sole motive (1)/ are engaged in doing home tuitions (2) / of earning more money (3)/ people cutting across professional lines (4)
 (1) 1, 3, 4, 2 (2) 2, 4, 1, 3 (3) 4, 2, 1, 3 (4) 4, 1, 2, 3
 (5) None of these

26. Sustained and patient effort (1)/ takes months or years of (2)/ building a community (3)/ participation (4).

- (1) 3, 4, 2, 1 (2) 4, 3, 2, 1 (3) 1, 2, 3, 4 (4) 4, 3, 1, 2
(5) None of these

27. Offer much scope for discussion (1)/ when an Indian writer (2) / the problems that arise (3)/ uses English as his medium (4)

- (1) 1, 2, 4, 3 (2) 3, 2, 4, 1 (3) 2, 4, 1, 3 (4) 3, 2, 1, 4
(5) None of these

Directions for questions (28-32): Read the sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. If there is no error, the answer is (e).

28. Unfortunately, the donkey slipped / and fell into the river / but as it scrambled up the bank of the river, / it noticed that the bags of salt loaded to its back had become lighter./ No error

- (A) Unfortunately, the donkey slipped (B) and fell into the river
(C) but as it scrambled up the bank of the river,
(D) it noticed that the bags of salt loaded to its back had become lighter. (E) No error

29. There were nothing the merchant could do / except return home, / where he loaded his donkey / with more bags of salt./ No error

- (A) There were nothing the merchant could do (B) except return home
(C) where he loaded his donkey (D) with more bags of salt
(E) No error

30. As they reached the slippery riverbank again, / the donkey fell into the river, / this time deliberately, / thus the salt was waste again./ No error

- (A) As they reached the slippery riverbank again (B) the donkey fell into the river
(C) this time deliberately (D) thus the salt was waste again
(E) No error

31. The merchant and his donkey / were walking along together / and had not walked far when / they reached a river on the way./ No error

- (A) The merchant and his donkey (B) were walking along together
(C) and had not walked far when (D) they reached a river on the way.
(E) No error

32. The duo set out on their trip / to the market a third time / and on reaching the river, / the donkey very cleverly fall into the water again./ No error

- (A) The duo set out on their trip (B) to the market a third time
(C) and on reaching the river (D) the donkey very cleverly fall into the water again
(E) No error

Directions for questions (33-36) -Which of the phrases given against the sentence should replace the words/phrase given in bold in sentence to make it grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is given and no correction is required, mark 'No correction required' as the answer.

33. The craze for private hands has **caught the fancy** of the city's residents.

- (A) catch the fancity (B) caught fancity (C) catching fancy (D) catch fancy (E) No correction required

34. The trend of wearing boots is something that has **most sure** come around this season.
(A) most surely (B) very certainly (C) very sure (D) most certainly (E)
No correction required

35. The ban was imposed by the state's commercial taxes department last Friday after protests by a certain community, which **has threat to burn** cinema halls screening the controversial movie.
(A) had threats of burning (B) had threaded to burn (C) had threatened to burn
(D) had threatened to burning (E) No correction required

36. Rakesh, an avid football player who captained his team in school and college, **will inaugurate** the match tomorrow in Pune
(A) will be inaugurate (B) in inauguration (C) will inaugurating
(D) is inaugurate (E) No correction required

Directions for questions (37-43): Read the sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. If the given sentence is correct as it is, mark the answer as 'No error'. Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.

37. This aesthetic purism was in (a)/ part determined with the association (b)/ of flash photography with (c)/ newsmen and commercial work (d)/ No error (e).

38. But of course, to say that (a)/ life is up for debate certainly does (b)/ not damn the scientists that seek it and (c)/ sometimes stumble upon its wily facsimiles (d)/ No error (e).

39. Sometimes, the feeling of loneliness (a)/ and health issues engulfs the elders and (b)/ at times, they even start behaving like small children (c)/, became stubborn and petulant (d)/ and refusing to co-operate./ No error (e)

40. The manager of this firm (a) / is appreciated by all (b) / his colleagues for his (c) / honesty and dedication towards work./ (d) No error (e)

41. The latest edition of the self-improvement book / (a) brought in the market recently / (b) has proved to be / (c) of great help to lots of people/ (d) No error (e)

42. The teacher told the students / (a) to stand in queue / (b) and forbade them / (c) not to talk to strangers./ (d) No error (e)

43. This cupboard is more expensive, / (a) superior and looks better / (b) than the one / (c) we saw yesterday. / (d) No error (e)

Directions for questions (44-46): Select the phrase/connector from the given three options which, when used to start a sentence combines both the above sentences in one, can be used to form a single sentence from the two sentences given below, implying the same meaning as expressed in the statement sentences.

44. The governor said it was imperative that the autonomy of the bank be maintained at the cost of eternal vigilance. He seemed to recollect instances of governments and political representatives treading on the autonomy of federal banks in the West.

I) Treading on the autonomy

II) Saying it was imperative

III) Recollecting instances of

(A) Only I (B) Only II (C) Only III (D) Only I and II (E) None of these

45. Over 12 million people signed a petition calling for the project to be halted. Alarms were triggered by the revelation of its harmful effects on the environment.

I) The harmful effects

II) Signing the petition

III) Alarms triggered by

(A) Only I (B) Only II (C) Only III (D) Only I and III (E) None of these

46. It has scarcely been possible to read a book on management without encountering four key factor of success a high growth rate from the last few years. The ability to change continuously is also the factor of success, a highly visionary company leadership and a success-oriented company culture.

I) The success factors are

II) Over the last few years

III) With the last few years

(A) Only I (B) Only II (C) Only III (D) Only I and III (E) None of these

Directions for questions (47-55): Read the sentences to spot the error if any.

47. The government has asked individuals with income over Rs. 10 lakhs to electronic files returns for the year 2011-2012 something that was option till in last year.

48. The power tariff has already been increased twice in the last 15 months and the Electricity Board had also levied additional month charges to customers.

49. Despite of curfew in some areas, minor communal incidents were reported from different areas of the walled city.

50. This comes at a time when fund allocation is been double.

51. As the prison will get an official telephone facility, the prisoners won't have to make calls in discreet manner through smuggled mobile phones.

52. The area was plunged into darkness amidst a wave of cheering and shouting slogan like "Save the Earth".

53. The poll contestants approached the commission complained that the hoardings violated the code of conduct and influenced public perception.

54. The country has adequate laws but problems rise when these are not implemented in latter and spirit.

55. The management feels that the employees of the organization are unproductive and do not want to work hard.

Directions for questions (56-65): In the following sentences, choose the option that fits the phrase marked in bold to make the sentence grammatically correct.

56. When we went to the wonder of worlds, I loved that **really big old silver antique car** that was in the parking lot of the East India Mall

(a) real big old silver antique

(b) big real silver old antique

(c) really big silver olden antique

(d) old silver big antique

(e) No Correction Required

57. Each individual knows how to **protected on own** life and it should be left to his discretion.

- (a) protection of his own (b) protect by own (c) protect his own
(d) be protected on own (e) No Correction Required

58. The last few **decades has seen** a great deal of political instability in India.

- (a) decades seen (b) decades was seen (c) decades have seen
(d) decades have been seen (e) No Correction Required

59. He admired the speech with which Koti completed the work and **appreciating the method adopted** by him.

- (a) appreciate the method being adopted (b) appreciated the method adopted
(c) appreciate the method of adoption (d) appreciating the adopting method
(e) No Correction Required

60. I had met him after the party, **where he had been** given an inspiring speech.

- (a) when he had (b) where he would have (c) in which he was given
(d) where he had (e) No Correction Required

61. After the success of the project, we have been receiving **more requests than** we do not have the resources to handle them.

- (a) many requests but (b) most of the requests (c) too many requests
(d) more requests that (e) No Correction Required

62. The poor Brahmin led a **hand to mouthful existence** and was willing to take up several jobs.

- (a) hand to mouth existence (b) hand and mouth existence
(c) hand to mouth exist (d) hand and mouth exist (e) No Correction Required

63. In order to **earning decent living** we need to have a good job with a lucrative salary.

- (a) earn life of decency (b) earn a decent life (c) earn a decent living
(d) earned decently life (e) No Correction Required

64. We went to the famous restaurant to eat and we were **served piped hot** food.

- (a) served piping hotter (b) serving pipe hot (c) served piping hot
(d) has been served hot hot (e) No Correction Required

65. When he fell down the ditch, he shouted with all his might **so that to catch** someone's attention.

- (a) such that to catch (b) so as to catch (c) so then to catch
(d) so then to catch (e) No Correction Required

Directions for questions: (66-75): In each question below, four words printed in bold type are given. These are numbered (1), (2), (3) and (4). One of these words printed in bold may either be wrongly spelt or in appropriate in the context of the sentence. Find out the word that is inappropriate or wrongly spelt, if any. The number of that word is your answer. If all the words printed in bold are correctly spelt and appropriate in the context of the sentence then mark (5) i.e. 'All Correct', as your answer

66. Anushka works with a (1) / garment export house (2) / and is a thirty year old lady (3) / with very attractive and gorgeous personality. (4) / No error (5).

67. The management might not be (1) / successful in implementing changes (2) / if the informed (3) / organisation opposes them. (4) / No error (5)
68. The practice of telecasting (1) / vacant posts (2) / over television is gaining (3) / importance these days. (4) / No error (5)
69. By using external sources (1) / for recruitment, the management (2) / can be attracted (3) / qualified and trained people (4). No error (5)
70. The department of pharmaceuticals has told (1) / a group of ministers (2) / that competition does not (3) / necessarily lead to reduction in prices. (4) / No error (5)
71. There cannot be any situation where/ (1) somebody makes money in an asset/ (2) located in India and does not pay tax / (3) either to India or to the country of this origin. / (4) No error (5)
72. India has entered a downward spiral where / (1) the organised, productive / (2) and law abide sectors are subject to / (3) savage amounts of multiple taxes. / (4) No error (5)
73. The bank may have followed / (1) an aggressive monetary tightening policy / (2) but its stated aim of / (3) curbing inflation have not been achieved. / (4) No error (5)
74. Equal opportunities for advancement / (1) across the length and breadth / (2) of an organisation will / (3) keep many problems away. / (4) No error (5)
75. A customized data science degree / (1) is yet to become / (2) a standard programme / (3) to India's premier educational institutes. / (4) No error (5)

Directions for questions (76-85): Identify the error in the sentences given below, if there is no error, mark option (e).

76. (a) The need to set up (b) a good library in the locality
(c) has been in the minds of people (d) for some time now (e) No error
77. (a) Most people would have (b) attended the union meeting
(c) if they had (d) longer notice of it. (e) No error
78. (a) He took to (b) reading Times (c) for better knowledge (d) of the facts.
(e) No error
79. (a) When children have difficulty understanding
(b) a certain mathematical process, it is mostly because
(c) their teachers do not understand it conceptually
(d) themselves and do not present it in a way that children can understand.
(e) No error
80. (a) Studies show that the lives of millions of mothers
(b) and their children could be saved if countries would
(c) invest in programs that ensures a healthy pregnancy,
(d) and safe childbirth.
(e) No error

81. (a) Film viewers claim that (b) the number of scenes depicting alcohol consumption(c) have increased dramatically over (d) the last decade. (e) No error

82. (a) Forty percent of the people alive today have (b) never made a phone call, but (c) thirty percent still have no electricity connections(d) to their homes. (e) No error

83. (a) Workers with less (b) personal problems are (c) likely to be (d) more productive in their work. (e) No error

84. (a) Everyone who visits Singapore (b) is impressed by its cleanliness, (c) which is mainly a result of rigorous implementation (d) of their strict laws. (e) No error

85. (a) The bridal dress was (b) most unique: the prince (c) designed it and his (d) mother provided the lace fabric. (e) No error

Directions for questions (86-90): If all the words are correctly spelt and appropriate in the context of the sentence then mark 'All Correct' as your answer.

86. All the competitors completed the race, with just one exception. All Correct

87. Poor posture can lead to muscular problems in later life. All Correct

88. The pump shut off as a result of a mechanical failure. All Correct

89. The Principal gave a very pompous speech about 'The portals of learning'. All Correct

90. Coping with her mother's long illness was a heavy load to bear. All Correct

Directions for questions (91-95): In the following sentences, choose the option that has an error. If there is no error, then mark All Correct.

91. A lot of times,/1 we hear from actors that they regret /2 the kind of roles that /3 they have been doing all this while, but this actor says he has never any /4 regrets. / All Correct

92. The actress participated in the event /1 whole hearted, cheered the participants, /2 danced with them and emphasized/3 on the importance of /4 health care. / All Correct

93. Although complete treatment of cancer/1 is beyond the reach of the /2 underprivileged, but no child should be deprived/3 of this due to lack of /4 funds. / All Correct

94. Slated to begin /1 this year, /2 the league could provide /3 a so needed boost to /4 hockey in India . / All Correct

95. The proportion of water /1 consumed for agricultural activities /2 is much less as compared /3 to the total for /4 domestic and industrial purposes . / All Correct

Directions for questions (96 - 100): In each of the following questions there are four parts a, b, c and d, among which one part is erroneous. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and mark 'e' if no error is found. Ignore punctuation errors.

96. Despite of a good rainfall (a)/ this year, the production (b)/ of wheat in India (c)/ did not go up (d).

97. There is nothing that does (a)/ annoys me more than watching (b)/ other people sitting about (c)/ doing nothing when I am working (d).

98. Unless Ritu does not (a)/ shows her identity proof (b)/ she will not be (c)/ awarded the passing certificate (d).

99. The audit committee has requested him (a)/ not to take any action (b)/ unless and until (c)/ he don't see all the documents (d).

100. When she went out (a)/ she left the television on (b)/ so that her parents shall think (c)/ that she was still in the house (d).

Directions for questions (101-110) Which of the phrases (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below should replace the phrase given in bold in the following sentence to make the sentence grammatically correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and 'No correction is required', mark (e) as the answer.

101. Radha's three children, Shantana, Manu and Meera are talented, but **the third excels** the other two.

- (a) the last excels (b) latter excel (c) the latter excelling
(d) the last excelling (e) No correction required

102. Students are not abandoning helmets, but **some avoiding use of** helmets while riding motorbikes.

- (a) some avoid the used (b) some avoid of the use (c) some are avoiding of use(d)
some are avoiding the use(e) No correction required

103. We must treat any statement as a rumour **until they are confirmed** with proof.

- (a) till they are confirmed (b) until they are confirming (c) until it is confirmed
(d) until it is confirming (e) No correction required

104. The officer appreciated his subordinate's **many attempt to bravely confront** the miscreants.

- (a) many attempting brave confronts (b) many brave attempts to confront
(c) repeated attempts to brave confront (d) many attempts of brave confront
(e) No correction required

105. We admire **him attempting to climb** the summit in such a bad weather.

- (a) his attempting to climb (b) his attempt of climb (c) him for attempt of climb
(d) his for attempt to climbing (e) No correction required

106. **Being a successful businessman demands** hard work, honesty, persuasive skills and sound market knowledge.

- (a) To be a successful business who demands
(b) Being a successfully demanding businessman
(c) To be a successful businessman demanding
(d) For being a successful demanding businessman
(e) No correction required

107. **Was it they who were** accused of stealing the neighbour's car?

- (a) Were it they who were (b) Was it they who had (c) Were they who
(d) Were it they who (e) No correction required

108. The doctor has advised him **to lay in bed** at least for two weeks.

- (a) that he lay in bed (b) that he lays in bed (c) to lie in bed
(d) to be laid in bed (e) No correction required

109. He is only one of the **members who have paid** all the dues.

- (a) member who has paid (b) members who have been paying
(c) member who has been paid (d) members who has paid
(e) No correction required

110. Neither any of the members of the society nor the Chairman **were present for** the annual meeting.

- (a) were present at (b) was present for (c) have been present
(d) has been present for (e) No correction required

Directions for questions (111-115): Which of the phrases (a), (b), (c), (d) given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in bold type to make the sentence grammatically correct ? If the sentence is correct mark (e) i.e. 'No correction required as the answer.

111. Newspapers have great power **because** their enormous circulation.

- (a) on account (b) because of (c) as a result (d) owing
(e) No correction required

112. The crowd **which has gather** to protest against the decision slowly returned to their homes.

- (a) which had gathered (b) which have gather (c) gathering up
(d) which gathers around (e) No correction required

113. He will be handling the next project since he has **vastly experience** in this business.

- (a) vast experience (b) vastly experienced (c) a vast experiencing
(d) the vast experience (e) No correction required

114. Children nowadays are watching **too much** television.

- (a) to much of (b) more of (c) very much of (d) much on
(e) No correction required

115. The bridge **in connection with** the two cities will remain closed for security reasons.

- (a) connects between (b) in connection to (c) being connected from
(d) connecting (e) No correction required

Directions for questions (116-125): Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (e) i.e. 'No error'. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any).

