



JK Chrome

JK Chrome | Employment Portal



Rated No.1 Job Application of India

Sarkari Naukri
Private Jobs
Employment News
Study Material
Notifications



JOBS



NOTIFICATIONS



G.K



STUDY MATERIAL



JK Chrome

jk chrome
Contains ads



www.jkchrome.com | Email : contact@jkchrome.com

SPOTTING ERRORS

NOUN

A Noun is the name of a person, place, thing, quality, condition and action. There are five kinds of Noun -

- (a) Proper Noun
- (b) Common Noun
- (c) Collective Noun
- (d) Abstract Noun
- (e) Material Noun.

Noun	Number	Singular	A boy
		Plural	Boys
Gender		masculine	Boy
		Feminine	Girl
		Common	Baby
		Neuter	Non-living things
Case		Nominative	Ram helps Sita.
		Objective	Ram helps Sita .
		possessive	Ram 's wife

Subject verb agreement in Number

words	Form	Usage
Deer	Same form both in singular & plural	Singular/plural depending upon context
Hundred	Three hundred people/ Hundreds of people	Plural
Politics	Looks plural	Singular
Spectacles	Plural	Plural
Cattle	Looks singular	plural
Furniture	Singular	singular

NOTE to manage questions on number of noun, try to make out sense of sentence whether singular or plural which noun form is to be used.

Important rule Some nouns have the same form both in singular as well as in plural.

For example

- a) **A deer** was caught
- b) **Deer** were caught.

Here, the singular and plural form of the noun Deer is same. Like Deer there are other nouns that have the **same form in**

Singular as well as plural form.

For example

sheep, apparatus, species, series, hundred, dozen, hair etc

Important rule Nouns denoting large numbers are used both in singular and plural form

For example

a) **Three hundred people** attended the function.

b) **Hundreds of people** attended the party.

In sentence a), 'hundred' is preceded by number 'three'. So 'hundred' will take no plural form. Word 'three hundred' indicates plurality.

But in sentence b), 'hundred' is not preceded by any number. So to indicate plurality, we will write 'hundreds'.

So, rule is that when words like hundred, dozen, thousand, pair, score are not preceded by any word denoting number then they take the plural form, otherwise not.

a) Cola paid lakhs of rupees to Aamir Khan for promoting their product.

b) I brought **two dozen** bananas.

Important rule Tell which sentence is correct

a) Since long no **news has** been heard.

b) Since long no **news have** been heard.

Sentence a is correct. Some nouns are always **used as singular though they look like plural** nouns.

Other similar words are politics, mathematics, physics, gallows, means, billiards, ethics, summons, innings

For example

a) **Politics is** not my cup of tea.

b) I received **summons**.

c) Sachin once again played **a superb innings**

Important rule Tell which sentence is correct

a) The spectacles that you are wearing are really nice.

b) The spectacles that you are wearing is really nice.

Sentence a) is correct.

The reason being that **some noun words are always used in the plural form.**

For example

trousers, arms, drawers, assets, scales, alms, thanks, cards; ashes, riches, premises, scissors, credentials, proceeds.

Important rule Tell which sentence is correct

a) The cattle was grazing in the field.

b) The cattle were grazing in the field

Sentence b) is correct. The reason being that some nouns are always used as **plurals though they**

look like singular. Other nouns like this are public; people, folk, mankind, poultry, sheep, police, gentry, peasantry, bulk, majority, etc.

For example

a) The majority are with the leader. b) Police, though late, have come. c) Public wants results.

Important rule Tell which sentence is correct.

- a) This project will lead to lots of **expenditures**
 b) This project will lead to lots of **expenditure**.

Sentence b) is correct. The reason is that **some nouns are always used as singular**. **Preceding adjectives or the verb form indicates the singularity or plurality.**

Other nouns are expenditure, furniture, information, machinery, issue, offspring, alphabet, scenery, poetry.

For example

- a) All the furniture was bought last year.
 b) All the Information was given to him.

Important rule Meaning of some nouns in plural form is **very different** from the meaning of nouns in singular form. Hence, **that form should be used which will convey the right meaning.**

For example

- a) I opened the letter and read its contents.
 b) Her mouth was fixed in a smile of pure content.
 c) The conflict between good and evil is ages old.
 d) We must produce goods at competitive prices.
 e) Delhites breathe the most polluted air in the world.
 f) She was just putting on airs when she came to visit us/me.
 g) We should renounce the use of force to settle our dispute.
 h) Families of people who died as a result of services in the forces should not be ignored.
 i) I was very excited on my return to my home village.
 j) Early returns in the ballot indicate majority for opposition.

Following are rules regarding apostrophe

Rules regarding apostrophe S ('s)

- a) Singular noun 's is added after the word.
 b) Singular noun Only an apostrophe is added when there are too many hissing sounds.

For example

- Moses' laws, for goodness' sake, For justice' sake.
 c) Plural nouns ending in s like boys, cows only' is added after the word
 d) Plural nouns not ending in s like men, children 's is added after the word.
 e) 'S is added primarily after the living things and personified objects.

For example

- Governor's bodyguard, horse's head, Nature's law, Fortune's favourite.
 f) 'S is not used with inanimate or non-living things.

For example

leg of the table, cover of the book.

g) But in nouns that denote time, distance or weight, 's is used.

For example

a stone's throw, in a year's time, the earth's surface.

h) Some other common phrases where 's is used are to his heart's content, at his wit's end, out of harm's way. i) When a noun consists of several words, the possessive sign is attached only to the last word.

For example

a) The Queen's of England reaction is important in the Diana episode. (Incorrect)

b) The Queen of England's reaction is important in the Diana episode. (Correct) Do not be mistaken that since it is the Queen's reaction, the 's should come after queen. You might think that putting it after England would make the reaction England's and not the Queen's. This is shortsightedness. Do not see Queen and England in isolation, Queen of England is one whole unit and the apostrophe should come at its end.

j) When two nouns are in apposition, the possessive sign is put to the latter only.

For example

a) I am going to Stephen Hawking's the scientist's country. (Incorrect) b) I am going to Stephen

Hawking the scientist's country. (Correct)

k) When two or more nouns show joint possession, the possessive sign is put to the latter only.

For example

a) Amitabh and Ajitabh are Bachchanji's sons. So Bachchanji is Amitabh's and Ajitabh's father.

(Incorrect) b) Amitabh and Ajitabh are Bachchanji's sons. So Bachchanji is Amitabh and Ajitabh's father.

(Correct) l) When two or more nouns show separate possession, the possessive sign is put with both.

For example

. a) The audience listened to Javed and Vajpayee's poems. (Incorrect) b) The audience listened to

Javed's and Vajpayee's poems. (Correct)

AGREEMENT OF THE SUBJECT WITH THE VERB

A verb must agree with its subject in **number and person**. Often due to "**Error of Proximity**" the verb is made to agree in number with a noun near it instead of with its proper subject.

For example

- a) The quality of the mangoes were not good. (Wrong since subject is quality, a singular and not mangoes.)
 b) The quality of the mangoes was not good (Right).
 c) His knowledge of Indian vernaculars are far beyond the common. (Wrong)
 d) His knowledge of Indian vernaculars is far beyond the common. (Right)

Important Rule If two singular nouns **express one idea**, the **verb is in the singular**.

For example

- a) Bread and Butter are essential for one's life. (Incorrect)
 b) Bread and Butter is essential for one's life. (Correct)

Important Rule Verb should be singular even when some words are joined to a singular subject by 'with', 'as well as' etc,

For example

- a) The chairman, with the directors, is to be present.
 b) Silver, as well as cotton, has fallen in prices.

Important Rule When a plural noun denotes **some specific quantity** or amount considered as a **whole**, the verb is generally **singular**.

For example

- a) Five hours are too short a time to judge one's character. (Incorrect)
 b) Five hours is too short a time to judge one's character. (Correct)
 This is so because five hours is considered as one chunk.

Important Rule Two or more **singular subjects connected by 'or', 'nor'** require singular verb.

For example

- a) No nook or corner was left unexplored.
 b) Our happiness or our sorrow is largely due to our own actions.

Important Rule When the subjects joined by '**or**', '**nor**' are of **different numbers**, the **verb must be plural**, and the plural must be placed next to the verb.

For example

- a) Neither Rekha nor her fiends was present at the party. (Incorrect)
 b) Neither Rekha nor her friends were present at the party. (Correct)

Important Rule Either, neither, each, everyone, many a must be followed by a **singular verb**.

For example

- a) Neither of the two men was very strong.
 b) Every one of the prisons is full.
 c) Many a man has done so.
 d) He asked whether either of the applicants was suitable.

Important Rule Two nouns qualified by each or every, even though connected by 'and' require a singular verb.

For example

Every boy and every girl was given a packet of sweets.

Important Rule 'None' though singular commonly takes a plural verb.

For example

None are so deaf as those who will not hear

PRONOUN

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun

Now consider the following cases

Since a pronoun is used instead of a Noun, it must be of the **same number, gender and person** as the noun for which it stands.

For example

Those beggars are idle. They refuse to work for their living.

Please consider the following two sentences.

a) After a few hearings the **jury** gave **its** verdict. (Pronoun 'its' is used in place of noun 'jury').

b) **The jury** were divided in **their** opinions.

(Pronoun 'their' is used in place of noun 'jury')

You must be wondering **why different pronoun 'its' and 'their' is used in place of the same noun 'jury'**

The reason is when a pronoun stands for a collective noun it must be in the singular number and neutral gender. (Sentence a).

But when collective noun conveys the idea of separate individuals comprising the whole, the pronoun standing for it must be of the plural number. In sentence b, it is clear that members of the jury are not behaving as whole.

For example

- a) **The committee** is reconsidering **its** decision.
 b) **The committee** decided the matter without leaving **their** seats.

Major categories - rules

1. Noun pronoun verb- Agreement in person- number- gender throughout sentence
2. Type of pronoun - for persons/things
3. Order of preference
4. Position - nearness
5. Case - **subjective/objective/possessive**

Noun-pronoun agreement in person, number, gender

A pronoun **must agree with its Antecedent** in person, number and gender.

For example

- a) **All passengers** must show **their** (not his) tickets.
 b) I am not one of **those who** believe everything **they** (not I) hear

Important Rule When two or more singular nouns are joined by '**and**', the pronoun used for them must be **plural**.

For example

Rama and Hari work hard. **Their** teachers praise them.
 But when two Singular nouns **joined by 'and' refer to the same person or thing**, the pronoun should be **singular**.

For example

The Secretary and Treasurer is negligent of **his** duty. Here the same person is acting as Secretary and Treasurer. That's why singular pronoun is used.

Important Rule When two singular nouns joined by 'and' are preceded by '**each**' or '**every**', then the pronoun must be **singular**

For example

Every soldier and every sailor was in his place.

Important Rule When two or more singular nouns are joined by 'or', '**either...or**', '**neither...nor**', the pronoun is generally **singular**.

For example

- a) Neither Abdul nor Rehman has done **his** lessons.
 b) Either Rama or Hari must help **his** friend.

Important Rule When a plural and a singular noun are joined by '**or**' or '**nor**', the pronoun must be in the **plural**

For example

Either the manager or his assistants failed in their duty.

Rules regarding personal pronouns

Rule 123 order of preference = 1>2>3

When a pronoun refers to more than one noun or pronouns of different persons, it must be of the first person plural in preference to the second and of the second person plural in preference to the third.

For example

You and I, husband and wife, have to look after your home. (Incorrect)

You and I, husband and wife, have to look after our home. (Correct)

Case - subjective/objective/possessive

Important Rule The complement of the verb be, when it is expressed by a pronoun, should be in the nominative form.

For example

a) It was he (not him), b) It is I (not me) that gave the prizes away. c) It might have been he (not him).
 Tell which sentence is correct

a) The presents are for **you and me**.

b) The presents are for **you and I**.

Sentence a is correct. Pronoun has to agree with the case. Here it is the **objective** case. So, 'me' should be used instead of 'I'.

For example

My uncle asked my brother and me to dinner.

Important Rule Tell which sentence is correct

a) He loves you more than I.

b) He loves you more than me.

Sentence a is correct 'Than' is a conjunction joining clauses. And the case of the pronoun to be used may be found by writing the clauses in full. So, in sentence

a.) Two clauses joined by 'than' are 'He loves you more' and 'I love you'. Being a **subjective case**, 'I' should be used.

