

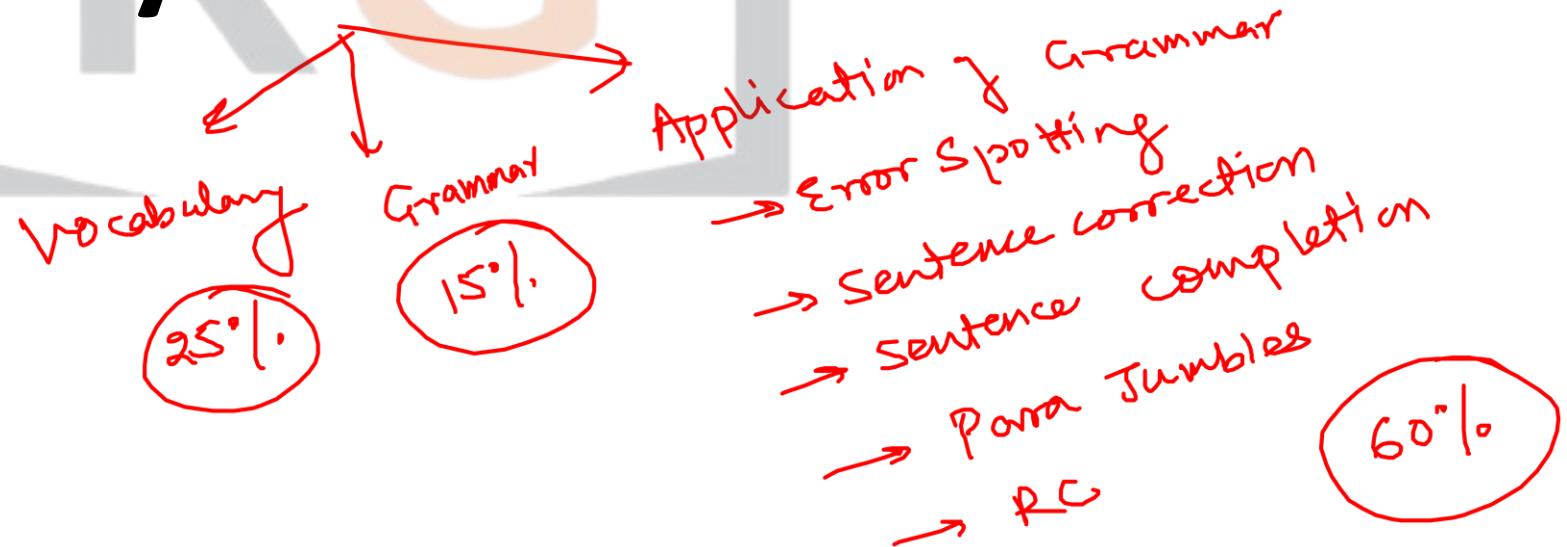


TCS NQT 2025

Verbal Ability One Shot Revision

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SENTENCE COMPLETION



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Includes filling the blanks with single or double blanks. Need to fill blanks with words, phrases (mostly with adjectives, adverbs, conjunctions, prepositions)

1. Logic is Important
2. Predict the answer first
3. Support Signals (and, similarly, in addition to, also, or etc) (ideas are in same direction)
4. Opposite Signals (but, despite, yet , however, unless, rather, although, even though) (Ideas are in opposite direction)
5. Root Words
6. Sentence Structure : Cause and Effect (thus , subsequently, therefore, because, for, since, so)
7. Sentence Structure : Parts of Speech

Sentence Completion:

Logic is Important.

Modi Ji and Kejriwal Ji were both so they decided to buy.....