116. Mr. Gupta insisted (a) / that he was (b) / fully prepare (c) / to present the proposal. (d) No error (e)

117. All this document (a) / have been destroyed (b) / in the fire (c) / which occurred last month. (d) No error (e)

118. On his next (a) / official visit to Delhi (b) / he plans to (c) / visit his old colleagues. (d) No error (e)

119. Sunil refused to admit that (a) / he did not know (b) / what to operate (c) / the new machine (d) No error (e)

120. He has refused (a) / not to take (b) / the promotion although (c) / he was eligible (d) No error (e)

121. There has been (a) / a fall from (b) / the profits of (c) / our company recently. (d) No error (e)

122. The decision to open (a) / offices in Shimla (b) / were taken at (c) / the last Board meeting. (d) No error (e)

123. We were so late (a) / than the meeting (b) / was almost over (c) / when we arrived (d) No error (e)

124. They waited patient (a) / for the Chairman's speech (b) / to end in order (c) / to begin the discussion. (d) No error (e)

125. Arjun was (a) / not selected (b) / for the post (c) / inspite his hard work. (d) No error (e)

Directions for questions (126-135): Identify the error if any in the following sentences.

126. History tells to us that we have learnt nothing from history.

127. The manager will now try to make his executives to wind up their business within half an hour now.

128. I simply do not understand why should I please everybody in the office.

129. Robert always mistook Julie as her cousin Martha.

130. Since he had no money with him that day, he had to face a humiliating situation.

131. One of the crucial factors were neglected from the very beginning.

132. He is an idle worker as he takes a full day to complete an hour's job

133. Mother will not accept the gift nor she will allow you to accept it.

134. Ravindran would not have taken the step if he would not have been facing a minor crisis.

135. Uncle Rakesh has invited us to discuss the issue Friday.

Directions for questions (136 - 140): In each of the following questions there are four parts a, b, c and d, among which one part is erroneous. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and mark 'e' if no error is found Ignore punctuation errors.

136. She has started (a) / to learning Mathematics (b) / through a (c) / correspondence course (d).

137. Ever since (a) / the government announced (b) / its new plans, the private sector (c) / have run into heavy weather (d).

138. I requested (a) / him to (b) / come and swimming (c) / with me (d).

139. This product is (a) / not available (b) / in any of the (c) / store in the city (d).

140. I and You (a) / are going (b) / to participate (c) / in the event (d).

Directions for questions (141-150): The given question contains one statement that is divided into five parts, out of which the first part is correct. There is some error in the three of the remaining four parts of the statement, while one part is correct. The correct part is your answer. In case all the parts are incorrect, the last option is your answer.

141. The trouble with/ mental illness are/ that it is rarely/ diagnosed latter than/ it should suitably be.

(a) mental illness are (b) that it is rarely (c) diagnosed earlier than (d) it should suitably be (e) All are incorrect

142. Recurrence of scams/ in the recent/ decades can be credited by/ the increasing in/ the bureaucratic leniency.

(a) in the recent (b) decades can be credited by (c) the increasing in (d) the bureaucratic leniency (e) All are incorrect

143. The proactive approach of/ city authorities / have led to the reduction/in unwanted federal expenses/ in tax collection.

(a) a city authorities (b) have led to the reduction (c) in unwanted federal expenses (d) in tax collection (e) All are incorrect

144. It has always been/ difficult with the political/ machinery to mesh with/ the judiciary because/ of the conflicts of interest.

(a) difficult with the political (b) machinery to mesh with (c) the judiciary because (d) of the conflicts of interest (e) All are incorrect

145. My driver revved the engine/ hard in an attempt to increase/ the available power over/ the engine, but failed/ due to the favorable weather.

(a) hard in an attempt to increase (b) the available power over (c) the engine, but failed (d) due to the favorable weather (e) All are incorrect

146. There has been/ an unprecedented increase in/ the number of adoption/ requests in the last/ few years of collected statistics.

(a) an unprecedented increase in (b) the number of adoption (c) requests in the last (d) few years of collected statistics (e) All are incorrect

147. The incumbent Greek government/ is willing to make most sacrifices/ than their predecessors in/ order to impress financial/ situation in the troubled economics.

(a) is willing to make most sacrifices (b) than their predecessors in (c) order to impress financial (d) situation in the troubled economics (e) All are incorrect

148. Removing the trash from/ the street was being always/ considered as a prerequisite/ for improvement in the overall/ ambience of the city.

(a) the street was being always (b) considered as a prerequisite (c) for improvement in the overall (d) ambience of the city (e) All are incorrect

149. Referring to the attention/ received for the pilot project,/ the district collector commemoration / the social workers involved in/ the execution of an crucial plan.

(a) received for the pilot project (b) the district collector commemoration (c) the social workers involved in (d) the execution of a crucial plan (e) All are incorrect

150. Living under the shadow/ of the revolting must have/ has deteriorating effect in/ the personalities of the children/ growing over these years.

(a) of the revolting must have (b) has deteriorating effect on (c) the personalities of the children (d) growing over these years (e) All are incorrect

Directions for questions (151-154): For each of the following sentences, five options are given. Identify the best way of writing the given sentence as per Standard English.

151. Railroad beds, like road beds, is designed to drain water away from the tracks, so there is usually a bed of rock and gravel resulting in fast drainage away from the tracks.

- (a) To drain water, railroad beds, like road beds, are designed from the tracks away, so there is usually a bed of rock and gravel resulting in fast drainage away from the tracks.
- (b) Railroad beds, like road beds, are designed away to drain water from the tracks, so there is usually a bed of rock and gravel that is resulting in fast drainage away from the tracks.
- (c) Railroad beds, like road beds, are designed to drain water away from the tracks, so there is usually a bed of rock and gravel resulting in fast drainage away from the tracks.
- (d) Railroad beds, like road beds, are designed to drain water apart from the tracks, so there is usually a bed of rock and gravel resulting in fast drainage away from the tracks.
- (e) Railroad beds, like road beds, was designed to drain water away from the tracks, so there is a bed of rock and gravel usually resulting in fast drainage away from the tracks.

152. Archaeological research in Sarasota documents more then ten thousand years of seasonal occupation by native peoples.

- (a) Archaeological research in Sarasota documents more than ten thousand of years of seasonal occupation by native peoples.
- (b) Archaeological research in Sarasota documents more than ten thousand years of seasonal occupation by native peoples.
- (c) Archaeological research in Sarasota more than documents ten thousand years of seasonal occupation by native peoples.
- (d) Archaeological research in Sarasota documents larger than ten thousand years of seasonal occupation by native peoples.
- (e) Archaeological research in Sarasota documents by native people more than ten thousand years of seasonal occupation.

153. Many Japanese cities had extensive tram's systems until the 1960s, when increased motorization started to make some lines disappear.

- (a) Much Japanese cities had extensive tram systems until the 1960s, when increased motorization started to make some lines disappear.
- (b) Many Japanese cities had extensive tram systems until the 1960s, when increased motorization started to make some lines disappeared.
- (c) When increased motorization started to make lines disappear, many Japanese cities has extensive tram systems until the 1960s.
- (d) Many Japanese cities had extensive tram systems until the 1960s, when increased motorization started to make some lines disappear.
- (e) Many Japanese cities had expensive tram systems since the 1960s, when increased motorization started to make some lines disappear.

154. Dog fighting is a illegal practice, illegal in many jurisdictions, where two dogs, often a molosser breed, are put into an area to fight and sometimes kill each other.

- (a) Dog fighting is a practice, illegal in many jurisdictions, where two dogs, often a molosser breed, are put into an area to fight and sometimes kill each other.
- (b) Dog fighting is a practice, illegal in many jurisdictions, where two dog, often a molosser breed, are put into an area to fight and sometimes kill each other.
- (c) Dog fighting is a practice, illegal in many jurisdictions, where two dogs, common a molosser breed, are put into an area to fight and sometimes kill each other.
- (d) Illegal in many jurisdictions, dog fighting is a practice, where two dogs, often a molosser breed, are put on an area to fight and sometimes kill each other.

(e) Dog fighting is a practice, illegal in many jurisdictions, where two dogs, often a molosser breed, are put into an area to fight and sometime kill each other

Directions for questions (155-157): In the following question, a part of the sentence is bold Five alternatives to the bold part are given at (a), (b), (c) and (d) which may improve the sentence Choose the correct alternative In case the given sentence is correct, your answer is (e) i.(e) No correction require(d)

155. TISCO had begun to produce steel in the early twentieth century, but the Commissioner of the Indian Railways had sworn to 'eat every pound of steel Rail' they made, **if it were to meet British specifications.**

- (a) if it ever met British Specifications (b) as it never ever met British Specifications
(c) provided if it were to meet British Specifications
(d) unless it were to meet British Specifications (e) No correction required

156. If the complaint is not addressed within thirty days, bring the matter **to notice** the RBI customer service department.

- (a) before noticing (b) will be noticed by
(c) through its notice of (d) to the notice of
(e) No correction required

157. Increasing investment in technology will certainly help to reduce costs in the long run

- (a) Increased investment in (b) An increase investment of
(c) With increase invested in (d) By increase investment of
(e) No correction required

Directions for questions (158-163): In each question below, four words printed in bold type are given. These are numbered (a), (b), (c) and (d). One of these words printed in bold may either be wrongly spelt or inappropriate in the context of the sentence Find out the word that is inappropriate or wrongly spelt, if any. The number of that word is your answer. If all the words printed in bold are correctly spelt and appropriate in the context of the sentence, then mark (e) i.(e) 'All correct' as your answer.

158. Despite of 1/ the obviously 2/ advantages, 3/ is it really worth-while to invest in the device? 4. / All correct /5

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3 (c) 4 (d) 3 (e) 5

159. To save his own skull 1/ he lied and blamed 2/ the accident 3/ on his friend 4/ All correct /5

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 (e) 5

160. He has (1)/ refrain from (2)/criticizing the (3)/ government in the public (4)/All correct /5

- (a) 1 (b) 2 and 4 (c) 3 (d) 4 (e) 5

161. Only the golkeeper's (1)/ reflexes stopped(2)/ the ball (3)/ from going in.(4)/All correct /5

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 (e) 5

162. Most projects are (1)/ delayed because of (2)/ the absents of (3)/proper planning. (4)/ All correct /5

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 (e) 5

163. The completion of (1)/the tunnel has (2)/ been held up (3)/ owing to a strike(4)/. All correct /5
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 (e) 5

Directions for questions (164-167): In each question below, a sentence with four words printed in bold type is given. These are numbered as (1), (2), (3) and (4). One of these four words may be either wrongly spelt or inappropriate in the context of the sentence Find out the word that is wrongly spelt or inappropriate, if any. The number of that word is your answer. If all the four words are correctly spelt and also appropriate in the context of the sentence, mark (5), i.e., 'All correct' as your answer.

164. The author also advocated for (1) fresh vegetables (2) and fruits (3) as naturel(4) diet of aged peoples.

165. Her giggles(1)/ were infecsious (2)/ and soon (3) we were all laughing (4). All correct (5)

166. The witness (1)/ stated (2)/ that he had not sean (3)/ the woman before.(4) /All correct

167. The cat is sitting in front / of the television/ with its tail, stretched / out strait (4)/. All correct.

Directions for questions (168-169): Select the phrase/connector from the given three options which, when used to start a sentence combines both the above sentences in one, can be used to form a single sentence from the two sentences given below, implying the same meaning as expressed in the statement sentences.

168. The cabinet approved the proposed merger of State Bank of India and five subsidiaries. This will create the first Indian lender to rank among the world's top 50.

I. Creating the first

II. The merger has brought about

III. The approval of

(a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Only III (d) Only II and III (e) None of these

169. A deal for Unilever would be the largest takeover ever in the food or beverage industry. This would surpass the AnheuserBusch In Bev SA's purchase last year of SABMiller.

I) The largest takeover

II) Surpassing

III) In the food or beverage industry

(a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Only III (d) Only I and III (e) None of these

Directions for questions (170-179): Identify the error if any in the following sentences.

170. It was evident that the man could not control his emotions as he thanked their donor's family for saving his life.

171. Eating a lot of processed meat can led to micro nutrient deficiencies and cause hunger.

172. Children will be provided with energy- dense oral nutrition supplements and medicines.

173. Aided by the cheerful company of her new found friends the actress opened up on coming to terms on her father's demise.

174. Ministers and officers have been asked on refraining from making any statement which could damage the peace process.

175. The tourist industry of the state feels that the facility of visa on arrival should be made available to keeping the industry vibrant.

176. Even a newly recruited teacher in a government high school get more than what a former principal gets as pension.

177. Six people fainted on board in an international flight, promptly the emergency to check the plane for hazardous materials.

178. To be short listed for the competition, the children have to fill up a contest form that their respective schools will provide.

179. The students of the school would be send to the zoo on a study tour to gain first-hand experience.

Directions for questions (180-184): Find the part of the sentence that has an error else mark (e) as your answer.

180. If you are one of those who actually exclude vegetables from the diet, chances are you may **just have to rein** your carnivorous instincts.

- (a) has to rein (b) had to reining (c) rein in (d) have to rein in
(e) No correction required

181. Good air quality **fundamentally is** to good health and the authorities should also let people know this.

- (a) is fundamental (b) fundamentally (c) fundamental is (d) is fundamental
(e) No correction required

182. Many upset fans took to social media **to expressing their angst** over the secret meeting.

- (a) angst expressing (b) express their angst (c) expressed (d) express angst on
(e) No correction required

183. Depression , clinical or psychological, takes a great toll on your system in **more ways then ones**.

- (a) more ways than one (b) most way (c) many ways and one
(d) many way then (e) No correction required

184. **Even the many of** diligent and health conscious people end up giving in to temptation.

- (a) Most of (b) Every (c) Even the most (d) Each of the
(e) No correction required

Directions for questions (185-194): In each of the questions given below a sentence is given which is then divided into five parts out of which last part is correct. There is an error in three parts of the sentence and only one part is correct. You have to choose the correct part as your answer.

185. Since most of the urban people (A) / have been lived (B)/ at polluted areas (C) / they suffers from severe (D) / diseases caused by pollution. (E)

(a) Since most of the urban people (b) have been lived (c) at polluted areas (d) they suffers from severe. (e) All are incorrect

186. Broadly speaking of (A)/ layman, language disabilities (B)/ could being (C) / classified in two groups (D) / namely mental and physical. (E)

(a) Broadly speaking of (b) layman, language disabilities (c) could being (d) classified in two groups (e) All are incorrect

187. When the group of teenagers (A)/ visits the entertainment centre (B)/ little did they knows (C)/ that its outing (D)/ would lead them to a hospital. (E)

(a) When the group of teenagers (b) visits the entertainment centre (c) little did they knows (d) that its outing (e) All are incorrect

188. If the present guidelines, (A)/ the bank are required (B)/ to obtaining a photograph (C)/ from any persons (D)/ who wishes to open an account. (E)

(a) If the present guidelines (b) the bank are required (c) to obtaining a photograph (d) from any persons (e) All are incorrect

189. Although the clock struck twelve, (a)/we hear the big bang of (B)/ the fire crackers and saw (C)/ all the guests scream, (D)/ shouting and wishing each other with joy. (E)

(a) Although the clock struck twelve (b) we hear the big bang of (c) the fire crackers and saw (d) all the guests scream (e) All are incorrect

190. The Rupali wanted (A)/ to gets (B)/ the clear picture about (C)/ the incident so she spoke (D)/ to the victims. (E)

(a) The Rupali wanted (b) to gets (c) the clear picture about (d) the incident so she spoke (e) All are incorrect

191. The centre have accepted (A)/ the report of judicial commission (B)/ that indicted a former chief minister (C)/ and six of his ministerial colleague for corruption (D)/ favouritism, nepotism and administrative impropriety. (E)

(a) The centre have accepted (b) the report of judicial commission (c) that indicted a former chief minister (d) and six of his ministerial colleague for corruption (e) All are incorrect

192. Before invested, (A)/ you should look at the (B)/ overall business dynamic for the company (C)/ along with their efficient managements and (D)/ good corporate governance (E)

(a) Before invested (b) you should look at the (c) overall business dynamic for the company (d) along with their efficient managements and (e) All are incorrect

Directions for questions (193-202): Find out the error, if any. If there is no error, the answer is (e), i.e. No error. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)

193. Despite of their best efforts (a)/ they failed to retain (b)/ the contract due to (c)/ unwanted political interference. (d)/ No error (e).

194. We had decided (a)/ to scrap the project (b)/ but the chairman insisted with (c)/ its continuation on the same terms. (d)/ No error (e).

195. Because of his prolonged illness (a)/ he could not concentrate (b)/ on his studies although (c)/ he was very much desired to do so. (d)/ No error (e).