For example

a) He is taller than I (am).

b) He loves you more than (he loves) me.

Rules regarding relative pronouns

On combining each of the above pairs into one sentence

a) This is the boy who works hard (Who in place of He)

b) This is the boy whose exercise is done well. (whose in place of His)
 c) This is the boy whom all praise. (Whom in place of Him) The above sentences show when to use who, whose and whom. Who is the subjective case, Whose the possessive case and Whom the objective case.

Who	Persons
Whose	Persons/things
Which	Things w/o life

Who, Which, Whom, That, Whose should be **placed as near to the antecedent as possible.**

For example

I with **my family** reside in Delhi, **which** consists of my wife and parents.

This sentence is wrong as which relates to 'my' family'.

So 'which' should be placed as near to family' as possible.

So, the correct sentence is

b) I with **my family which**, consists of my wife and parents, reside in Delhi.

Who is used In the nominative cases and whom in the objective cases.

For example

a) There is **Mr. Dutt, who (not whom)** they say is the best painter in the town.

b) **The Student, whom (not who)** you thought so highly of, has failed to win the first prize.

When the subject of a **verb** is a relative pronoun, the verb should **agree in number and person with the antecedent of the relative.**

For example

a) This is one of the most interesting **novels that have (not has)** appeared this year. (Here, antecedent of relative pronoun that is novels and not one)

b) This is the only **one of his poems that is (not are)** worth reading.

When 'one' is used as pronoun, its possessive form 'one's' should follow instead of his, her etc.

For example

One must put one's best efforts if one wishes to succeed.

With let objective case of the pronoun is used.

For example

let you and me do it.

If a pronoun has two antecedents, it should agree with the nearer one.

For example

a) I hold in high esteem everything and everybody who reminds me of my failures. b) I hold in high esteem everybody and everything, which reminds me of my failures.

In referring to anybody, everybody, anyone, each etc., the pronoun of the masculine or the feminine gender is used according to the context.

For example

a) I shall be glad to help everyone of my boys in his studies.

b) I shall be glad to help everyone of my girls in her studies. c) I shall be glad to help everyone of my students in his studies.

But when gender is not determined, the pronoun of the masculine gender is used as in sentence c.

The pronoun **one should be used throughout**, if used at all.

For example

a) One must use one's best efforts if one wishes to succeed.

b) One should be careful about what one says.

(B) Plural is commonly used with none.

For example

a) None of his poems are well known.

b) None of these words are now current.

Anyone should be used when more than two persons or things are spoken of.

For example

She was taller than anyone of her five sisters.

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are the words that describe the **qualities** of a noun or pronoun in a given sentence.

Consider the following

Tell which sentence is correct

a) **Flowers** are plucked **freshly**.

b) **Flowers** are plucked **fresh**.

Sentence b is correct as; adjective is correctly used with a verb when some quality of the subject rather than verb is to be expressed. Here, fresh describes the word Flowers (a noun) and not plucked (a verb).

Types of adjectives

Types of adjectives	Examples
Adjectives of quality	Good, bad, red, black
Adjectives of quantity	Some, any, little, few
Adjectives of number	Cardinal - one, two, three Ordinal - first, second
possessive adjectives	My, our, your
Distributive adjectives	Each, every, either
Demonstrative adjectives	This, that, those
Interrogative adjectives	What, which

From above table you can see that many words behave as pronoun as well as Adjectives depending upon the context in which these words are used in a sentence.

Rules regarding demonstrative adjective

Rules regarding distributive adjectives

Rule Each is used when reference is made to the individuals forming any group. Each is also used when the number of the group is limited and definite.

For example

a) I was in Shimla for five days and it rained each day. **Every** is used when reference is made to total group or when the number is indefinite.

For example

a) Every seat was taken. b) I go for a movie every week. c) Leap year falls in every fourth year.

Rule Each, either, neither and every are always followed by the singular noun.

For example

a) Each boy must take his turn. b) Every word of it is false. c) Neither accusation is true.

Rules regarding adjectives of quantity

Some is used in affirmative sentences to express quantity or degree.

For example

I shall buy some bananas. Any is used in the negative or interrogative sentences to express quantity or degree.

For example

a) I shall not buy any bananas. b) Have you bought any bananas? But some is an exception to the above rule. Some is used in interrogative sentences, which are commands or requests.

For example

Will you please lend me some money?

Few is used for countable objects and little is used for noncountable objects.

Little means not much. So use of the word little has a negative meaning.

For example

a) There is little hope of his recovery. b) He has little appreciation of hard work.

A little means some though not much. So, use of a little has a positive meaning.

For example

a) There is a little hope of his recovery. b) He has a little appreciation of hard work. The little means not much but all there is.

For example

a) The little information he had was quite reliable. b) The little knowledge of management he possessed was not sufficient to stand him in good stead

Few mean not many. So use of the word few has a negative meaning.

For example

Few men are free from faults.

A few means some. So use of 'a few' has a positive meaning.

For example

A few men are free from faults.

The few means not many, but all there are

For example

The few remarks that he made were very good.

Only uncountable nouns follow much, little, some, enough, sufficient and whole.

For example

a) I ate some rice. b) There are not enough spoons.

Rules regarding interrogative adjectives

What is used in the general sense and which is used in a selective sense.

For example

a) Which of you haven't brought your book? b) What manner of man is he?

Rules regarding degrees of comparison of adjectives

Rule

Comparative degree- When two objects are compared with each other, the **latter term of comparison must exclude the former.**

For example

a) Delhi is **bigger than any other** city in India.

Superlative degree

In a comparison by means of a superlative the latter term should include the former.

For example

a) Delhi is the biggest of all cities in India.

b) Of all men he is the strongest. Kindly note the difference in this and the previous rule.

Rule

Later and latest refer to time.

For example

a) He came later than I expected.

b) This is the latest news.

Latter and last refer to position.

For example

a) The last player could not bat as he was injured.

b) The latter chapters are very interesting. Latter is used when there are two only, last when there are more than two.

For example

a) Of Manohar, Syam and Joshi, the latter is a driver. (Incorrect)

b) Of Manohar, Syam and Joshi, the last is a driver. (Correct)

Rule

Elder and eldest are used only of persons (usually members of the same family).

For example

- a) My elder sister is doing MBA from IIM Ahmedabad
 b) My eldest brother is getting married today. Older and oldest are used of both persons and things.

For example

- a) This is the oldest building in the city.
 b) Anthony is the oldest boy in the class.

Rule

Further means more distant or advanced whereas **farther** is a variation of further and means at a distance – both the words can be used to indicate physical distance.

For example

- a) No one discussed the topic further.
 b) Calcutta is farther from the equator than Colombo.

Rule The comparative degree is generally followed by 'than', but comparative adjectives ending in 'is' or 'are' are followed by the preposition 'to'.

For example

- a) Akshay is **inferior to** Aamir in intelligence.
 b) Aamir is **superior to** Akshay in intelligence.
 c) He is **junior to** me.
 d) Who was captain **prior to** Azhar?

Rule we can not compare perfection!

Adjectives such as square, round, perfect, eternal, universal, unique do not admit of different degrees. So they cannot be compared. Thus strictly speaking we cannot say that a thing is more square more round or more perfect. But sometimes we do make exceptions to this rule.

For example

This is the most perfect specimen I have seen.

Rule When 'than' or 'as' is followed by the third person pronoun, the verb is to be repeated.

For example

Ram is not as clever as his brother is.

Rule When 'than' or 'as' is followed by first or second person pronoun, the verb can be omitted.

For example

He is more intelligent than you.

Rule In comparing two things or classes of things the comparative should be used.

For example

- a) Of two evils choose the lesser (not least). b) Which is the better (not best) of the two?

Rule A very common form of error is exemplified in the following sentence. a) The population of London is greater than any town in India. b) The population of London is greater than that of any town in India. Sentence b is correct as the comparison is between the population of London and the population of any town in India.

Rule Double comparatives and superlatives should be avoided.

For example

- a) Seldom had the little town seen a more costlier funeral. (Wrong)
 b) Seldom had the little town seen a costlier funeral. (Right)

Rule Preferable has the force of comparative and is followed by to. Phrase 'more preferable' should not be used.

For example

- a) Coffee is more preferable to tea. (Wrong)
 b) Coffee is preferable to tea. (Right)

Rule Less refers to quantity whereas fewer refer to number.

For example

- a) No fewer than fifty miners were killed in the explosion.
 b) We do not sell less than ten kg of tea.

Rule Certain adjectives do not really admit of comparison because their meaning is already superlative. Such words are unique, ideal, perfect, complete, universal, entire, extreme, chief, full, square, round. Therefore phrases like most unique, more round, fullest, chiefest etc. are wrong.

Rule If there is a gradual increase it is generally expressed with two comparatives and not with positives.

For example

- a) It grew hot and hot. (Incorrect) b) It grew hotter and hotter. (Correct)

TENSES

1. Tense is the form taken by a verb to indicate **time and continuance or completeness** of action. The continuance or completeness of action is denoted by **four subcategories**.

- a) **Simple Tense** It is used for habitual or routine actions in the Present Tense, action which is over in the Past Tense & action to happen in the Future Tense.

- b) **Continuous Tense** The action is incomplete or continuous or going on.
- c) **Perfect Tense** The action is complete, finished or perfect with respect to a certain point of time.
- d) **Perfect Continuous Tense** The action is going on continuously over a long period of time and is yet to be finished.
2. The different tenses and the verb forms used in each tense are given below

	Name of Tenses	Verb forms used
Present	Present simple	V _I + s/es
	Present continuous	Is/am/are + verb + ing
	Present perfect	Has/have + V _{III}
	Present perfect continuous	Has/have + been + verb + ing
Past	Past simple	V _{II}
	Past continuous	Was/were+ verb + ing
	Past perfect	had + V _{III}
	Past perfect continuous	had + been + verb + ing
Future	Future simple	Shall/will + verb
	Future continuous	Shall/will + be + verb + ing
	Future perfect	Shall/will + have + V _{III}
	Future perfect continuous	Shall/will + have been + verb + ing

More rules for verbs and Tenses

SIMPLE PRESENT

- To express a habitual action.

For example

I get up every day at five o'clock.

- To express general truths.

For example

Fortune favours the brave.

Important Rule If the subject is of the third person, singular number (He, She, It) add 'S' or 'es / ies' to the first form of the verb to make it singular number.

She plays the violin every day.

He loves his parents

The dog barks at the people.

The bird flies in the Sky.

He does his duty.

Present continuous

For an action going on at the time of speaking.

For example

The boys are playing cricket in the ground.

Present perfect

To indicate the completed activities in the immediate past.

For example

He has just gone out.

The present perfect is **never used with adverbs of the past time**. In such cases the past simple should be used.

For example

I have seen a film last night ✗

I saw a film last night. ✓

He has left for Hyderabad last week. ✗

He left for Hyderabad last week. ✓

India has won the match **last** week

Important Rule The present perfect tense with "For or Since" is used to express an action began at some time in the past and is still continuing upto the time of speaking or just finished.

Forperiod of time (for 2 days / for 10 days / for a long time)

Sincepoint of time. (Since 1996, Since morning, since yesterday, since last week)

I know him since 1986 ✗

I have know him since 1986 ✓

Our teacher is sick for the last two days ✗

Our teacher has been sick for the last two days. ✓

Present perfect continuous

action, which began at some time in the past and is still continuing. With the present perfect continuous tense an adverb or phrase that expresses time is used.

For example

a) I have been reading this book since morning.

Important Rule The present perfect continuous Tense" is also used for actions began in the past and are still continuing.

I am reading this novel since morning. ✗

I have been reading this novel since morning. ✓

They are going to English classes for the last one month. ✗

They have been going to English classes for the last one month. ✓

Past simple

To indicate an action completed in the past.

Generally, adverbs or adverb phrases of past time are used in the past simple tense.

For example

a) The steamer sailed yesterday.

Past perfect

The past perfect tense is used when two actions happened in the past. In this case it is necessary to show which action happened earlier than the other. Here past perfect is used for the action, which happened earlier.

For example

a) When I reached the station the train had started.