1. bored/ burger
2. hungry / medicine
3. confused/ cold drink
4. bored/ movie tickets



Sentence Completion:

Logic is Important. ↗

Modi Ji and Kejriwal Ji were both so they decided to buy

- 1. bored/ burger ✓ ✗
- 2. hungry / medicine ✗
- 3. confused/ cold drink ✗
- 4. bored/ movie tickets ✓



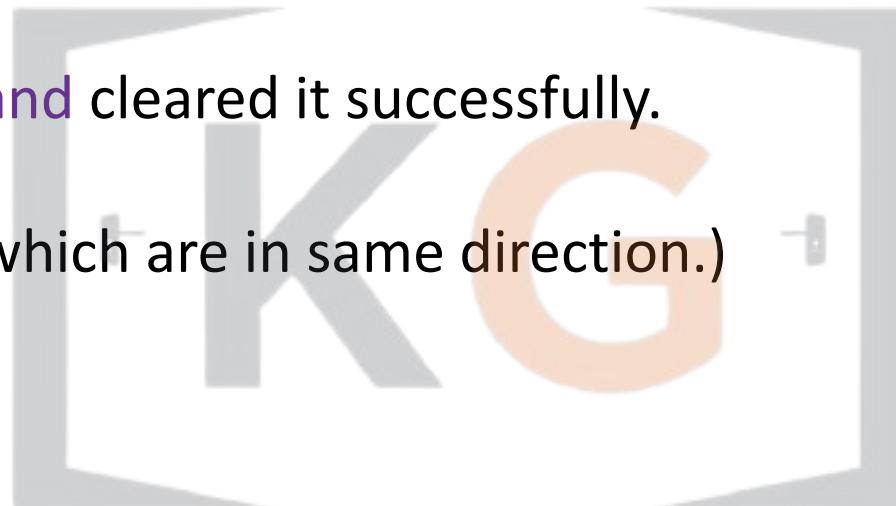
Sentence Completion:

Support Signals (and, similarly, in addition to,
also, or etc)
(ideas are in same direction)

Example.

He studied hard for the exam **and** cleared it successfully.

(Positive ideas are connected which are in same direction.)



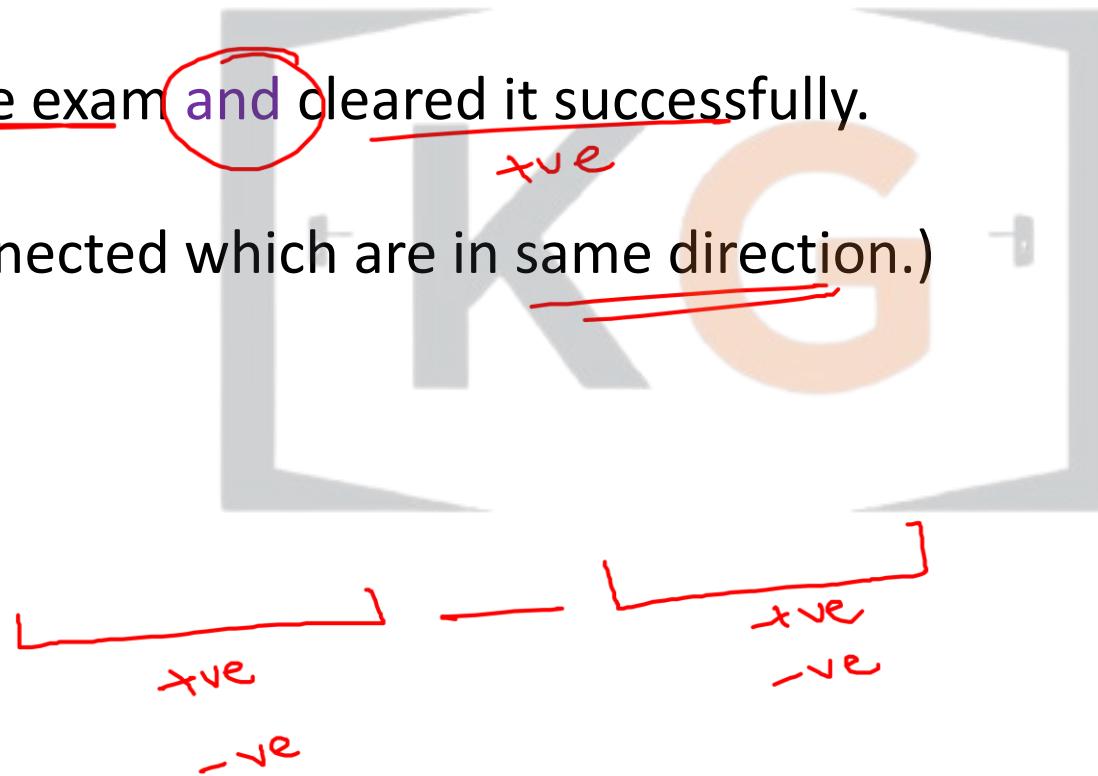
Sentence Completion:

