

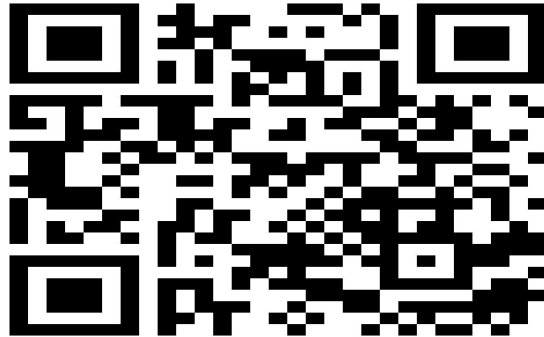


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TEST TIME ON SENTENCE CORRECTION(subject verb agreement)

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SENTENCE CORRECTION (VERB TIME SEQUENCES)



A tense is a form taken by a verb to show the time of an action. There are three main tenses

1. **Present tense:** things that are true when the words are spoken or written; or are generally true; or for some languages will be true in the future
2. **Past tense:** things that were true before the words were spoken or written
3. **Future tense:** things that will or might be true after the words are spoken or written.

Principal Clause and Subordinate Clause : “I think he is here.” In this sentence, **I think** is the

Principal Clause and **He is here** is the **Subordinate Clause**.



Rules of Sequences

Rule 1: If the verb in the **principal cause** is in the **present or future tense**, the verb in the **subordinate clause** may be in any tense – **present, past or future**, according to the sense intended by the speaker, as

I think he is here.

She will think I am here.

I think he will be here.

She will think I shall be here.

I think he was here.

She will think I was here.



Rule 2: If the verb in the **Principal clause** is in the **past tense**, the verb in the **subordinate clause** will be in the corresponding **past tense**; as,

The train had left before I reached the station.

I knew that Sasha wanted to eat an apple. (to eat is infinitive, hence not counted in the tense form)

An exception to Rule 2: While expressing **Universal Truth, a Custom or a Habit**, a past tense in the principal clause may be followed by a simple present tense in the subordinate clause, as

I was told that earth revolves around the sun.

He learned that Chinese women wear fine clothes.



Rule 3: In case of comparative sentences where the subordinate clause is introduced by “**then**”, the past tense in the principal clause can be followed by any tense in the subordinate clause, according to the sense intended, as

He liked you better than he likes me.

He likes you better than he liked me.

In cases where “as well as” is used instead of ‘than’, the same rule holds good.



Rule 4: When the subordinate clause begins with or is introduced by **that**, the following rules as observed:

a) If the principal clause uses past tense, the subordinate clause uses **might** before the verb (the actual verb is in the present tense because **might** is in past tense anyway). Example:

- I worked hard that I might win the prize.
- I was working hard that I might win the prize.

b) If the verb in the principal clause is in the present or future tense, the verb in the subordinate clause is expressed by 'may' (the actual verb remains in the present tense and is preceded by 'may')

- I work hard that I may win the prize.
- I have worked hard that I may win the prize.
- I will have been working hard that I may win the prize.

c) If the conjunction introducing the subordinate clause is **lest** the verb in the subordinate clause has **should**, irrespective of the tense of the verb in the principal clause. For example:

- He is careful lest he should fall. (He is careful that he may not fall)
- He was careful lest he should fall. (He was careful that he might not fall)

The concept of tenses changes the verb form to give us the meaning of the action for a time period.

The sentence can be incorrect if the actions denote wrong sequence of action.



Question: 02

They **were all shocked at** his failure in the competition.

- A. were shocked at all
- B. had all shocked at
- C. had all shocked by
- D. No correction required

Answer:D

Explanation:

It is in simple past tense. So no need to go for options b c & d (since they are in past participle). Also the 1st statement is not proper. Hence no need for correction.



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Question: 03

He is too important **for tolerating** any delay.

- A. to tolerate
- B. to tolerating
- C. at tolerating
- D. with tolerating

Answer:A

Explanation:

Conditions:

too --- to
not only --- but also

If a sentence has 'not only' then definitely it will have 'but also'.