Important Rule When the first action led to thesecond action immediately The simple Past Tense + Simple Past Tense are used.
When he opened the gate, they came in. ✓

Important Rule When the first action completedbefore the second one started, the Past Perfect Tense for the first finished action and the Simple Past Tense for the Second are used.
The patient had died before the doctor arrived. ✓

More rules on verb & tenses

Important Rule When the verb in the principalclause is in a past tense, the verbs in the subordinate clauses are normally in the Past Tense.
He said that He will pass the examination. ✗
He said that he would pass the examination. ✓
They told me that they have paid the fees. ✗
They told me that they had paid the fees. ✓

Important Rule When the subordinate clauseexpresses a universal truth the past tense in the main clause may be followed by a Present Tense.
He said that the sun rose in the East. ✗
He said that the sun rises in the East. ✓

Important Rule The Past Tense in the mainclause may be followed by any tense after the conjunction "Than" in the subordinate clause.
He worked faster than we do / did. ✓

Important Rule In Conditional Sentences, toexpress improbability in the Present, the Simple Past Tense in the if clause and the Present Conditional Tense in the main clause are used.
If I am the Principal, I would Punish Him. ✗
If I were the Principal, I would Punish Him. ✓
If he is rich, he would buy a car. ✗
If he were rich, He would buy a car. ✓

Important Rule To express unfulfilled conditionin the Past, we should express with "Past Perfect Tense" in the if clause and Perfect Conditional Tense in the Main Clause.
If you worked hard, you would have passed in the examination. ✗
If you had worked hard, you would have passed in the examination. ✓

Important Rule No other conjunction should beused as a connective word, in indirect speech when the question indirect speech begins with "Why (or) How" question words.
He asked me that who my best friend was. ✗

He asked me who my best friend was. ✓
He asked me that How I got time to write all posts in my Blog. ✗
He asked me how I got time to write all posts in my Blog. ✓

Important Rule No preposition is used after theverb "told"
He told me that he passed the examination. ✗
He told me that he had passed the examination. ✓

Important Rule The question forms in directspeech should be changed to affirmative sentences in indirect speech.
The receptionist asked me who do I want to meet in the office. ✗
The receptionist asked me whom I wanted to meet in the office. ✓

Important Rule The verb "Suggest" purpose inindirect speech should be followed by "that clause" with the auxiliary verb "should"
He suggested me to go for a walk every morning. ✗
He suggested to me that I should go for a walk every morning. ✓

Important Rule In the absence of an indirectobject after "suggest" a gerund form is used.
He suggested going for a walk every morning. ✓

Important Rule The verb "Tell" should be usedwith an object.
He told that he had passed in the test. ✗
He said that he had passed in the test (OR) ✓
He told me that he had passed in the Test. ✓

Conditionals Important!

Type	if-clause	main clause	example
I	Simple Present	will-future or (Modal + infinitive)	If it rains tomorrow, we'll go to the cinema.
II	Simple Past	would + infinitive	If I had a lot of money, I would travel around the world.
III	Past Perfect	would + have + past participle	If I had gone to bed early, I would have caught the train.

Adverbs

What are Adverbs?

An adverb is a word that tells us more about a verb. It "qualifies" or "modifies" a verb. Lets try to understand this with a small example.

Adverb Example

Rinku sulakh walks gracefully (The word 'gracefully' is an adverb. It modifies the verb 'to walk'.)

Shortcut rule

The adverbs 'too much' is usedwith nouns and 'much too' is used with adjectives.

Too much pain / Too much insincerity (Nouns)
 Much too painful / much too careless (Adjectives)

Example

His failure is too much painful for me ✗
 His failure is much too painful for me ✓
 His wife's rude behaviour gives him much too pain ✗
 His wife's rude behaviour gives him too much pain ✓

Shortcut rule

Before the word 'Enough' an adjective under positive form should be used.

He is more intelligent enough to follow you. ✗
 He is intelligent enough to follow you. ✓
 She is enough lucky to get the job. ✗
 She lucky enough to get the job. ✓

Shortcut rule

The adverb quite ('quite means perfectly / completely) should not be used with the adjective 'Handsome'.

He is quite handsome. ✗
 He is very handsome. ✓

Shortcut rule

Late / Lately. The adverb 'late' indicates time and lately means recently.

He was punished for coming lately. ✗
 He was punished for coming late. ✓

Shortcut rule

When we begin a sentence with 'seldom / never / hardly / rarely / scarcely / barely / neither / never, the rule of inversion should be applied (i.e.,) an auxiliary verb is used before the subject.

Hardly he goes to school. ✗
 Hardly does he go to school. ✓
 Seldom I got to films. ✗
 Seldom do I got to films. ✓
 No sooner the school bell rings than all the boys go to their class rooms. ✗
 No sooner does the school bell ring, than all the boys go to their class rooms. ✓

After Only + adverbial expression.

Only by working hard, he got success. ✗
 Only by working hard, did he get success. ✓

Not only but also

Not only she reads but also she writes. ✗
 Not only does she read but also writes. ✓

Shortcut rule

The adverbial phrase 'No less than' should be used with uncountable nouns whereas 'No fewer than' is used with countable nouns.

There were no less than forty people who were killed in the accident. ✗

No fewer than forty people were killed in accident. ✓

Shortcut rule

The adverb (As) is not used after call and consider.

He called me as a fool ✗
 He called me a fool. ✓
 I always consider him as my brother. ✗
 I always consider him my brother. ✓

Shortcut rule

The derived adjectives such as interested / pleased / satisfied / delighted are used with 'much' but not 'very'.

I am very interested to play cricket. ✗
 I am much interested to play cricket. ✓

Shortcut rule

The adverb 'very' is used with positive adjectives and 'much' with comparative adjective forms.

He is very clever to understand it. ✓
 He is much clever to understand it. ✗

Shortcut rule

10 'Very much' should be used with comparative forms.

It is very much better to stay here tonight. ✓

Conjunctions

Shortcut rule

The co-relative conjunctions are used in pairs. Not only - but also Either - or Neither - nor Both - and Though - yet Whether - or

Please see that the pair is properly used.

They will either do the work else return the money. ✗

They will either do the work or return the money. ✓

Both kumar as well as Ravi must finish it. ✗

Both kumar and Ravi must finish it. ✓

Not only does he read but also writes. ✓

Though he is rich but he is economical. ✗

Though he is rich yet he is economical. ✓

Shortcut rule

After the adverbs "Hardly / Scarcely", the conjunction 'when or before' should be used.

Hardly had he left the place than the Bomb exploded. ✗

Hardly had he left the place when the Bomb exploded. ✓

Shortcut rule

After 'Rather / Other, the subordinating conjunction 'Than should be used.

He has no other object but to get a handsome job.

✗

He has no other object than to get a handsome job. ✓

I would rather buy a scooter but not a cycle. ✗

I would rather buy a scooter than a cycle. ✓

Shortcut rule

After the subordinating conjunction 'lest' the auxiliary 'should' is used. Lest - for fear that / If it is not so.

Work hard lest you fail. ✗

Work hard lest you should fail. ✓

Shortcut rule

The connecting word 'that' is used with the adjective phrase 'the same/the only/superlative adjectives/all

This is the same book which I wanted. ✗

This is the same book that I wanted. ✓

Shortcut rule

The conjunction 'or' is used without / never.

I have never spoken to him nor written to him. ✗

I have never spoken to him or written to him. ✓

Shortcut rule

With the word 'such' the connective 'that' may be used.

There was such a noise what we could not hear ourselves. ✗

There was such a noise that we could not hear ourselves. ✓

Shortcut rule

Until - Denotes Time Unless - Denotes Condition

You will not succeed until you work hard. ✗

You will not succeed unless you work hard. ✓

I want to stay here unless she speaks the truth. ✗

I want to stay here until she speaks the truth. ✓

You cannot do well until you prepare yourself. ✗

You cannot do well unless you prepare yourself. ✓

Shortcut rule

After the connective 'because' the words 'so / therefore / as' are not used.

Because he came late so he failed to see her. ✗

Because he came late, he failed to see her. ✓

Shortcut rule

The adverb 'Not' should not be used with the connective 'Till/unless/lest/until' in that clause.

Until he does not solve this problem, I will stay with him. ✗

Until he solves this problem, I will stay with him. ✓

Unless they do not work sincerely, they will not succeed. ✗

Unless they work sincerely, they will not succeed. ✓

Shortcut rule

When 'since' is used as a conjunction should be preceded by present perfect tense and followed by a verb in the past tense to denote point of time.

Many things have happened since I have left the school. ✗

Many things have happened since I left the school. ✓

Shortcut rule

With the conjunction 'if' then 'should not be used.

If you work for 8 hours a day, then you will get through the examination. ✗

If you work for 8 hours a day, you will get through the examination. ✓

Shortcut rule

When two objects are joined by 'as well/besides/along with/together with / in addition to / except / including with, the verb agrees with the first subject in number.

He as well as his students have gone there. ✗

He as well as his students has gone there. ✓

Prepositions

Shortcut rule

Across

Across - On the opposite side of

My Cousin lives across the river. ✓

Across - From one side to another

The boy swam across the river. ✓

Across - both sides

He threw the luggage across his shoulders. ✓

Come Across - means meet accidentally / suddenly

When I was going to market, I came across an old friend. ✓

I suddenly came across him. ✗

I came across him. ✓

Shortcut rule

Between

Used for two persons / things.

She is sitting between muni and sheela. ✓

Among

Used with more than two persons / things

The principal distributed prizes among the winners. ✓

Amid or Amidst

Used for more than two persons / things (groups)

Amid his friends. ✓

It was hard to hear amid all the cheering. ✓

Shortcut rule

During - denotes duration.

During the war, many people suffered hardship. ✓

We go to Darjeeling during summer every year. ✓

Shortcut rule

From - is used with past / future tenses

I stayed there from Monday to Wednesday. ✓

I will start my preparation from Monday next. ✓

Shortcut rule

Of - denotes origin / cause

She comes of a rich family (origin) ✓

He died of Malaria (cause) but she died in an accident. ✓

Off - denotes 'separation'

A button has come off. ✓

He is off duty today. ✓

Shortcut rule

After a preposition, a pronoun under objective case should be used.

He depends on I. ✗

He depends on me. ✓

Shortcut rule

When two words are connected by 'and / or' etc., the prepositions should be mentioned clearly to be used with them.

He was surprised at as well as pleased with her performance. ✓

She is conscious and engaged in her work. ✗

She is conscious of and engaged in her work ✓

Shortcut rule

No preposition should be used with the noun '**Home**' **except when it is followed by an adjective in the possessive case**, say go to home / arrive home / reach home / get home.

I went to his home / He went home. ✓

He decided to go to Krishna's home. ✓

Shortcut rule

After transitive verbs such as 'Discuss/Describe/reach/order/tell/demand/attach/resemble/ridicule etc. no preposition is used. The verbs directly take an object.

The poet describes about the beauty of nature. ✗

The poet describes the beauty of nature. ✓

He ordered for two cups of tea. ✗

He ordered two cups of tea. ✓

Shortcut rule

After the **verbs "Say / suggest / propose / speak / explain / reply / complain / talk / listen / write"** the proposition **"to"** should be used if any object is used.

He did not reply me. ✗

He did not reply to me. ✓

You never wrote me. ✗

You never wrote to me. ✓

He suggested her that she should eat less. ✗

He suggested to her that she should eat less. ✓

Shortcut rule

Since - Denotes point of time For - denotes period of time.

They should be used with present tense or the present perfect continuous tense / past perfect tense / past perfect continuous tenses.

I know her since 2011. ✗

I have known her since 2011. ✓

He is working in the bank for the past 3 years. ✗

He has been working in the bank for the past 3 years. ✓

Shortcut rule

After the **verb "Enter"** the **preposition "into"** **should not be used except when it is used with reference to agreement or conversation.**

He entered into the premises without any permission. ✗

He entered the premises without any permission. ✓

They entered a hot discussion. ✗

They entered into a hot discussion. ✓

Shortcut rule

Wait for - Await, Despite - in spite of

He is awaiting for the reply. ✗

He is awaiting the reply. ✓

Despite of his hard work, he failed in the examination. ✗

Despite his hard work he failed in the examination. ✓

This book comprises of 5 chapters. ✗

This book comprises of 5 chapters. ✓

This book consists of 5 chapters. ✓

Shortcut rule

Dispose of - Sell away.

He disposed off his scooter. ✗

He disposed of his scooter. ✓

Important Rule For the interrogative sentences that begin with auxiliary verbs, "if or whether" as a connective word in indirect speech.