Support Signals (and, similarly, in addition to,
also, or etc)
(ideas are in same direction)

Example.

He studied hard for the exam and cleared it successfully.
xve xve

(Positive ideas are connected which are in same direction.)



Sentence Completion:

Q. Keiron Pollard got the award. He scored a half century..... he claimed 2 wickets.

- a) But then
- b) in addition
- c) unless
- d) despite

Me & My frnd attending early morning lectures

#MIVRR



Sentence Completion:

Q. Keiron Pollard got the award. He scored a half century..... he claimed 2 wickets.

- a) ~~But then~~ X
- b) in addition ✓
- c) ~~unless~~ X
- d) ~~despite~~ X

Me & My frnd attending early morning lectures

#MIVRR



Sentence Completion:

Opposite Signals (but, despite, yet , however,
unless, rather, although, even though)
(Ideas are in opposite direction)

Q. Ravindra Jadeja Scored a Half Century. this, India lost the semi finals.

- a) Because of
- b) Despite of
- c) And
- d) Also



Sentence Completion:

Opposite Signals (but, despite, yet, however,
unless, rather, although, even though)

(Ideas are in opposite direction)

Q. Ravindra Jadeja Scored a Half Century. this, India lost the semi finals.

- a) Because of ~~x~~
- b) Despite of
- c) And ~~x~~
- d) Also ~~x~~



-ve

Despite of

+ve

[] — []
+ve -ve
-ve +ve

Q. Although he is blind he is
an singer.

- 1) accident prone
- 2) accessible
- 3) accomplished
- 4) unguarded



Q. Although he is blind he is
an singer.
~~.....~~
~~+ve~~

- 1) accident prone ✗
- 2) accessible ✗
- 3) accomplished ✓
- 4) unguarded ✗



Q. Although he is blind he is
an singer.

- 1) accident prone
- 2) accessible
- 3) accomplished
- 4) unguarded



Although – it is used to denote transition from negative to positive or positive to negative, so blind is negative, so some positive word will come, accomplished is a positive word

Sentence Completion:

Root Words: Guess meaning of word using root words. (Employment)

Q. The birth anniversary of Gandhiji is being
around the country with plays/dramas featuring his thoughts.

- a) Expatiated
- b) Liberated
- c) Commemorated
- d) Protracted



Sentence Completion:

Root Words: Guess meaning of word using root words. (Employment)

Q. The birth anniversary of Gandhiji is being
around the country with plays/dramas featuring his thoughts.

- a) Expatiated
- b) Liberated
- c) Commemorated ✓
- d) Protracted



Sentence Completion:

Sentence Structure : Cause and Effect

(thus , subsequently, therefore, because,
for, since, so)

Q. Jethiya is extremely happy. And so he want to

- a) Go to bed
- b) eat
- c) see the doctor
- d) celebrate with friends



Sentence Completion:

Sentence Structure : Cause and Effect

(thus , subsequently , therefore , because ,
for , since , so)

cause

Q. Jethiya is extremely happy. And so he want to

- a) Go to bed ✗
- b) eat ✗
- c) see the doctor ✗
- d) celebrate with friends ✓



Sentence Completion:

Sentence Structure: Parts of speech

Q. MS Dhoni has gained extraordinary
throughout the world.

- a) Momentous
- b) playing
- c) recognition
- d) aggressively



Sentence Completion:

Sentence Structure: Parts of speech

Q. MS Dhoni has gained extraordinary
throughout the world.

- a) Momentous
- b) playing
- c) recognition ✓
- d) aggressively



Q. I him to come to the market with me.

- a) warned
- b) wished
- c) requested
- d) liked



Q. I ___ him to come to the market with me.

- a) warned
- b) wished
- c) requested ✓
- d) liked



Q. As the floor was dirty she ___ the room quickly.

- a) rode
- b) dusted
- c) shoved
- d) swept



Q. As the floor was dirty she ___ the room quickly.

- a) rode
- b) dusted
- c) shoved
- d) swept ✓



Q. He is going to start ____ around for a new job

- a) making
- b) going
- c) looking
- d) talking



Q. He is going to start ____ around for a new job

- a) making
- b) going
- c) looking✓
- d) talking



Q. She ___ the tray down on a table next to the laptop.

- a) slowed
- b) kept
- c) set
- d) shock



Q. She kept the tray down on a table next to the laptop.

- a) slowed
- b) kept ✓
- c) set
- d) shock



Q. We have ___ some good times together.

- a) Looked
- b) Laughed
- c) Smiled
- d) seen



Q. We have seen some good times together.

- a) Looked
- b) Laughed
- c) Smiled
- d) seen ✓



Q. That girl really

- 1) takes
- 2) talks
- 3) goes
- 4) backs



Q. That girl really goes

- 1) takes ✗
- 2) talks ✗
- 3) goes ✓
- 4) backs



Q. The UN has called on the warring
factions to..... aside their differences

- 1) keep
- 2) take
- 3) talk
- 4) give



Q. The UN has called on the warring
factions to...~~keep~~ aside their differences

- 1) keep ✓
- 2) take
- 3) talk
- 4) give



Q. The pastry was so fluffy that it.....

in my mouth

- 1) broke
- 2) melted
- 3) disappeared
- 4) filled



Q. The pastry was so fluffy that it.....
in my mouth

- 1) broke
- 2) melted ✓
- 3) disappeared
- 4) filled



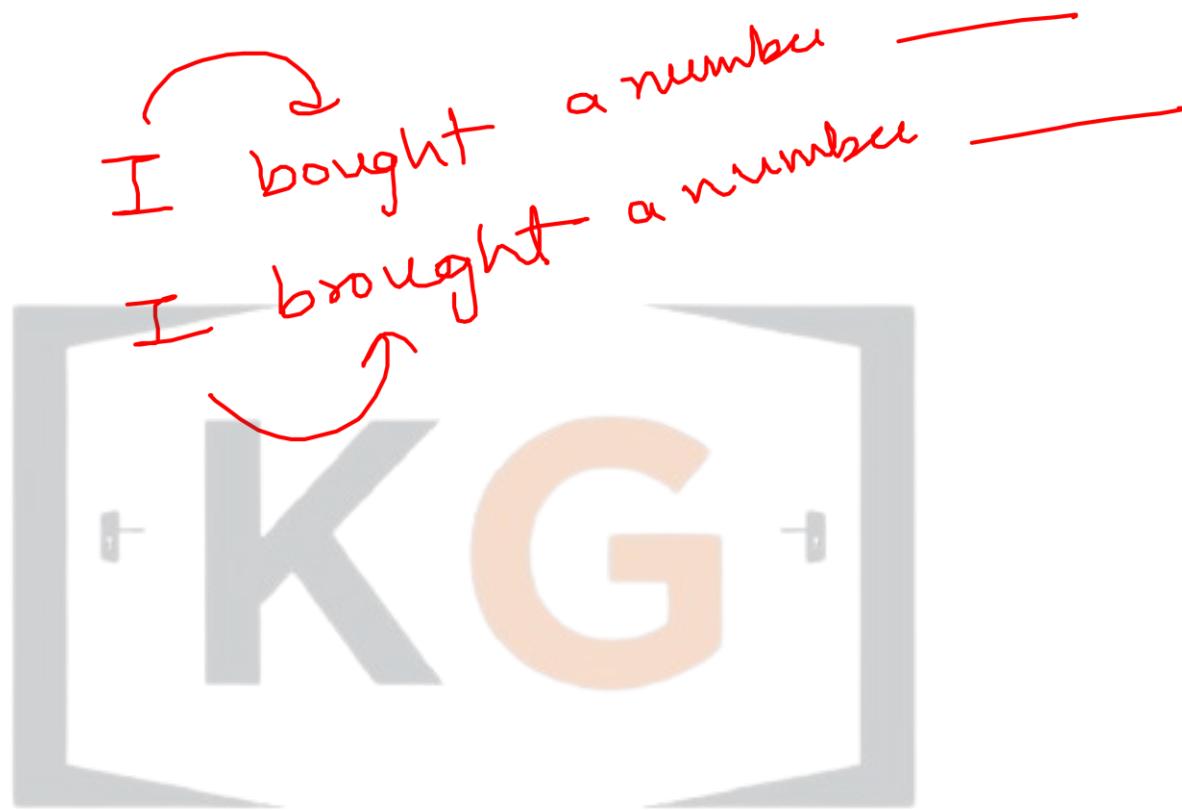
Q. I got a number dresses..... For
the festival season

