

THOROUGHLY REVISED & UPDATED

GENERAL ENGLISH

Useful for GATE, PSUs, ISRO, DRDO, DMRC,
JMRC, BPSC, JPSC, UPSSSC, UPRVNL,
UPMRCL, RSEB etc Examination

HIGHLIGHTS

-  **Comprehensive Coverage of Grammar**
-  **Basic to Advance**
-  **Reduce Your Preparation Time**
-  **10000+ Questions Covered**
-  **Content Relevant to the Exam**

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1

Basic Building Blocks

Before going deeper into the grammar let's understand the basic building blocks.

English is a **language** which comes from **sound** and sound is made of **symbols**.

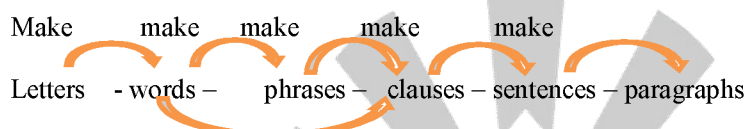
And here is the origin.....

English language has 26 symbols

A B C D.....Z

These symbols are known as 'letters' or in one word these symbols are called 'alphabet'.

How grammar is evolved-



Let's understand all these terms one by one.

Word=A group of letters which has the proper meaning.

Ex-Ram, Shyam, elect, select, to, from etc.

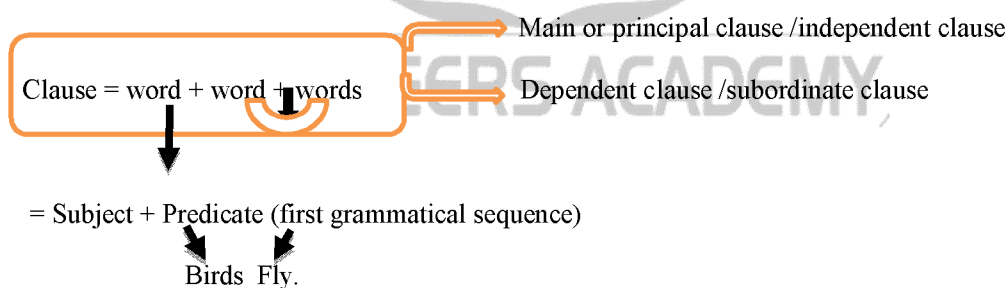
Phrase =A group of words which may or may not have the proper meaning.

Ex-Ram and Shyam |from there| population explosion etc.

Proper meaning no meaning proper meaning

Clause = Arrangement of words in a proper sequence. (first grammatical unit)

And the proper sequence is defined as given below



Ex-2.Ram is flying the kite. (Ram = **Subject**, is flying the kite =**Predicate**)

Subject =One who does the action.

Birds and **Ram** are the subjects.

Predicate= All the other information about the subject

Predicate = Verb or Verb + Object

Predicate= fly in the first example & **is flying the kite** in the second example.

In the first example

Predicate = verb fly

In the second example

Predicate = is flying (verb)+ the kite (object)

Verb = Action word

Ex- Fly |go| come ...etc.

Object = **One who is impacted by the action**

- 1-Direct object
- 2-Indirect object
- 3-Prepositional object

Example 1 has no object.

Example 2 has object = the kite

Take a look at these examples-

1-Direct object

Ex- He reads a book. (direct object)

2-Indirect object

Ex- Don't give him that book.

Indirect direct

3-Preposition object

Ex-1. He sits beside me in the class.

2. I sent the letter to her.

Scan and watch the lectures for more detail

Types of Clause

Clause = subject + predicate

Depending upon the above structure the meaning of clause can be **dependent** or **independent**

If the meaning of any clause does not depend upon the other, it is known as

1. Main clause /Principal clause or Independent clause

Ex. The teacher listened to the children.

Subject = the teacher | Verb = listened | Object = the children

& If the meaning of any clause depends upon the other, it is known as

2. Dependent clause or Subordinate clause

Ex. She went straight home after school **because she needed an early tea**.

because she needed an early tea- (subordinate clause or dependent clause)

Sentence-A sentence is a grammatical structure which has its **complete meaning**.

Main clause has its complete meaning that's why it is taken as the simplest structure or basic unit of a sentence.

Simple sentence = Any Main clause stands alone is referred as simple sentence.

2

Elements of a Sentence

Following are the elements of a sentence-

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Word | 6. Subject | 11. Predicate |
| 2. Phrase | 7. Verb | 12. Connectors |
| 3. Clause | 8. Object | |
| 4. Complement | 9. Determiners | |
| 5. Adjunct | 10. Modifiers | |

Let's understand these terms before going deeper into the chapter

Word- A group of letters with proper meaning.

Ex- Laugh, Students, School, Chair etc.

Phrase- A group of words which may or may not have proper meaning.

Ex- Taking my dog for a walk is fun.

Taking my dog for a walk- Phrase

On the table, in the dark of night, for a while etc.

Subject- One who does an action.

Ex-Yogesh teaches.

Yogesh- Subject.

Verb- The word which is used to denote an action.

Ex-Yogesh teaches.

Teach- Verb

Object- The one who is impacted by an action.

Ex-Yogesh teaches Physics.

Physics- Object

Predicate- Verb or Verb + Object

Ex-1. Yogesh teaches physics in MyPathshala.

2. Teaches physics in MyPathshala- Predicate

Clause- Subject + Predicate (the first grammatical sequence)

Or

Subject + Verb + Object

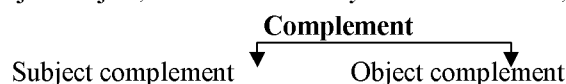
Ex-1. I eat bananas

Subject Verb Object

2. She is reading English.

Subject Verb Object

Complement -A word or group of words which completes the meaning of a subject /object or adds the additional value to the subject /object, and is the necessary unit of a sentence, is known as complement.



Ex-1. These little cakes are **delicious**.

Delicious -subject complement

Ex-2. Sheila is a **nurse**.

Nurse -Subject complement

Ex-3. She called me **a fool**.

Fool -Object complement

Ex-4. They appointed him **Director**.

Director -Object complement

Note- Object and object complement are joined directly (without using any connector).

Adjunct-A word or group of words which adds value in the sentence but not the necessary one.

Ex-1. She comes here **often**. (if we remove often from the sentence, it still has the complete meaning.)

Often -Adjunct

Ex-2. She sings **like an angel**. (if we remove like an angel from the sentence, it still has the complete meaning)

Like an angel -Adjunct

Modifiers = Words which add value to other words are known as modifiers.

Ex-1. She is the woman with the hat. (**with the hat** adds value or information to woman)

With the hat- Modifier

Ex-2. He was **very** gentle.

Very- Modifier

Ex-3. I saw the man **whom we met yesterday**.

Whom we met yesterday- Modifier

Determiners = Words which determine other words are known as determiners

Ex-1. **An** ostrich would beat a chicken in a race.

A/An- Determiners

Ex-2. We went to the best restaurant in town.

The- Determiner

Ex-3. She liked all desserts equally.

All- Determiner

Connectors = Which connect all the words/phrases & clauses to form a proper grammatical sequence.

Ex-1. I want three beers **and** a glass of lemonade.

And -Connector

Ex-2. This present is not for Yogi, **but** Jai.

But-Connector

Ex-3. Mary arrived home despite the bad weather.

Verb Unit = Modifiers + Verb

Verb & Adverb (in some cases verb takes adjective as its modifier)

Two components of verb unit

Ex-1. He moved slowly and spoke quietly.

Two components of verb unit

2- She is looking beautiful.

H.V. + M.V.

Connectors = Verb /Preposition /Conjunctions
(will go in detail in their respective chapters)

Determiners = Articles & Adjectives

Modifiers = Adjectives & Adverbs are called modifiers.

Let's learn sentence patterns: - simple to complex pattern of simple sentences

Pattern 01-

Subject + Verb

Ex-1. Harsh went.

S V

2. He is sleeping.

S V

Pattern 02-

Subject + Verb + Subject complement

Ex-1. Raj is a teacher.

S V Complement

2. She is beautiful.

S V Complement

Pattern 03-

Subject + Verb + Object (direct object)

Ex-1. The students eat cake.

S V D.Obj.

2. The family hugged their dog.

S V D.O.

3. He is playing tennis.

S V D.O.

4. Farmers are ploughing the field.

S V D.O.

3

Noun

Noun chapter can be learnt by dividing it into 6 lectures

Lecture 01- Basic Definition & Types

Lecture 02- How to convert from Singular to Plural

Lecture 03- Noun & Gender

Lecture 04- 10 Important rules for exams

Lecture 05- Noun in a different role (modifiers)

Lecture 06- PYQs + Additional practice questions

Lecture 01- (One time read+ One time revision):- Basic Definition & Types

Noun is a 'naming word'.

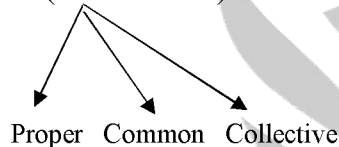
We can name all the ...