196. You must realize (a)/ how importance it is (b)/ to give away to the needy (c)/ whatever you possess in excess. (d)/No error (e).

197.. Most of the travellers experienced (a)/ a shock when they arrived (b)/ at the museum only to find (c)/ that it had been burgled. (d)/ No error (e).

198. How people do (a)/ to earn their bread (b)/ is largely dependent on (c)/ the locality that they live in. (d)/ No error (e).

199. He took a sharp knife (a)/ and torn the covering. (b)/ made of cardboard (c)/ but could not open the packet. (d)/No error (e).

200. All of us are aware that (a)/ Shankar has been suffering (b)/ from fever since ten days (c)/ and has been resting. (d)/ No error (e)

201. Both of them genuinely helped (a)/ each other when their (b)/ families were going (c)/ through a bad patch. (d)/ No error (e)

202. Some people have (a)/ generously contributed to the welfare fund (b)/ but they wanted that there names (c)/ should not be published. (d)/ No error (e).

Directions for questions (203-209): In the questions given below few sentences are given which are grammatically correct and meaningful. Connect them by the word given without changing the meaning.

203. Nevertheless

(A) The Securities and Exchange Board of India on Thursday approved norms to improve governance in mutual funds and credit rating agencies and deepen the securities markets.

(B) War between the two countries had never happened before.

(C) The decision will help participants in various markets to be part of a highly regulated, safer, more transparent trading, clearing and settlement framework when implemented fully.

(D) They were headed straight down that path.

(a) A-C (b) B-C (c) C-A (d) B-D and A-C (e) A-D

204. However

(A) The Union government has given about Rs. 133 crore so far and PM on 20th December said he will consider the requests for more funds, depending on an ongoing assessment of the matter.

(B) Last week the Union government moved an amendment to Union Finance Minister supplementary demand for grants, without including a major central composition for Ockhi victims, a move sharply criticised in Parliament by certain Kerala MPs.

(C) The next mention of Qatna after the story of Sinuhe comes from Mari in 18th century BC, during the reign of ISHI-AdduQatna.

(D) A table found in Tuttul, dating to the early reign of the Mariote King Yahdun-Lim in the late 19th century BC, mentions a king named Amut-Piel who is most probably the father of ISHi- Addu, this would make him the first known king of Qatna.

(a) A-B (b) C-D (c) B-C and D-A (d) C-B (e) A-B and C-D

205. Besides

(A) Handing out compensation for loss of equipment for affected fishermen, such as boats and nets, apart from promises to address re-employment, education and rehabilitation of affected families, the package includes awarding Rs. 20 lakhs to the kin of 74 killed so far by the cyclone.

(B) The state's coffers are severely short of money, as the shock from Goods and Services Tax continues according to Kerala finance minister Thomas Issac.

(C) When Cyclone Ockhi slammed Kerala's coast on 30th November, Chief Minister Pinarayi Vijayan asked the states' inmates to generously donate to his disaster relief fund to help the victims.

(D) In the face of shortage of money, the Kerala government devised a rehabilitation package that goes far ahead in terms of scope and extent of coverage in the state's history.

(a) A-B (b) C-B (c) B-C and A-B (d) D-A (e) A-D and B-C

206. Moreover

(A) The Supreme Court had outlawed instant triple talaq in August and asked the government to frame a law in six months. Ending the controversial divorce practice was also the BJP's electoral promise.

(B) Trading in non-agri commodity contracts will be launched first on the BSE platform. SEBI's move is welcome.

(C) BSE is all geared up for action and will provide commodity trading facility to more than 3.71 crore registered investors.

(D) E T Mohammed Basheer of the Indian Union Muslim League and Asaduddin Owaisi of the AIMIM alleged that through the bill the government was trying to bring a Uniform Civil Code.

(a) A-D (b) B-C (c) C-B (d) A-C (e) NOTA

207. Although

(A) It often (and in its better moments) that has quality. Major "literary" historians include Herodotus, Thucydides and Procopius, all of whom count as canonical literary figures.

(B) There are many historical prototypes, so called "novels before the novel".

(C) The writing in these fields often lacks a literary quality.

(D) The model novel form emerges late in cultural history roughly during the 18th century.

(a) A-C (b) D-B (c) C-D (d) A-B and C-D (e) A-C and D-B

208. Moreover

(A) Such as wind driven dust and unpaved roads, will be watered at least twice a day.

(B) Implementation of concrete mitigating measures to tackle environmental issues that arise due to the construction work on work projects.

(C) Any increase in the noise level that stems from the construction activity should not go higher since the project area is already a noisy environment.

(D) A noise control plan should be prepared. This will ensure that equipment noise will be reduced at source through proper designs and maintenance and by repairing construction machinery and equipment with the promise to ensure as far as possible that construction activity near schools would be conducted during their vacation period.

(a) D-A (b) B-A (c) A-C (d) C-D (e) NOTA

209. Along with

(A) In the long run, our biggest challenge is global climate change. As rivers dry up and chronic drought becomes the norm, the country needs policies in place to ensure the equitable distribution of water. Conservation policies will have to be put in place and the use of water prioritised.

(B) Water is inefficiently diverted for agricultural use, where allocation is done on the basis of the size of landholdings rather than need.

(C) Water, steps to check our burgeoning population will also be needed. In the political realm, the Indus Water Treaty may need to be renegotiated and updated to better reflect the reality of climate change.

(D) Even within the same communities, women are often dependent on men for access to safe drinking water.

- (a) C-D (b) D-C and A-B (c) D-A (d) A-C (e) NOTA

Directions for questions (210-214): If there is an error, find the correct alternatives to replace those parts. If there is an error and none of the alternatives is correct, then choose option (d). If there is no correction, then mark (e) as your answer.

210. The announcement by the Saudi led coalition to sever (I) / diplomatic ties with Qatar marks the culmination of a yearlong (II) / dispute over few Gulf Arab states and Qatar / (III)

- (I) The announcement by the Saudi led coalition severing
(II) diplomatic ties with Qatar marked the culmination of a year long
(III) dispute between some Gulf Arab states and Qatar

- (a) Only I (b) Only III (c) I and III
(d) None of these (e) No correction required

211. Italian officials have been arguing that (I) the volatility caused by Britain's vote to leave the European Union (II)/ means it could have given greater flexibility to prop up struggling banks. /(III)

- (I) Italian officials had argued that
(II) volatility that caused Britain's vote to leave the European Union
(III) meant it should be given greater flexibility to prop up struggling banks.

- (a) Only II (b) I and III (c) All of the above
(d) None of the above (e) No correction required

212. Many environmentalists think that too much interference with / (I) nature for development projects is gradually destroying that balance and natural /(II) calamities are happening to forewarn us about a possible doomsday in future.

- (I) Many of the environmentalists believe that too much interference
(II) nature for developing new projects has destroyed the balance and natural
(III) calamities which may happen to forewarn us about doomsday possibly in future.

- (a) Only II (b) I and III (c) All of the above
(d) None of the above (e) No correction required

213. Career diplomats in the State Department are wringing /(I) the hands of diplomats in despair after seeing their president / (II) uncorking US policies which had taken decades at maturing / (III)

- (I) Diplomacy in Career in the State Department has wringed
(II) their hands in despair at seeing their president
(III) uncorking US policies that have taken decades to mature.

- (a) II and III (b) I and III (c) All of the above
(d) None of the above (e) No correction required

214. Around 1960s it was widely assumed about politics which had been /(I) divided from religion and after societies started becoming more industrialised, religious / (III) belief and practice were restricted to private thought and action / (III)

- (I) Politics was assumed widely till about 1960s that it is
(II) divided out of religion and as societies were becoming more industrialised, religious
(III) beliefs and practices should have restricted to private thoughts and actions.

- (a) Only I (b) II and III (c) I and II
(d) None of the above (e) No correction required

Directions for questions (215-224): Point out the one that needs correction.

215. There was no requiring of a legislation to implement this order, /(I) the functionary added and pointed up that anyone persisting with the practice of /(II) instant talaq could be prosecuted under domestic violence laws /(III)

- (I) There was no requirement of a legislation to implement this order
(II) the functionary added and pointed up that anyone persisting with the practice of
(III) instant talaq could be prosecuting under domestic violence laws
(a) Only III (b) I and II (c) II and III
(d) I and III (e) Only I

216. The government strongly back the judgement and would /(I), consider the issue in a structured manner as this, /(II) was the beginning of the fight of equality for Muslim women.

- (I) The government strongly backed the judgement and would
(II) consider the issue in a structured manner as this
(III) was the beginning of the fight for equality for Muslim women.
(a) Only III (b) Only II (c) I and II
(d) I and III (e) II and III

217. The Muslim family affairs in India are governed by the Muslim Personal Law Application Act, /(I) one of the first acts to passage after the Government of India Act, 1935 became , /(II) operational, introducing provincial autonomy. /(III)

- (I) The Muslim family affairs in India are governed by the Muslim Personal Law Application Act
(II) one of the first acts to be passed after the Government of India Act, 1935 became
(III) operational, introducing provincial autonomy.
(a) Only III (b) II and III (c) Only II
(d) I and III (e) Only I

218. China has had a remarkable period of growth shifting, /(I) from a centrally planned upon a market based economy, /(II) and today it is an upper middle income country. /(III)

- (I) China has had a remarkable period of growth shifted
(II) from a centrally planned to a market based economy
(III) and today it has been an upper middle income country
(a) Only II (b) Only III (c) I and III
(d) II and III (e) I and II

219. She stared at the sky wondered where her /(I) mother could be and if she would be able to, /(II) see her again and tell her how much she loved. / (III)

- (I) She stared at the sky wondering where her
(II) mother could be and if she would be able to
(III) see her again and tell her how much she loved her.
(a) Only III (b) II and III (c) I and III
(d) I and II (e) Only II

220. Though two judges upheld validity of triple talaq, /(I) the three other judge held that it was, /(II) unconstitutional, thus barring the practice of 3-2 majority. /(III)

- (I) Inspite two judges upheld validity of triple talaq
(II) the three other judges held that it was
(III) unconstitutional, thus barring the practice by 3-2 majority
(a) Only III (b) II and III (c) Only I
(d) Only II (e) I and II

221. With a population of 1.3 billion, China is the second largest, /(I) economy and is increasingly playing an important and / (II) influencing role in development and in the global economy. /(III)

(I) With a population with 1.3 billion, China is the second largest

(II) economy and is increasingly played an important and

(III) influential role in development and in the global economy.

- (a) Only II (b) Only III (c) Only I
(d) II and III (e) I and III

222. Rapid economic ascendance has brought many challenges,/(I) including high inequality; rapid urbanisation; challenges of /(II), environmental sustainability; and external imbalances. /(III)

(I) Rapid economic ascendance has brought on many challenges

(II) including high inequality; rapid urbanisation; challenges to

(III) environmental sustainability; and external imbalances.

- (a) Only III (b) I and II (c) I and III
(d) Only II (e) Only I

223. Experience show that transitioning from,/(I) middle-income to high-income status can be most difficult /(II) than moving up from low to middle income. /(III)

(I) Experience shows that transitioning from

(II) middle-income to high-income status can be more difficult

(III) than move up from low to middle income.

- (a) I and III (b) II and III (c) Only III
(d) Only I (e) I and II

224. They highlight the development of services and measures, /(I) to address environmental and social imbalances, /(II) set targets to reduce pollution and to increase energy efficiency. /(III)

(I) They highlight the development of service and measure

(II) to address environmental and social imbalance

(III) setting targets to reduce pollution and to increase energy efficiency

- (a) Only III (b) Only II (c) II and III
(d) I and III (e) I and II

Directions for questions (225-240): Choose the correct option to make the sentence correct.

225. In the modern day, it is common to say you are **bored to death** if someone or something is incredibly uninteresting.

- (a) bored of death (b) bored from death (c) bored till death
(d) bored until death (e) No correction required

226. We advised them **to going to** a hill station during the summer vacation.

- (a) for going to (b) that they go to (c) to go to
(d) that they should have to go to (e) No correction required

227. They failed **in their attempt** to repair the demolished part of the building.

- (a) for their attempt (b) in their attempting (c) with their attempt
(d) on their attempt (e) No correction required

228. In the Indian democracy, it is necessary for the citizens to **beware of** all the political facts about every political party.

- (a) be aware of (b) be aware for (c) beware for

- (d) be aware to (e) No correction required

229. We are going to have to **put down** our summer vacation until July because of the bad weather conditions.

- (a) put off (b) put across (c) put out
(d) put back (e) No correction required

230. We **called on** but we weren't able to find the car part we needed to fix the gear system.

- (a) called off (b) called back (c) called around
(d) called up (e) No correction required

231. If everyone **chips in** they can get the whole kitchen painted by today afternoon.

- (a) chips on (b) chips up (c) chip off
(d) chip towards (e) No correction required

232. **Hang up** there. I am sure you will find a better job very soon because you are very sincere.

- (a) Hang on (b) Hang back (c) Hang out
(d) Hang in (e) No correction required

233. When I **think of** on my youth, I wish I had studied harder and secured good grades.

- (a) think over (b) think about (c) think out
(d) think back (e) No correction required

234. A stranger **cut through** with unsolicited advice on how we could fix our relationship.

- (a) cut out (b) cut about (c) cut back
(d) cut in (e) No correction required

235. Every Open House we held since 2013 reaffirmed our belief that there is a need for human intervention **to retain its trust and credibility over the age of** anonymous communication.

- (I) to retain trust and credibility in this age of
(II) to retaining trust and credibility ageing
(III) for retention of trust and credible age of
(a) Only I is correct (b) Only III is correct
(c) Both I and II are correct (d) Both II and III are correct (e) No correction required

236. **How it is possible for** a multi-edition newspaper to produce completely different newspapers for various cities?

- (I) Is it possible for (II) Does it possible to (III) How is it possible for
(a) Only I is correct (b) Only II is correct
(c) Only III is correct (d) Both I and III are correct (e) No correction required

237. It is a process where continuity and change **are in consonance with each other**, where the introduction of a new segment does not subsume the importance of the existing segments.

- (I) is in consonance with one another (II) are in consonant to one another
(III) is in consonance at each other
(a) Only I is correct (b) Only II is correct
(c) Both I and III are correct (d) Both II and III are correct (e) No correction required

238. **With cyberspace giving** an opportunity to many to express themselves, the question that remains unanswered is whether their voices are heard.

- (I) As cyberspace might be giving (II) While cyberspace may have given
 (III) Although cyberspace has given
 (a) Only I is correct (b) Only II is correct
 (c) Both I and III are correct (d) Both II and III are correct (e) No correction required

239. The 'Hermit Kingdom' is increasingly **isolating itself because of its** nuclear ambition that threatens its neighbourhood and the world at large.

- (I) isolated because of (II) isolating themselves because of
 (III) isolated themselves because of
 (a) Only I is correct (b) Only II is correct (c) Only III is correct
 (d) Both I and II are correct (e) No correction required

240. Pointing out the benefits of the GST within a month of its implementation, Modi said that goods are being transported much faster, highways have become clutter free and pollution levels **had gone down and increased** speed of trucks.

- (I) are being lowered with the decrease (II) have come down with the increase
 (III) have been lowered because of decreasing
 (a) Only I is correct (b) Only II is correct (c) Only III is correct
 (d) Both I and II are correct (e) No correction required

Directions for questions (241-245): Choose the option that can replace the part of the sentence in bold.

241. Consumers struggling financially will clearly put cost first, **restricting purchases, shopping at several supermarkets for low prices and avoid impulse buying.**

- (a) restricting purchases, shopping at several supermarkets for low prices and avoid impulse buying.
 (b) restricting purchases, shop at several supermarkets for low prices and avoid impulse buying.
 (c) restricting purchases, shopping at several supermarkets for low prices and avoiding of impulse buying.
 (d) restricting purchases, shopping at several supermarkets for low prices and avoiding impulse buying.
 (e) restricting purchases, having shopped at several supermarkets for low prices and avoiding impulse buying.

242. The government has banned the current 1000 and 500 rupee notes **to put a check on** corruption and illegal use of fake currency to fund terrorism.

- (a) to stop (b) to delay (c) to ban (d) to put an end (e) No error

243. After the fee hike that happened a month ago, all the parents have been complaining that these **exorbitant prices are costing them arms and two legs.**

- (a) exorbitant prices are costing them an arm and a leg.
 (b) exorbitant prices are costing them their arms and legs.
 (c) exorbitant prices are costing them the selling of an arm and a leg.
 (d) exorbitant prices are costing them arms and a leg.
 (e) No correction required

244. A regulatory body was expected to come up and **work towards facilitating smooth transfer of power in the country after the democratically elected faction staked its claim** to take over governance from the military.