- 1) bought
- 2) brought
- 3) stitched
- 4) none



Q. I got a number dresses.....^{stitched} For
the festival season

- 1) bought {
- 2) brought {
- 3) stitched ✓
- 4) none



Q. It was a bitter pill to

- 1) swallow
- 2) take
- 3) eat
- 4) make



Q. It was a bitter pill to^{take}

- 1) swallow ←
- 2) take
- 3) eat ←
- 4) make



Q. We the station in time but
the train was an hour late.

- 1) came
- 2) went
- 3) reached
- 4) returned



Q. We ~~reached~~ the station in time but
the train was an hour late. ~~✓~~

- 1) came
- 2) went
- 3) reached
- 4) returned



Q. There was a sale going on, I
some clothes at throw away prices.

- 1) bought on
- 2) picked up
- 3) stitched
- 4) caught



Q. There was a sale going on, I
some clothes at throw away prices.

- 1) bought ~~on~~
- 2) picked up ✓
- 3) stitched ✗
- 4) caught ✗



Q. They always fault with me

- 1) show
- 2) tell
- 3) say
- 4) find



Q. They always fault ~~with~~ me
in

- 1) show
- 2) tell
- 3) say
- 4) find ✓



Q. When I get home, my pet at the door waiting for me.

- 1) sits
- 2) has been sitting
- 3) will sit
- 4) will be sitting



Q. When I get home, my pet~~sits~~.... at the door waiting for me.

tense

- 1) sits ✓
- 2) has been sitting ✗
- 3) will sit ^{future}
- 4) will be sitting ^{future}



Simple present tense

Q. I a new car last month

- 1) buy
- 2) will buy
- 3) bought
- 4) would have bought



Q. I a new car last month

- 1) buy
- 2) will buy
- 3) bought
- 4) would have bought



Q. If heyour plans, he will be surprised

- 1) hears for
- 2) would hear
- 3) hears about ✓
- 4) will hear ✗



Q. If heyour plans, he will be surprised

- 1) hears for
- 2) would hear
- 3) hears about
- 4) will hear



Basic To Advance



- by YASH JAIN

SENTENCE CORRECTION / ERROR SPOTTING

The following skills are tested:

Articles

Verbs

Subject Verb Agreement

Tenses

Prepositions

Conjunctions

Nouns

Pronouns

Direct-Indirect Speech

Active-Passive Voice



Note: Error will be related to grammar, vocabulary or logic only, please ignore error related to Punctuation.

Subject-verb agreement - Verb should be in accordance with the subject (plural or singular)

E.g. The girl was reading. (Singular)

Repetition - same thing is written twice in a single statement.

E.g. I returned back from Goa.

Subject-verb agreement - Verb should be in accordance with the subject (plural or singular)

nouns

Noun + s/es = plural

E.g. The girl was reading. (Singular)

girl → girls

orange → oranges

Repetition - same thing is written twice in a single statement.