He said to me, "Are you going there?" ✗

He asked me if I was going there. ✓

He asked me that I was going there ✓ "Are they ready or not?" she said to me. ✗

She asked me whether they were ready. ✓

She asked me that they were ready or not. ✓

Parallelism

Definition of parallelism

The balance between two or more similar words, phrases or clauses is called parallelism in grammar.

Parallelism is also called parallel structure or

parallel construction. Parallel construction prevents awkwardness, promotes clarity and improves writing style and readability.

Rules of parallelism

Parallelism is used to balance nouns with nouns, prepositional phrases with prepositional phrases, participles with participles, infinitives with infinitives, clauses with clauses.

Parallelism is used with elements joined by coordinating conjunctions.

My mother likes *cooking* **and** *to read*. (×)

My mother likes *cooking* **and** *reading* (√)

Parallelism is used with elements in lists or in a series.

This task can be done *individually, in pairs, or can be done in groups of four*. (×)

This task can be done *individually, in pairs, or in groups of four*. (√)

Parallelism is used with elements being compared.

She is mad about *watching TV* more than *to read a book*. (×)

She is mad about *watching TV* more than *reading a book*. (√)

Parallelism is used with elements joined by a linking verb or a form of be

To learn is understanding the world. (×)

To learn is to understand the world. (√)

Parallelism is used with elements joined by linking words.

The teacher **not only** wants his students *to keep quiet* **but also** *to do the task*. (×)

The teacher wants his students **not only** *to keep quiet* **but also** *to do the task*. (√)

Nouns

He Likes music, art, and science.

Gerunds

He likes dancing, Swimming, and painting. (Verb + Ing Form)

Adjectives

He is tall, cool, and handsome. (Adj)

They wanted to paint, the living room, to lay a new carpet, and to buy a new sofa. (Infin)

Past Tense

The Romans conquered, colonized, and governed much of the world.

Past Perfect Tense

He had finished the game, had taken a shower, and had eaten lunch by the time I went to his house.

Note The auxiliary "had" may be omitted in the second and the third verb phrases.

The structure joined by and, but, as, or then, or although must have the same grammatical form.

And

He enjoyed the music of spain and the sculpture of France (N PHRASE)

But

That verb form is not active, but passive (Adj)

As

Taking the bus can be as costly as taking a plane (V + Ing)

Or

He wanted to borrow a car or to rent one while his car was being repaired. (Infin)

Than

Eating in a restaurant is more fun than cooking at home

Although

Although he liked to eat good food, he did not like to pay high prices for it. (Infin)

Previous year questions

Directions : In each questions read each sentence to find out the 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. Ignore the errors of punctuations if any.

Q1.

You must either (1)/ be regular with your studies (2)/ and study for longer period before the examination (3) / No error (4)

- (a) You must either
- (b) be regular with your studies
- (c) and study for longer period before the examination
- (d) No error

Q2.

The new taxation rates (1)/ announced by the government (2)/ are bound to effect the export sector (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The new taxation rates
- (b) announced by the government
- (c) are bound to effect the export sector
- (d) No error

Q3.

These days job opportunities are not as better (1)/ as they used to be (2)/ in the early 70s (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) These days job opportunities are not as better
- (b) as they used to be
- (c) in the early 70's
- (d) No error

Q4.

When viewed with his point of view the (1) / entire episode assumes (2)/ a different colour altogether(3)/ No error (4)

- (a) When viewed with his point of view the
- (b) entire episode assumes
- (c) a different colour altogether
- (d) No error

Q5.

On many occasions (1)/ we did helped the poor (2)/ people by way of giving them food to eat and clothes to put on (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) On many occasions
- (b) we did helped the poor
- (c) people by way of giving them food to eat and clothes to put on
- (d) No error

Q6.

Unless it is accepted to both the parties an(1)/ arbitrator would be of no (2) / use to settle this dispute (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Unless it is accepted to both the parties an
- (b) arbitrator would be of no
- (c) use to settle this dispute
- (d) No error

Q7.

Although the manager was keen on getting the work (1)/done through sudhir yesterday (2)he tries to avoid it (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Although the manager was keen on getting the work
- (b) Done through sudhir yesterday
- (c) he tries to avoid it
- (d) No error

Q8.

The various consequences off (1)/ the decision taken by the (2)/ finance ministry was not foreseen by the bureaucrats (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The various consequences off
- (b) the decision taken by the
- (c) finance ministry was not foreseen by the bureaucrats
- (d) No error

Q9.

I never considered him to be a person who would (1)/ go back on his promise and (2)/ then do not even apologise (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) I never considered him to be a person who would
- (b) go back on his promise and
- (c) then do not even apologise
- (d) No error

Q10.

Having finished at school (1)/Raghu thought/ of going to Bombay in (2)/ search some job (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Having finished at school
- (b) Raghu thought of going to Bombay in
- (c) search some job
- (d) No error

Q11.

When shall we (1)/ arrive (2)/ to our destination ? (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) When shall we
- (b) arrive
- (c) to our destination ?
- (d) No error

Q12.

Based on the newspaper reports (1)/ we can conclude that (2)/ many accidents caused by reckless driving (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Based on the newspaper reports
- (b) we can conclude that
- (c) many accidents caused by reckless driving
- (d) No error

Q13.

Females (1)/ are not appointed(2)/ in our college (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Females
- (b) are not appointed
- (c) in our college
- (d) No error

Q14.

The officer (1)/ is angry on the clerk (2)/ for not attending to the work (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The officer
- (b) is angry on the clerk
- (c) for not attending to the work
- (d) No error

Q15.

No sooner (1) / I had spoken (2) than he left (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) No sooner
- (b) I had spoken
- (c) than he left
- (d) No error

Q16.

Computer education (1)/ in universities and colleges (2) leaves much to be desired (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Computer education
- (b) in universities and colleges
- (c) leaves much to be desired

(d) No error

Q17.

You will be prosecuted (1)/ for bringing seeds (2)/into Australia ((3)/ No error (4)

- (a) You will be prosecuted
- (b) for bringing seeds
- (c) into Australia
- (d) No error

Q18.

You must either tell me (1)/ the whole story or at least (2)/ the first half of it (3)/No error (4)

- (a) You must either tell me
- (b) the whole story or at least
- (c) the first half of it
- (d) No error

Q19.

Our new neighbours (1)/ had been living in Arizona (2)/since ten years before moving to their present house (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Our new neighbours
- (b) had been living in Arizona
- (c) since ten years before moving to their present house
- (d) No error

Q20.

The patient (1)/ was accompanied (2)/with his friend (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The patient
- (b) was accompanied
- (c) with his friend
- (d) No error

Q21.

A city dweller finds it difficult (1) / to pass away the time (2)/ in a village (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) A city dweller finds it difficult
- (b) to pass away the time
- (c) in a village
- (d) No error

Q22.

Visitors (1)/ were not permitted(2)/ entering the park (3) / after dark No error (4)

- (a) Visitors
- (b) were not permitted
- (c) entering the park
- (d) After dark No error

Q23.

The fifth and final act (1)/ of Macbeth contain (2)/ the sleepwalking scene (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The fifth and final act

(b) of Macbeth contain

(c) the sleepwalking scene

(d) No error

Q24.

One of the terrorists (1)/ of the Kashmir valley (2) / are shot dead(3)/ No error (4)

- (a) One of the terrorists
- (b) of the Kashmir valley
- (c) are shot dead
- (d) No error

Q25.

Ten kilometres (1)/ is (2)/ a long distance to walk (3)/No error (4)

- (a) Ten kilometres
- (b) is
- (c) a long distance to walk
- (d) No error

Q26.

I saw him (1)/a couple of times(2)/ since May(3) /No error (4)

- (a) I saw him
- (b) a couple of times
- (c) since May
- (d) No error

Q27.

Tea(1)/which I am drinking (2)/ is hot (3)/No error (4)

- (a) Tea
- (b) which i am drinking
- (c) is hot
- (d) No error

Q28.

Although the police officer sympathised with poor (1)/ he refused to (2) /take an action against the rich man (3) /No error (4)

- (a) Although the police officer sympathised with poor
- (b) he refused to
- (c) take an action against the rich man
- (d) No error

Q29.

We were looking forward (1)/ to hear hews (2) /about the missing fishermen (3)/No error (4)

- (a) We were looking forward
- (b) to hear hews
- (c) about the missing fishermen
- (d) No error

Q30.

The actress (1)/was shocked(2)/by the news of her dog s death (3) /No error (4)

- (a) The actress
- (b) was shocked
- (c) by the news of her dog s death
- (d)No error

Q31.

One of the questions (1)/ he asked me was (2)/ "Who did you travel with (3) ?" /No error (4)

- (a) One of the questions
- (b) he asked me was
- (c) "Who did you travel with
- (d)No error

Q32.

I know (1)/a doctor (2)/you are referring to (3)/No error (4)

- (a) I know
- (b) a doctor
- (c) you are referring to
- (d)No error

Q33.

33 The introduction of job-oriented courses (1)/in the self-financing colleges (2)/ attract many students (3)/ No error (4)

- (a)33 The introduction of job-oriented courses
- (b) in the self-financing colleges
- (c) attract many students
- (d)No error

Q34.

It is better (1)/to keep one s head in the face of danger than(2)/losing one s courage (3) /No error (4)

- (a)It is better
- (b) to keep one s head in the face of danger than
- (c) losing one s courage
- (d)No error

Q35.

The short story (1)/should not exceed (2)/more than two hundred words (3)/No error (4)

- (a) The short story
- (b) should not exceed
- (c) more than two hundred words
- (d)No error

Q36.

To die with honour (1)/is better than (2) /live with dishonour (3) / No Error (4)

- (a) To die with honour
- (b) is better than
- (c) live with dishonour

(d)No Error

Q37.

It is I (1) /who is to blame (2) /for this bad situation(3) / No Error (4)

- (a) It is I
- (b) who is to blame
- (c) for this bad situation
- (d)No Error

Q38.

Gown told me(1)/his name after(2)/he left (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) Gown told me
- (b) his name after
- (c) he left
- (d)No Error

Q39.

John would have told(1)/you the truth (2)/ If you had asked him (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) John would have told
- (b) You the truth
- (c) If you had asked him
- (d)No Error

Q40.

My sister (1) /has read (2)/pages after pages of the Bible (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) My sister
- (b) has read
- (c) pages after pages of the Bible
- (d)No Error

Q41.

Your success in the IAS examinations depends not only on (1)/ what papers you have selected (2) /but on how you have written them (3) No Error (4)

- (a) Your success in the IAS examinations depends not only on
- (b) what papers you have selected
- (c) but on how you have written them
- (d)No Error

Q42.

Heavy rain (1) /prevented us (2) / to go to the cinema (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) Heavy rain
- (b) prevented us
- (c) to go to the cinema
- (d)No Error

Q43.

If majority of the individuals in a State (1)/prosper (2) /the State itself would prosper (3) /No Error (4)

- (a) If majority of the individuals in a State
 (b) prosper
 (c) the State itself would prosper
 (d) No Error

Q44.

If motorists do not observe the traffic regulations (1)/they will be stopped ticketed (2)/and have to pay a fine (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) If motorists do not observe the traffic regulations
 (b) they will be stopped ticketed
 (c) and have to pay a fine
 (d) No Error

Q45.

He asked (1)/supposing if he fails (2)/what he would do (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) He asked
 (b) supposing if he fails
 (c) what he would do
 (d) No Error

Q46.

We had a lot of difficulty(1)/to find (2)/the house (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) We had a lot of difficulty
 (b) to find
 (c) the house
 (d) No Error

Q47.

Patience as well as perseverance (1)/are necessary (2)/for success (3)/ No Error/(4)

- (a) Patience as well as perseverance
 (b) are necessary
 (c) for success
 (d) No Error

Q48.

The passer-by told us (1)/where was the marriage hall (2)/and even led us to it (3)/ No Error/(4)

- (a) The passer-by told us
 (b) where was the marriage hall
 (c) and even led us to it
 (d) No Error

Q49.

The increase in consumption is directly (1)/proportional to the increase (2)/in income (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) The increase in consumption is directly
 (b) proportional to the increase
 (c) in income
 (d) No Error

Q50.

In Singapore(1)/my brother-in-law with his wife (2)/were present at the function (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) In Singapore
 (b) my brother-in-law with his wife
 (c) were present at the function
 (d) No Error

Q51.

Scarcely had (1)/I arrived than(2)/the train left (3) /No Error (4)

- (a) Scarcely had
 (b) I arrived than
 (c) the train left
 (d) No Error

Q52.