1-Person 2- Place 3- Thing 4- Quality 5-Condition & 6-Action
present in this universe by dividing into following categories.

Types of Noun

Grammarians named all these by dividing into two main categories and 5 sub categories -

Countable (can be counted)



Uncountable (cannot be counted)



1. Proper noun- Proper noun is the name of an individual person, place or thing.

Eg. Agra, Ramesh, Gulliver's travels etc.

2. Common noun- Common noun is the common name of a person place or thing of the same kind/character.

Eg. Boy, girl, cow, etc.

3. Collective noun- Collective noun is the name of a group or collection of persons, places or things.

Eg. Bunch, crowd, mob, etc.

4. Material noun- Material noun is the name of materials.

Eg. Gold, silver, iron, etc.

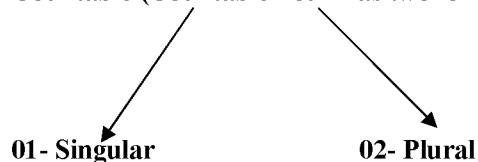
5. Abstract noun- Abstract noun is the name of quality, condition and action. These nouns are intangible and can only be felt.

Eg. Love, hate, anger, etc.

Lecture 02- How to convert from Singular to Plural

(One time read + Revise highlighted part multiple times)

Countable (Countable noun has two forms)



Questions are asked from this section

Let's understand -

How to convert from singular to plural nouns and their exceptional cases

Rule 01- In general, Singular Noun + S = Plural Noun

Boy	Boys
Girl	Girls
Kite	Kites
Chair	Chairs

Rule 02- Nouns which end with **s,ss,ch,sh,z or x**, we add **es** to make them plural.

Bus	Buses
Watch	Watches
Ass	Asses
Fix	Fixes
Church	Churches
Fox	Foxes
Dish	Dishes

Exceptions-

Stomach -	Stomachs
Radius-	Radii
Locus -	Loci
Ox-	Oxen

Repeated multiple times in exam

Rule 03- Nouns which end with **O + consonant preceding it**, are made plural by adding 'es'.

Hero	Heroes
Cargo	Cargoes
Potato	Potatoes

Exceptions- These nouns don't follow the rules.

Dynamo	Dynamos
Ratio	Ratios
Solo	Solos
Memento	Mementos
Piano	Pianos
Photo	Photos (asked too many times in exams as Photoes)

2. Force (physical strength)**Forces (group of policemen)**

The force of the wind had brought down many trees in the area.

The walls will hold, and as Rissa knows, Memon's forces are not yet large enough to threaten us.

3. Sand(a substance consisting of very small pieces of rocks and minerals) Sands (land)

I have sand in my shoes.

We were lost in the sands of Arabia.

4. Abuse (indecent words)**Abuses(misuses)**

The other driver started hurling abuses at me. (Hurl-to use rude language at someone angrily)

The buying of votes and other election abuses is prevalent in our country.

5. Iron**Irons (chains)**

Steel is made from iron.

The prisoner was put in irons.

6. Good**Goods (articles)**

He convinces his father to use his genius for the good of mankind.

They sell leather goods such as wallets, purses, and briefcases.

7. Water (material)**Waters (sea)**

Sodium chloride dissolves in water.

The ship drifted into Turkish territorial waters. (Drift-to move slowly on water or in the air)

8. Fruit**Fruits (particular type of fruit)**

We usually eat fresh fruit after dinner.

They grow mainly citrus fruits.

9. Work (labour)**Works (literary writings)**

He's been out of work (=without a job) for two years.

Kalidas has created many works in his entire life.

10. Wit (ability to talk)**Wits (intelligence)**

Avyat is known for his sharp wit.

You have to rely on your wits to be successful in business.

11. Return**Returns(a profit from an investment)**

On his return from Canada, Santy joined the army.

Product areas are being developed to produce maximum returns.

12. Custom (habit)**Customs (tax)**

It was his custom to approach every problem cautiously.

We had to pay customs duties on the beer.

13. Manner(the way that you do something)**Manners(etiquette)**

I had hoped you would behave in a more responsible manner.

Her children all had such good manners.

14. Pain**Pains(make a lot of effort to do sth)**

She felt a sharp pain in her leg.

I went to great pains to select the best staff available.

15. Quarter (one fourth)**Quarters (where someone lives or has a business)**

In 1998 he moved his company to larger quarters on State Street.

I waited a quarter of an hour and then went home.

16. Letter**Letters(literary knowledge)**

I got a letter from the bank this morning.

He was a known orator and a man of letters.

17. Paper

I bought paper to write.

I need your papers to verify.

Papers (document)**18. Spectacle (view, scene)**

She took off her spectacles and wiped them with the handkerchief.

The carnival was a magnificent spectacle.

Spectacles (a pair of glasses)**19. Premise (assumption)**

Smoking is not allowed on the premises.

The argument rests on a false premise.

Premises (a place or building)**20. Summon (to call in)**

She received a summons to appear in court the following week.

He was summoned to appear before the magistrates.

Summons (legal notice)- Summonses (plural)**21. Wage (a regular amount that you earn, usually every week or every month for work or services)**

Workers in these stores earn a good wage.

Wages

- Plural of Wage
- Result/consequence

Wages were paid on Fridays. (income/salary)

Wages of sin is death.

22. Means

- Resources (Plural)
- Medium (S/P)

The internet is a fast **means** of communication. (**medium**)

His **means** are not enough to support his family. (**resources**)

Light required no **means** to travel. (**medium**)

Singular, Plural of fractions-

Fraction = Nr/Dr $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, 2\frac{2}{3}$

Case (A) Nr = 1 **Case (B) Nr < Dr** **Case (C) Nr > Dr**
Case -01 Nr = 1 means we are choosing one out of many parts

Nr(=1) + Singular +SHV

Ex-1. One third/thirds.....is/are (use 'third' & 'is')

2. One fourth of the work has/ have been completed. (use 'has')

Case (B) Nr < Dr

Nr(≠1) < Dr + Plural + PHV

Ex-1. Two third/thirdsis /are (use 'thirds' and 'are')

2. Two thirds of the students are on the field trip today.



One fourth



One third



Three Fifths



Two thirds

Governor	Governess
God	Goddess
Duke	Duchess
Master	Mistress

Rule 04- In few cases 1st or 2nd word of compound masculine noun is changed.

Man-servant	Maid-servant
Buck Rabbit	Doe Rabbit
Brother-In-Law	Sister-In-Law
Peacock	Peahen
Dog-wolf	Bitch-wolf
Jack-ass	Jenny-ass
Landlord	Landlady

Rule 05- Masculine/feminine gender of few foreign words and other words are given below. They are not changed according to any special rule.

Administrator	Administratrix
Executor	Executrix
Lad	Lass
Buck	Doe
Gander	Goose
Hart	Roe
Horse	Mare
Colt	Filly
Boar	Sow
Sheep	Ewe
Fox	Vixen
Czar	Czarina
Testator	Testatrix
Drake	Duck
Wizard	Witch
Drone	Bee

Lecture 04-10 important rules to remember

(One time read + 5 times revision)

While reading how to convert from singular to plural we get an understanding that if noun ends with 's' or 'es' it must be in plural form, but it is not always right. Here examiner tests your grammar. Keep these rules in mind & remember carefully–

Rule 01- Some nouns have two or more than two parts and these nouns end with 's' or 'es' so there is no singular form, we have to use them always in plural.

**Tongs /Pliers/Pincers/Bellows /Trousers/Pants /Pajamas/Shorts/Spectacles/Goggles
Sunglasses/Binoculars/Alms/Archives/Auspices/Congratulations/Fireworks/
Scissors/Particulars/Proceeds/Regards/Riches/Remains
Savings/Surroundings/Thanks**

Ex-1. The beautiful (a)/ surrounding of the place (b) / enchanted me. (c)/ No error (d).
(use noun-surroundings (uncountable Noun), you can use surrounding as a verb)

Surrounding is 'ing' form of verb

2. She wears spectacle (a) / and so she was unable to see the gangster (b)/ that attacked her last night (c)/ no error. **(use spectacles)**
3. My earning is not good enough to afford your higher education. **(use 'earnings' and 'are' in place of 'is')**
4. You should wear the new trouser to the party.**(use trousers)**
5. Last evening (a)/ I went to (b)/ the optician and bought sunglass.(c)/ No error (d)**(use sunglasses)**
6. My father gave me (a)/ a pair of binocular (b)/ on my birthday, (c)/ No error (d) **(use binoculars)**
7. The scissors that you asked for (a)/ is in the desk drawer (b)/ in the bedroom, (c)/ No error (d)
(use 'are' in place of 'is')

Rule 02-Some proper noun names end with 's' or 'es' and all these nouns are always singular.

Name of diseases-Mumps, Measles, Rickets, Shingles, etc.

Name of subjects-Politics, Physics, Economics, Ethics, Mathematics, Statistics, etc.