- (a) work towards facilitate smooth transfer of power in the country after the democratically elected faction staked its claim
- (b) work towards facilitating smooth transfer of power in the country after the democratically elected faction staked its claim
- (c) work by facilitating smooth transfer of power in the country after the democratically elected faction staked its claim
- (d) work towards facilitating smooth transfer of power in the country after the democratically elected faction have staked its claim
- (e) work towards facilitating smooth transferring to power in the country after the democratically elected faction staked its claim

245. The trees **shed his leaves every time autumn approaches but a healthy tree always gets** its leaves back in the spring,

- (a) has shed their leaves every time autumn approaches but a healthy tree always gets
- (b) shed their leaves every time autumn approaching but a healthy tree always gets
- (c) have shed their leaves every time autumn approached but a healthy tree always gets
- (d) shed its leaves every time autumn approaches but a healthy tree always gets
- (e) shed their leaves every time autumn approaches but a healthy tree always gets

Directions for questions(246-280): Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error or idiomatic error in it. The error if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is "No error" the answer is 5. (Ignore errors of punctuation if any.)

246. The transit system's underground / (1) tunnels and stations will / (2) be constructed / (3) next heritage structures. /(4) / (5) No error

247. Residents have been planting / (1) the ornamental trees outside / (2) their homes and in lawns to/ (3) add beauty and give their place a grand look. /(4) / (5) No error.

248. The city needs an airport /(1) that can efficiently manage /(2) a constantly flow of /(3) passengers and flights. /(4) No Error / (5)

249. This group of /(1) rural achievements is very /(2) different than the /(3) ones in the past. /(4) No Error / (5)

250. The government has announced /(1) plans to creating /(2) one million new /(3) training places. /(4) No Error / (5)

251. A diamond jeweller's peon/ (1) tipped off a gang / (2) about the gold / (3) in his employer's vault. /(4) /(5) No error.

252. He said that the performance of the Indian team (1)/ was satisfactory at the international meet (2)/ and that they learnt a lot from (3)/ watching top seeded players through action at the grand slam. (4)/ (5) No error.

253. Watching the exponential (1) / talent of world tennis (2)/ was the best things (3)/ to happen to him. (4)/ (5) No error.

254. The meeting took place a day after/ (1) the agency held a meeting with project contractors/ (2) to evaluate steps that being taken to / (3) ensure that the buildings were not affected. /(4) (5) No error.

- 255.** You do not know it (1)/ but this engine is (2)/ claimed to have twice (3)/ as powerful as the previous one. (4)/ No error (5)
- 256.** Nothing ever becomes real (1)/ till it is experienced. (2)/ even a proverb is no proverb to you (3)/ till your life has illustrated with it. (4)/ No error (5).
- 257.** I remember my childhood days (1)/ when I was used to go (2)/ to the farm with my father (3)/ and help him in his work. (4)/ No error (5).
- 258.** I missed the last train (1)/ which I usually catch (2)/ and have to stay at the station (3)/ on my way back home yesterday. (4)/ No error (5).
- 259.** Sureshbabu, who is living (1)/ in this town since 1955, (2)/ is a well – known scholar of history (3)/ and a distinguished musician. (4)/ No error (5).
- 260.** If you had read (1)/ the relevant literature carefully (2)/ you would have answered (3)/ most of the questions correctly. (4)/ No error (5).
- 261.** The house where the dead man was found (1)/ is being guarded by police (2)/ to prevent anyone from entering it (3)/ and the evidence interfered with (4)/ No error (5).
- 262.** The process of (1)/ revising figures of damage / (3) to get additional compensation / (4) has began. / (5) No error.
- 263.** Farmers who grow the crop/ (1) are the worse hit as the investment /(2) they make on a crop is / (3) huge as compared to the profit./(4) / (5) No error.
- 264.** The government is made it / (1) mandatory for pharmacies to send / (2) copies of medical bills along with / (3) prescriptions of drugs and details of patients./(4) / (5) No error.
- 265.** While these schools have/ (1) a strong traditional hold, the reason for / (2) forming a consortium in India is to encourage /(3) cultural diversity for their institutes. /(4) / (5) No error.
- 266.** The Government soon will make / (1) it mandatory for all private hospitals / (2) to notify infectious cases/ (3) as soon as they are detected. /(4) / (5) No error.
- 267.** School children, who so far / (1) have had rationed access to / (2) the few playgrounds on the city must be /(3) happy with the recent move. /(4) / (5) No error.
- 268.** We are yet starting (1)/offering this facility to (2) our customers as we are (3)/awaiting approval from the Board (4)/No error (5)
- 269.** The Chairman of all large (1)/public sector banks met with (2) senior RBI officials to give its (3)/suggestions about implementing the new policy (4)/No error (5)
- 270.** They have not fully considered (1)/the impact that relaxing (2)/these guidelines is likely (3)/to have with the economy (4)/No error (5)
- 271.** Had this notification(1)/been amended earlier (2)/ we could have stopped (3)/ the transfer of funds. (4)/No error (5)
- 272.** There are many insurance (1)/disputes nowadays because of (2)/most people do not fully (3)/understand the terms and conditions of their policies.(4)/No error(5)

273. Sugar – sweetened drinks does not (1)/pose any particular health risk, and /(2) are not a unique risk factor /(3) for obesity or heart disease. (4) No error (5)

274. Airline managements should note (1)/that the ultimate passenger – unfriendliness (2)/ is to have their planes crash / (3) due to the adopted of unsafe procedures. (4)/No error (5)

275. Celebrating its ten long years (1)/in the industry, a private entertainment channel (2)/announce a series of (3)/ programmes at a press conference.(4)/No error (5)

276. The award ceremony ended (1)/on a note of good cheer (2)/with audiences responding warmly (3)/to its line-up of films. (4)/No error (5)

277. The actress was ordered for (1)/wear an alcohol- monitoring bracket and (2)/ submit to random weekly drug testing after (3)/she failed to appear to for a court date last week. (4)/No error (5)

278. Coaches have the advantage of (1)/draw on their, personal experiences (2)/and providing their players (3)/with unique inputs. (4)/No error (5)

279. The actor loves to think, (1)/never enjoys stick to one kind of role (2)/and finds it difficult to (3)/fulfil everyone's expectations. (4)/No error (5)

280. A major computer security firm urged (1)/the social networking site to set up (2)/an early warning system after hundreds of users were (3)/hit by a new wave of virus attacks (4)/No error (5)

Directions for questions(281-290): Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error or idiomatic error in it. The error if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is "No error" the answer is 5. (Ignore errors of punctuation if any.)

281. The actress, who plays (1)/ a detective in the film, alleged to have pushed the director (2)/ when he asked him to get into his costume (3)/ as it was getting late. (4)/ No error (5).

282. Manish was advised an operation (1)/ more than thirty years back, but (2)/ due to his financial conditions he (3)/ could not undergoes the procedure . (4)/ No error (5).

283. India's largest corporate house may be (1)/ force to review the selection parameters after (2)/ struggling to shortlist potential candidates (3)/ for the past eight months. (4)/ No error (5).

284. This questions force us (1)/ to face the unpleasant truth that (2)/ the policies of social justice have (3)/ reached a dead end. (4)/ No error (5).

285. Many of the young people (1)/ studying abroad agreed that (2)/ returning home was always (3)/ an attractive option. (4)/ No error (5).

286. The government needs to provide (1)/ specific regulations that create an environment (2)/ where trained scientific personnel enjoyed space and freedom (3)/ to design new products benefiting society. (4)/ No error (5).

287. Though the book is not yet available on India, (1)/ the reviews published in this country suggest (2)/ that it is a complex study of (3)/ an extremely complex personality. (4)/ No error (5).

288. Conventionally speaking, (1)/ men are supposed to earn while (2)/ women are supposed to sit at home, (3)/ do housework and bringing up the children. (4)/ No error (5).

289. The movement, which aims to (1)/ raise awareness on climate change, hopes (2)/ to bring people together to think about (3)/ what they can do for reduce harmful pollution. (4)/ No error (5).

290. Workers battling to restore (1)/ power supply to the damaged reactors (2)/ have successful in (3)/ reaching up to the second reactor . (4)/ No error (5).

Directions for questions (Q.291-295): In each question, a sentence is given with a part of it printed in bold type. That part may contain a grammatical or idiomatic error. Each sentence is followed by two parts denoted by (A) and (B). Find out which part 'A only', 'B only' or 'Either A or B' can correct the error, if any in the sentence and mark your answer accordingly. If the sentence contains no error, mark (4) i.e. 'No correction required' as your answer. However, if the sentence has an error, but none of the two parts 1 or 2 can correct it, mark (5) i.e. 'None of these' as the answer.

291. The revenue deficit **was low** in the revised estimates than the budget estimates.
(A) has lower (B) was lower
(1) Only A (2) Only B (3) Either A or B (4) No correction required
(5) None of these

292. He **has been stayed** in the same house for the last ten years.
(A) has been stayed (B) was staying
(1) Only A (2) Only B (3) Either A or B (4) No correction required
(5) None of these

293. One of the **major motives of** levying any tax is to increase government revenue.
(A) main motives behind (B) major aims of
(1) Only A (2) Only B (3) Either A or B (4) No correction required
(5) None of these

294. **Had you been** told us earlier, we would have helped you.
(A) had you (B) If you had
(1) Only A (2) Only B (3) Either A or B (4) No correction required
(5) None of these

295. We had no other option **without to** admit him.
(A) but to (B) except
(1) Only A (2) Only B (3) Either A or B (4) No correction required
(5) None of these

Directions for questions (296-300): Find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error the answer is (5). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)

296. Habit of (1)/ saving regularly (2)/ helps us (3)/ during bad times. (4)/ No error (5)

297. To know what people react to (1)/ an unforeseen situation (2)/ is very important (3)/ to decide our course of action. (4)/ No error (5)

298. Some people like (1)/ to do some special (2)/ work even though (3)/ it lacks resources. (4)/ No error (5)

299. His qualities include(1)/ the ability to take (2)/ right and quickly decisions (3)/ on important policies. (4)/ No error. (5)

300. A group of youngsters (1)/ has lend financial assistance (2)/ to the flood – affected (3) / people of the villages. (4)/ No error (5)

PGGA

SOLUTIONS –CLASS SHEETS (1-12)

Class Sheet 1 - (Nouns)

1. Crowd – Collective Noun
2. Class – Collective Noun
3. Dog – Common Noun
4. Honesty – Abstract Noun, Policy – Common Noun
5. Godavari – Proper Noun, Banks – Common Noun, Year – Common Noun
6. Soldiers – Common Noun, Bravery – Abstract Noun
7. Innocence – Abstract Noun
8. Friend – Common Noun, Bunch – Collective Noun
9. Days – Common Noun, School – Common Noun
10. Pune – Proper Noun, City – Common Noun
11. Desks
12. Potatoes
13. Watches
14. Hair
15. Feet
16. Kilos
17. Photos
18. Babies
19. Halves
20. Calves
21. Handkerchieves
22. Men
23. Oxen
24. Children
25. Daughters – in – law
26. He is a thirty year old man.
27. The cattle were grazing in the field.
28. There is two way traffic on this road and this helps in reducing traffic jams.
29. I asked him whether he had bought new cloth.
30. The people of India believe in harmony.
31. My friend brought three and a half apples for lunch to school.
32. I went to the market to purchase ten knives.
33. There are few children in the garden today.
34. The information in the paper is very useful.
35. One of his daughters is a classical dancer.
36. I have an old pair of trousers to wear for the party tonight.
37. Ramesh has bought all the stationary required for the project.
38. The minister gave one pair of white shoes to his son on his birthday.
39. My friend's hair is very curly.
40. If I need to pass, then I should do my studies regularly.
41. Government
42. Sale
43. Public
44. Person
45. Law
46. (d)
47. (c)
48. (b)
49. (c)
50. (d)

Class Sheets – 2 (Pronouns – 1)

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. who | 2. Who | 3. What | 4. that/ which | 5. what |
| 6. who | 7. that/ which | 8. That | 9. What | 10. whose |
| 11. that/ which | 12. that/ which | 13. Who | 14. that/ which | 15. who |
| 16. me | 17. Them | 18. Me | 19. Me | 20. he |
| 21. I | 22. Her | 23. Her | 24. Them | 25. I |
| 26. who | 27. Who | 28. Whom | 29. Whom | 30. him |
| 31. them | 32. Him | 33. Me | 34. Us | 35. him |
| 36. ours | 37. Whom | 38. Who | 39. Your | 40. I |
| 41. themselves | 42. myself | 43. Yourself | 44. Myself | 45. themselves |
| 46. myself | 47. Myself | 48. Themselves | 49. Himself | 50. himself |

Class Sheets – 3 (Pronouns – 2)

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. his | 2. Their | 3. he or she | 4. his or her | 5. his or her |
| 6. his or her | 7. Her | 8. His | 9. His | 10. he or she |
| 11. they | 12. his or her | 13. You | 14. They | 15. his or her |
| 16. their | 17. Its | 18. Us | 19. His | 20. their |
| 21. his | 22. Its | 23. his or her | 24. Their | 25. his or her, he |
| or she | | 26. Their | 27. They | 28. he or she, |
| his or her | | | | |
| 29. him or her, | 30. Ones | 31. Who | 32. Whom | 33. whose |
| 34. whom | 35. Who | 36. Whose | 37. Who | 38. whom |
| 39. who | 40. Whose | 41. Whom | 42. Who | 43. who |
| 44. Whom | 45. Whom | 46. Who | 47. Whose | 48. whose |
| 49. who | 50. who | | | |

Class Sheets – 4 (Subject Verb Agreement)

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. is | 2. Is | 3. Was | 4. Were | 5. have |
| 6. has | 7. Has | 8. Are | 9. Are | 10. is |
| 11. likes | 12. Like | 13. Likes | 14. don't like | 15. are |
| 16. has, his or her | 17. Are | 18. Is | 19. Is | 20. are |
| 21. is | 22. Are | 23. Is | 24. Are | 25. is |
| 26. are | 27. Is | 28. Believe | 29. Is | 30. is |
| 31. are | 32. Are | 33. Has | 34. Are | 35. is |
| 36. is | 37. Are | 38. Stands | 39. Is | 40. is |
| 41. is | 42. Are | 43. Are | 44. Needs | 45. is |
| 46. has | 47. Was | 48. Were | 49. Has | 50. is |
| 51. is | 52. Is | 53. Are | 54. Wears | 55. is |
| 56. base | 57. Alter | 58. Bated | 59. Breadth | 60. Censor |
| 61. capital | 62. Canvass | 63. Chords | 64. Course | |
| 65. complementary | | | | |
| 66. has been caused | 67. Burst | 68. were rescued | 69. Reached | 70. were blocked |

Class Sheets – 5 (Tenses – 1)

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Simple Present Tense | 2. Simple Present Tense | | |
| 3. Simple Past | 4. Simple Present Tense | | |
| 5. Simple Present Tense | 6. Present Continuous Tense | | |
| 7. Present Continuous Tense | 8. Present Perfect Tense | | |
| 9. Future Continuous Tense | 10. Simple Future Tense | | |
| 11. Simple Present Tense | 12. Present Perfect Tense | | |
| 13. Simple Present Tense | 14. Present Perfect Tense | | |
| 15. Present Continuous Tense | 16. Simple Past Tense | | |
| 17. is trying | 18. am not using | | |
| 19. is teaching | 20. am looking | | |
| 21. Are you waiting | 22. are always forgetting | | |
| 23. is rising | 24. are you doing, am cleaning | | |
| 25. are you not wearing | 26. are always arguing | | |
| 27. do not belong | 28. is coming, don't want | | |
| 29. does not eat | 30. am looking | | |
| 31. interact | 32. deals | | |
| 33. are making | 34. Do you know, is doing | | |
| 35. am applying | 37. is falling | 38. is writing | 39. works |
| 40. are | 41. let | 43. make | 44. made |
| 45. got, made, had | 46. lets | 48. got | 49. have, had |
| 50. make | 51. is | 53. Have | 54. Was |

55. was
60. met

56. have

57. Was

58. Makes

59. Have

Class Sheets – 6 (Tenses – 2)

- | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. moves | 2. have sent | 3. is looking | 4. were playing |
| 5. was driving | 6. Fell | 7. has been working | 8. Heard |
| 9. have been | 10. wants | | |
| 11. watches | 12. has been crying | 13. Went | 14. is rising |
| 16. had done | 17. have met | 18. have seen | 19. will arrive |
| 21. was shining | 22. will go | 23. has been suffering | 24. had, have had, had |
| 25. would come | 26. would refuse | 27. Were | 28. caught |
| 29. felt, was feeling | 30. was sleeping | 31. waited, was waiting | |
| 32. is travelling, will travel, will be travelling | 33. were listening, listened, are listening | | |
| 34. listening | 35. Getting | 36. it very interesting | |
| 37. were they | 38. I had seen it | 39. can watch it | 40. finish |
| 41. adapt | 42. Enthusiastic | 43. Illusion | 44. accept |
| 45. ensure | 46. Access | 47. Dairy | 48. farther |
| 49. imminent | 50. respectably | | |

Class Sheets – 7 (Modifiers)

1. The tall boy, with red hair led the parade.
2. While driving, my brother listens to just one radio station.
3. While the man was taking a nap, the volcano erupted.
4. The new student wearing the red shirt will take the corner seat.
5. He had to rebuild his hut that was totally destroyed by the tornado.
6. Isha donated a pool table that she no longer used to the recreation centre.
7. A man leaped over the ship's rail into the water.
8. Shirish saw his watch that was smashed beyond repair lying on the court.
9. A banana split dripping with chocolate sauce was served to each guest..
10. We saved the last piece of bread that had been left on our plates for the dog.
11. Seema bought a pink and blue coloured umbrella from a salesman.
12. The hunter, along with a bow and arrow, crouched behind a tree waiting for a bear to come.
13. Driving through the South, we saw many beautiful homes.
14. Reena kept her trophies that she had won in many tournaments in the cupboard.
15. The green car on the bridge is mine.
16. I showed my dog with the fleas to the veterinarian.
17. The car that was out of oil, was stalled on the road.
18. In his desk, he kept a red diary of all the actors he had met.
19. He kept all his medicine that had been prescribed for him in the medicine cabinet.
20. The man in the blue sweater was stopped for speeding.
21. I saw almost the whole movie, as I fell asleep around midnight.
22. Running out the door, Joe promised to mow the lawn.
23. The initials were those of the lovers carved on the tree.
24. There are only two vacant parking spaces in the lot.
25. Every four hours the doctor told him to take a pill every four hours.
26. I smoked my last cigarette, while I was sitting on the porch,
27. The woman who was wearing the feather hat walked toward us.
28. The jet carrying 24 passengers crashed into a cliff.
29. I hardly ate any breakfast though I was hungry.
30. With admiration, I watched the mechanic fix the car.
31. Ram earns scarcely fifty rupees a week.
32. I found the bag of cookies when reached inside the cupboard.