The reason why (1)/he was rejected (2)/was because he was too young (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) The reason why
 (b) he was rejected
 (c) was because he was too young
 (d) No Error

Q53.

Teachers of various schools (1) / met to discuss about (2) /how to improve the standard of English(3)/No Error (4)

- (a) Teachers of various schools
 (b) met to discuss about
 (c) how to improve the standard of English
 (d) No Error

Q54.

His tradition-bound attitude (1)/ had to be a constant source of dissatisfaction (2)/among the younger members of the family(3)/No Error (4)

- (a) His tradition-bound attitude
 (b) had to be a constant source of dissatisfaction
 (c) among the younger members of the family
 (d) No Error

Q55.

The two first to arrive (1)/were the lucky recipients (2)/of a surprise gift (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) The two first to arrive
 (b) were the lucky recipients
 (c) of a surprise gift
 (d) No Error

Q56.

Two hours have passed (1)/ since (2)/he had fallen asleep(3)/No error (4)

- (a) Two hours have passed
 (b) since

- (c) he had fallen asleep
(d) No error

Q57.

Having broken down (1)/the driver sent the car (2) /to the garage (3)/No error (4)

- (a) Having broken down
(b) the driver sent the car
(c) to the garage
(d) No error

Q58.

He is one of those writers (1)/ who has won acclaim (2)/the world over (3)/No error (4)

- (a) He is one of those writers
(b) who has won acclaim
(c) the world over
(d) No error

Q59.

The mason will not (1)/do the work (2)/except give the order(3)/No error (4)

- (a) The mason will not
(b) do the work
(c) except give the order
(d) No error

Q60.

When students are ill (1)/they find that they have a lot of work(2)/to catch up with when they return (3)/No error (4)

- (a) When students are ill
(b) they find that they have a lot of work
(c) to catch up with when they return
(d) No error

Q61.

Scarcely did I reach the airport (1)/nervous and tense than the plane took off (2)/leaving me stranded in an alien place (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Scarcely did I reach the airport
(b) nervous and tense than the plane took off
(c) leaving me stranded in an alien place
(d) No error

Q62.

The power to (1)/distinguish between differences (2)/is the basis of science and art (3)/No error (4)

- (a) The power to
(b) distinguish between differences
(c) is the basis of science and art
(d) No error

Q63.

I have(1)/seen her only once (2)/ but I m liking her a lot (3)/No error (4)

- (a) I have
(b) seen her only once
(c) but I m liking her a lot
(d) No error

Q64.

I told him (1)/that we enjoyed very much (2)/at the party (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) I told him
(b) that we enjoyed very much
(c) at the party
(d) No error

Q65.

John is working very hardly (1)/ as the examinations (2)/are fast approaching (3)/No error (4)

- (a) John is working very hardly
(b) as the examinations
(c) are fast approaching
(d) No error

Q66.

He ate (1)/ nothing (2)/ since yesterday (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) He ate
(b) nothing
(c) since yesterday
(d) No error

Q67.

An experimental vaccine (1)/has brought (2)/ glimmer of hope for the malarial researcher (3) / No error (4)

- (a) An experimental vaccine
(b) has brought
(c) glimmer of hope for the malarial researcher
(d) No error

Q68.

After making me wait for two agonising hours (1)/the great man called me in (2)/ and asked me what do I want (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) After making me wait for two agonising hours
(b) the great man called me in
(c) and asked me what do I want
(d) No error

Q69.

The ebb and flow of the tides (1)/ are (2)/ now understood (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The ebb and flow of the tides
(b) are
(c) now understood

(d) No error

Q70.

The green paint on the wall (1)/ provides a suitable contrast (2)/ with the yellow doors (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The green paint on the wall
- (b) provides a suitable contrast
- (c) with the yellow doors
- (d) No error

Q71.

Even today (1)/ It is incredulous to think (2)/ that men have walked on the moon / (3) No error (4)

- (a) Even today
- (b) It is incredulous to think
- (c) that men have walked on the moon
- (d) No error

Q72.

The firemen wore (1) / inflammable clothing (2)/ for protection / (3) No error (4)

- (a) The firemen wore
- (b) inflammable clothing
- (c) for protection
- (d) No error

Q73.

Beside food (1)/ the pilgrims carried (2)/ some medicines / (3) No error (4)

- (a) Beside food
- (b) the pilgrims carried
- (c) some medicines
- (d) No error

Q74.

Adults suffering chicken pox (1)/ can develop (2) / all kinds of complications (3) No error (4)

- (a) Adults suffering chicken pox
- (b) can develop
- (c) all kinds of complications
- (d) No error

Q75.

The well-known pianist (1)/ had to practice for several hours a day (2)/ even after he rose to fame (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The well-known pianist
- (b) had to practice for several hours a day
- (c) even after he rose to fame
- (d) No error

Q76.

The Prime Minister was asked (1)/ to write a forward (2) / to the book (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The Prime Minister was asked

(b) to write a forward

(c) to the book

(d) No error

Q77.

I must complement you (1)/ on your good manners (2) / and your impeccable behaviour (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) I must complement you
- (b) on your good manners
- (c) and your impeccable behaviour
- (d) No error

Q78.

The sweets (1)/ were shared (2)/ between the four girls / (3) No error (4)

- (a) The sweets
- (b) were shared
- (c) between the four girls
- (d) No error

Q79.

The long-distance train (1)/ which met with an accident (2)/ was carrying some army personal / (3) No error (4)

- (a) The long-distance train
- (b) which met with an accident
- (c) was carrying some army personal
- (d) No error

Q80.

The young men from Japan (1)/ found the ascent of the mountain (2)/ hard going (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The young men from Japan
- (b) found the ascent of the mountain
- (c) hard going
- (d) No error

Q81.

If the worst (1)/ comes to worst (2)/ I will have to bid good-bye to my studies and join my family business (3) / No error (4)

- (a) If the worst
- (b) comes to worst
- (c) I will have to bid good-bye to my studies and join my family business
- (d) No error

Q82.

The interim report does not (1)/ analyse thoroughly the principle causes (2)/ of the disaster (3) / No error (4)

- (a) The interim report does not
- (b) analyse thoroughly the principle causes
- (c) of the disaster

(d) No error

Q83.

The items I liked most (1) were the rosewood carvings (2) and the teak-wood furniture's of Dutch design (3) / No error (4)

- (a) The items I liked most
- (b) were the rosewood carvings
- (c) and the teak-wood furniture's of Dutch design
- (d) No error

Q84.

A part of the training (1) / they offered was (2) / real good (3) / No error (4)

- (a) A part of the training
- (b) they offered was
- (c) real good
- (d) No error

Q85.

The soil was moist as (1) / there was little rain (2) / the day before (3) / No error (4)

- (a) The soil was moist as
- (b) there was little rain
- (c) the day before
- (d) No error

Q86.

The manager wanted to know who had arrived (1) / early that day (2) / the cashier or the accountant (3) / No error (4)

- (a) The manager wanted to know who had arrived
- (b) early that day
- (c) the cashier or the accountant
- (d) No error

Q87.

They are a politically important family (1) / one of his sisters is a minister (2) / and the other is married with a minister (3) / No error (4)

- (a) They are a politically important family
- (b) one of his sisters is a minister
- (c) and the other is married with a minister
- (d) No error

Q88.

Supposing that the information (1) / proves to be totally reliable (2) / should we still have to recast the plans? (3) / No error (4)

- (a) Supposing that the information
- (b) proves to be totally reliable
- (c) should we still have to recast the plans?
- (d) No error

Q89.

Though its gloss can (1) / fool few unwary customers (2) / it wouldn't be difficult for the clever ones to judge its real worth (3) / No error (4)

- (a) Though its gloss can
- (b) fool few unwary customers
- (c) it wouldn't be difficult for the clever ones to judge its real worth
- (d) No error

Q90.

She pretends as if she has (1) / never in her life (2) / told a lie isn't it? (3) / No error (4)

- (a) She pretends as if she has
- (b) never in her life
- (c) told a lie isn't it?
- (d) No error

Q91.

Knowledge of (1) / at least two languages (2) / are required to pass the examination (3) / No error (4)

- (a) Knowledge of
- (b) at least two languages
- (c) are required to pass the examination
- (d) No error

Q92.

The members of the Opposition Party in the Parliament (1) / shout upon the minister (2) / if he makes a wrong statement (3) / No error (4)

- (a) The members of the Opposition Party in the Parliament
- (b) shout upon the minister
- (c) if he makes a wrong statement
- (d) No error

Q93.

Everyone of the films (1) / you suggested (2) / are not worth seeing (3) / No error (4)

- (a) Everyone of the films
- (b) you suggested
- (c) are not worth seeing
- (d) No error

Q94.

The Secretary and the Principal of the college (1) / are attending (2) / the District Development Council Meeting at the Collectorate (3) / No error (4)

- (a) The Secretary and the Principal of the college
- (b) are attending
- (c) the District Development Council Meeting at the Collectorate
- (d) No error

Q95.

No sooner had the hockey match started (1)/ when it began (2)/ to rain (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) No sooner had the hockey match started
- (b) when it began
- (c) to rain
- (d) No error

Q96.

The Secretariat (1)/ comprises of(2)/ many air-conditioned rooms(3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The Secretariat
- (b) comprises of
- (c) many air-conditioned rooms
- (d) No error

Q97.

It is high time (1)/ he stood on his own (2)/ two legs (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) It is high time
- (b) he stood on his own
- (c) two legs
- (d) No error

Q98.

You should avoid (1)/ to travel (2)/ in the rush hour (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) You should avoid
- (b) to travel
- (c) in the rush hour
- (d) No error

Q99.

There is (1)/ only one of his novels (2)/ that are interesting (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) There is
- (b) only one of his novels
- (c) that are interesting
- (d) No error

Q100.

He denied (1)/ to have (2) / been there (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) He denied
- (b) to have
- (c) been there
- (d) No error

Q101.

A milk (1)/ can provide protein(2)/ for a nutritionally balanced diet (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) A milk
- (b) can provide protein
- (c) for a nutritionally balanced diet
- (d) No error

Q102.

When the football team walked onto the field (1)/ the crowd burst Into applause (2)/ but some cheers were heard too (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) When the football team walked onto the field
- (b) the crowd burst Into applause
- (c) but some cheers were heard too
- (d) No error

Q103.

A lot of form-filling is just red tape (1)/ and sometimes the forms are so complicated (2)/ that people can t make head or tail from them(3)/ No error (4)

- (a) A lot of form-filling is just red tape
- (b) and sometimes the forms are so complicated
- (c) that people can t make head or tail from them
- (d) No error

Q104.

You are required to explain (1)/ your conduct within two days (2)/ of the receipt of this letter (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) You are required to explain
- (b) your conduct within two days
- (c) of the receipt of this letter
- (d) No error

Q105.

now (1)/ am knowing (2)/ all the facts about him (3)/ No error(4)

- (a) I now
- (b) am knowing
- (c) all the facts about him
- (d) No error

Q106.

A hot and (1)/a cold spring (2)/ was found near each other (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) A hot and
- (b) a cold spring
- (c) was found near each other
- (d) No error

Q107.

All doubts are cleared (1)/ between (2)/ you and I(3) No error (4)

- (a) All doubts are cleared
- (b) between
- (c) you and
- (d) No error

Q108.

Either of the roads (1) / lead (2)/ to the park (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Either of the roads
 (b) lead
 (c) to the park
 (d) No error

Q109.

I went to the temple (1)/ with my parents my aunts (2)/ and my cousins (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) I went to the temple
 (b) with my parents my aunts
 (c) and my cousins
 (d) No error

Q110.

I have passed (1)/ the examination (2)/ two years ago (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) I have passed
 (b) the examination
 (c) two years ago
 (d) No error

Q111.

The earth moves (1)/ around the Sun (2)/is it not it?(3)/ No error(4)

- (a) The earth moves
 (b) round the Sun
 (c) Is it not?
 (d) No error

Q112.

Unless you do not give (1)/ the keys of the safe (2)/you will be shot (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Unless you do not give
 (b) the keys of the safe
 (c) you will be shot
 (d) No error

Q113.

Of the billions of stars in the galaxy (1)/ how much are (2) /suitable for life (3)/? No error (4)

- (a) Of the billions of stars in the galaxy
 (b) how much are
 (c) suitable for life
 (d)? No error

Q114.