Exceptional cases-

If the meaning of the words is as given below, use the plural verb with them

Statistics	Data
Mathematics	Calculations
Politics	Political thought

- Ex- 1. The politics of India is (a) / very pathetic because (b) / politicians are corrupt (c) / and inefficient. (d) / No error (e) **(No error)**
2. His politics is not aligned with any party platform.
(use 'are' in place of 'is', here 'politics' means 'political thought')
 3. Statistics shows that 80 percent of dog attacks take place in the home.
(use 'show' in place of 'shows', here 'statistics' means 'data')
 4. My Mathematics is not good.
(use 'are' in place of 'is', here 'mathematics' means 'calculation')

Name of games-Billiards, Athletics, etc.

Titles of books-Three Musketeers, Gulliver's Travels, Arabian Nights, War and Peace, Tales from Shakespeare, etc.

Descriptive names of countries- United States, United Arab Emirates, etc.

Ex-1. The measles have broken out in the town. **(has)**

2. Politics are a dirty game. **('is' in place of 'are')**
3. Economics is an interesting subject.
4. Ethics demand honesty. **(demands)**
5. The United Arab Emirates are the second largest in the middle-east. **('is' in place of 'are')**
6. The Rickets result from a lack of vitamin D. **(results)**
7. Arabian Nights are a collection of very interesting episodes of adventure. **(is)**
8. Gulliver's Travels were first published in 1726. **('was' in place of 'were')**.
9. Billiards are played by women as well as men.**(use is)**

Collective noun (3 Rule)

Collective nouns are the name of groups. Here some confusion arises-

Rule 03- Some nouns look like singular, but they are always plural.

Remember these nouns-

Cattle, Cavalry, Infantry, Folk

Poultry, Peasantry, Children, Gentry, Police, People, Vermin

Ex-1. The cattle in the meadow (a)/ was terrified to hear (b) / the roar of a lion which appeared to be wild with anger. (c)/ No error (d) **(use 'were' in place of 'was')**

2. Can't you see (a) / that the cattle (b) / is grazing in the field? (c) / So, you cannot play there. (d) / No error (e) **(use 'are' in place of 'is')**

3. If those (a) / cattles are (b) / yours, whose (c) / are these ones. (d) / No error (e) **(use 'cattle' in place of 'cattles')**

4. There are several meanses of transport in Delhi. **(use 'means' in place of 'meanses', here 'means' = 'ways')**

5. The entire folks can be seen enjoying the festival with great fervour. **(use 'folk' in place of 'folks')**

Rule 04- Some nouns are used as singular or plural depending upon they are taken as a whole or taken as an individual.

Series, Species, Fish, Crew, Team, Jury, Aircraft, Counsel, Committee etc.

Ex-1. There are ten fish in this pond.

2. He bought a fish yesterday.

3. There are many fishes in the river. **(fishes refers to different species of fish)**

4. He joined the crew of a large fishing boat.

5. The jury were divided in their opinions.

6. The jury has unanimously reached at this verdict.

7. The aircraft was flown by a young American pilot.

8. There are approximately 6700 commercial aircraft operating in the United States.

9. Later I was told that in criminal trials counsel are not permitted to talk to their witnesses during adjournments.

10. She acts as tax counsel for the National Association of Realtors.

11. A committee has been formed to investigate the case.

12. A series of matches are being played. **(is being played)**

13. Two series of matches was played last year. **(were played)**

14. A series of storms are rising up in the ocean. **(is in place of 'are')**

Rule 05- Some nouns are expressed as singular or plural depending upon the verb what they have taken in the sentence.

Deer, Sheep, Offspring

Ex-1. A deer makes tracks in the snow.

2. We still have lots of deer, very little water and not many open spaces.

3. Sheep were grazing in the fields.

4. He sees it as his duty to take care of the lost sheep of the world.

5. How many offspring does a cat usually have?

6. Prince is her only offspring.

Row upon row | Town after town |Door to door |Ship after ship

Ex-1. **Town after town** was devastated.

2. She sells cosmetics **door-to-door**.
3. **Ships after ships** is arriving.(use ship after ship)
4. A town after town was devastated. (remove a)

Rule 08- Noun & upcoming chapter pronoun (1rule)

Common gender nouns are treated as male if we have to replace it with pronoun

So always use pronoun as mentioned below–

He (subjective case)	Him (objective case)	His (possessive)
They (subjective plural)	Them (objective plural)	Their (possessive)

Ex-1. A doctor must do his duty sincerely.

2. Parents should spend quality time with their children.
3. He is not a leader, but a follower.

Rule 09- Colloquial vs Correct words/phrases–**Colloquial version**

Cousin brother /sister
Pick pocket
Good name
Big blunder
Final conclusion
Strong breeze
Bad dream
Proud
According to me
Angry mob

Correct version

Cousin
Pick Pocket
Name
Blunder (big mistake)
Conclusion
Strong wind (breeze is always mild and gentle)
Nightmare
Proud
In my opinion
Mob or angry crowd

Ex-1. I went to the temple with my parents, aunts and **cousin sisters**.(use cousin)

2. A **strong breeze** blew his cap off.(use strong wind)
3. It is a **big blunder** but we had to ignore it.(use blunder or big mistake)
4. The **angry mob** attacked the police officers when they came to raze the illegal construction. (use mob or angry crowd)
5. The committee could not come to a **final conclusion**.(use conclusion)

Rule 10-**Be careful while using these words****1. Floor Vs Ground**

(In your kitchen) I dropped a glass on the floor.
(In your son's bedroom) Please pick up all your dirty clothes from the floor.
(In a parking lot) I found \$20 on the ground.
(At a park) I'm throwing bread on the ground for the birds.
When I entered the bedroom I saw a snake crawling on the ground. ('floor' in place of 'ground')

2. Skill vs Talent

The driver showed great talent in keeping the damaged car under control. ('skill' in place of 'talent')
Her skill for music showed at an early age. ('talent' in place of 'skill')

3. Ascent vs Assent

Assent - Official agreement to or approval of something

Ascent- The act of climbing or moving upwards

The director has given her assent to the proposals.

She made her first successful ascent of Everest last year.

4. Envy vs Jealousy

You can feel envy about something you don't have but want, but you feel jealousy over something You already have but are afraid of losing it.

Envy strikes a woman when she sees her husband talking to another woman. ('jealousy' in place of 'envy')

I am filled with envy when you speak to my girlfriend. ('jealousy' in place of 'envy')

I am filled with jealousy over your new house. ('envy' in place of 'jealousy')

5. Weather vs Climate

Weather- Temporary atmospheric state

Climate- Average weather over a long period/duration of time

Most of these countries have temperate weather. (use 'climate' in place of 'weather')

6. Habit vs Custom

Habit- Personal typical behaviour

Custom- A way of behaving or a belief that has been established for a long time

It is a habit to offer a drink or snack to guests. (use 'custom' in place of 'habit')

7. Home vs House

Home- Apartment where a person or a family lives (residence)

House- A building in which a person or a family lives (building)

The house has belonged to his family for 3 generations.

8. Principal vs Principle

Principal- Most important; main

Principle- A moral rule or a strong belief that influences your actions

That was my principal reason for moving.

The country is run on socialist principles.

9. Room vs Place vs Space

Space - An area which is free, available, or unoccupied/ a gap

The new office furniture took up too much space.

We need to leave some space between the tables.

Place - A particular position, point, or area /a location

I can't be in two places at once.

There is no place like home.

Room - A space that can be occupied or where something can be done/ opportunity or scope for something to happen or be done

Your office is too small - there is no room for a second desk.

There is always room for improvement.

10. Cause vs Reason

Cause- What makes something happen

Reason- What justifies something

Celestial /heavenly bodies /floating objects-Earth's atmosphere, Sun's fury

Idiomatic expression -At wit's end, At a stone's throw.

Personification-Court's order, At duty's call, Nature's love

Death's hand, Country's honour

With anybody/somebody/everyone/anyone/someone/no one/nobody, we add ('s) to make their possessive form. If 'else' comes after these words, use following structure-

Somebody + else + 's

Nobody + else + 's

Ex-1. Everyone's concern is no one's concern.

2. Every body's business is nobody's business.

3. I can rely on your words, not somebody else's.

4. I obey your orders and nobody else's.

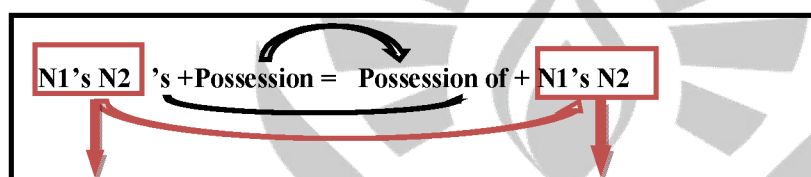
Deep grammar on possession-use of double possession-

(A) Sequential possession (B) Common possession (C) Split possession

(A) Sequential possession

Always avoid double ('s) in Sequential Possession

Remember the structure-



Incorrect

Ex-1. My friend's wife's dog died yesterday. (X)

2. Tarun's neighbour's house was burnt. (X)

3. My wife's mother's secretary has expired. (X)

Correct

The dog of my friend's wife (✓)

The house of Tarun's neighbour (✓)

The secretary of my wife's mother (✓)

(B) Common possession

N1 and N2 's + Possession – can be Singular/Plural

Ex-1. Shobhit and Santy's friend/friends

Shobhit & Santy  (common friend)

Shobhit & Santy  (two or more than two can be common friends)

2. Aamir and Kiran's divorce/divorces. (use divorce)

Aamir and Kiran are husband and wife, so there will be only one divorce.