33. We borrowed a broken broom from a neighbour.
34. We saw a squirrel climbing up the telephone pole.
35. Running rapidly, the dog disappeared around the corner.
36. After the building had been set on fire, the cat was rescued by a fireman.
37. We've found almost all the pieces of the puzzle.
38. On her birthday, she resolved on her birthday to go on a diet.
39. We badly need fuel.
40. As a baby, I was taken by my mother to Disneyland.
41. My head began to ache and I felt absolutely alone as I was lost in a dense forest.
42. In the rear-view mirror, Mita saw a policeman following her.
43. Anya searched around and found an outdated old class schedule in the drawer.
44. On the morning broadcast, I heard that the Indian team had won.
45. She wore a light pink ribbon in her hair.
46. I smelled the cheese while coming down the stairs for dinner.
47. Driving down the road, I saw the dead dog.
48. The patient who had just taken an overdose of sleeping pills was consoled by the doctor.
49. Walking down the street, I saw an accident.
50. With her friend, she carefully studied the painting hanging in the art gallery.
51. Several problems became obvious when the students were studying the assignment carefully.
52. Ted had to decipher the message that was written in secret code, before he could understand it.
53. Intended to provide relaxation, the music seemed to distract me when I took a test.
54. My parents gave me many elaborate and expensive gifts when I was a child.
55. I was unable to row the boat that was hampered by strong winds to shore.
56. While I was walking home from school, the school bag broke and slipped from my arms.
57. If you want to prepare this dish, only a few ingredients are needed.
58. While I was driving down the highway, an animal jumped in front of the car.
59. While I was writing my essay for English, my cat slept in my lap.
60. After having cleaned the bedroom, I put the house in order again.

Class Sheets – 8 (Articles)

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. a | 2. the | 3. An | 4. A | 5. the |
| 6. an | 7. A | 8. A | 9. The | 10. the |
| 11. a | 12. no article | 13. no article | 14. A | 15. The |
| 16. A | 17. The | 18. A | 19. The | 20. a |
| 21. the | 22. no article | 23. The | 24. An | 25. a |
| 26. the | 27. no article | 28. a, a, the, the | 29. no article | 30. no article |
| 31. The | 32. no article | 33. The | 34. no article | 35. no article |
| 36. a | 37. no article | 38. The | 39. no article | 40. no article |
41. the, a, an, the, the, a, an, the, the, the, the
 42. the, the, a, the, the, the, the, the, the
 43. Earth revolves around the sun.
 44. Yesterday a European called at my office.
 45. English is the language of the British.
 46. Poonam has come to work without an umbrella.
 47. Harish got the best present.
 48. India is one of the most industrialized countries in the world.
 49. I first met him a year ago.
 50. She is an untidy girl.
 51. The children found an egg in the nest.
 52. Viruses are moving into human species.
 53. Ramesh plays the flute very well.

54. The Himalayas are beautiful mountains to the north of India.
 55. Can you speak Hindi fluently?
 56. The MP spoke to the villagers for very long.
 57. Twelve inches make a foot.
 58. I still have to read the third chapter.
 59. The Secretary and the Chairman are not in office today.
 60. One of the greatest medical insights has been on the subject of cancer.
 61. the, the, the, the, no article, the, the, the, the, the, no article, the, the, a, the, the, the, a, a, a, the, the, a, a, an, the, an, a, an, a, an, a, no article, a, the, the, the, a, the

Class Sheets – 9 (Adjectives and Adverbs)

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. better | 2. most popular | 3. most beautiful | 4. Younger | 5. least |
| 6. largest | 7. Proudest | 8. Heavy | 9. more useful | 10. sharp |
| 11. most fascinating | 12. better | 13. Tallest | 14. more expensive | |
| 15. Loudest | 16. Latter | 17. Latter | 18. Later | 19. latter |
| 20. Later | 21. elder | 22. Older | 23. Elder | 24. Older |
| 25. Elder | 26. Many | 27. Many | 28. Much | 29. Much |
| 30. Many | 31. Clearly | 32. Before | 33. Well | 34. somewhere |
| 35. Closely | 36. Carefully | 37. Badly | 38. Generally | 39. Quickly |
| 40. Wide | 41. Entirely | 42. Anxiously | 43. quite | 44. Badly |
| 45. Hardly | 46. tougher than | 47. Elderly | 48. small black metal | |
| 49. perfect | 50. well | | | |
51. Sharad's motivation to succeed in this program seems to be greater than that of his sister.
 52. Either you will begin to study now or risk to fail in the exam.
 53. The students prepared for their exams at home, they spent extra hours in the classrooms and asked questions to their teachers.
 54. It was both a long and tedious ceremony.
 55. My income is lesser than that of my brother.
 56. The author of India's anthem, Rabindranath Tagore, saw value in comparing his country to both Europe and America.
 57. Radhika has intelligence, charm, and an extremely pleasant personality.
 58. There's nothing I like better than finding a good stream, setting up camp, and spending a couple of days fishing.
 59. There is no question of decreasing the budget this year as petrol is more expensive than it was last year.
 60. When I walked into the house looking very tired, my mother knew that there was something wrong.

Class Sheets – 10 (Prepositions and Conjunctions)

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. in | 2. On | 3. None | 4. None | 5. on |
| 6. on | 7. On | 8. From | 9. At | 10. to |
| 11. with | 12. of | 13. In | 14. In | 15. in |
| 16. from | 17. Through | 18. At | 19. On | 20. before |
| 21. during | 22. For | 23. Until | 24. Under | 25. of |
| 26. by | 27. To | 28. With | 29. With | 30. for |
31. No sooner did he reach the station than the train arrived
 32. Though he is poor he is an honest person
 33. I hope that you are well
 34. I can explain that it is right.
 35. I agree that the job is a good opportunity.
 36. My friend has neither a car nor a scooter.
 37. I must have kept the book either in the cupboard or in my bag.

38. While I was playing a computer game the doorbell rang.
I was playing a computer game when the doorbell rang.
39. I am not sure that he will attend the function.
40. It was very dark so we could see nothing.
41. You may go and I will stay.
You may go but I will stay.
42. Rama and Hari played well.
43. We love Bahadur as he is a good friend.
We love Bahadur because he is a good friend.
44. He ran to the station but he missed the train.
45. Men have fought and died for their country.
46. He tried to get up but he could not.
47. You must do as you are told otherwise you will be punished.
You must do as you are told else you will be punished.
48. Tina may be in the house or in the garden
49. The old man fell down the steps and broke his leg.
50. He must start at once else he will be late
He must start at once otherwise he will be late
51. adapt 52. Addition 53. all ready 54. Advice 55. access
56. bare 57. Canvas 58. Complementary 59. Scent 60. Accent

Class Sheets – 11 (Conditional Clauses)

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. will walk | 2. Has | 3. Comes | 4. would visit | 5. can/ will catch |
| 6. would buy | 7. would invite | 8. can help | 9. would phone/ could phone | |
| 10. will not know | 11. Has | 12. will be | 13. would stay | 14. drink |
| 15. will get | 16. would be | 17. will go | 18. will feed | 19. will be |
| 20. will get | 21. Eat | 22. would find | 23. had known | |
| 24. would escape | | | | |
| 25. boils | 26. study, will pass | 27. would buy | 28. would | have passed |
| 29. will lend | 30. will be, stops | 31. would have got | 32. Freezes | 33. will regret |
| 34. would not have | 35. had been | 36. will go | 37. will get | 38. will not pas |
| 39. will make | 40. is not | 41. will give, wash | 42. will phone, have | |
| 43. do not, will not finish | | 44. will buy, save | 45. will not go, does not feel | |
| 46. take | 47. Work | 48. Have | 49. Go | 50. start |

Class Sheets – 12 (Active Voice and Passive Voice)

- | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. Active | 2. Active | 3. Passive | 4. Passive | 5. Passive |
| 6. Active | 7. Passive | 8. Active | 9. Passive | 10. Active |
11. A nice poem was written by Aliya.
12. Tom will be punished by the teacher.
13. Grammar is being studied by the students.
14. The meeting was cancelled by them.
15. Ryan was looked after by his grandmother.
16. The project must be completed by Ram
17. I was stopped by the guard from entering the hall.
18. The shoes were polished by Seema herself.
19. The house will be decorated by Ruby at Christmas
20. The homework had been finished by Roy.
21. The lights must be switched off by you.
22. The food was eaten by the children.
23. Many beautiful paintings were made by Leonardo da Vinci.
24. The question was answered by Ankita.
25. Many tricks have been learned by the dogs.

26. Her nephew was sent by her to a school in England.
27. Seema was invited by us.
28. The workers repaired the road last year. Last year, the workers repaired the road
29. My car was stolen by a thief last week.
A thief stole my car last week.
30. Shakespeare wrote Hamlet
31. The maid opened the window.
32. The students submitted the assignments on time.
33. The response of the government officials angered the citizens
34. His friends took him to the hospital.
35. The state government has made this monument.
36. Ramesh's father praised him.
37. George Stephenson built the first railway.
38. The people welcomed the President.
39. The people lined the road on both sides.
40. The fire damaged the building.
41. The Indian Army buried his body.
42. The chandelier was not liked by the director.
43. The World Cup was bagged by India in 2011.
44. Everything is burnt by the dragon.
45. The patient was cheered by the news of discharge in a day.
46. The guests were shown the house by the owner.
47. I was asked by him to wait.
48. The tree could not be climbed by the child. – But in this case there is no need to change the voice of the sentence as the change in voice does not create the same meaning.
49. A new pill has been discovered by doctors.
50. By whom are you being bothered?
51. f 52. e 53. G 54. J 55. h 56. l 57. C 58. D 59. B
60. a 61. casual 62. Monetary 63. desert 64. Council
65. ceased 66. credible 67. Practice 68. Duel 69. Career
70. lightning

SOLUTIONS - EXERCISES Level 1 (1 - 4)

Exercises (Level 1) - 1

- | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. for | 2. For | 3. To | 4. For | 5. in/at |
| 6. for | 7. Of | 8. On | 9. To | 10. with |
| 11. from | 12. Of | 13. For | 14. To | 15. to |
| 16. drives | 17. work, am studying | | 18. is sleeping | |
| 19. is raining | 20. always raining | | 21. are saying, is talking | |
| 22. is currently | 23. am going | | 24. normally are, are | |
| 25. is | 26. Affect | 27. Effect | 28. Affect | 29. effect |
| 30. effect | 31. Will | 32. Will | 33. Can | 34. will |
| 35. should | 36. Would | 37. Would | 38. Will | 39. will |
| 40. would | 41. to avoid | 42. to working | 43. Driving | 44. Taking |
| 45. Having completed | 46. Smoking | 47. to leave | 48. how to operate | |
| 49. cry | 50. washing | | | |
| 51. Many farmers will lose their crops if there is no rainfall. | | | | |
| 52. The reports suggest/ report suggests that India has not used the resource efficiently. | | | | |
| 53. No incident of violence was reported during the protests in Delhi. | | | | |
| 54. Prices of goods have declined due to the reduction in demand of these products. | | | | |
| 55. They wanted to know whether we could extend the required help to them. | | | | |
| 56. The mob started pelting stones on the vehicles which were parked on the street. | | | | |
| 57. The equipment used for monitoring must be reliable and of high quality. | | | | |
| 58. The people seemed to have achieved a desired result in most cases. | | | | |
| 59. The government is required to undergo a radical transformation for better services. | | | | |
| 60. Non communicable diseases are a major concern for people in this region | | | | |
| 61. James'book | 62. boy's bike | 63. couldn't | 64. doesn't | 65. Hari's laptop |
| 66. dog's food | 67. supervisor's house | 68. Gagan's farm | 69. they're | |
| 70. aren't | 71. Strange | 72. Dark | 73. Terribly | 74. badly |
| 75. Suddenly | 76. Quietly | 77. Unhappy | 78. Sadly | 79. curious |
| 80. foolishly | | | | |
| 81. The fruit is sold by the fruit seller. | | | | |
| 82. The roll is called by the teacher. | | | | |
| 83. I was helped by my friend. | | | | |
| 84. The patient is treated by the doctor. | | | | |
| 85. The sweets are liked by the children. | | | | |
| 86. Poems are written by him. | | | | |
| 87. The rising sun is worshipped by everyone. | | | | |
| 88. The question is not understood by me. | | | | |
| 89. His parents are not obeyed by him. | | | | |
| 90. A song was sung by him. | | | | |
| 91. a | 92. The | 93. The | 94. The | 95. a |
| 96. a | 97. the, the | 98. the, an | 99. The | 100. A |

Exercises (Level 1) - 2

1. The boy ran after the dog for many hours.
2. Mr. Rashid, Mrs. Patil and Mrs. Verma were honoured for their contributions.
3. The children are playing Ludo, Snakes and Ladders and Twister.
4. Oh my gosh!
5. The farmers' lands are being taken away by the government.
6. The boss' cabin is to the right.
7. These are the girl's/ girls' clothes that need to be put in the closet.
8. How many times do you need to be told to keep your things in place?

9. The secretary of state's office is an hour drive from here.
10. The new Samsung affordable phone will be launched in the market.
11. torn off 12. paid up 13. punched in 14. shaken up 15. burnt out
16. plugged up 17. locked in 18. taken aback 19. sorted out 20. emptied out
21. at 22. On 23. On 24. In 25. on, in
26. on 27. At 28. On 29. On 30. in
31. Sarita writes a letter quickly.
32. Last evening, they went to Hyderabad.
33. I do not have a pen with me right now.
34. The news is quite interesting.
35. There were flowers everywhere in the garden.
36. I do not know how to swim.
37. Do you know him? Yes, I do/ No I do not.
38. The new medicines have given her quite some relief.
39. She has absented herself frequently from the office.
40. The teacher asked him not to sleep in the class.
41. Both my father and wife are ill.
42. Neither the teacher not the monitor was in the class.
43. Though he is poor, he is honest.
44. The book may either be in the bag or the cupboard.
45. There was such a violent storm that many trees were uprooted.
46. Hardly had the doctor reached when the patient died.
47. He is not only strong but also brave.
48. Neither be a borrower nor a lender.
49. It was so dark that we could see nothing.
50. No sooner did the thief see the policeman than he ran away.
51. The sweet was been shared among Radha, Sarika, Sushma and Anjani.
52. The child should eat/ has to eat his breakfast on time.
53. The labourer refused to work unless he got the order.
54. My friend and I enjoyed very much at the farewell party.
55. All the papers are blank and can be used for preparing the document.
56. Each of the students decided to give the teacher a hand at making cards.
57. He did not eat anything since last night.
58. The students of Ashoka University are much brighter than those of Ayushman University.
59. The committee can take a decision/ can decide in the matter only after farther investigation.
60. Knowledge of C and C++ are important for being selected.
61. stopped 62. Felt 63. Knows 64. have been studying
65. had told 66. Played 67. will buy 68. will play
69. have been living
70. know/ have known 71. Ward 72. Vac 73. Bute 74. pire
75. pathy 76. Sume 77. Sect 78. Punc 79. port
80. pend 81. That 82. To 83. Did 84. that
85. their 86. Of 87. Can 88. To 89. in
90. the 91. More 92. That 93. Seem 94. likes
95. when 96. As 97. Best 98. Was 99. On 100. his

Exercises (Level 1) - 3

1. India is the world's second most populated country.
2. Please keep this a secret between you and me.
3. The doorbell and the telephone rang at the same time.
4. There is no drinking water in the office.
5. Yesterday, there was an interesting article in the paper.