I came back ~~from~~ from Goa.

Verb + s/es = singular

E.g. I returned ~~back~~ from Goa.

play plays
↑ ↑
plural singular

girl plays in the field.

girls play in the field.

Parallelism - different phrases/words performing the same function should be used in the same format.

E.g. Sonia likes to dance, sing and cook.



Parallelism - different phrases/words performing the same function should be used in the same format.

E.g. Sonia likes to dance, sing and cook. ✓

Sonia likes dancing, singing and cooking.

✗ Sonia likes to dance, sing and cooking.

Q. (A) Shashank do not understand (B) the value of family
as (C) he never had to a family himself.

Note: Mark answer as option D if there is no error.



Q. (A) Shashank do not understand (B) the value of family
as (C) he never had to a family himself.

Note: Mark answer as option D if there is no error.

(A)
A

Shashank

Shashank does not



Q. (A) Shashank do not understand (B) the value
of family as (C) he never had to a family himself.

Note: Mark answer as option D if there is no error.

Shashank (3rd Person Singular Subject, so s/es will come
with verb, so **does** will come and not **do**)



Q. (A) The phrase 'Live as if you were to die tomorrow.
(B) Learn as if you were to live forever' was (C) said
through Mahatma Gandhi.



Q. (A) The phrase 'Live as if you were to die tomorrow.
(B) Learn as if you were to live forever' was (C) said
through Mahatma Gandhi.

c

with → instruments



- Q. (A) The phrase 'Live as if you were to die tomorrow.
(B) Learn as if you were to live forever' was (C)
said through Mahatma Gandhi.

'through' word is used when we are going through a gate or something, so correct work will be was said **by** Mahatma Gandhi



SOME CONFUSING PAIRS OF PREPOSITIONS

• WITH - BY⁹

WITH →

Used for instrumental application

(अंजार ये
एधिपार)

Ex. The woodcutter cuts a tree **with** a saw.

BY → used for traffic resources/Living Person.

Ex. The letter was written **by** Ram.

Ex. He came from Lucknow **by** Bus.

SOME CONFUSING PAIRS OF PREPOSITIONS

By is also used in sense of till for time.

Ex. I will come back by evening.

By is also used in sense of Beside for both living and Non-livings.

Ex. A river flows by my house.

SOME CONFUSING PAIRS OF PREPOSITIONS

By is also used in sense of Till for time. রক্ষা

Ex. I will come back ^{till} by evening.

By is also used in sense of Beside for both living and Non-livings. ৰক্ষণ কৰা

Ex. A river flows ^{beside} by my house.

SOME CONFUSING PAIRS OF PREPOSITIONS

THROUGH - ACROSS

THROUGH → Used in sense of Pass From
(रुक्क तरफ से प्रवेश (Entry) दूसरी तरफ से निकास (Exit))

Ex. We walked through a garden of roses

THROUGH is also used to show medium

Ex. I sent a book through my servant.

SOME CONFUSING PAIRS OF PREPOSITIONS

ACROSS → Used in sense of from one end to the other /
From one side to another (इस पार से उस पार)

Ex → A bridge is laid across the river.

ACROSS is also used in sense of 'on the opposite side of'
(उस पार)

Ex → My brother lives across the river.

Q. (A) Belt is a vital (B) part of clothing (C) for every men.



Q. (A) Belt is a vital (B) part of clothing (C) for every men.

every man

singular

every

—

each

—



Q. (A) Belt is a vital (B) part of clothing (C) for every men.

When we use the word 'every', though we mean to represent a large community, but the word every indicates each person from that group separately, so every **man** is correct.



Q. (A) Hari is a very bright student (B) and he always pay attention (C) to what his teacher have to teach.



Q. (A) **Hari** is a very bright student (B) and **he** always pay attention (C) to what his **teacher** have to teach.

he always pays

has



- a) only B
- b) only C
- c) both B & C ✓
- d) both A & C

verb + s/es = singular



Q. (A) Hari is a very bright student (B) and he always pay attention (C) to what his teacher have to teach.

'He' is singular and third person, so as per subject verb agreement s/es should be added to verb, so **pays** will come instead of **pay**.