3. Neha and Tony's father died yesterday.

Neha and Tony have one common father.

(C) Split possession

N1 's and N2's Possession – Plural

Ex-1. Shobhit's and Santy's friends have gone to their respective cities.

2. China and India's population is increasing day by day. (false)

China's and India's populations are increasing day by day. (true)

China and India are different countries so there cannot be common population of both countries.

Lecture 06- PYQs + Additional practice questions

1. My sister (1)/has read (2)/pages after pages of the Bible. (3)/ No Error. (4)
2. The Prime Minister was asked (1)/ to write a forward (2)/ to the book. (3)/ No error. (4)
3. The long-distance train (1)/ which met with an accident (2)/ was carrying some army personal. / (3) No error. (4)
4. The young men from Japan (1)/ found the ascent of the mountain (2)/ hard going. (3)/ No error. (4)
5. The items I liked most (1)/were the rosewood carvings (2)/and the teakwood furnitures of Dutch design (3)/ No error. (4)
6. 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).
7. The lawyer asked the complainant (1)/ to put his sign (2)/ on the paper. (3)/ No error (4)
8. The beautiful (1)/ surrounding of the place (2)/ enchanted me. (3)/ No error (4)
9. No porter being available (1)/ he carried (2)/ all his luggages himself. (3)/ No error (4)
10. The table's legs (1)/ have been (2)/ elaborately carved. (3)/ No error (4).
11. The sceneries (1)/ of Kashmir (2)/ is very charming. (3)/ No error (4).
12. A few tiles on skylab (1)/ were the only equipments (2)/ that failed to perform well in outer space. (3)/ No error (4)
13. The clerk was (1)/ not intimidated by (2)/ his boss's bullying (3)/ No error (4)
14. This misogynist hates (1)/ all mother-in-laws, (2)/ lady-doctors and house maids (3)/ No error (4)
15. I (1)/ have (2)/ many works to do. (3)/ No error. (4)
16. The company has ordered (1)/ some (2)/ new equipments. (3)/ No error. (4)
17. I like (1)/ the poetries (2)/ of Byron and Shelley (3)/ No error (4).
18. The Manager put forward (1)/ a number of criterecons/ (2) for the post. (3)/ No error (4)
19. The furnitures (1)/ had become (2)/ old and rusty. (3)/ No error (4)
20. Most people (1)/ are afraid of (2)/ swine flu these days. (3)/ No error (4)
21. There are (1)/ no poetries (2)/ in my book. (3)/ No error (4)
22. That house (1)/is built of (2)/ stones. (3)/ No error (4)
23. Santosh lives (1)/ by the principals (2)/ he professes. (3)/ No error (4)
24. There is (1)/ no place of you (2)/ in this compartment. (3)/ No error (4)
25. Last week's sharp hike in the wholesale price of beef (1)/ is a strong indication for (2)/ higher meat costs to come. (3)/ No error. (4)
26. They are standing (1)/ at the gate of the auditorium (2)/ as there is no place inside. (3)/ No error. (4)
27. We get (1)/ excellent furnitures (2)/ in this shop. (3)/ No error (4)
28. We should arrange (1) for a porter as (2)/ the luggages are heavy. (3) No error (4)
29. Hari lost (1)/ a hundred rupees note (2)/ yesterday. (3)/ No error (4)
30. Speakers after speakers (1)/ came on the stage (2)/ to perform. (3)/ No error (4)

103. Select the segment which has an error.

Doctors say that eating red meat is one of a leading cause of heart disease.

- (a) is one of a lead cause (b) of heart disease
(c) Doctors say that (d) eating red meat

104. In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.

Saraswati college has maintained its reputation as one of the best college in the country.

- (a) its reputation as (b) one of the best college
(c) Saraswati college has maintained (d) in the country

105. Parts of the following sentence are given as options. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

A large number of worker have started walking home.

- (a) have started (b) A large number
(c) of worker (d) walking home

106. Identify the segment in the sentence which contains a grammatical error.

He loses his tempers on the slightest provocation.

- (a) He loses (b) his tempers on
(c) the slightest (d) provocation

107. Identify the segment in the sentence which contains a grammatical error.

The man played the flute and led all the mouse out of the town.

- (a) out of the town (b) the flute and led
(c) The man played (d) all the mouse

108. Directions: Identify the segment in the sentence which contains a grammatical error.

An eight years old girl has made this beautiful painting.

- (a) girl has (b) An eight years old
(c) made this (d) beautiful painting

109. The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them contains an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options.

The Principal requested / the teacher's / to monitor / and take care of the small children.

- (a) the teacher's (b) and take care of the small children
(c) The Principal requested (d) to monitor

110. The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them contains an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options.

Lalitha will go / to sister's house / in Mumbai / this summer.

- (a) Lalitha will go (b) to sister's house
(c) this summer (d) in Mumbai

111. The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

One of / the biggest enterprise / in India / is declaring a lockout.

- (a) in India (b) is declaring a lockout
(c) One of (d) the biggest enterprise

112. Sal trees have been planted in relatively three-fourth of the forest area.

- (a) about three-fourth (b) No improvement required
(c) nearly three-fourths (d) around three-fourth

113. The crowd (a) of the migrant worker (b) at the station for the Shramik Special (c) is unforgettable. (d)

Solution

1. Use 'Page after page' in place of 'pages after pages'.
2. Use 'Foreword' in place of 'Forward'.
3. Use 'Personnel' in place of 'Personal'.
4. Use 'Ascent' in place of 'Assent'.
5. Use 'Furniture' in place of 'Furnitures', because furniture is an uncountable noun.
6. Use 'Abuses' in place of 'Cheers'.
7. Use 'Signature(noun)' in place of 'Sign(verb)'.
8. Use 'Surroundings' in place of 'Surrounding'.
9. Use 'Luggage' in place of 'Luggages', because luggage is an uncountable noun.
10. Use 'The legs of table' in place of 'Table's legs'.
11. Use 'Scenery' in place of 'Sceneries', because scenery is an uncountable noun.
12. Use 'Equipment' in place of 'Equipments', because equipment is an uncountable noun.
13. Use 'Boss' in place of 'Boss's'.
14. Use 'Mothers in law' in place of 'Mother in laws'.
15. Use 'Much work' in place of 'Many works', because 'work' is an uncountable noun.
16. Use 'Equipment' in place of 'Equipments', because equipment is an uncountable noun.
17. Use 'Poetry' in place of 'Poetries', because poetry is an uncountable noun.
18. After 'A number of' we use plural noun so use 'Criteria' in place of 'Criterion'. Criteria is the plural form of criterion.
19. Use 'Furniture' in place of 'Furnitures', because furniture is an uncountable noun.
20. Use 'Most of the people' in place of 'Most people'.
21. Use 'Poetry' in place of 'Poetries', because poetry is an uncountable noun.
22. Use 'stone' in place of 'stones' because stone is an uncountable noun.
23. Use 'Principles' in place of 'Principals'.
24. Use 'Room' in place of 'Place'.
25. Use 'Cost' in place of 'Costs', because Cost is an uncountable noun.
26. Use 'Room' in place of 'Place'.
27. Use 'Furniture' in place of 'Furnitures', because furniture is an uncountable noun.
28. Use 'Luggage' in place of 'Luggages', because luggage is an uncountable noun.
29. Use 'Rupee' in place of 'Rupees'.
30. Use 'Speaker after speaker' in place of 'Speakers after speakers'.
31. Use 'Pass marks' in place of 'Passing marks'.
32. Use 'Luggage' in place of 'Luggages', because luggage is an uncountable noun.
33. Use 'Eminent' in place of 'Emminent'.
34. Use 'encourages' in place of 'encourage' because subject is singular.
35. Use 'Two pairs of' in place of 'Two'.
36. Use 'Scenery' in place of 'Sceneries', because scenery is an uncountable noun.
37. Use 'Information' in place of 'Informations', because information is an uncountable noun.
38. Use 'Binoculars' in place of 'Binocular'.