The value of the dollar (1)/ declines as the rate (2) / of inflation raises (3) / No error (4)

- (a) The value of the dollar
 (b) declines as the rate
 (c) of inflation raises
 (d) No error

Q115.

One of my desires (1)/ are to become (2)/a doctor (3)/ no error (4)

- (a) One of my desires
 (b) are to become
 (c) a doctor
 (d) no error

Q116.

Banks were developed to keep people s money safe (1)/ and to make it available (2)/when they need it (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Banks were developed to keep people s money safe
 (b) and to make it available
 (c) when they need it
 (d) No error

Q117.

Based on the newspaper reports (1)/ we can conclude that (2)/ many accidents caused by reckless driving (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Based on the newspaper reports
 (b) we can conclude that
 (c) many accidents caused by reckless driving
 (d) No error

Q118.

He walked (1)/ till the (2)/ end of the street (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) He walked
 (b) till the
 (c) end of the street
 (d) No error

Q119.

The strain of all (1)/ the difficulties and vexations and anxieties(2)/ are more than he could bear(3)/No error (4)

- (a) The strain of all
 (b) the difficulties and vexations and anxieties
 (c) are more than he could bear
 (d) No error

Q120.

In the background they could hear John laughing and joking loudly (1)/ John was the life and soul of any party (2) / and he was cracking a joke every few minutes (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) In the background they could hear John laughing and joking loudly
 (b) John was the life and soul of any party
 (c) and he was cracking a joke every few minutes
 (d) No error

Q121.

I was thinking (1)/ if I could do (2)/ anything to help (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) I was thinking
- (b) if I could do
- (c) anything to help
- (d) No error

Q122.

I meant nothing (1)/ less than (2)/ to compel you to come (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) I meant nothing
- (b) less than
- (c) to compel you to come
- (d) No error

Q123.

Females (1)/ are not appointed (2)/ in our college (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Females
- (b) are not appointed
- (c) in our college
- (d) No error

Q124.

He has read four plays (1) / written by Shakespeare (2)/ by the end of his vacation (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) He has read four plays
- (b) written by Shakespeare
- (c) by the end of his vacation
- (d) No error

Q125.

The officer (1)/ is angry on the clerk (2)/ for not attending to the work (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The officer
- (b) is angry on the clerk
- (c) for not attending to the work
- (d) No error

Q126.

Being(1)/a rainy day(2)/I could not go out (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Being
- (b) A rainy day
- (c) I could not go out
- (d) No error

Q127.

He is(1)/capable to do this work (2)/ within the stipulated period (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) He is
- (b) Capable to do this work
- (c) within the stipulated period
- (d) No error

Q128.

I will send my servant (1)/ but I cannot insure (2)/ that he will reach there in time (3) / No error (4)

- (a) I will send my servant
- (b) but I cannot insure
- (c) that he will reach there in time
- (d) No error

Q129.

The lawyer asked the complainant (1)/ to put his sign (2)/ on the paper (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The lawyer asked the complainant
- (b) to put his sign
- (c) on the paper
- (d) No error

Q130.

When you have gone through the papers (1)/ kindly return them(2)/ to us (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) When you have gone through the papers
- (b) kindly return them
- (c) to us
- (d) No error

Q131.

You could be better off these days(1)/ and this enables you (2)/ to have little more fun (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) You could be better off these days
- (b) and this enables you
- (c) to have little more fun
- (d) No error

Q132.

In that wholesale shop (1)/ they do not sell (2)/ fewer than ten bags of rice (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) In that wholesale shop
- (b) they do not sell
- (c) fewer than ten bags of rice
- (d) No error

Q133.

The period (1)/ between 1980 to 1990 (2)/ was very significant in my life (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The period
- (b) between 1980 to 1990
- (c) was very significant in my life
- (d) No error

Q134.

He is not the fastest bowler (1)/ in the Indian team (2)/ isn't he(3)/ No error (4)

- (a) He is not the fastest bowler
- (b) in the Indian team
- (c) Isn't he

(d) No error

Q135.

I went into (1)/ the bank and (2)/ withdrew some money (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) I went into
- (b) The bank and
- (c) withdrew some money
- (d) No error

Q136.

I found (1)/ the two first chapters of the book (2)/ particularly interesting (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) I found
- (b) the two first chapters of the book
- (c) particularly interesting
- (d) No error

Q137.

Bacon the father of the English essay (1)/ had a thirst (2)/ of knowledge (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Bacon the father of the English essay
- (b) had a thirst
- (c) of knowledge
- (d) No error

Q138.

The train had left (1)/ when he had reached (2) / the station (3) / No error (4)

- (a) The train had left
- (b) when he had reached
- (c) the station
- (d) No error

Q139.

He said (1)/ that he will never (2)/ repeat the mistake (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) He said
- (b) that he will never
- (c) repeat the mistake
- (d) No error

Q140.

I am able (1)/ to cope up with (2)/ all these difficulties (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) I am able
- (b) to cope up with
- (c) all these difficulties
- (d) No error

Q141.

I wish I am (1)/ the richest person (2)/ in the whole wide world (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) I wish I am
- (b) the richest person

(c) in the whole wide world

(d) No error

Q142.

She is confident (1)/ to win the gold medal (2)/ this time (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) She is confident
- (b) to win the gold medal
- (c) this time
- (d) No error

Q143.

The boy laid in the shelter (1)/ for a long time before (2)/ somebody came to rescue him (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The boy laid in the shelter
- (b) for a long time before
- (c) somebody came to rescue him
- (d) No error

Q144.

Standing at (1)/ the top of the hill (2)/ the houses below were hardly visible (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Standing at
- (b) the top of the hill
- (c) the houses below were hardly visible
- (d) No error

Q145.

Kambli is one of the players (1)/ who has been selected (2)/ for the test match (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Kambli is one of the players
- (b) who has been selected
- (c) for the test match
- (d) No error

Q146.

A moment delay (1)/ would have proved costly (2)/ in the situation (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) A moment delay
- (b) would have proved costly
- (c) in the situation
- (d) No error

Q147.

Ram disappointed his mother (1)/ as he did not (2)/ write to her very often (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Ram disappointed his mother
- (b) as he did not
- (c) write to her very often
- (d) No error

Q148.

After you will return (1)/ from Chennai (2)/ I will come and see you (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) After you will return

- (b) from Chennai
 (c) I will come and see you
 (d) No error

Q149.

Scenes from the film (1)/ had to be censured (2)/ before it was released (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Scenes from the film
 (b) had to be censured
 (c) before it was released
 (d) No error

Q150.

When my sister was ill (1)/ I went to the hospital (2)/ on alternative days (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) When my sister was ill
 (b) I went to the hospital
 (c) on alternative days
 (d) No error

Q151.

The beautiful (1)/ surrounding of the place (2)/ enchanted me(3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The beautiful
 (b) surrounding of the place
 (c) enchanted me
 (d) No error

Q152.

No porter being available (1)/ he carried (2)/ all his luggage himself (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) No porter being available
 (b) he carried
 (c) all his luggage's himself
 (d) No error

Q153.

He will not be able (1)/ to cope up with (2)/ the pressure of work (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) He will not be able
 (b) to cope up with
 (c) the pressure of work
 (d) No error

Q154.

Lasers are (1)/ indispensable tools (2)/ for the delicate eyes surgery (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Lasers are
 (b) indispensable tools
 (c) for the delicate eyes surgery
 (d) No error

Q155.

I take great pleasure (1)/ to welcome you (2)/ to this institution(3)/ No error (4)

- (a) I take great pleasure
 (b) to welcome you
 (c) to this institution
 (d) No error

Q156.

The whole country (1)/ was suffering by (2)/ a financial crisis(3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The whole country
 (b) was suffering by
 (c) a financial crisis
 (d) No error

Q157.

I do not know where could he have gone (1)/ so early (2)/ in the morning (3)/No error (4)

- (a) I do not know where could he have gone
 (b) so early
 (c) in the morning
 (d) No error

Q158.

I suggest that (1)/ he goes (2)/ to the doctor as soon as he returns from the examination (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) I suggest that
 (b) he goes
 (c) to the doctor as soon as he returns from the examination
 (d) No error

Q159.

The introduction of tea and coffee (1)/ and such other beverages (2)/ have not been without some effect (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The introduction of tea and coffee
 (b) and such other beverages
 (c) have not been without some effect
 (d) No error

Q160.

In spite of the roadblock (1)/ the guards allowed us (2)/ enter the restricted area to search for our friends (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) In spite of the roadblock
 (b) the guards allowed us
 (c) enter the restricted area to search for our friends
 (d) No error

Q161.

The newer type of automatic machines (1)/ washes (2)/ the clothes faster (3)/No error (4)

- (a) The newer type of automatic machines
 (b) washes
 (c) the clothes faster
 (d) No error

Q162.

By the time (1)/ we got our tickets and entered the cinema theatre (2)/ the show was already begun (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) By the time
- (b) we got our tickets and entered the cinema theatre
- (c) the show was already begun
- (d) No error

Q163.

Each of the students in the computer class (1)/ has to type (2)/ their own research paper this semester (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Each of the students in the computer class
- (b) has to type
- (c) their own research paper this semester
- (d) No error

Q164.

The fact of me (1)/ being a stranger (2)/ does not excuse his conduct (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The fact of me
- (b) being a stranger
- (c) does not excuse his conduct
- (d) No error

Q165.

The sea looks (1)/ as if it has been (2)/ agitated by a storm (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The sea looks
- (b) as if it has been
- (c) agitated by a storm
- (d) No error

Q166.

A variety of pleasant items in the shop (1) / attract (2) / everybody (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) A variety of pleasant items in the shop
- (b) attract
- (c) everybody
- (d) No error

Q167.

The table's legs (1)/ have been(2)/ elaborately carved (3) / No error (4)

- (a) The table's legs
- (b) have been
- (c) elaborately carved
- (d) No error

Q168.

The sceneries (1)/ of Kashmir (2)/ is very charming (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The sceneries

- (b) of Kashmir
- (c) is very charming
- (d) No error

Q169.

I would appreciate if readers(1)/ would write to me (2)/ about how they meditate (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) I would appreciate if readers
- (b) would write to me
- (c) about how they meditate
- (d) No error

Q170.

Neither of the two children (1)/ said their prayer (2)/ before going to bed (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Neither of the two children
- (b) said their prayer
- (c) before going to bed
- (d) No error

Q171.

I sat down opposite him (1)/and produced (2) / the packet of cigarettes (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) I sat down opposite him
- (b) and produced
- (c) the packet of cigarettes
- (d) No error

Q172.

This happened (1)/ just exactly(2)/ five years ago (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) This happened
- (b) just exactly
- (c) five years ago
- (d) No error

Q173.

Ramesh smiled when he was remembering (1)/ his hard early years (2)/ and his long road to success (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Ramesh smiled when he was remembering
- (b) his hard early years
- (c) and his long road to success
- (d) No error

Q174.

Good heavens (1)/ How has she (2)/ grown (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Good heavens
- (b) How has she
- (c) grown
- (d) No error

Q175.

The doctor advised Mr Mrugan that (1)/ because of his severe cramps (2)/ he should lay in the bed for a few days(3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The doctor advised Mr Murugan that
- (b) because of his severe cramps
- (c) he should lay in the bed for a few days
- (d) No error

Q176.

He is a university professor (1)/ but of his three sons (2) / neither has any merit (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) He is a university professor
- (b) but of his three sons
- (c) neither has any merit
- (d) No error

Q177.

After knowing truth (1)/ they took the right decision (2)/ in the matter (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) After knowing truth
- (b) they took the right decision
- (c) in the matter
- (d) No error

Q178.

It is time you(1)/decide on your next (2)/ course of action (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) It is time you
- (b) Decide on your next
- (c) course of action
- (d) No error

Q179.

He who has suffered the most(1)/ for the cause (2)/ let him speak (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) He who has suffered the most
- (b) for the cause
- (c) let him speak
- (d) No error

Q180.

A cup of coffee (1)/ is an excellent complement (2)/ to smoked salmon (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) A cup of coffee
- (b) is an excellent complement
- (c) to smoked salmon
- (d) No error

Q181.

Judge in him (1)/ prevailed upon the father (2)/ and he sentenced his son to death (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Judge in him
- (b) prevailed upon the father
- (c) and he sentenced his son to death
- (d) No error

Q182.