6. The teacher repeatedly warned the students not to make noise.
 7. Hindi cinema is formally referred to as Bollywood.
 8. Pollution damages our planet and its beautiful life.
 9. How many clothes did you buy?
 10. I will learn English very soon.
- | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 11. at first | 12. Above | 13. Risen | 14. For | 15. sick |
| 16. yet | 17. Fast | 18. Whether | 19. Stole | 20. regards |
| 21. les | 22. Left | 23. End | 24. Opposite | 25. been |
| 26. doing, made | 27. Comprises | 28. Start | 29. Can | 30. opportunity |
31. A European dish is very famous.
 32. Delhi was not built in a day.
 33. Ritika helps poor and sick people.
 34. Sapna is a very beautiful girl.
 35. I saw a one rupee note on the road.
 36. The boy has been swimming in the pool since yesterday.
 37. Here is the pink shirt that Sarita gave me.
 38. The Shatabdi Express goes very fast.
 39. My uncle is an SP.
 40. Kashmir's shawls are made from sheep's hair.
- | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 41. you getting | 42. haven't been | 43. Sold | 44. I've been learning | 45. you had |
| 46. I ride | 47. Bought | 48. was working | 49. I'd been doing overtime | |
| 50. I'd earned | 51. Woods | 52. Deep | 53. Ignored | 54. might |
| 55. heed | 56. Up | 57. Yelled | 58. Deaf | 59. encouraging |
| 60. all | 61. Is | 62. His | 63. Take | 64. anyone |
| 65. too | 66. Certainly | 67. at, in | 68. nor I | 69. since |
| 70. Besides | 71. Was | 72. Has | 73. Was | 74. lives |
| 75. has | 76. Works | 77. Has | 78. Is | 79. was |
| 80. has | 81. went off | 82. came about | 83. wore off | 84. put together |
| 85. plan ahead | 86. get together | 87. horses around | 88. came up | 89. bitten off |
| 90. fell behind | | | | |
91. We had a lot of difficulty in finding the house.
 92. I now know/ am knowing all the facts.
 93. Ketan is rich enough to buy a new house.
 94. The professor promised the students a treat after the exam.
 95. Neither of the children said his prayer before bedtime.
 96. The rich man agreed to repair the car free of charge.
 97. The poor lady is able to cope with all the difficulty.
 98. I was thinking if I could do anything to help.
 99. Scarcely had I arrived when the train left.
 100. She pretends as if she has never lied/ never speaks a lie in her life.

Exercises (Level 1) - 4

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. apposite | 2. Ascent | 3. Antic | 4. Tows | 5. teeming |
| 6. sheer | 7. Effect | 8. Change | 9. Quiet | 10. principal |
| 11. border | 12. Access | 13. You're | 14. Ailing | 15. whether |
| 16. was | 17. will consider | 18. Thought | 19. Caused | 20. affects |
21. The little boy was playing like most children do while we were discussing the problem.
 22. Finishing the work quickly, we started the golf game on time.
 23. The shops here are usually not closed on Sundays.
 24. The government is opening up the archives that are now considered a valuable historical document.
 25. The crash on the highway would not have happened, if the street lights had been working properly.

26. The families were so poor that they did not have enough money for their livelihood.
 27. As a new company, we cannot afford to be complacent about any of our products.
 28. The world economy has been through a recession, the deepest and widespread in the 1930s.
 29. The lawyer was hardly convinced enough that his client said the truth.
 30. The state of affairs is a difficult problem to deal with those who seem responsible.
- | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 31. for | 32. To | 33. Of | 34. In | 35. with |
| 36. from | 37. Over | 38. By | 39. by/ before | 40. for |
| 41. go | 42. Playing | 43. Crying | 44. Using | 45. lying |
| 46. seeing | 47. to wait | 48. Having failed | 49. Working | 50. Looking |
| 51. to | 52. In | 53. In | 54. On | 55. on |
| 56. toward | 57. On | 58. In | 59. On | 60. on |
| 61. his | 62. Them | 63. Her | 64. We | 65. she |
| 66. you | 67. They | 68. Me | 69. I | 70. themselves |
| 71. nevertheless | 72. Until | 73. Because | 74. In case | 75. than |
| 76. since | 77. Though | 78. Since | 79. When | 80. however |
| 81. until | 82. Unless | 83. Were | 84. Will | 85. no word |
| 86. few | 87. the few | 88. Few | 89. Any | 90. some |
| 91. many | 92. Much | 93. Much | 94. Many | 95. many |
| 96. much | 97. Many | 98. Much | 99. Many | 100. much |

SOLUTIONS - JUMBO MIXED EXERCISES(1-50)

Exercise 1

1. have 2. Are 3. Sacrifice 4. require 5. Are 6. Are 7. Are 8. provide
9. suit 10. Set 11. Are 12. Lead 13. Have 14. Have 15. absorb

Exercise 2

1. Is 2. Has 3. Is 4. Is 5. Is 6. Has 7. Has 8. Is 9. Has 10. Has
11. Is 12. Is 13. Is 14. Is 15. Has

Exercise 3

1. Each 2. Each 3. All 4. Each 5. All 6. All 7. Each 8. All 9. All
10. Each 11. Each 12. All 13. Each 14. All 15. Each

Exercise 4

1. I will meet my friend in Pune tomorrow.
2. In the party, we had wafers, sandwiches, cake and chocolate.
3. Farid doesn't like to watch movies.
4. Oh my God !
5. What is happening to the small innocent children nowadays?
6. I am reading my friend's book.
7. These are the soldier's/ soldiers' weapons.
8. This is Sita's car.
9. My brother-in-law's house is in the next lane.
10. Raghu and Shirish work at Infosys.
11. The coach and the captain were very happy with the team.
12. Why are you always late?
13. In grammar, we learn nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs.
14. There are cows, sheep, buffaloes, goats and cats in the field.
15. India is my country.

Exercise 5

1. doesn't 2. b'day 3. shouldn't 4. didn't 5. Radha's purse
6. boy's room 7. mother-in-law's sari 8. sister-in-law's daughter 9. it's 10. you're

Exercise 6

1. except 2. Accept 3. Accept 4. Except 5. except
6. accept 7. Except 8. Accept 9. Except 10. accept

Exercise 7

1. effect 2. Affect 3. Effect 4. Affect 5. effect
6. effect 7. Affect 8. Effect 9. Affect 10. effect

Exercise 8

1. is 2. Is 3. Has 4. Is 5. Has 6. Is 7. Was 8. Is 9. Is 10. is
11. is 12. Is 13. Is 14. Is 15. Is 16. Is 17. Has 18. Is 19. Is 20. is

Exercise 9

1. has 2. Flock 3. Are 4. Is 5. Is 6. Flies 7. Has 8. Was 9. Is 10. has
11. is 12. Is 13. Costs 14. Has 15. needs

Exercise 10

1. generous 2. Poverty 3. Loyal 4. Intelligence 5. Luck 6. Wisdom
7. Technicality 8. Beauty 9. Simplicity 10. Clever 11. Anger 12. Gentle
13. Goodness 14. Greenery 15. Corruption 16. depth 17. Brave 18. Help
19. Freedom 20. innocent

Exercise 11

1. out, down 2. out, up 3. out, down 4. down, up 5. out, up
6. used, through 7. up, through 8. over, out 9. out, back 10. off, down
11. through, out 12. out, up 13. down, out 14. up, on 15. up, through
16. out, over 17. up, out 18. up, to 19. up, out 20. for, up

Exercise 12

1. had 2. Have 3. Did 4. Has 5. Done 6. Do 7. Done 8. Doing 9. Doing 10. Doing
11. done 12. Done 13. Done 14. Doing 15. doing

Exercise 13

1. any 2. Many 3. Any 4. Many 5. Any 6. Many 7. Any 8. Any 9. Any 10. many
11. any 12. Any 13. Many 14. Any 15. any

Exercise 14

1. has, have, is not surprising, made claims, should be helped
2. underlie, tackled, cannot be stopped, intensify, makes, is, showed, went, reduce, motivated, would have

Exercise 15

1. don't you 2. can't you 3. didn't you 4. don't they 5. won't we 6. isn't it
7. wasn't he 8. doesn't she 9. shouldn't we 10. does he

Exercise 16

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (a)

Exercise 17

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (d) 9. (a) 10. (b)

Exercise 18

1. while 2. While 3. During 4. During 5. during 6. While 7. During 8. During 9. During 10. while

Exercise 19

1. she, I 2. him, I 3. they, us 4. her, me 5. it, it 6. He, us 7. It, us 8. it, it 9. He, it
10. you, them

Exercise 20

1. older 2. Eldest 3. Older 4. Oldest 5. Old 6. Elder 7. Older 8. Elder 9. Older 10. Older

Exercise 21

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (a) 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (c)

Exercise 22

1. (iii) 2. (iii) 3. (ii) 4. (i) 5. (i) 6. (i) 7. (ii) 8. (i) 9. (ii) 10. (i)

Exercise 23

1. had 2. Have 3. Have 4. Has 5. Have 6. Had 7. Had 8. Have 9. Has 10. Has

Exercise 24

1. listen, will write	2. will look, goes	3. take, will reach
4. should hurry, haven't booked	5. does, will follow	6. aren't, won't get
7. will get, add	8. will lend, needs	9. take, will give
10. will buy, gives		

Exercise 25

1. little 2. Few 3. Little 4. Little 5. Few 6. Few 7. Little 8. Few 9. Few 10. little, few

Exercise 26

1. Do 2. Does 3. Do 4. Do 5. Do 6. Does 7. Do 8. Do 9. Does 10. Do

Exercise 27

1. has 2. Is 3. Has 4. Has 5. Has 6. Has 7. Is 8. Has 9. Is 10. has

Exercise 28

1. go, going 2. Driving 3. Doing 4. Found 5. Dancing 6. Talking 7. Washed 8. Waiting
9. Looking 10. stolen

Exercise 29

1. has 2. Is 3. Have 4. Is 5. Has 6. Does 7. Are 8. Is 9. Seems 10. needs
11. goes 12. Has 13. Is 14. Has 15. has

Exercise 30

1. are, seems, can, are, making, have, To apply, will be based, will be looking, say, applying, to be accepted, lying
2. To promote, has, using, follows, washes, discover, Using, producing, stop, fits, urges, unite, facing
3. has been taking, enduring, to help, affected, need, was, are replaced, are being told
4. wrote, to help, come, begin, attempts, look, are, search, are, to synthesise, used to, taking, may
5. thought, has, was originated, contrast, remained, examines, looks, concerns, linked, asks, are

Exercise 31

1. can 2. Have 3. Can 4. Has 5. Can 6. Has 7. Can 8. Has 9. Can 10. Can
11. can 12. Have 13. Can 14. Have 15. Have

Exercise 32

1. should 2. Should/Would 3. Would 4. Would 5. Should 6. Would 7. Should
8. Should 9. would 10. Should 11. Should 12. Should 13. Would 14. Should
15. Would 16. Should/ Would 17. would 18. Would/Should 19. Should 20. would

Exercise 33

1. proudly, quadruple, higher, likely, proud
2. real, well, local, tenacious, positive
3. previously, efficient, exquisite, perfectly, relatively
4. massive, steep, beautifully, main, supremacy
5. fairly, unclear, closest, straightforward, seem, indigenous, highly, silvery

Exercise 34

1. peculiar to, unique to, typical of
2. Only, unique
3. Like, such as
4. i.e.
5. such as, e.g.
6. Especially/ significant
7. Detail
8. Significant
9. Sensitive
10. several/ various, several
11. A little/ little, few/a few
12. fewer, minor
13. no longer used/ not used
14. vice versa/ the other way round
15. Most
16. convenient/ advisable
17. economical
18. efficient
19. mid term, average
20. query

Exercise 35

1. a
2. Blank
3. Some
4. Some
5. A
6. Some
7. An
8. Blank
9. A
10. An
11. A
12. Some, blank

Exercise 36

1. a, a
2. an, an
3. A
4. a, an
5. A
6. an, an
7. an, a
8. An
9. one
10. One
11. One
12. A
13. one/ a
14. one/a, one/a, a
15. one/a

Exercise 37

1. last few
2. Nowadays/ Currently
3. nowadays/currently, actually
4. for the moment
5. by now
6. for the moment
7. so far
8. In the end/ Eventually/ At the end
9. Eventually/ If necessary
10. for
11. both, and
12. either, or
13. log in
14. Out
15. consists of, is made up of, has
16. check, control
17. leads to
18. brought forward
19. taking part
20. turned out, resulted in
21. exclude, rule out
22. Found
23. responsible for, in charge of
24. raised, arise, risen

Exercise 38

1. whenever
2. where
3. If
4. unless
5. though
6. whether
7. so that
8. as
9. so
10. lest
11. either..or
12. Whether..or
13. No sooner than
14. Not but
15. If then
16. both and
17. Not only but also
18. Not but
19. Either..or
20. Neither..nor
21. and
22. nor
23. but
24. yet
25. for
26. or
27. so
28. but
29. so
30. for
31. therefore
32. nonetheless
33. otherwise
34. however
35. however
36. meanwhile
37. nevertheless
38. undoubtedly
39. therefore
40. instead

Exercise 39

1. are
2. Is
3. Are
4. Is
5. don't
6. doesn't
7. Is
8. Lives
9. Takes
10. want
11. Is
12. Is
13. Knows
14. Is
15. is, is
16. Is
17. Are
18. Are
19. were, is
20. debates
21. Lead
22. Greets
23. Are
24. Write
25. Are
26. are, allow
27. is, is
28. Are
29. Is
30. Is
31. Uses
32. Was
33. Approves
34. Write
35. writes
36. Is
37. Questions
38. Writes
39. Is
40. Is
41. Is
42. is
43. Affects
44. Was
45. Are
46. are
47. Are
48. is
49. are
50. Meets
51. Agrees
52. Participate
53. Has
54. Is
55. Are
56. is

57. Need 58. Play 59. Have 60. Is 61. Walks 62. Walk 63. come 64. Has
65. Was 66. Comes 67. Have 68. Seems 69. Seems 70. is, like

Exercise 40

1. see 2. Look 3. Watch 4. Look 5. See 6. See 7. Look 8. look
9. see 10. Look 11. Watch 12. Watch 13. Look 14. Watch 15. see

Exercise 41

1. hear 2. Listen 3. Listen 4. Listen 5. Hear 6. Hear 7. Hear
8. listen 9. listen 10. hear

Exercise 42

1. has 2. Has 3. Has 4. Was 5. Was 6. Was 7. Was 8. Has 9. Has 10. has

Exercise 43

1. looks 2. Was 3. Is 4. Is 5. Are 6. Are 7. Has
8. Observes 9. Is 10. Were 11. Visit 12. Are 13. Need 14. Is 15. Were
16. Come 17. Delivers 18. Works 19. Are 20. Were 21. Are 22. Was 23. Is
24. Were 25. is

Exercise 44

1. am 2. Have 3. Does 4. Are 5. Has 6. Do 7. Are 8. Is 9. Does 10. Are

Exercise 45

1. be 2. Been 3. Being 4. Been 5. Been 6. Been 7. Being 8. Be 9. Been 10. Being

Exercise 46

In, on, to, in, of, on, of, in, on, of, to, in, in, of, for, to, for, of, on, from, to, of, in, in, in, in

Exercise 47

1. couldn't 2. Should 3. Must 4. Must not 5. Will have to 6. Been allowed
6. been allowed 7. Must be 8. Mustn't 9. Would 10. didn't need to

Exercise 48

1. myself 2. Themselves 3. Herself 4. Each other 5. That 6. Who
7. anywhere 8. Which 9. It 10. Myself.