Same as too --- to.

Question: 04

The performance of our players was rather **worst than I had expected**.

- A. bad as I had expected
- B. worse than I had expected
- C. worse than expectation
- D. worst than was expected

Answer: B

Explanation:

There are two things tested in this sentence one is comparison and other is tense. We need past perfect "had" as expectation was set before game and then "our player" performance is compared against what author had in his mind so need "worse" comparative word.



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Question: 05

Why **did you not threw** the bag away?

- A. did you not throw
- B. had you not threw
- C. did you not thrown
- D. you did not thrown

Answer:A

Explanation:

When 'did' is used, further words should not be in the past and so the answer is A.



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Question: 06

The intruder stood quietly **for few moments**.

- A. for few time
- B. for the few moments
- C. for moments
- D. for a few moments

Answer:D

Explanation:

A few means :- small number. Used for countable things such as boys, people.



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Question: 07

Why **should the candidates be** afraid of English Language is not clear.

- A. the candidates should be
- B. do the candidates be
- C. should be the candidates
- D. are the candidates

Answer:A

Explanation: 07



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"Should the candidates be.." is a question form but the given sentence is a statement.

So the candidates should be is the correct answer



Question: 08

He found the gold coin **as he cleans** the floor.

- A. as he had cleaned
- B. while he cleans
- C. which he is cleaning
- D. while cleaning



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Answer:D

Explanation: 08

Only this option makes some sense. The sentence is in simple tense and A and B option are in past perfect and present respectively. So the write one is D option.

Question: 09

He admired the speed with which he completed the work and **appreciating the method adopted** by him

- A. appreciate the method being adopted
- B. appreciated the method adopted
- C. appreciate the method of adoption
- D. appreciated the method adopting method

Answer:B

Explanation:

The total sentence is in in past tense. There is a conjunction 'and', so second part appreciating will change to appreciated, and method adopted is adjective.



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Question: 10

Maria unnecessarily **picked up** a quarrel with Rani and left the party hurried.

- A. has picked up
- B. picked on
- C. picked
- D. picking up

Answer:C

Explanation:

Pick up - lift, raise, gather, take up, grasp, uplift, hoist, collect, get, call for, go for, fetch, uplift, learn, master, acquire, improve recover etc while to Pick means provoke, start, incite. Hence, pick a quarrel is right - also as the idiom goes - pick a fight or pick a quarrel.



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Question: 11

She cooks, washes dishes, does her homework and **then relaxing**

- A. relaxing then
- B. then is relaxing
- C. relaxing is then
- D. then relaxes

Answer:D

Explanation: 11

Sentence is in present indefinite then verb+s must be there with singular subject.



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Question: 12

Acquisition of certain specific skills **can be facilitated from** general awareness education and exposure to novel situations.

- A. can be facilitated by
- B. may facilitate through
- C. can be felicitated with
- D. may be felicitated with

Answer:A

Explanation:

It is passive voice sentence.

For active voice: Sentence formula -> can + 1st form of the verb.

For passive voice: Sentence formula -> can be + 3rd form of the verb + by.



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Question: 13

He never **has and ever will take** such strong measures.

- A. had taken nor will ever take
- B. had taken and will ever take
- C. has and never will take
- D. had and ever will take

Answer:A

Explanation:

Has is talking about past and will telling about future so option (a) is correct. Had is used for past tense.



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Question: 14

Technology **must use to feed** the forces of change.

- A. must be used to feed
- B. must have been using to feed
- C. must use having fed
- D. must be using to feed

Answer:A

Explanation:

It's future indefinite tense (passive sentence).

Question: 15

Anyone interested in the use of computers can learn much if **you have access** to a personal computer.

- A. they have access
- B. access can be available
- C. he or she has access
- D. one of them have access

Answer:C

Explanation:

Here any one represents a singular which always carries a singular verb so definitely the answer is.

"Anyone interested in the use of computers can learn much if he or she access to a personal computer".





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THANK YOU