Q. (A) Englishmen is (B) running very hastily on
(C) the platform of the railway station.



Q. (A) Englishmen is (B) running very hastily on
(C) the platform of the railway station.

A Englishman is

B Englishmen are

Option A

Q. (A) Englishmen is (B) running very hastily on
(C) the platform of the railway station.

Englishmen are or **Englishman is** - correct form.



Q. (A) Many big companies like Xiomi, Apple and (B)
Google have been launched many smartphones having
latest (C) features like auto zoom, face recognition and
much more.



Q. (A) Many big companies like Xiami, Apple and (B)
Google have ~~been~~ launched many smartphones having the
latest (C) features like auto zoom, face recognition and
much more.



Q. (A) Many big companies like Xiomi, Apple and (B) Google have been launched many smartphones having latest (C) features like auto zoom, face recognition and much more.

Have launched or have been launching -> using word 'been' shows continuous form of tense, so launching will come with been and not launched. The word should come before a superlative degree, so **the latest** is correct.

Eg: Taj Mahal is the most beautiful monument. ✓

Taj Mahal is most beautiful monument. ✗

Q. (A) In the noon as Dad returned home (B) he looked for us in
the house but really couldn't as (C) everyone were trying to
avoid him.



Q. (A) In the noon as Dad returned home (B) he looked for us in
the house but really couldn't as (C) everyone ~~were~~ was trying to
avoid him.

singular

every

everyone

each

each one



was



Q. (A) In the noon as Dad returned home (B) he looked for us in
the house but really couldn't as (C) everyone were trying to avoid
him.

Everyone **was** trying to avoid him is correct.



Q. (A) Besides, he adds (B) that politicians can also
(C) cast their votes to candidates other than themselves.



Q. (A) Besides, he adds (B) that politicians can also
(C) cast their votes to candidates other than themselves.

D ←

Beside → ↗ dəɪnd ʌf·
Beside

Besides → ↗ bɛsɪdəz
in addition to

He is sitting beside me.

I like Katrina besides Alia.
I like tea besides coffee.

D ←

Q. (A) Besides, he adds (B) that politicians can also
(C) cast their votes to candidates other than themselves.

No error.



SOME CONFUSING PAIRS OF PREPOSITIONS

‘ BESIDE - BESIDES ’

BESIDE → By + the side of (के बगल में)

Ex. Mohan is sitting beside his Father

BESIDES → In addition to (के अलावा)

Ex. I like tea besides coffee.

Q. (A) Sprouting home cleaning can be a tiny
(B) and imperative step in (C) make our
surrounding much better.



1. Error in A
2. Error in B
3. Error in C
4. Error in both B and C
5. No Error



Q. (A) Sprouting home cleaning can be a tiny
(B) ~~and~~ imperative step in (C) make our making our
surrounding much better.



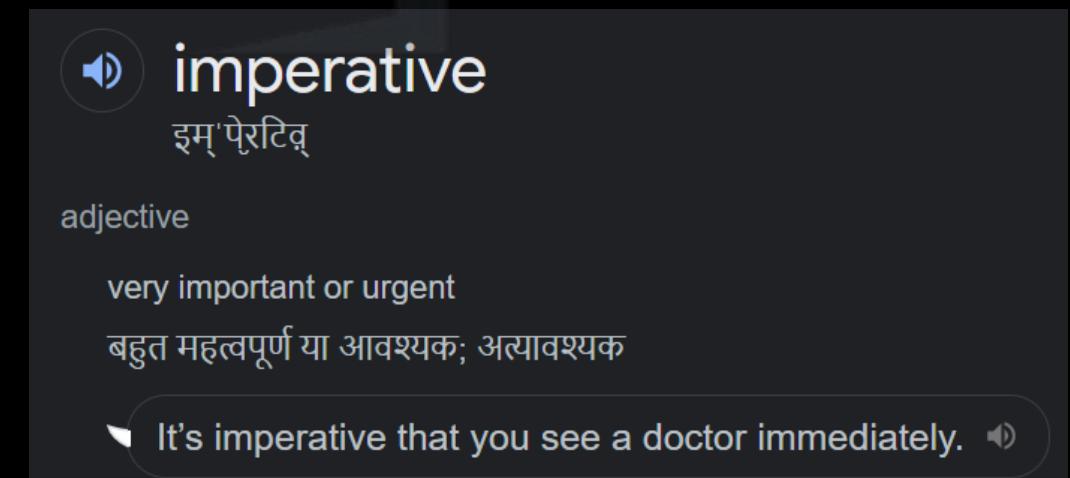
1. Error in A
2. Error in B
3. Error in C
4. Error in both B and C ✓
5. No Error