Exercise 49

1. return back, old ancient 2. Affluent rich 3. Climb up Very top
4. Handwritten manuscript 5. Precise accuracy 6. Adequate enough 7. Unexpected
surprise 8. small tiny 9. Regular usual 10. Completely unique

Exercise 50

1. is 2. Has become 3. Have studied 4. Expanded 5. Has been hit
6. have changed 7. Have you seen 8. Affects 9. Asked 10. looks

SOLUTIONS - SENTENCE CORRECTION

1. The answer is option (C). As the subject 'dominance' is singular, the verb should be singular. Options A and D have a plural verb form. Option B is incorrect as 'dependence' is a noun and 'to construction' is also incorrect. Option (E) has an incorrect pronoun 'his'.
2. The answer is option (D). The error is 'incorrect pronoun usage'. As the subject is state, the pronoun 'which' should be used instead of 'whom'. Hence A and B are ruled out. Option C has an incorrect verb form 'has' and option E is a modifier that cannot be added in this sentence.
3. The answer is option (A). Options B, C and D have incorrect verb forms.
4. The answer is option (C). Options A and B have an incorrect verb form. Option D has the word 'issuing' instead of 'issued'.
5. The answer is option (D). The error is 'incorrect pronoun'. Option E has an incorrect preposition 'as'. The other options have incorrect verb forms.
6. The answer is option (C). By way of means in a way. All the other options are incorrect.
7. The answer is option (C.) All the other options are incorrect.
8. The answer is option (C). The correct word that needs to be used is 'norms' and not 'normal'.
9. The answer is option (E).
10. The answer is option (B). The symptoms are being compared and hence this is the best option. Option C has an incorrect verb usage. Option D should have 'any viral fever' and not 'fevers' and option E changes the meaning of the sentence.
11. The answer is option (B). All the other options are incorrect.
12. The answer is option (C). The error is noun pronoun relation. As the sentence refers to people, perspective cannot be singular. It should be their perspectives.
13. The answer is option (A). The error is incorrect pronoun. The pronoun should be 'which' instead of 'who'.
14. The answer is option (c). The error is adjective adverb agreement. The word should be frequent and not frequently.
15. The answer is option (d). The error is incorrect preposition. The correct part of the sentence is 'will help banks'.
16. The answer is option (a). The first part of the sentence should be changed to 'Graduates who have experience/ graduates having an experience/ graduates with experience'.
17. The answer is option (d). The error is noun pronoun relation. It should be changed to 'its office'.
18. The answer is option (a). The error is an incorrect use of the article 'the'. Germanic is a language that includes English, German and Dutch.
19. The answer is option (e).
20. The answer is option (a). The error is subject verb agreement. The verb should be 'has' and not 'have'.
21. The answer is option (b). The part of the sentence should be 'linked' and not 'linkage'.
22. The answer is option (a). The error is adjective adverb agreement. 'Easy' should be replaced with 'easily'.
23. The answer is option (e).
24. The answer is option (e). The correct sequence should be 1432.
25. The answer is option (3).
26. The answer is option (3).
27. The answer is option (2).
28. The answer is option (D). The preposition 'to' should be replaced with 'on'.
29. The answer is option (A). The verb should be changed to 'was'.

30. The answer is option (D). The verb form is incorrect. It should be 'wasted' and not 'waste'.
31. The answer is option (B). The error type is repetition as along and together are not needed at the same time.
32. The answer is option (D). The sequence of tense is past followed by past. Hence the verb form should be 'fell' instead of 'fall'.
33. The answer is option (E).
34. The answer is option (A). More sure is incorrect as the sentence requires an adverb and not an adjective. Most surely means without a doubt.
35. The answer is option (C). All the other options have an incorrect verb form.
36. The answer is option (E).
37. The answer is option (B). The correct part of the sentence is 'determined by' since purism is with the association of flash photography and newsmen.
38. The answer is option (C). The error is an incorrect pronoun. Scientists should be followed by 'who' and not 'that'.
39. The answer is option (D). The error is parallelism. As the verbs 'behaving' and 'refusing' are in the 'ing' form, 'became' is incorrect. The correct part of the sentence should be 'by becoming'.
40. The answer is option (E).
41. The answer is option (E).
42. The answer is option (D). The error is a double negative. Forbade means not to do. Hence the correct part of the sentence is 'to talk to strangers'.
43. The answer is option (B). Superior is followed by 'to'.
44. The answer is option (D). Option (I) can be rephrased as 'Treading on the autonomy of federal banks in the West by government and political representatives, the governor seemed to recollect such instances and said it was imperative that the autonomy of the bank be maintained at the cost of eternal vigilance. Option (II) can be rephrased as 'Saying it was imperative that the autonomy of the bank be maintained at the cost of eternal vigilance, the governor seemed to recollect instances of governments and political representatives treading on the autonomy of federal banks in the West.
45. The answer is option (D). Option (I) can be rephrased as 'The revelation of the project's harmful effects on the environment has triggered alarms and over 12 million people signed a petition calling for the project to be halted. Option (III) can be rephrased as 'Alarms triggered by the revelation of the project's harmful effects on the environment have led to over 12 million people signing a petition calling for the project to be halted.
46. The answer is option (B). Option (II) can be rephrased as 'Over the last few years, . It has scarcely been possible to read a book on management without encountering four key factor of success a high growth rate and the ability to change continuously is also the factor of success and a highly visionary company leadership and a success-oriented company culture.
47. The correct part of the sentence should be 'to file returns electronically'.
48. The correct part of the sentence should be 'monthly'.
49. The correct part of the sentence should be 'despite' or 'in spite of'.
50. The correct part of the sentence should be 'has doubled' or 'has been doubled'.
51. The correct part of the sentence should be 'in a discreet manner'.
52. The correct part of the sentence should be 'shouting slogans' or 'shouting the slogan'.
53. The correct part of the sentence should be 'complaining that'.
54. The correct part of the sentence should be 'arise'.
55. The correct part of the sentence should be 'believes' instead of 'feels'.
56. The answer is option (E).
57. The answer is option (C). The error is noun pronoun relation.
58. The answer is option (C). The error is subject verb agreement.
59. The answer is option (B). The error is incorrect sequence of tenses.

60. The answer is option (D). The error is incorrect tense.
61. The answer is option (A). The error is incorrect conjunction.
62. The answer is option (A). All the other options are incorrect. Hand to mouth existence means one who has very little to survive.
63. The answer is option (C). Between a 'life' and 'living', the correct word should be 'living' as it means to earn money for your needs.
64. The answer is option (C). All the other options are incorrect.
65. The answer is option (B). The original sentence would have to be rephrased as 'so that he could catch'
66. The answer is option (4). The part of the sentence should be rephrased as 'who has a very attractive and gorgeous personality.'
67. The answer is option (2). The correct part of the sentence should be 'the changes'.
68. The answer is option (3). The correct preposition is 'on' and not 'over'
69. The answer is option (3). The error is incorrect verb form. The correct form is 'can attract'
70. The answer is option (5).
71. The answer is option ((4). The error is in 'this' The pronoun used is 'somebody' and hence the pronoun should be 'his'
72. The answer is option (3). The correct part of the sentence is 'law abiding sectors'
73. The answer is option (4). The error is incorrect verb usage. It should be 'has not been achieved' as the noun is 'aim' which is singular.
74. The answer is option (1). The word 'advancement' should be replaced by 'progress'
75. The answer is option (4). The preposition 'to' should be replaced with 'for'
76. The answer is option (C). The correct part of the sentence is 'on the minds' which means something that is important and worth considering. 'In the minds' means something to remember
77. The answer is option (d). The error is a missing verb. The correct part of the sentence is 'been given a longer notice'
78. The answer is option (B). There needs to be the definite article before 'Times'
79. The answer is option (A). The sentence needs to be rephrased as 'difficulty in understanding'
80. The answer is option (C). The noun is programs and hence the verb should be plural. The verb should be 'ensure'
81. The answer is option (C). The number of scenes should be followed by 'has' and not 'have'.
82. The answer is option (B). The error is an incorrect conjunction. 'But' should be replaced with 'and'
83. The answer is option (A). 'Less' should be replaced with 'few'
84. The answer is option (D). The error is an incorrect pronoun. 'Their' should be replaced with 'its'
85. The answer is option (B). The error is an inbuilt superlative. It should be 'unique'
86. The answer is 'All correct'.
87. The answer is 'later in life' and not 'in later life'
88. The answer is All correct.
89. The answer is 'gave a speech on' and not 'about'
90. The answer is 'illness since long' and not 'long illness'
91. The answer is option (4). The errors are a missing conjunction and a misplaced adverb. This part of the sentence should be rephrased as 'says that he never has any regrets'
92. The answer is option (2). 'Wholeheartedly' should be used instead of 'wholehearted' as the verb is an action.
93. The answer is option (3). The error is incorrect subordination. 'But' is used unnecessarily in the sentence as 'although' is already stated in the sentence.

94. The answer is option (4). The error is incorrect modifier. 'So' should be replaced with 'much'
95. The answer is option (4). The sentence seems to be ambiguous. The comparison is about the total amount of consumption and hence it should be rephrased as 'total used for' or 'consumed for'
96. The answer is option (A). 'Despite of' should be replaced with 'Despite' or 'In spite of'
97. The answer is option (A). The error is incorrect verb usage. It should be 'nothing that does annoy'
98. The answer is option (A). The error is a double negative. It should be 'Unless Ritu' and not 'Unless Ritu does not'. The answer is option (D). The error is an incorrect verb form. The correct form is 'does not see' or 'doesn't see'
100. The answer is option (C). The verb 'shall' is incorrect. It should be replaced with 'would'
101. The answer is option (E). 'Latter' refers to the second between two entities. In the sentence, there are three children.
102. The answer is option (D). The error is incorrect verb form. All the other options are incorrect.
103. The answer is option (C). The error is incorrect pronoun. As the noun 'statement' is singular, the pronoun should be 'it'
104. The answer is option (B). The error is many should be followed by a plural noun.
105. The answer is option (A). The error is an incorrect pronoun and incorrect verb form.
106. The answer is option (E).
107. The answer is option (E).
108. The answer is option (C). The error is incorrect verb. To Lay should be replaced with to lie.
109. The answer is option (D). As the subject refers to 'one of the', the verb should be singular.
110. The answer is option (B). As the rule goes, if the first noun is plural and the second one is singular, then the verb usage should also be singular.
111. The answer is option (B). All the other options are incorrect.
112. The answer is option (A). As the sentence is in the past tense, hence the verb should also be in the past tense.
113. The answer is option (A). The error is adjective adverb agreement. The sentence requires an adjective and not an adverb.
114. The answer is option (E).
115. The answer is option (D). The original sentence refers to a kind of a connection which sounds incorrect.
116. The answer is option (C). The correct part is 'fully prepared'
117. The answer is option (A). The error is an incorrect pronoun. It should be rephrased as 'the documents'.
118. The answer is option (E).
119. The answer is option (C). The word 'what' should be replaced with 'how'
120. The answer is option (B). The error is a double negative. 'not' should be removed from the sentence.
121. The answer is option (B). The error is an incorrect preposition as 'from' should be replaced with 'in'
122. The answer is option (C). The error is incorrect subject verb agreement. The subject is decision and hence the verb should be 'was taken'
123. The answer is option (B). 'that' should replace 'than'
124. The answer is option (A). The sentence requires an adverb and 'patiently' should replace 'patient'
125. The answer is option (D). It should be 'in spite of' or 'despite'
126. The error is repetition and incorrect preposition. The sentence should be

rephrased as 'History tells us that we have learnt nothing from it.'

127. The error is incorrect verb form. It should be 'wind' and not 'to wind'

128. The error is misplaced word. The sentence should be rephrased as I simply do not understand why I should please everybody in the office.

129. The error is incorrect preposition. 'As' should be replaced with 'for'

130. There is no error.

131. The error is subject verb agreement. 'one of the' should have a singular verb form. It should be 'was' and not 'were'

132. There is no error.

133. The error is missing 'neither' in the sentence. It should be rephrased as Mother will neither accept the gift nor she will allow you to accept it.

134. There is no error.

135. The error is a missing preposition. It should be 'on Friday'

136. The answer is option (B). The error is incorrect verb form. It should be rephrased as 'to learn' or 'learning'

137. The answer is option (D). The error is incorrect verb usage. It should be 'has' as the noun is 'private sector'

138. The answer is option (C). 'Swimming' should be replaced with 'swim'

139. The answer is option (D). 'Any of the' should be followed by a plural noun. The noun should be 'stores'

140. The answer is option (A). The sequence of the pronoun is 'You and I'

141. The answer is option (A). The verb should be singular as the subject is 'trouble'. It should be 'is' and not 'are'

142. The answer is option (C). The part of the sentence should be rephrased as 'the increase in the'

143. The answer is option (B). The error is subject verb agreement. The subject is 'approach' and hence the verb should be 'has'

144. The answer is option (A). The error is incorrect preposition. 'Difficult' should be followed by 'for' and not 'with'

145. The answer is option (D). As there is 'but' in the sentence, the word 'favourable' should be replaced with 'unfavourable'

146. The answer is option (C). The correct part of the sentence should be 'based on the last'

147. The answer is option (A). The error is incorrect degree of comparison. It should be 'more' and not 'most'

148. The answer is option (A). The part of the sentence should be rephrased as 'has always been'

149. The answer is option (B). 'Commemoration' should be replaced with a verb 'commemorated'

150. The answer is option (B). The error is an incorrect verb form. It should be rephrased as 'must have had'

151. The answer is option (C). In option A, 'away' is misplaced. In option B, 'away' is misplaced and the verb 'is resulting' is incorrect. Option D has 'apart' which is incorrect. Option E has an incorrect verb form i.e. 'was'

152. The answer is option (B). Option A has the incorrect phrase 'ten thousand of years'. Option C is grammatically incorrect. Option D has the use of the word 'larger' which is incorrect. Option E changes the meaning completely.

153. The answer is option (D). Option A has the word 'much' which is incorrect. Option B has the incorrect verb form 'disappeared'. Option C changes the meaning and has an incorrect verb form 'has'. Option E has the word 'since' instead of 'until'

154. The answer is option (A). Option B is incorrect because it has 'two dog'. Option C has the wrong word 'common' used. Option D has an incorrect preposition 'put on' instead of 'put in'. Option E has an incorrect word 'sometime'

155. The answer is option (A). All the other options are incorrect.

156. The answer is option (D). 'Bring the matter' should be followed by 'to the notice'
157. The answer is option (E).
158. The answer is option (A). It should be 'Despite the obvious advantages'
159. The answer is option (B). It should be 'put the blame of'
160. The answer is option (B). It should be 'refrained from' and 'in public'
161. The answer is option (A). The spelling should be 'goalkeeper's'
162. The answer is option (C). The spelling should be 'absence'
163. The answer is option (D). The word 'owning' should be replaced with 'owing'
164. The answer is option (4). The spelling should be 'natural'
165. The answer is option (2). The spelling should be 'infectious'
166. The answer is option (3). The spelling should be 'seen'
167. The answer is option (4). The spelling should be 'straight'
168. The answer is option (C). The sentence would be rephrased as 'The approval of the proposed merger of State Bank of India and five subsidiaries by the cabinet will create first Indian lender to rank among the world's top 50.'
169. The answer is option (D). Option I would be rephrased as 'The largest takeover ever in the food or beverage industry would be a deal for Unilever and this would surpass the AnheuserBusch In Bev SA's purchase last year of SABMiller. Option III would be rephrased as 'In the food or beverage industry, the largest takeover ever would be a deal for Unilever and this would surpass the AnheuserBusch In Bev SA's purchase last year of SABMiller.'
170. The word 'their' should be replaced with 'the'.
171. The verb form 'led' should be replaced with 'lead'.
172. There is no error.
173. The preposition after 'coming to terms on' should be replaced with 'with'.
174. The part of the sentence 'asked on refraining' should be changed to 'asked to refrain'.
175. The verb 'to keeping' should be changed to 'to keep'.
176. The verb form after 'government high school' should be 'gets'.
177. The adverb promptly should be replaced with 'prompted'.
178. As the sentence refers to children, then the noun 'form' should also be plural.
179. The verb form should be 'sent' and not 'send'.
180. The answer is option (D). To rein in means to control or limit oneself. All the other options are incorrect.
181. The answer is option (D). The error is incorrect adverb usage.
182. The answer is option (B). The error is incorrect verb form.
183. The answer is option (A). All the other options are incorrect.
184. The answer is option (C). All the other options are incorrect.
185. The answer is option (A).
186. The answer is option (D).
187. The answer is option (A).
188. The answer is option (E).
189. The answer is option (C).
190. The answer is option (D).
191. The answer is option (C).
192. The answer is option (B).
193. The answer is option (A). 'Despite of' is incorrect and should be changed to 'in spite of' or 'despite'.
194. The answer is option (C). The preposition 'with' should be changed to 'on'.
195. The answer is option (D). 'He was very much desired' should be changed to 'he very much desired'.
196. The answer is option (B). The noun 'importance' should be changed to the adjective 'important'.
197. The answer is option (E).
198. The answer is option (A). 'How' should be changed to 'What'.