Nine-tenths(1) of the pillar (2)/ have rotted away(3)/No error (4)

- (a) Nine-tenths
- (b) of the pillar
- (c) have rotted away
- (d) No error

Q183.

One major reason (1)/ for the popularity of television is (2)/ that most people like to stay at home (3)/No error (4)

- (a) One major reason
- (b) for the popularity of television is
- (c) that most people like to stay at home
- (d) No error

Q184.

Our efforts are (1)/ aimed to bring about (2) / a reconciliation (3)/No error (4)

- (a) Our efforts are
- (b) aimed to bring about
- (c) a reconciliation
- (d) No error

Q185.

Three conditions (1)/critical for growing (2)/ plants are soil temperature chemical balance or amount of moisture (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Three conditions
- (b) critical for growing
- (c) plants are soil temperature chemical balance or amount of moisture
- (d) No error

Q186.

If I had lots of money (1)/ I d give some to anybody (2)/who asked for it (3)/No error(4)

- (a) If I had lots of money
- (b) I d give some to anybody
- (c) who asked for it
- (d) No error

Q187.

The old man felled (1)/some of the trees in the garden (2)/with hardly no effort at all(3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The old man felled
- (b) some of the trees in the garden
- (c) with hardly no effort at all
- (d) No error

Q188.

Until the world lasts (1)/the earth will go (2)/ round the sun(3)/ No error(4)

- (a) Until the world lasts
- (b) the earth will go
- (c) round the sun
- (d) No error

Q189.

I go to the temple (1)/as often as(2)/I find time(3)/ No error(4)

- (a) I go to the temple
- (b) as often as
- (c) I find time
- (d) No error

Q190.

A few tiles on Skylab(1) were the only equipments (2)/ that failed to perform well in outer space(3)/ No error (4)

- (a) A few tiles on Skylab
- (b) were the only equipments
- (c) that failed to perform well in outer space
- (d) No error

Q191.

I don't (1)/ want to (2)/ loose it(3)/ No error (4)

- (a) I don't
- (b) want to
- (c) loose it
- (d) No error

Q192.

Do not (1)/get panicked (2)/ in emergencies (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Do not
- (b) get panicked
- (c) in emergencies
- (d) No error

Q193.

Sometimes (1)/ I get angry (2)/ on her (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Sometimes
- (b) I get angry
- (c) on her
- (d) No error

Q194.

I use (1)/ to go out (2)/ to work earlier (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) I use
- (b) to go out
- (c) to work earlier
- (d) No error

Q195.

The teacher (1)/ has took (2) / the responsibility (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The teacher
- (b) has took
- (c) the responsibility
- (d) No error

Q196.

He walks (1)/ as if the earth (2)/ belongs to him (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) He walks
- (b) as if the earth
- (c) belongs to him
- (d) No error

Q197.

The clerk was (1)/ not intimidated by (2)/ his boss s bullying (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The clerk was
- (b) not intimidated by
- (c) his boss s bullying
- (d) No error

Q198.

This misogynist hates (1)/ all mother-in-laws (2)/ lady-doctors and house maids (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) This misogynist hates
- (b) all mother-in-laws
- (c) lady-doctors and house maids
- (d) No error

Q199.

How to solve the problems (1)/ is the main concern of the organizers (2)/ at the moment (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) How to solve the problems
- (b) is the main concern of the organizers
- (c) at the moment
- (d) No error

Q200.

We requested the watchman(1)/ to clean up the basement(2)/ so that the children might have enough space to play (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) We requested the watchman
- (b) to clean up the basement
- (c) so that the children might have enough space to play
- (d) No error

Q201.

Last night I dream (1)/ I was a Sheikh on the 169th floor (2)/ of Burj Khalifa (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Last night I dream
- (b) I was a Sheikh on the I 69th floor

- (c) of Burj Khalifa
(d) No error

Q202.

As soon as (1)/ the lion saw the deer (2)/ he began to run after it (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) As soon as
(b) the lion saw the deer
(c) he began to run after it
(d) No error

Q203.

The police asked us (1)/ about our movements (2)/ on a night of the crime (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The police asked us
(b) about our movements
(c) on a night of the crime
(d) No error

Q204.

Did he tell you(1)/why he hasn't(2)/ come yesterday ? (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Did he tell you
(b) why he hasn't
(c) come yesterday ?
(d) No error

Q205.

It was a pleasant (1) / four hours drive (2)/ from Pune to Nasik (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) It was a pleasant
(b) four hours drive
(c) from Pune to Nasik
(d) No error

Q206.

A senior doctor (1)expressed concern(2) about physician recommended the vaccine (3)No error(4)

- (a) A senior doctor
(b) expressed concern
(c) about physician recommended the vaccine
(d) No error

Q207.

We have discussing (1) / all the known mechanisms (2) / of physical growth (3)/No error (4)

- (a) We have discussing
(b) all the known mechanisms
(c) of physical growth
(d) No error

Q208.

Children enjoy listening to (1) / ghost stories (2) / especially on Halloween night (3) / No error (4)

- (a) Children enjoy listening to

- (b) ghost stories
(c) especially on Halloween night
(d) No error

Q209.

I(1) / have (2) / many works to do (3)/ No error(4)

- (a) I
(b) have
(c) many works to do
(d) No error

Q210.

There are so many filth (1) / all around (2) / the place (3) / No error (4)

- (a) There are so many filth
(b) all around
(c) the place
(d) No error

Q211.

A great many student (1)/ have been declared (2)/ successful(3)/ No error (4)

- (a) A great many student
(b) have been declared
(c) successful
(d) No error

Q212.

We are going to launch (1)/ this three-crores project (2)/ within the next few months (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) We are going to launch
(b) this three-crores project
(c) within the next few months
(d) No error

Q213.

I hope to go to shopping (1)/ this weekend (2) / if the weather permits (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) I hope to go to shopping
(b) this weekend
(c) if the weather permits
(d) No error

Q214.

The lawyer asked (1)/ if it was worth to take (2) / the matter to court (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The lawyer asked
(b) if it was worth to take
(c) the matter to court
(d) No error

Q215.

After a carefully investigation(1)/ we discovered (2)/ that the house was infested with termites(3)/ No error (4)

- (a) After a carefully investigation
 (b) we discovered
 (c) that the house was infested with termites
 (d) No error

Q216.

The future of food companies (1) / seems quite secure (2) / owed to ever-growing demand (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The future of food companies
 (b) seems quite secure
 (c) owed to ever-growing demand
 (d) No error

Q217.

The vaccine (1) / when hit the Indian market (2) / is dogged by controversy (3) / No error (4)

- (a) The vaccine
 (b) when hit the Indian market
 (c) is dogged by controversy
 (d) No error

Q218.

His son(1) / is working (2) / very hardly (3) / No error (4)

- (a) His son
 (b) is working
 (c) very hardly
 (d) No error

Q219.

Do you know that it was I (1)/ who has done (2) / this piece of beautiful work? (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Do you know that it was I
 (b) who has done
 (c) this piece of beautiful work?
 (d) No error

Q220.

The company has ordered(1) / some (2) / new equipments(3) / No error (4)

- (a) The company has ordered
 (b) some
 (c) new equipments
 (d) No error

Q221.

If you had told me(1) / I would have helped you (2) / solve the problem (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) If you had told me
 (b) I would have helped you
 (c) solve the problem
 (d) No error

Q222.

"The Arabian Nights" (1) / are indeed (2) / an interesting book(3)/ No error (4)

- (a) "The Arabian Nights"
 (b) are indeed
 (c) an interesting book
 (d) No error

Q223.

He (1) / loved her (2) / despite of himself (3) / No error (4)

- (a) He
 (b) loved her
 (c) despite of himself
 (d) No error

Q224.

Of all the models (1) / Jessica is (2) / the more good-looking one (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Of all the models
 (b) Jessica is
 (c) the more good-looking one
 (d) No error

Q225.

When I went there (1)/ Charles is playing (2) / a game of chess(3) / No error (4)

- (a) When I went there
 (b) Charles is playing
 (c) a game of chess
 (d) No error

Q226.

The way to increase the production of the food (1)/ is to bring more land (2)/ under cultivation (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The way to increase the production of the food
 (b) is to bring more land
 (c) under cultivation
 (d) No error

Q227.

The girls watched intently (1)/ as the model applied her makeup (2)/ with a practised hand (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The girls watched intently
 (b) as the model applied her makeup
 (c) with a practised hand
 (d) No error

Q228.

If he is a millionaire (1)/ he would help (2)/ the millennium project (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) If he is a millionaire
 (b) he would help
 (c) the millennium project

(d) No error

Q229.

The Prime Minister along with his Cabinet colleagues (1)/ have been welcomed by the Chief Minister (2)/at a formal ceremony (3)/No error (4)

- (a) The Prime Minister along with his Cabinet colleagues
- (b) have been welcomed by the Chief Minister
- (c) at a formal ceremony
- (d) No error

Q230.

The political candidate talked(1)/ as if she has already been elected (2)/ to the presidency (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The political candidate talked
- (b) as if she has already been elected
- (c) to the presidency
- (d) No error

Q231.

You have been doing (1)/ your homework (2)/ regularly ? (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) You have been doing
- (b) your homework
- (c) regularly ?
- (d) No error

Q232.

The same procedure (1)/ also should used (2)/ for the final assessment (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The same procedure
- (b) also should used
- (c) for the final assessment
- (d) No error

Q233.

I must find out (1)/some means to balance (2)/ my budget (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) I must find out
- (b) some means to balance
- (c) my budget
- (d) No error

Q234.

Thank you (1)/I am fine (2)/ completely (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Thank you
- (b) I am fine
- (c) completely
- (d) No error

Q235.

He asked me (1)/ when could I finish (2)/ the work (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) He asked me
- (b) when could I finish
- (c) the work
- (d) No error

Q236.

Neither of them (1)/ is(2)/good (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Neither of them
- (b) is
- (c) good
- (d) No error

Q237.

Due to me being a new comer(1)/ I was unable (2)/ to get a good house (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Due to me being a new comer
- (b) I was unable
- (c) to get a good house
- (d) No error

Q238.

The circulation of The Statesman(1)/ is greater than (2)/that of any newspaper (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The circulation of The Statesman
- (b) is greater than
- (c) that of any newspaper
- (d) No error

Q239.

In the garden (1)/ were the more beautiful flowers (2)/ and silver bells (3) / No error (4)

- (a) In the garden
- (b) were the more beautiful flowers
- (c) and silver bells
- (d) No error

Q240.

The poet (1)/ describes about(2)/ the spring season (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The poet
- (b) describes about
- (c) the spring season
- (d) No error

Q241.

They agreed(1)to repair the damage(2)freely of charge(3)No error(4)

- (a) They agreed
- (b) to repair the damage
- (c) freely of charge
- (d) No error

Q242.

(1)When Damn heard the news that his father had been hospitalised (2) he cancelled his trip(3)and returned back to his village(4)No error

- (a) When Damn heard the news that his father had been hospitalised
- (b) he cancelled his trip
- (c)and returned back to his village
- (d)No error

Q243.

(1)The Governing Board(2)comprises of(3)several distinguished personalities (4) No error

- (a) The Governing Board
- (b)comprises of
- (c)several distinguished personalities
- (d)No error

Q244.

(1)My uncle does not spend(2)so much money on that house(3)unless he thinks of moving in soon(4)No error

- (a) My uncle does not spend
- (b)so much money on that house
- (c)unless he thinks of moving in soon
- (d)No error

Q245.

(1)Neither my sister nor my brothers(2)are interested(3)in moving to another house(4)No error

- (a) Neither my sister nor my brothers
- (b)are interested
- (c)in moving to another house
- (d)No error

Q246.

We saw (1)/ sand sculptures (2)/in the beach (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) We saw
- (b) sand sculptures
- (c) in the beach
- (d)No error

Q247.

Everybody in the office (1)/ has left early (2) / haven t they ? (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Every body in the office /
- (b)has left early
- (c) haven t they ?
- (d)No error

Q248.

The teacher told that (1)/ the students should have gone to the library (2)/ instead of having wasted their time (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The teacher told that

- (b) the students should have gone to the library
- (c) instead of having wasted their time
- (d)No error

Q249.

He is (1)/ one of the tallest boy(2)/ in the class (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) He is
- (b) one of the tallest boy
- (c) in the class
- (d)No error

Q250.