83. Use 'Much good advice' or 'many good pieces of advice' in place of 'Many good advices' because 'advice' is an uncountable noun.
84. Use 'Hopes' in place of 'Hope'.
85. Use 'Exact' in place of 'Accurate'.
86. Use 'Trail' in place of 'Trial'.
87. The correct replacement should be "These kinds of clothes"
88. In the given sentence the comma (,) after industries is misplaced and should be removed. Also, 'industries' must be replaced with 'companies' as the word industry is usually used for many companies that are into the same kind/area of business. For example, the steel industry, auto industry etc..
Hence, the statement can be correctly rewritten as, The Tata group owns many companies that are spread across the globe.
89. Use 'sugar' in place of 'sugars' because sugar is an uncountable noun.
90. Use 'any violation of rule' in place of 'any violate rule'.
91. Use 'offence' in place of 'offend'.
92. Use 'regulation' in place of 'regulatories'
'regulatory' is an adjective, which means 'serving or intended to regulate something.'
'regulation' is a noun, which means 'the action or process of regulating or being regulated.'
93. Use 'custom' in place of 'customary' because we need here a noun.
94. Use 'mother's milk' in place of 'mothers milk'.
95. Use 'our thoughts' in place of 'our thought'.
96. The adjective form of the word 'restricted' must be replaced with noun form 'restriction'.
97. Use 'prevalence' in place of 'prevalent'.
98. One of the + plural noun hence use 'hazards' in place of 'hazard'.
99. Use 'cyclones' in place of 'cyclone' because after 'one of the' plural noun is used.
100. Use 'artists' in place of 'artist' because after 'one of the' plural noun is used.
101. Use 'hundred' in place of 'hundreds'.
102. Use 'addicts' in place of 'addict'.
103. Use 'one of the leading causes' in place of 'one of a leading cause' because after 'one of' plural noun is used.
104. Use 'colleges' in place of 'college' because after 'one of the' plural noun is used.
105. Use 'workers' in place of 'worker' because after 'a large number of' plural noun is used.
106. Use 'temper' in place of 'tempers'.
107. Use 'mice' in place of 'mouse'.
108. Use 'years' in place of 'year'.
109. Use 'teachers' in place of 'teacher's'.
110. Use 'her' before 'sister'.
111. Use 'enterprises' in place of 'enterprise' because after 'one of the' plural noun is used.
112. Option 3. Is the right answer.
113. Use 'workers' in place of 'worker'.

4

Pronoun

Includes 7 lectures

Lecture 01 - Definition & Types

Lecture 02 - Personal & Possessive pronoun

Lecture 03- Reflexive & emphatic pronoun

Lecture 04-Demonstrative, Distributive & Reciprocal pronoun

Lecture 05-Relative pronoun

Lecture 06-Interrogative and Indefinite pronoun

Lecture 07-PYQs + Additional practice questions

Lecture01 - Definition & Types

Pronoun is a word which is used in place of noun to avoid its repetition.

Ex- Mrs. Singh being a good doctor, **she** is liked by all the students.

Pronoun=**She** (which is used to avoid the repetition of Mrs. Singh)

Types of Pronoun

1. Personal pronoun-defined in lecture 02 of this chapter.

I, We, He, She, It, You, They, Him, Her, Me, Us, Them, It are personal pronouns.

2. Possessive pronoun-shows possession.

Mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs etc. are possessive pronouns.

3. Reflexive pronoun-used to reflect the action's impact on the subject.

4. Demonstrative pronoun- used to demonstrate or point at something/someone.

This, that, these, those are the words which are used as demonstrative pronoun.

5. Distributive pronoun-used to distribute.

Either, neither& none are the words which are used to distribute the things.

6. Reciprocal pronoun-

Each other & one another are the words which are used as reciprocal pronoun.

7. Emphatic or Emphasizing pronoun- lays stress on the subject.

When reflexive pronouns are used to lay stress on subject, are known as emphatic pronouns.

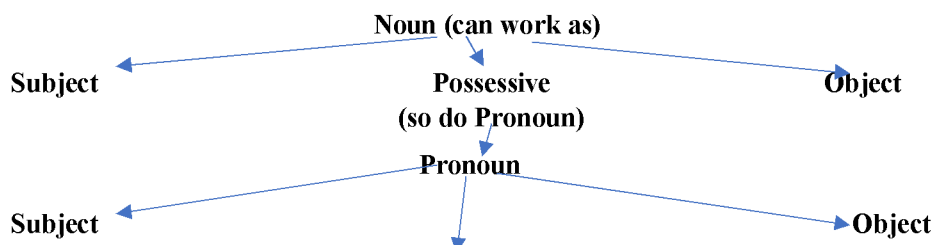
8. Relative pronoun-connects two connected sentences and makes them one - who, whom, whose, which, what, that, whoever, whomever, whichever & whosoever are the words which are used to connect those interrelated sentences.

9. Interrogative pronoun –used for noun to ask questions.

Who, whom, what, whose are the words which are used to ask the questions.

10. Indefinite pronoun-used for nouns in vague or general meaning.

Lecture 02- Personal and Possessive Pronoun



Possessive

Let's define personal pronoun –understand the deriving pattern

1-According to Living & Non-Living

He (living)

It (non-living)

2-According to Gender

Male – He

Female –She

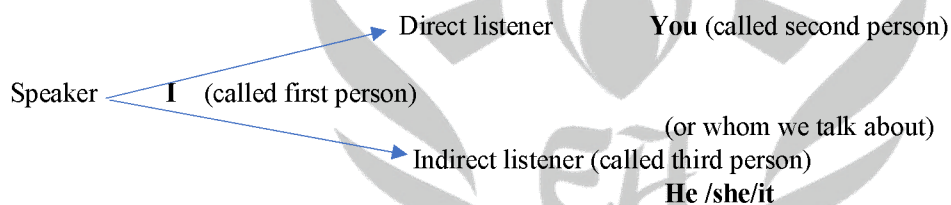
Common – treated as male –He (used for the common gender)

Neutral –treated as non-living –It

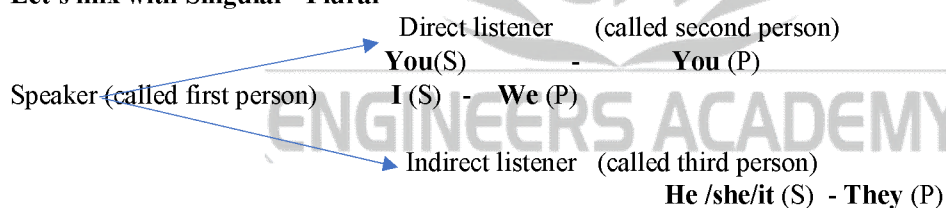
3-According to Singular– Plural

Singular –He /she /it → Plural –They

According to speaker- listener



Let's mix with Singular –Plural



Let's derive as Subjective, Objective & Possessive case

		Subjective/Nominative	Objective	Possessive Adj.	Possessive
First person	Singular	I	Me	My	Mine
	plural	We	Us	Our	Ours
Second person	Singular	You	You	Your	Yours
	plural	You	You	Your	
Third person	Singular	He/She/It	Him/Her/It	His, Her, Its	His/Hers/...
	plural	They	Them	Their	Theirs

Note – My, your, our, her, its, their, his, these words are not pronouns but possessive adjectives though we read their application in the pronoun chapter.

The following are some rules of personal and possessive pronoun which we have to focus on-

Rule 01– Remember the formula-

Verb is preceded by subjective case and followed by objective case.

Subjective/Nominative case + Verb + Objective case

Sentence is either in active voice or in passive voice.

Ex- 1- Ram teaches her. (Active voice)
 ↓ ↓
 Subjective case Verb Objective case

2- Ram is taught by us. (Passive voice)
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 Subjective case Verb Objective case

Rule 02- While using the three persons together remember these formulas

**Good Sense-
231/23/31/21**

Ex-1. You, she and I are going to play Cricket. (Correct -231)

2. You and I are going to watch movie. (Correct- 21)

3. Shivam, I and Avgat have finished our work. (Change as 31 – Shivam, Avgat and I)

Bad sense & Plural -123/12/23/13

Ex-1. **I, you and he** are found guilty.

2. **I, you, and she** are at fault and will be punished.

Rule 03– Preposition takes object unit after it.

Let /like /between.....and /but /except and all prepositions take objective case pronoun.

Ex-1. Let I /me do this work. (**use me**)

2. There is no problem between she/her and I/me. (**use 'her' and 'me'**)

3. Everybody but he/him was present for the meeting. (**use him**)

4. He laughed at me/I. (**use me**)

5. Everyone attended the party except he/him. (**use him**)

Rule 04- Comparison of adjectives of two pronouns–

While comparing the adjectives of two pronouns remember,

We compare-

Subject with Subject–

Ex-1. He is as fast as ~~I/me~~. (**use I**) Subjective case

2. I ran faster than ~~him/he~~. (**use he**) Subjective case

Exercise:-1

1. My neighbour's grandson / is only / five month old.
 - (1) is only
 - (2) My neighbour's grandson
 - (3) five month old
 - (4) No error
2. Aarav's mother / speaks four languages / fluently.
 - (1) No error
 - (2) fluently
 - (3) Aarav's mother
 - (4) speaks four languages
3. The Taj Mahal / is one of / the most beautiful / creation in the world.
 - (1) The Taj Mahal
 - (2) the most beautiful
 - (3) creation in the world
 - (4) is one of
4. We bought / two dozens / mangoes from / the market.
 - (1) the market
 - (2) We bought
 - (3) two dozens
 - (4) mangoes from
5. The team won / very easily / at the recent sports event.
 - (1) The team won
 - (2) No error
 - (3) very easily
 - (4) at the recent sports event
6. There have been / three breaks-in / in our society / this month.
 - (1) three breaks-in
 - (2) this month
 - (3) in our society
 - (4) There have been
7. I do not / like to read / these kind / of novels.
 - (1) of novels
 - (2) these kind
 - (3) I do not
 - (4) like to read
8. Land revenue was one of the / major source of income / for Britis hers in India.
 - (1) Land revenue was one of the
 - (2) major source of income
 - (3) for Britis hers in India
 - (4) No error
9. The snowstorm in that region will effect thousand of travellers.
 - (1) No improvement required
 - (2) would affecting thousand
 - (3) will effect thousands
 - (4) will affect thousands
10. Time and technology are two important factor that change substances into resources.
 - (1) resources
 - (2) factor that
 - (3) two important
 - (4) Time and technology
11. The plants readily respond to these stimulus.
 - (1) ready respond to these stimuli
 - (2) No improvement required
 - (3) readily respond to these stimuli
 - (4) readily responds to this stimulus