Q. (A) Sprouting home cleaning can be a tiny
(B) and imperative step in (C) make our
surrounding much better.

1. Error in A
2. Error in B
3. Error in C
4. Error in both B and C
5. No Error

'but' is used to connect two things which are opposite in nature (a negative and a positive), so since tiny and imperative are opposite in nature, tiny is a negative word and imperative is a positive word, hence but should come in place of and in B, also making our surrounding much better.



Q. (A) The green revolution may be at (B) a budding stage in India, but those who have it (C) sweared by the cost-effective measures it has brought to the country.



Q. (A) The green revolution may be at (B) a budding stage in India, but those who have it (C) sweared by the cost-effective measures it has brought to the country.

→ Pre regularization
→ farmland rate

C



Q. (A) The green revolution may be at (B) a budding stage in India, but those who have it (C) sweared by the cost-effective measures it has brought to the country.

There is no word as sweared.

(Base) 1st

Swear

(Past) 2nd

Swore

(Past Participle) 3rd

Sworn

Identify the grammatical mistake in the given statement.

Q. (A) Eastern culture have (B) been highly influenced
west, specially (C) India in a very powerful way.



Identify the grammatical mistake in the given statement.

has

Q. (A) Eastern culture have (B) been highly influenced
west, specially (C) India in a very powerful way.

~~W.M.~~

A B

Eastern culture has been highly influence by west.



Identify the grammatical mistake in the given statement.

Q. (A) Eastern culture have (B) been highly influenced west, specially (C) India in a very powerful way.

Eastern culture **has** is correct instead of **have**.

Eastern culture **has** been highly influence **by the** west, ...

Q. (A) The actor, whom we got the chance to see today
(B) is highly talented and (C) with very good acting skills.



Q. (A) The actor, whom we got the chance to see today
(B) is highly talented and (C) ~~with~~ very good acting skills.

has



Q. (A) The actor, whom we got the chance to see today
(B) is highly talented and (C) with very good acting skills.

has very good acting skills is correct.



Q. (A) The detailed DPR prepared by Delhi Metro did
not said (B) how the Delhi Government would (C)
fund the project.



Q. (A) The detailed DPR prepared by Delhi Metro did not ~~said~~ (B) how the Delhi Government would (C) fund the project.

did not ✓1

did not buy

did not cash

did not teach

did not say



Q. (A) The detailed DPR prepared by Delhi Metro did not said (B) how the Delhi Government would (C) fund the project.

Did not **said** is wrong, did not **say** is right. We cannot use two past tenses in a phrase together. **Did not say** combinedly is a phrase.

Ex: Did not buy is correct, Did not bought is wrong.

Q. (A) This day give us an opportunity to (B) reconnect
with our old batchmates (C) whom, otherwise we never
would have gotten the chance to meet.



Q. (A) This day ~~give~~^{gave} us an opportunity to (B) reconnect
with our old batchmates (C) whom, otherwise we never
would have gotten the chance to meet.

(A)

past



Q. (A) This day give us an opportunity to (B) reconnect with our old batchmates (C) whom, otherwise we never would have gotten the chance to meet.

Since the event has already happened, hence this day **gave** would be correct.