He was awarded (1)/ with a doctorate degree (2)/ for his new invention (3) / No error (4)

- (a) He was awarded
- (b) with a doctorate degree
- (c) for his new invention
- (d)No error

Q251.

None of the diplomats at the conference (1)/was able either to comprehend (2)/ or solve the problem (3)/No error (4)

- (a) None of the diplomats at the conference
- (b) was able either to comprehend
- (c) or solve the problem
- (d)No error

Q252.

The whole block of flats (1)/ including two shops (2)/ was destroyed in fire (3)/No error (4)

- (a) The whole block of flats
- (b) including two shops
- (c) was destroyed in fire
- (d)No error

Q253.

They were having (1)/ a birthday party at home (2)/ next week (3)/No error (4)

- (a) They were having
- (b) a birthday party at home
- (c) next week
- (d)No error

Q254.

The inaugural function (1)/ is temporarily interrupted (2)/ as the lights suddenly went out (3)/No error (4)

- (a) The inaugural function
- (b) is temporarily interrupted
- (c) as the lights suddenly went out
- (d)No error

Q255.

He always practises (1)/ the justice and cares (2)/ for moral principles (3)/No error (4)

- (a) He always practises
- (b) the justice and cares
- (c) for moral principles
- (d)No error

Q256.

His assistants have (1)/ and are still doing (2)/ excellent work for the organisation (3)/No error (4)

- (a) His assistants have
- (b) and are still doing
- (c) excellent work for the organisation
- (d)No error

Q257.

Thanks to medical research(1)/ our lives have become (2)/ healthier and long (3)/No error (4)

- (a) Thanks to medical research
- (b) our lives have become
- (c) healthier and long
- (d)No error

Q258.

The first task is provided (1)/ sufficient arable land (2)/ to the dispossessed farmers (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The first task is provided
- (b) sufficient arable land
- (c) to the dispossessed farmers
- (d)No error

Q259.

Paper should be (1)/ recycle(2)/ if possible (3)/No error (4)

- (a) Paper should be
- (b) recycle
- (c) if possible
- (d)No error

Q260.

No sooner did he see (1)/ the traffic policeman (2)/ he wore seat belt (3)/No error (4)

- (a) No sooner did he see
- (b) the traffic policeman
- (c) he wore seat belt
- (d)No error

Q261.

The Principal and staff (1)/ are waiting for (2)/ the chief guest(3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The Principal and staff
- (b) are waiting for
- (c) the chief guest
- (d)No error

Q262.

He thinks (1)/ himself (2) / as a great scholar (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) He thinks
- (b) himself
- (c) as a great scholar
- (d)No error

Q263.

Unless (1)/ you will study hard (2)/you cannot pass (3)/No error(4)

- (a) Unless
- (b) you will study hard
- (c) you cannot pass
- (d)No error

Q264.

I like (1)/ the poetries (2)/ of Byron and Shelley (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) I like
- (b) the poetries
- (c) of Byron and Shelley
- (d)No error

Q265.

On last Sunday (1)/ I met my friend (2)/ accidentally (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) On last Sunday
- (b) I met my friend
- (c) accidentally
- (d)No error

Q266.

The Manager put forward (1)/ a number of criterions/ (2) for the post (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The Manager put forward
- (b) a number of criterions
- (c) for the post
- (d)No error

Q267.

The Railways have made (1)/ crossing the tracks (2) / a punished offence (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The Railways have made
- (b) crossing the tracks
- (c) a punished offence
- (d)No error

Q268.

A member shall be required (1)/ to pay interest at such rate (2) / as is fixed by the committee (3) No error (4)

- (a) A member shall be required
- (b) to pay interest at such rate
- (c) as is fixed by the committee

(d) No error

Q269.

Citizens cannot afford (1)/ to take the law (2)/ out of their hands (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Citizens cannot afford
- (b) to take the law
- (c) out of their hands
- (d) No error

Q270.

The relatives of the deceased (1)/ threatened to avenge (2)/ his death (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The relatives of the deceased
- (b) threatened to avenge
- (c) his death
- (d) No error

Q271.

I remember (1)/ meet him/ (2) five years ago (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) I remember
- (b) meet him
- (c) five years ago
- (d) No error

Q272.

He asked (1) / that how long (2)/ I would be absent (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) He asked
- (b) that how long
- (c) I would be absent
- (d) No error

Q273.

He ate (1)/ nothing (2)/ since yesterday (3) No error (4)

- (a) He ate
- (b) nothing
- (c) since yesterday
- (d) No error

Q274.

She (1)/ is working here (2)/ since 1983/no error(4)

- (a) She
- (b) is working here
- (c) since 1983
- (d) no error

Q275.

Madhuri Dixit is having (1)/ a large (2)/ fan following (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Madhuri Dixit is having
- (b) a large
- (c) fan following

(d) No error

Q276.

Several guests noticed Mr Sharma(1)/collapsing in his chair (2)/ and gasping for breath (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Several guests noticed Mr Sharma
- (b) collapsing in his chair
- (c) and gasping for breath
- (d) No error

Q277.

This is our second reminder (1)/ and we are much surprised (2)/ at receiving no answer from you (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) This is our second reminder
- (b) and we are much surprised
- (c) at receiving no answer from you
- (d) No error

Q278.

You should (1)/ be always grateful (2) / to your mentor (3) / No error (4)

- (a) You should
- (b) be always grateful
- (c) to your mentor
- (d) No error

Q279.

The furniture's (1)/ had become(2)/ old and rusty (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The furniture's
- (b) had become
- (c) old and rusty
- (d) No error

Q280.

Most people (1)/ are afraid of (2)/swine flu these days (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Most people
- (b) are afraid of
- (c) swine flu these days
- (d) No error

Q281.

I may not be able (1)/ to attend (2) / to the function (3)/ No error(4)

- (a) I may not be able
- (b) to attend
- (c) to the function
- (d) No error

Q282.

He is (1)/ residing here (2)/ since 1983 / No error (4)

- (a) He is
 (b) residing here
 (c) since 1983
 (d) No error

Q283.

At his return (1)/ we asked him(2)/ many questions (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) At his return
 (b) we asked him
 (c) many questions
 (d) No error

Q284.

The chief guest (1) / entered into(2)/ the room (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) The chief guest
 (b) entered into
 (c) the room
 (d) No error

Q285.

She is (1)/ very angry (2)/ on him (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) She is
 (b) very angry
 (c) on him
 (d) No error

Q286.

When Anand reached the village(1)/ he found that (2) / reports about him preceded him (3) / No error (4)

- (a) When Anand reached the village
 (b) he found that
 (c) reports about him preceded him
 (d) No error

Q287.

Our success or our failure (1) / largely depend (2) / upon our actions (3) / No error (4)

- (a) Our success or our failure
 (b) largely depend
 (c) upon our actions
 (d) No error

Q288.

The poor man (1) / poisoned him(2)/ and his own children(3) / No error (4)

- (a) The poor man
 (b) poisoned him
 (c) and his own children
 (d) No error

Q289.

It was in 2006 (1) / that we first flew (2) / to the United States(3)/ No error (4)

- (a) It was in 2006
 (b) that we first flew
 (c) to the United States
 (d) No error

Q290.

The children s dog (1) / slept quietly (2) / in their uncle s house (3) / No error (4)

- (a) The children s dog
 (b) slept quietly
 (c) in their uncle s house
 (d) No error

Q291.

She is one of the (1)/ best mothers (2) / that has ever lived (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) She is one of the
 (b) best mothers
 (c) that has ever lived
 (d) No error

Q292.

John I and Hari (1)/ have finished (2)/ our studies (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) John I and Hari
 (b) have finished
 (c) our studies
 (d) No error

Q293.

Neither the mouse (1)/ nor the lion (2)/ were caught (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Neither the mouse
 (b) nor the lion
 (c) were caught
 (d) No error

Q294.

After you will returns (1)/ from New Delhi (2)/ I will meet you(3)/ No error (4)

- (a) After you will returns
 (b) from New Delhi
 (c) I will meet you
 (d) No error

Q295.

When I was young (1)/ I used to collect stamps (2)/ as a hobby (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) When I was young
 (b) I used to collect stamps
 (c) as a hobby
 (d) No error

Q296.

Pacific Ocean is (1) / the deepest ocean (2)/ in the world (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Pacific Ocean is
 (b) the deepest ocean
 (c) in the world
 (d) No error

Q297.

You will come (1) / to my sister s wedding tomorrow (2)/ isn't it? (3)/No error (4)

- (a) You will come
 (b) to my sister s wedding tomorrow
 (c) isn't it?
 (d) No error

Q298.

I am (1) / yours (2)/ affectionate son(3)/ No error (4)

- (a) I am
 (b) your s
 (c) affectionate son
 (d) No error

Q299.

Beside Hindi (1) / she knew (2)/ Bengali well (3)/ No error (4)

- (a) Beside Hindi
 (b) she knew
 (c) Bengali well
 (d) No error

Q300.

He walks (1) / as if the earth (2)/ belonged to him (3) / No error (4)

- (a) He walks
 (b) as if the earth
 (c) belonged to him
 (d) No error

ANSWERS :

1 c	2 c	3 a	4 a	5 b	6 a
7 c	8 c	9 c	10 c	11 c	12 c
13 d	14 b	15 b	16 c	17 c	18 a
19 c	20 c	21 b	22 c	23 b	24 c
25 d	26 a	27 a	28 a	29 b	30 c
31 d	32 b	33 c	34 c	35 c	36 d
37 b	38 c	39 d	40 c	41 c	42 c
43 c	44 c	45 b	46 b	47 b	48 b
49 d	50 c	51 b	52 c	53 b	54 d
55 a	56 c	57 b	58 b	59 c	60 c
61 b	62 b	63 c	64 b	65 a	66 a
67 c	68 c	69 b	70 d	71 b	72 b
73 a	74 a	75 b	76 b	77 a	78 c
79 c	80 b	81 b	82 b	83 c	84 c

85 b	86 b	87 c	88 c	89 b	90 a
91 c	92 b	93 a	94 d	95 b	96 b
97 c	98 b	99 c	100 b	101 a	102 c
103 c	104 c	105 b	106 c	107 c	108 b
109 a	110 a	111 c	112 a	113 b	114 c
115 b	116 b	117 c	118 b	119 c	120 b
121 d	122 c	123 c	124 a	125 b	126 a
127 b	128 b	129 b	130 d	131 a	132 c
133 b	134 c	135 a	136 b	137 c	138 b
139 b	140 b	141 a	142 b	143 a	144 d
145 b	146 a	147 d	148 a	149 b	150 c
151 b	152 c	153 b	154 c	155 d	156 b
157 a	158 b	159 c	160 c	161 a	162 c
163 d	164 a	165 b	166 d	167 a	168 a
169 b	170 d	171 c	172 b	173 a	174 b
175 c	176 c	177 a	178 b	179 c	180 d
181 a	182 c	183 c	184 b	185 c	186 d
187 c	188 d	189 a	190 b	191 c	192 b
193 c	194 a	195 b	196 c	197 d	198 b
199 a	200 a	201 a	202 d	203 c	204 b
205 b	206 c	207 a	208 c	209 c	210 a
211 a	212 b	213 a	214 b	215 a	216 c
217 c	218 c	219 b	220 c	221 d	222 b
223 c	224 c	225 b	226 a	227 c	228 d
229 b	230 b	231 a	232 b	233 b	234 c
235 b	236 b	237 a	238 c	239 b	240 b
241 c	242 c	243 b	244 a	245 d	246 b
247 d	248 a	249 b	250 b	251 b	252 c
253 a	254 b	255 b	256 a	257 c	258 a
259 b	260 c	261 b	262 c	263 b	264 b
265 b	266 b	267 c	268 b	269 c	270 d
271 b	272 b	273 a	274 b	275 a	276 d
277 d	278 b	279 a	280 a	281 c	282 a
283 a	284 b	285 c	286 c	287 b	288 b
289 b	290 d	291 c	292 a	293 c	294 a
295 d	296 a	297 c	298 b	299 a	300 d



JK Chrome

JK Chrome | Employment Portal



Rated No.1 Job Application of India

Sarkari Naukri
Private Jobs
Employment News
Study Material
Notifications



JOBS



NOTIFICATIONS



G.K



STUDY MATERIAL



JK Chrome

jk chrome
Contains ads



www.jkchrome.com | Email : contact@jkchrome.com