- 199.**The answer is option (B). The verb form 'torn' should be changed to 'tore'.
- 200.**The answer is option (D). This part of the sentence seems a bit incomplete. It can be changed to 'has been taking rest'.
- 201.**The answer is option (E).
- 202.**The answer is option (C). 'There' should be replaced with 'their'.
- 203.**The answer is option (D). 'Nevertheless' means inspite of.
- 204.**The answer is option (E).
- 205.**The answer is option (E).
- 206.**The answer is option (C).
- 207.**The answer is option (B).
- 208.**The answer is option (D).
- 209.**The answer is option (D).
- 210.**The answer is option (B).
- 211.**The answer is option (E).
- 212.**The answer is option (A).
- 213.**The answer is option (A).
- 214.**The answer is option (D). Option I should have been 'Around 1960s, it was widely assumed that politics which had been../ which was'. Options II and III are correct.
- 215.**The answer is option (B).
- 216.**The answer is option (D).
- 217.**The answer is option (C).
- 218.**The answer is option (E).
- 219.**The answer is option (C).
- 220.**The answer is option (D).
- 221.**The answer is option (B).
- 222.**The answer is option (E). 'Brought on' means to make something bad happen.
- 223.**The answer is option (E).
- 224.**The answer is option (B).
- 225.**The answer is option (E).
- 226.**The answer is option (C). All the other options are incorrect. Option B seems correct but it should have been 'that they should go'.
- 227.**The answer is option (E).
- 228.**The answer is option (A). 'To be aware' is to have an idea and to 'beware' is to be alert.
- 229.**The answer is option (D). 'Put back' means to delay.
- 230.**The answer is option (C). 'Call around' means to find some information from different sources.
- 231.**The answer is option (E). 'Chips in' means to contribute.
- 232.**The answer is option (D). 'Hang in' means to be persistent and not give up. 'Hang out' means to spend time, 'Hang up' means to stop speaking over the phone. 'Hang on' means to wait.
- 233.**The answer is option (D). The phrasal verb 'think back' means to think about the past. 'Think of' can be a possible answer but it cannot fit in the sentence. 'Think about' means to give something a thought.
- 234.**The answer is option (D). The phrasal verb 'cut in' means to interrupt. 'Cut out' means to be suitable for. 'Cut back' means not move ahead.
- 235.**The answer is option (A). Option II has an incorrect usage 'ageing'. Option III changes the meaning.
- 236.**The answer is option (C). Option II has an incorrect verb usage. Option I has a different question on whether it is possible and not about the intensity.
- 237.**The answer is option (E).
- 238.**The answer is option (D). Option I is ruled out because there is a positive and negative aspect mentioned about cyberspace.
- 239.**The answer is option (E).

- 240.** The answer is option (C). Option I has an incorrect verb form. Option II changes the meaning of the sentence.
- 241.** The answer is option (D). According to the parallelism rule, Option D is correct. Option C is ruled out because of the preposition 'of'.
- 242.** The answer is option (E).
- 243.** The answer is option (A). All the other options are incorrect. 'An arm and a leg' means something very expensive.
- 244.** The answer is option (B). Option A has the incorrect usage of 'facilitate'. Option C has an incorrect preposition 'by'. Option D has an incorrect verb usage 'have staked'. Option E has an incorrect verb usage 'transferring'.
- 245.** The answer is option (E). Options (A) and (C) have an incorrect verb form 'has' and 'have'. Option D has an incorrect pronoun 'its'. Option B has the incorrect verb form 'approaching'.
- 246.** The answer is option (4). It should be 'structure' and not 'structures'.
- 247.** The answer is option (2). As it is a general statement, there is no need to use 'the'.
- 248.** The answer is option (3). The adverb 'constantly' should be replaced with 'constant'.
- 249.** The answer is option (3). 'than' should be replaced with 'from'.
- 250.** The answer is option (2). The verb form should be 'to create'.
- 251.** The answer is option (5).
- 252.** The answer is option (4). The preposition 'through' should be replaced with 'in'.
- 253.** The answer is option (3). The correct part is 'was the best thing'.
- 254.** The answer is option (3). The error is incorrect verb form. The correct part is 'to evaluate the steps being taken' or 'to evaluate the steps that were taken' or 'to evaluate the steps that should be taken'.
- 255.** The answer is option (3). The verb form 'to have' should be replaced with 'to be'.
- 256.** The answer is option (4). The part of the sentence should be rephrased as 'till your life has illustrated it' or 'till your life has been an illustration of it'.
- 257.** The answer is option (2). The error is incorrect verb form. It should be 'when I used to go'.
- 258.** The answer is option (3). The error is incorrect verb form. It should be 'had to stay'.
- 259.** The answer is option (3). The error is incorrect preposition. The correct part is 'scholar in history'.
- 260.** The answer is option (5).
- 261.** The answer is option (4). The error is incorrect word. 'Interfered' should be replaced with 'tampered'. The correct part is 'evidence being tampered with'.
- 262.** The answer is option (4). The error is incorrect verb form. It should be 'begun' and not 'began'.
- 263.** The answer is option (2). The error is incorrect degree of comparison. It should be 'worst' and not 'worse'.
- 264.** The answer is option (1). The verb usage is incorrect. It should be 'has made it'.
- 265.** The answer is option (4). The preposition 'for' should be replaced with 'in'.
- 266.** The answer is option (1). The error is misplaced modifier. The part of the sentence should be rephrased as 'The Government will soon make'.
- 267.** The answer is option (4). The error is incorrect preposition. 'On' should be replaced with 'in'.
- 268.** The answer is option (1). The verb form should be 'to start' and not 'starting'.
- 269.** The answer is option (3). The error is incorrect pronoun. It should be 'his' and not 'its'.
- 270.** The answer is option (4). The error is incorrect preposition. It should be 'on' and not 'with'.
- 271.** The answer is option (5).
- 272.** The answer is option (2). The error is incorrect preposition. 'Of' is not needed in the sentence.
- 273.** The answer is option (1). The subject is plural and the verb should also be plural. It

should be 'do'

274.The answer is option (4). The error is an incorrect word usage. It should be 'adoption' and not 'adopted'.

275.The answer is option (3). The error is incorrect verb form. The verb should be in the past tense which is 'announced'.

276.The answer is option (4). The error is ambiguous pronoun 'its'. It should be replaced with 'the'.

277.The answer is option (1). The error is incorrect preposition. It should be 'to' and not 'for'.

278.The answer is option (2). The error is parallelism. The verb form should be 'drawing'.

279.The answer is option (2). The error is incorrect verb form. It should be 'sticking and not 'stick'.

280.The answer is option (3). The word 'warming' should be replaced with 'warning'.

281.The answer is option (3). The error is incorrect pronoun. The part of the sentence should be rephrased to 'when he asked her to get into her costume'.

282.The answer is option (4). The verb form 'undergoes' should be changed to 'undergo'.

283.The answer is option (2). The verb 'force' should be changed to 'forced'.

284.The answer is option (1). 'This questions' should be changed to 'these questions'.

285.The answer is option (5).

286.The answer is option (3). The error is incorrect tense usage. The verb 'enjoyed' should be changed to 'enjoy'.

287.The answer is option (1). The preposition 'on' should be changed to 'in'.

288.The answer is option (4). The error is that of parallelism. The part should be rephrased as 'do the housework and bring up children/ take care of children'.

289.The answer is option (4). The error is an incorrect verb form. 'For reduce' should be changed to 'To reduce'.

290.The answer is option (3). The error is an incorrect verb form. 'Have successful' should be changed to 'have been successful'.

291.The answer is option (2).

292.The answer is option (2).

293.The answer is option (3).

294.The answer is option (3).

295.The answer is option (1).

296.The answer is option (1). This part should be rephrased as 'The habit'.

297.The answer is option (1). This part should be rephrased as 'To know how people react'.

298.The answer is option (4). The pronoun 'it' should be replaced with 'they' as the error is noun pronoun relation.

299.The answer is option (3). The adverb 'quickly' should be changed to 'quick'.

300.The answer is option (2). The error is incorrect verb form and it should be changed to 'have lent' as 'a number' has a plural usage.

COMMONLY USED FOREIGN PHRASES

1. Pro bono– For the public good

- Most of the workers were given a 6 month salary advance by the **pro bono** employer before they were deported.
- The **pro bono** media house worked on raising public issues and not just making headlines.

2. Quid pro quo- This for that

- Even though India does not follow a **quid pro quo** policy against China, India is trying to exert its geo political influence in the South East Asia region.
- The deal between the IT giant and the top private bank was **quid pro quo** that made markets go for a roll.

3. Sine qua non – A necessity

- Commitment is a **sine qua non** along with the technical skills for being a good employee.
- An exception to a rule is a **sine qua non**.

4. Sui Generis- Unique

- The new museum in town has **sui generis** artefacts on display.
- The Chinese are known to be **sui generis** in research and development.

5. Laissez Faire– Individualism

- The captain of the football team adopted a **laissez faire** approach with his team mates.
- The **laissez faire** methodology of the amateur politician backfired on him very badly.

6. Savoir Faire– Act favourably in social situations

- Todays generation needs to learn the quality of being **savoir faire**.
- Most of the successful businessmen vouch for being **savoir faire**.

7. Carpe Diem– Seize the moment

- A **carpe diem** attitude cannot make you a winner each time.
- The interview panel hired the candidate due to his **carpe diem** attitude.

8. Acta non verba – Actions and not words

- Newshour reporters should focus on **acta non verbato** spread the correct message.
- The newly elected collector made a place in people's hearts with his **acta non verbainitiatives** to uplift their living conditions.

9. Ad valorem– According to value

- Many products which have high health risks should have an **ad valorem** tax on them.
- The government passed an ordinance to levy **ad valorem** taxes on high rise buildings.

10. Alibi- Elsewhere

- Those with a pessimistic attitude look for **alibis** instead of honest feedback.
- The thief did not disclose the name of his **alibi** even after the police flogged him.

11. Ad interim– For the meantime

- The committee has appointed an officiating secretary **ad interim** till the internal issues are resolved.

- When budgets are presented in an **ad interim** way, it leaves the masses perplexed.

12. Cognoscenti– People who are well informed

- The fashion **cognoscenti** liked the eco-friendly style statements by the new designer.
- Most of the academic **cognoscenti** are being held for charges of dissent.

13. In Toto – As a whole

- The doctor made children take all the four pills **in toto** for effective results.
- All the counties need to work **in toto** to counter anti human activities all over the world.

14. Inter alia- Among other things

- The employees code of conduct, **inter alia** was addressed during the meeting.
- My expenses statement consisted of the estimated costs versus the actual costs **inter alia**.

15. Lingua franca– Adopt as common language

- Most Indians feel that we should adopt American English as our **lingua franca**.
- Usually, **lingua franca** of the common man becomes the language of expression of the masses instead of the classes.

16. Tête-à-tête – A private conversation

- **Atête-à-tête** with the President made the Menaka change her stand on the election scam.
- The secretary wanted to have a **tête-à-tête** with the boss about the backhanded deals.

17. Prima Facie– At first sight

- **Prima facie**, many businessmen want ease of doing business with less red tapism.
- The **prima facie** evidence shows that the murder was a cold blooded one.

18. Per se – Something by itself

- A student need not depend on class notes **per se** for improving his academic performance.
- The principal gave a warning to the implacable child after the teacher's complaint **per se**.

19. Ergo – Therefore

- The tribal people have been evicted from their lands and **ergo** they have staged a nationwide protest.
- Dinesh worked overtime in the factory for 8 months. **Ergo** he received a double promotion.

20. In Situ – In the place

- The deranged youth vandalised many statues **in situ**.
- A patient with an **in situ** tumour was cured after a series of successful surgeries.

21. Ad Hominem – Related to the person

- As Haren broached the topic of values, the discussion turned into an **ad hominem** one.
- During the performance appraisal, the management was at loggerheads and made **ad hominem** attacks on one another.

22. Déjà vu – A feeling of experiencing the same situation earlier

- When the stranger greeted me in a warm manner, I felt a sense of **déjà vu**.
- Terence felt a sense of **déjà vu** during his finale.

23. Sangfroid– To stay calm in difficult circumstances

- The politician stayed **sangfroid**, amidst all the allegations against him.
- When the teacher lost her cool on the students for making a noise, the **sangfroid** class monitor tried to pacify her.

24. In Lieu – Instead

- The Government of Maharashtra has decided to offer cash incentives **in lieu** of free rations to the farmers' families.
- A primary condition to apply as a contestant is that cash cannot be claimed **in lieu** of gifts.

25. Vide– See or refer to

- The customer can access the FAQs **vide** the company's website.
- Vide** the manager's reference letter, James was offered the role of an intern.

26. Mea Culpa– My fault

- The editor of a leading magazine issued a **mea culpa** after he made false allegations on the young journalist.
- I made a **mea culpa** to my parents for sneaking out of the house at night.

27. Tempus Fugit– Time flies

- Immature people seldom realise **tempus fugit** and then it gets too late to fix the wrongs.
- The teacher strictly followed a **tempus fugit** policy when it came to project submissions.

28. Faux Pas – False step

- The fashionista committed a **faux pas** by wearing a tuxedo at an Indian wedding.
- Clicking a smiley during a funeral procession is a **faux pas**.

29. Rendez vous– Meet at an agreed time and place

- Janice and her troupe used to have a **rendez vous** every Saturday to practice dance.
- Messer World, the new café is a **rendezvous** for aspiring artists and musicians.

30. Magnum Opus– Great work

- Arthur Ashkin was rewarded with the Nobel Prize for his **magnum opus**: the optical tweezers and their application to biological systems.
- The village boy received the 'best student' award for the **magnum opus** of scoring a 100 percent in every subject.

31. Modus Operandi– A way of doing something

- The **modus operandi** of crooks used to hood wink senior citizens is to befriend them first and then ask for favours.
- The amateur journalist's **modus operandi** was to unearth the underhand dealings between media houses and businesses by pitching himself as an angel investor.

32. Ad Hoc– Do something when needed

- The CEO hired the secretary on an **ad hoc** basis till his assistant got back in town.
- Ad hoc** policies lead to poor decisions and threaten good governance.

33. Alias– Other name

- The Managing Director fired Kalpesh **alias** Uttam after he shared some confidential information to a competitor.
- The police nabbed the prime accused Gagan **alias** Sameer in the land grabbing case.

34. A La Carte– Order food as separate items

- We decided to have **a la carte** instead of the buffet, as we were not that hungry.
- The new restaurant in town does not serve **a la carte** although the buffet is quite diverse.

35. Circa – Around that time

- Pleistocene Epoch period began **circa** 2.6 million years ago.
- Cleopatra was born **circa** 69 B.C.

36. Per Diem– Per day

- Thomas received a **per diem** allowance that took care of his local travel and meals.
- The young child received 20 rupees **per diem** to deliver the newspapers in the society.

37. Et Tu Brute?– Even you / You too

- Harry trusted Drake with his eyes closed, but when Drake stole money from Harry's wallet he uttered the phrase, "**Et Tu Brute**"
- When the policeman accepted a bribe to land his best friend Vikas in prison, Vikas pointed at him and said, '**Et Tu Brute**'

38. Ex Gratia– Given as a favour

- The government has given an **ex gratia** of 2 lakh rupees to the landslide victims.
- Owing to the low onion yield, over 75000 farmers have applied to the government for **ex gratia** as part of financial help.

39. Alma Mater– The educational institute (school, college or university) that one has formerly attended.

- My mother was the chief guest at my **alma mater**, where I was honoured for my outstanding service in social work.
- The **alma mater** at Howard university is very diverse, in terms of experience and expertise.

40. Veni, Vidi, Vici– I came, I saw, I conquered

- When Julius Caesar won a battle in Asia Minor, he stated, "**Veni, Vidi, Vici**".
- After Mr. James bagged the million dollar deal with an American company, he walked out shouting loudly, "**Veni, Vidi Vici**".

41. Et Cetera (etc)–And so on

- My father likes to read book on philosophy, self- development, leadership **etc**.
- All through the day, the children played games, sang songs, watched movies **etc**.

42. Pro Forma– As per the form

- The trainer had enclosed a **pro forma** for the technical team to fill before the session.
- The students were surprised when they were given a **pro forma** to voice their concerns about ragging to the principal.

43. Cogito Ergo Sum– I think, therefore I am

- Even though, I was grilled by the interviewer over my skill set, I thought to myself '**cogito ergo sum**' and maintained my cool demeanour.
- One of the most effective ways to achieve your goals is to swear by the famous phrase, **cogito ergo sum**.

44. Status Quo– The situation

- When you have the best of both worlds, you cannot assume that this **status quo** will last forever.
- After a major tussle between Roxanne and Madhuri, the staff kept silent to maintain the **status quo**.

45. Verbatim– Word for word

- My secretary documents the report in a **verbatim** manner to rule out ambiguity.
- Many successful orators lure the audiences by not paraphrasing statements in a **verbatim** style.