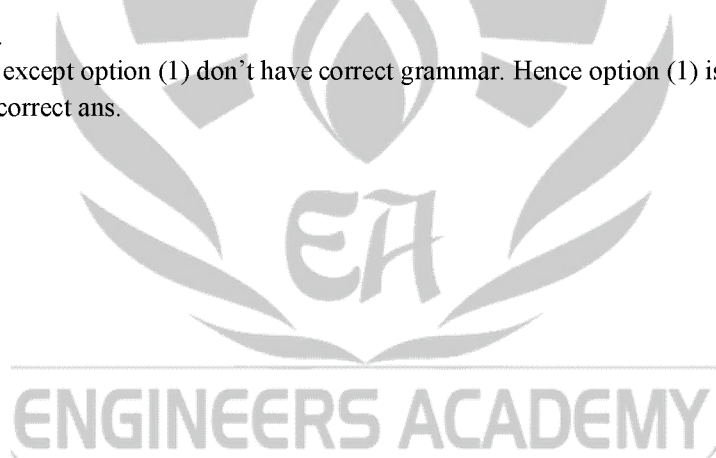
12. Uttar Pradesh / accounts for about 16 per cent / of the / country population.
 (1) country population (2) of the
 (3) Uttar Pradesh (4) accounts for about 16 per cent
13. No other informations was conveyed to him.
 (1) None another information (2) No other information
 (3) No other's information (4) No improvement required
14. Telecom is one of Indias globally recognised success stories.
 (1) No error (2) Indias globally
 (3) Telecom is one of (4) recognised success stories
15. Scholars have / studied the lives of / present-day farmer's / who practice agriculture.
 (1) studied the lives of (2) who practice agriculture
 (3) Scholars have (4) present-day farmer's
16. Not everything that happen in natures is due to global warming alone.
 (1) which happens in natures (2) that happening on nature
 (3) No improvement required (4) that happens in nature
17. His successful as a lawyer / grew so fast that he soon had / enough money to buy a house.
 (1) His successful as a lawyer (2) No error
 (3) enough money to buy a house (4) grew so fast that he soon had
18. Scientists believe / that many animals have / a unique languages / of their own.
 (1) that many animals have (2) of their own
 (3) a unique languages (4) Scientists believe
19. Most of the / freshwater lake in India / are in the / Himalayan region.
 (1) Himalayan region (2) freshwater lake in India
 (3) Most of the (4) are in the
20. Although the waters may have receded, the aftermath of one of the world's biggest natural disaster had only just begun.
 (1) the aftermath of one of the worlds' biggest natural disasters has
 (2) the aftermath of one of the world's biggest natural disasters
 (3) the aftermath of one of the worlds' biggest natural disaster
 (4) No improvement required
21. In the past, (he spent many an hours playing the harp across the) 5th Ave.
 (1) he spent many an hour playing the harp across the
 (2) he had spent many an hours playing the harp across the
 (3) he spent much hours playing the harp across the
 (4) No improvement required
22. Hundreds of migrants work in private firms in Erode.
 (1) firms in Erode (2) No error
 (3) work in private (4) Hundreds of migrants

561. If I was you, I would not lose temper in this situation.
 (1) If I was you (2) in this situation (3) I would not (4) lose temper
562. If you study hard, you surely got selected for the scholarship.
 (1) for the scholarship (2) you surely got selected (3) No error (4) If you study hard
563. Your eldest sister / lives in / a big city, / does she?
 (1) lives in (2) Your eldest sister (3) a big city (4) does she
564. Every Saturday, your mother prepares a pudding, isn't she?
 (1) isn't she (2) Every Saturday, your mother
 (3) prepares a pudding (4) No error
565. I like reading fictional stories besides write poems.
 (1) fictional stories besides (2) I like reading
 (3) No error (4) write poems
566. Gel ingredients work well on waved, curled, relax and texture hair in the long run.
 (1) No substitution required (2) relaxed and texturing
 (3) relaxed and textured (4) relaxing and textured
567. Sun Tzu says that _____ the enemy without battle requires greater skill than winning on the battlefield.
 (1) defeat (2) defeating (3) defeated (4) in defeating
568. His tone was neither of anger nor sorrow.
 (1) or sorrow (2) no improvement required
 (3) or of sorrow (4) nor of sorrow
569. Your name / precedes before mine / in the / admission list.
 (1) precedes before mine (2) Your name
 (3) admission list (4) in the
570. What would / happen if / human beings were / govern by robots?
 (1) happen if (2) What would
 (3) human beings were (4) govern by robots
571. Handicrafts are / export from India / to several / European countries.
 (1) Handicrafts are (2) European countries
 (3) to several (4) export from India
572. The minister announced that the bridge would constructed within a week.
 (1) The minister announced (2) within a week
 (3) the bridge would constructed (4) No error
573. He has been / excused by the teacher / by the time a formal complaint / for bullying was made.
 (1) by the time a formal complaint (2) He has been
 (3) for bullying was made. (4) excused by the teacher
574. At the end of our first two weeks on the island, we were informed that our lawyers, Bram Fischer and Joel Joffe, were going to be visiting the following day.
 (1) we are informed (2) we were inform
 (3) No substitution required (4) we get inform
575. I don't get on with the new boss, so I have asked to transferring to another branch of the company.
 (1) have asked to be transferred (2) having ask to be transferred
 (3) will have ask to be transfer (4) have been ask to be transferring
576. Water is using in every cell of your body.
 (1) using in each (2) are used in every
 (3) is used in every (4) No improvement required

SOLUTION

1. Use 'five months old' in place of 'five month old'.
2. No error.
3. Use 'creations' in place of 'creation'.
4. Use 'dozen' in place of 'dozens'.
5. No error.
6. "Three break in" in place of "three breaks-in". Break in/into – to enter any house by force to steal sth
7. use 'these kinds' in place of 'these kind'. Because these is plural in nature, Hence it takes plural noun.
8. Use 'major sources' in place of 'major source'
9. 'Effect' is noun, whereas 'affect' is verb. Also 'thousands' is correct as they talked about many travellers.
So correct option is (4).
10. Use 'two important factors' in place of 'factor'
11. Use 'Readily respond to these stimuli' in place of 'readily respond to these stimulus'.
12. Use 'country's population' in place of 'country population'.
13. Use 'information', as it is uncountable noun. So correct option is (2).
14. 'One of the India's globally' is correct here.
15. Plural case is required, in place of apostrophe case. Hence use 'farmers' in place of 'farmer's'
16. Use 'that happens in nature in place of 'that happen in natures'
17. Use 'his successful career as a lawyer' in place of ' his successful as a lawyer'
18. Noun followed by article 'a' should be singular. Hence use, 'a unique language'
19. 'Most of the freshwater lakes' in india is correct.
20. Use 'one of the world's biggest natural disasters' in place of 'one of the world's biggest natural disaster'.
21. Use 'many hours playing' in place of ' many an hour'. So option (1) is correct.
22. No error
23. No improvement.
24. 'mischief' is uncountable noun, So use 'made much mischief' in place of 'did many mischiefs'.
25. Use 'whom' in place of 'which'.
26. Use 'whose leg' in place of 'who's leg'.
27. Remove 'myself'.
28. "It" in place of " there"
29. Sleep don't takes reflexive pronoun. Remove 'themselves'
30. Here 'Is' takes pronoun as it's object. 'Your' is possessive Adjective. Hence replace it with Possessive Pronoun(as object) 'yours'.
31. Use 'my friends and I' in place of 'me and my friends'.
32. Use 'they' in place of 'them'.
33. Use 'their luck' in place of 'his luck'.
34. Use 'as efficient as him' in place of 'so efficient as he'.
35. Correct phrase is " it is time". But we can write " it's time" in contracted form. Hence option (B) is correct.
36. Possessive Adjective is used before noun, Hence 'their' is correct here.
37. Use 'their' in place of 'its'
38. Correct Pronoun here is 'There'. Hence use 'there' in place of 'their'

556. No error
557. Use 'make sure your family will not'
558. Hypothetical (imaginary) conditions are written with 'were'. So option (1) is correct.
559. Conditional part is in present indefinite, subordinate part is in future tense. Hence option (3) is correct here
560. If + Present indefinite + future indefinite. So option (1) is correct
561. Use 'if I were' in place of 'if I was'.
562. Use 'will surely get' in place of 'surely got selected'
563. Use 'doesn't she' in place of 'does she'.
564. Use 'doesn't she' in place of 'isn't she'
566. Use 'writing poems' in place of write poems
566. Use 'relaxed and textured' in place of 'relax and texture'.
567. As 'winning' is mentioned, hence 'defeating' is correct by parallelism
568. Here conjunction 'neither... Nor' conjunction is correct. Also parallel structure is required. Hence, 'neither of anger nor of sorrow' is correct
569. Remove 'before'.
570. Use 'governed' in place of 'govern'.
271. Use 'exported' in place of 'export'.
572. Here Modal Perfect Tense is correct. "Use would be constructed" in place of "would constructed"
573. Here Present Perfect Tense is given but sentence requires Past Indefinite Tense. 'was excused' is used here.
574. No improvement.
575. All other options except option (1) don't have correct grammar. Hence option (1) is correct ans.
576. Here 'is used' is correct ans.



Exercise:-2

DIRECTIONS : 1 to 92

In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of the part is your answer. If there is no error, your answer is (d) and (e).

1. The streets (a)/ of Jaipur (b)/ are wider (c)/ than Ajmer (d)/ no error (e).
2. Your's (a)/ is the best (b)/ painting in (c)/ the entire college (d)/ no error (e).
3. Sheetal prides (a)/ on being a (b)/ member of a (c)/ former royal family (d)/ no error (e).
4. the palyers (a)/ who we have selected (b)/ for our team(c)/are young and ambitious (d)/ no error (e).
5. The number of students (a)/ have gone up (b)/ by about 35% (c)/ in the last three months (d)/ no error (e).
6. Many a passenger (a)/ were (b)/ injured (c)/ in the accident (d)/ no error (e).
7. Both Tulsi and kabir (a)/ are great saints but (b)/ the latter are famous (c)/ for his philosophy. (d)/ no error (e).
8. Sarita as well as (a)/ some of her friends (b)/ have applied (c)/ for the same job. (d)/ no error (e).
9. One of the reasons (a)/ why I resigned from the job (b)/ were that I (c)/ did not enjoy it any more (d)/ no error (e).
10. The jury were (a)/ awarded death punishment (b)/ on him (c)/ in one voice (d)/ no error (e).
11. Gulliver's Travels were (a)/ written by (b)/ Jonathan Swift(c)/ no error (d).
12. Nether you (a)/ nor she (b)/ have done (c)/ this work (d)/ no error (e).
13. The teacher together with (a)/ his students (b)/ are sitting (c)/ in the class. (d)/ no error (e)
14. Everybody knows (a)/ that Ragni is (b)/ the most unique (c)/ singer of her college (d)/ no error (e).
15. The Governor and Chancellor (a)/ of the university (b)/ have passed (c)/ this ordinance (d)/ no error (e).
16. She is wiser (a)/ than (b)/ beautiful (c)/ no error(d).
17. The birds flown away (a)/ after the ground (b)/ had (c)/ frozen (d)/ no error (e).
18. It is about time (a)/ you take (b)/ your children (c)/ to school (d)/ no error (e).
19. This is the second (a)/ time that you (b)/ entered my cabin (c)/ without permission (d)/ no error (e).
20. Pratibha says (a)/ that she will take (b)/ her umbrella (c)/ in case it will rain (d)/ no error (e).
21. His (a)/luggages are (b)/at the station (c)/ no error (d).
22. The weather of (a)/ rajasthan is not (b)/ suitable for (c)/ the cultivation of tea (d)/ no error (e).
23. The sceneries (a)/ around here (b)/ is beautiful (d)/ no error (e).
24. Do you know (a)/ the English (b)/ alphabets (c)/ no error (d).
25. I gave (a)/ alm to (b)/ the beggar (c)/ no error (d).
26. One of my dog (a)/ has no (b)/ tail (c) no error (d).
27. Ten miles (a)/ are not a (b)/ long distance (c)/ no error (d).
28. Cattles (a)/ are grazing (b)/ in the field (c)/ no error (d).
29. This book should (a)/ be printed (b)/ on five papers (c)/ no error(d).
30. I added (a)/ two spoonsful (b)/ of sugar (b)/ to my cup of coffee (c)/ no error (d).
31. She gave (a)/ me a five (b)/ hundred rupees (c)/ note (d)/ no error (e).
32. Our english teacher (a)/ takes great (b)/ pains to (c)/ explain every concept to us (d)/ no error (d).
33. It is him (a)/ who opposed my (b)/ elevation to the (c)/ post of chairman (d)/ no error (e).
34. The prize was (a)/ given to the girl (b)/ whom stood (c)/ first (d)/ no error (e).

35. We, they and you (a)/ should (b)/ work together (c)/ no error (d).
36. You and I (a)/ have performed (b)/ my best in (c)/ the stage show (d)/ no error (e).
37. (a) Now that she is living in her own flat [SAIL]
 (b) she cleans the windows
 (c) twice a week in the summer and once a week in winter
 (d) no error
38. (a) Coffee seeds [SAIL]
 (b) is dried and roasted
 (c) before they are ground into powder
 (d) No error
39. (a) Although we reached his house on time [SAIL]
 (b) he was left
 (c) For the airport
 (d) No error
40. (a) My self and Gopalan [SAIL]
 (b) will take care of
 (c) the function on Sunday
 (d) No error
41. (a) Lost in thought [SAIL]
 (b) with a vacant look
 (c) in his eyes
 (d) on the couch
42. (a) Unless you take [SAIL]
 (b) Interest into the studies
 (c) you will not succeed
 (d) No error.
43. (a) I shall (b) ring him [AAI]
 (c) tomorrow (d) in the afternoon
44. (a) I never have (b) visited [AAI]
 (c) or intend to visit (d) no error
45. (a) the appointed (b) him as a manager
 (c) as he is (d) no error [AAI]
46. It is shameful that hunting (a)/is sill considered sport (b)/ by some unscrupulous people in the [BHEL]
 civilized world (c)/ No error (d).
47. Its arrogant for you (a)/ to assume you will (b)/win every time (c)/ No error (d). [BHEL]
48. Since the two parties each won (a)/ the same number of seats (b)/ win every time (c)/ No error (d). [BHEL]
49. She counted the books (a)/ to make sure that (b)/ none of them (c)/ were missing (d)[BHEL]
50. To make him succeed (a)/ untill he does not (b)/ is to punish him/until (c)/ The correcthing to do [BHEL]
 (b).
51. It begin a holiday (a)/ every student wanted (b)/to leave (c)/ for their hometown (d). [BHEL]
52. Now I understand (a)/why vishnu did not (b)/ told me the reason (c)/ why he was late (d). [BHEL]
53. I shall (a)/ ring him (b)/ tomorrow (c)/in afternoon (d) [BHEL]
54. I enjoyed (a)/ during my (b) stay in (c)/ England (d). [BHEL]
55. The principal (a)/ offered me (b)/ tea but (c)/ I denied it (d). [BHEL]

227. The writer calls the desert 'conservative' rather than 'radical' because it provides an environment that **[HPCL]**

- (a) inspires man to explore it
- (b) offers unlimited opportunity to conquer
- (c) tests one's endurance
- (d) makes one gloomy

228. What does the phrase "It brings man up against his limitations", mean? **[HPCL]**

- (a) It makes man feel hopeless about his limitations.
- (b) It makes man aware of his limitations
- (c) it compels man to fight against his limitations
- (d) it persuades man to overcome his limitations.

Passage-5

Although a smiling face often disguises the mind and heart of a villain, an indiscriminate generalisation of this phenomenon will do injustice to the innocent children whose faces bloom like flowers.

229. The intention of the author seems to be **[HPCL]**

- (a) To point out to an exception to general rule
- (b) To argue in favour of children who are sometimes guilty
- (c) To forcefully defend the kind acts of villains
- (d) To give justice to generous actions of everyone.

230. The author of the sentence accepts the fact that **[HPCL]**

- (a) all the things that appear most beautiful are the ugliest within
- (b) the faces of innocent children disguise ill acts
- (c) the faces of innocent children are as pleasing as the flowers in bloom.
- (d) An indiscriminate generalisation is justifiable in this case

231. The author feels that an indiscriminate generalisation of the phenomenon. **[HPCL]**

- (a) would brand all people with smiling faces as villains.
- (b) would do justice to the children who are guilty
- (c) may lead good people to involve in ill actions
- (d) would prevent villains from committing ill acts.

232. Which of the following is most nearly the same meaning as the word DISGUISES as used in sentence? **[HPCL]**

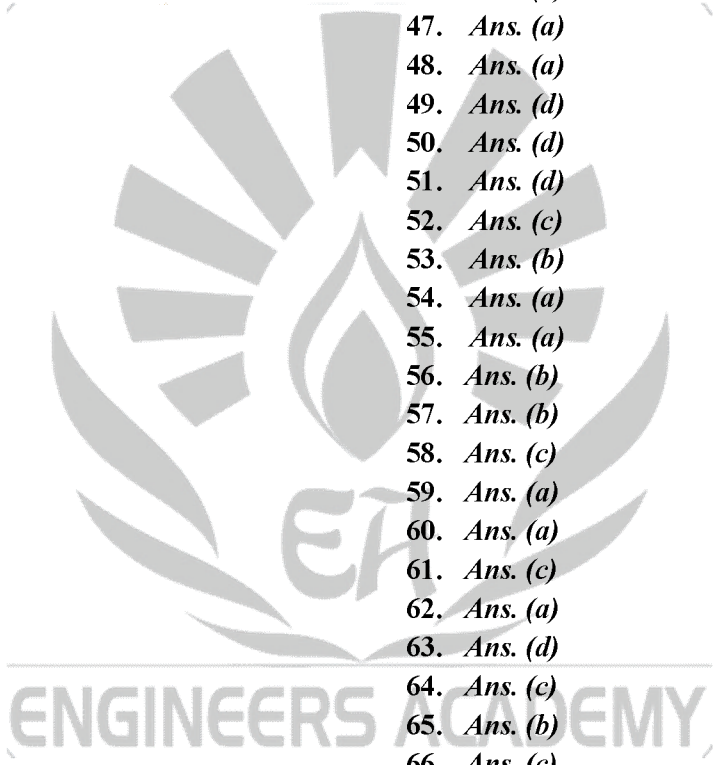
- (a) reflects
- (b) proves
- (c) conceals
- (d) reveals

233. Which of the following is most opposite of the word INDISCRIMINATE' as used in the sentence? **[HPCL]**

- (a) promiscuous
- (b) selective
- (c) undistinguished
- (d) broad

279. Scientists often comment that (a)/ there were no easy solution (b)/ in energy conservation (c)/ no error (d)
280. He denied (a)/ hear the (b)/ police warning (c)/ no error (d)
281. We have finally said (a)/ Jvoti's parents that (b)/ we are getting married (c)/ no error (d)
282. My brother said to me (a)/ that he thought I was (b)/ looking unwell (c)/ no error (d)
283. Suddenly, (a)/ it was a loud (b)/ band from outside (c)/ no error (d)
284. It was (a)/ a loud bang (b)/ from upstairs(c)/ no error (d)
285. I can't contact rahul (a)/ It must be something (b)/ wrong with his phone (c)/ no error (d)
286. There has been (a)/ many problems with (b)/ the new bridge (c)/ no error (d)
287. There was too (a)/ many people trying to (b)/ get into the stadium (c)/ no error (d)
288. When I opened the fridge there (a)/ were only a bottle of milk (b)/ some eggs and butter (c)/ no error (d)
289. When he opened the fridge there was (a)/ only some eggs (b)/ butter and a bottle of milk (c)/ no error (d)
290. There no evidence (a)/ against her. Minu (b)/ was relased. (c)/ no error (d)
291. Dfficult to (a)/ know why he (b)/ left his job (c)/ no error (d)
292. It is an honour that professor (a)/ Harish is attending (b)/ the conference (c)/ no error (d)
293. It was accepted (a)/ to send a (b)/ letter of complaint (c)/ no error (d)
294. I find difficult to (a)/ understand it how (b)/ she could have got lost (c)/ no error (d)
295. I view it unacceptable (a)/ that students (b)/ should be late for my classes (c)/ no error (d)
296. I take it encouraging (a)/ when students (b)/ attend all my lectures (c)/ no error (d)
297. We see it an (a)/ insult to have recieved (b)/ no reply to out letter (c)/ no error (d)
298. Officals have said they believe unlikely (a)/ that any lasting damage to the environment has(b)/been done (c)/ no error (d)
299. I thought a (a)/ waste of money (b)/ to throw away the food put the ticket
300. On the train (a)/ she discovered it (b)/ where she had put the ticket (c)/ no error (d)
301. She finally accepted (a)/ it that he would (b)/ never become a doctor (c)/ no error (d)
302. It was because (a)/ of his headache (b)/ why he did not come to the party (c)/ no error (d)
303. It is usually (a)/ on Sunday that (b)/ she visits (c)/ no error (d)

SOLUTION

- 
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <i>Ans. (d)</i> | 39. <i>Ans. (b)</i> |
| 2. <i>Ans. (a)</i> | 40. <i>Ans. (a)</i> |
| 3. <i>Ans. (a)</i> | 41. <i>Ans. (d)</i> |
| 4. <i>Ans. (b)</i> | 42. <i>Ans. (b)</i> |
| 5. <i>Ans. (b)</i> | 43. <i>Ans. (b)</i> |
| 6. <i>Ans. (b)</i> | 44. <i>Ans. (c)</i> |
| 7. <i>Ans. (c)</i> | 45. <i>Ans. (b)</i> |
| 8. <i>Ans. (c)</i> | 46. <i>Ans. (b)</i> |
| 9. <i>Ans. (c)</i> | 47. <i>Ans. (a)</i> |
| 10. <i>Ans. (a)</i> | 48. <i>Ans. (a)</i> |
| 11. <i>Ans. (a)</i> | 49. <i>Ans. (d)</i> |
| 12. <i>Ans. (c)</i> | 50. <i>Ans. (d)</i> |
| 13. <i>Ans. (c)</i> | 51. <i>Ans. (d)</i> |
| 14. <i>Ans. (c)</i> | 52. <i>Ans. (c)</i> |
| 15. <i>Ans. (c)</i> | 53. <i>Ans. (b)</i> |
| 16. <i>Ans. (a)</i> | 54. <i>Ans. (a)</i> |
| 17. <i>Ans. (a)</i> | 55. <i>Ans. (a)</i> |
| 18. <i>Ans. (b)</i> | 56. <i>Ans. (b)</i> |
| 19. <i>Ans. (c)</i> | 57. <i>Ans. (b)</i> |
| 20. <i>Ans. (d)</i> | 58. <i>Ans. (c)</i> |
| 21. <i>Ans. (b)</i> | 59. <i>Ans. (a)</i> |
| 22. <i>Ans. (a)</i> | 60. <i>Ans. (a)</i> |
| 23. <i>Ans. (a)</i> | 61. <i>Ans. (c)</i> |
| 24. <i>Ans. (c)</i> | 62. <i>Ans. (a)</i> |
| 25. <i>Ans. (b)</i> | 63. <i>Ans. (d)</i> |
| 26. <i>Ans. (a)</i> | 64. <i>Ans. (c)</i> |
| 27. <i>Ans. (b)</i> | 65. <i>Ans. (b)</i> |
| 28. <i>Ans. (a)</i> | 66. <i>Ans. (c)</i> |
| 29. <i>Ans. (c)</i> | 67. <i>Ans. (d)</i> |
| 30. <i>Ans. (b)</i> | 68. <i>Ans. (a)</i> |
| 31. <i>Ans. (c)</i> | 69. <i>Ans. (d)</i> |
| 32. <i>Ans. (a)</i> | 70. <i>Ans. (c)</i> |
| 33. <i>Ans. (a)</i> | 71. <i>Ans. (b)</i> |
| 34. <i>Ans. (c)</i> | 72. <i>Ans. (a)</i> |
| 35. <i>Ans. (a)</i> | 73. <i>Ans. (d)</i> |
| 36. <i>Ans. (c)</i> | 74. <i>Ans. (a)</i> |
| 37. <i>Ans. (c)</i> | 75. <i>Ans. (d)</i> |
| 38. <i>Ans. (b)</i> | 76. <i>Ans. (a)</i> |

293. *Ans. (b)*

We don't use a (to infinitive – to send) after the 'It was accepted....' So rewrite the sentence as – It was accepted that a letter of complaint should be sent.

294. *Ans. (a)*

We use a pattern (it + adjective phrase – it difficult to understand) as the object of a verb (find). 'It' refers forward to a clause that comes after it. (how she ... lost).

295. *Ans. (a)*

We use the pattern (it + as + Noun/Adjective + Clause – it as unacceptable that students.....classes) with the verb like 'accept' –

* 'unacceptable' is derived from 'accept'.

296. *Ans. (a)*

Place 'as' after 'it'.

297. *Ans. (a)*

Place 'as' after 'it'.

298. *Ans. (a)*

With some verbs like 'believe' used to indicate a particular event (damage to environment). 'it' is followed by a noun/adjective (unlikely) and then a that clause (that any lasting..... done). So place 'it' after 'believe'.

299. *Ans. (a)*

Place 'it' after 'thought'.

300. *Ans. (b)*

Many verbs like 'discover' that can be followed by a 'that - clause' or 'wh – clause' are not used with 'it'. Remove 'it' after 'discovered'.

(other such verbs are – notice, predict, regret, remember, accept)

301. *Ans. (b)*

Remove 'it'. Verb like 'accept' is not followed by 'it', rather they are followed by 'that clause'. (that doctor).

302. *Ans. (c)*

When we use 'it clause' to focus attention on certain information (headache). The information we want to emphasise comes after 'be' (was) followed by a clause beginning with 'that'. So replace 'why' with 'that'.

303. *Ans. (d)*

No error.