

# FAQs on Verbal Ability

## Q1. What is Verbal Ability?

Verbal ability refers to a person's capacity to use and understand language effectively in a range of skills, including reading comprehension, vocabulary, grammar, and communication. Verbal ability can be assessed through various standardized tests, such as the SAT, GRE, or TOEFL, which evaluate a person's proficiency in reading and writing in a particular language.

## Q2. What is Verbal Ability Test?

Verbal ability or the English language test is an assessment that tests a candidate's basic grammar skills and understanding ability of simple English communication terms in areas such as vocabulary, spotting errors, sentence formation, sentence structure, and reading comprehension.

## Q3. How are Verbal Ability Tests Conducted?

Verbal Ability tests are generally conducted in a standardized format and contain sets of multiple choice questions in order to assess individual language skills and ability of simple English communication terms. The question's format can vary and be presented in different forms, such as reading passages, sentence completion, analogies, and antonyms/synonyms, and the scores are judged or monitored on the basis of a number of correct answers.

## Q4. What are Verbal Ability Questions?

Verbal ability is an important component of many competitive examinations, testing a range of skills such as vocabulary, grammar, sentence structure and verbal reasoning. This section presents various questions that assess a student's proficiency in understanding language, spotting errors and forming logical sentences.

Q5. How do you practice Verbal Ability?

Improve your verbal ability by following these tips:

First, find out who your test provider will be for best practice. When you read through a given text, make sure to re-read it to ensure that you understand it. Do not make any assumptions and remain aware of the time limit so that you stay on track. Enhance your analytical skills and learn from mistakes. Those with English as their second language, practice the right format for achieving their own success.

Q6. What is a Verbal Question?

Verbal ability tests are designed to evaluate your comprehension and understanding of given passages of text. You will be presented with a passage, which must then be read and interpreted before responding to the related multiple-choice questions. The responses typically come in the form of 'True, False, Cannot Say', but other formats are available as well.

Q7. What are the 4 types of Verbal?

Verbal ability plays a key role in various forms of communication.

Interpersonal communication is the two-way transfer of ideas, opinions, or feelings between two or more individuals. Intrapersonal communication refers to an individual's internal dialogue. Small group communication involves interaction between three or more people.

Public communication takes place at large gatherings or for a broad audience.

## Rules and Tips to Solve Spotting Errors

1. Read the sentence carefully. This is the foremost step in the process. Read it as many times as you can.
2. Most of the time, there are spelling mistakes in any part of the sentence.
3. Check for the correct usage of helping verbs as per the subject in a sentence, for eg.,

Helping verb	Subject
is/has/does/was – I	– all singular nouns & he/she/it
am/do/was	
are/have/were	– all plural nouns & you/we/they

4. Check for the correct usage of main verbs in a sentence, for eg.,

do/does/did + 1st form of the main verb

has/have/had + 3rd form of the main verb

will/shall/would/should + 1st form of the main verb

will be/shall be/would be/should be + 'ing' form of the main verb

5. Always check if the sentence is framed in active/passive voice OR direct/indirect speech.
6. Check for the correct usage of all the tenses in a sentence, for eg., indefinite tense, continuous tense, perfect tense, perfect continuous tense.
7. In the case of perfect continuous tense, always remember that “for” is used for denoting a period of time or duration (i.e., 2 months, 2 years etc.) while “since” is used for denoting the point of time (i.e., 1959, yesterday, tonight etc.).
8. Check for the correct usage of the following:

there (used as an adverb to denote the position) while their (denotes a pronoun)

who/whoever (used as a subject) while whom/whomever (used as an object)

whose (used to identify who owns what)

then (denotes time and is mostly used with ‘if’) while than (denotes comparison).

9. Check for the correct usage of articles in a sentence, for eg.,

INDEFINITE ARTICLES: “a” – used with all consonants sound (eg., a kite) & “an” – used with all vowel sounds (eg., an MBA, an umbrella)

DEFINITE ARTICLE: “the” – used when you are talking about something specific, historic places, planets, names of some continents/countries/oceans/rivers, etc. (like the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, the Amazon, the Indian Ocean etc.

10. Check for the correct usage of proper nouns and if they are written in CAPITAL letters, for eg., Neeta Arora, the Great Wall of China etc.
11. Check for the correct usage of noun/pronoun/adjectives and adverbs in a sentence. Also, check if proper conjunctions and prepositions have been used.
12. Always remember that generally, if one part of a sentence is in the past tense, the other half should also be in the past tense.

## Sample Questions on Spotting Errors in English

1) The inflation rate

(a)/ is currently high in India (b)/

NO ERROR (c).

Answer (a) “inflation” is the correct spelling.

2) She was my class teacher

(a)/ and she didn't went (b)/

to the school yesterday

(c)/ NO ERROR (d).

Answer (b) only the 1st form of the main verb is used with 'did', it should be "go" instead of "went".

3) Seema is not smarter

(a)/ then my brother

(b)/ when it comes

(c)/ to playing chess

(d)/ NO ERROR (e).

Answer (b) to show comparisons, we use "than".

4) It has been

(a)/ proved multiple times

(b)/ that Riya is a honest girl

(c)/ NO ERROR (d).

Answer (c) "an" should be used because 'h' is silent while pronouncing honest and it gives a vowel sound of 'o'.

5) The inspector asked Rahul

(a)/ to report to the police station

(b)/ as soon as he comes from office

(c)/ NO ERROR (d).

Answer (c) "came" should be used because the first half of the sentence is in the past tense.

6) My mother was reading

(a)/ times of india newspaper and

(b)/ she found a really scary news

(c)/ NO ERROR (d).

Answer (b) “the Times of India” because it is a proper noun and ‘the’ is always used with its name.

7) Whose did you

(a)/ bump into at there

(b)/ party yesterday

(c)/ NO ERROR (d)?

Answer (a) “Whom” because it is being used as an object, (b); “their” used as a possessive adjective and not to denote a place/position.

8) I could not reach there

(a)/ because it had been (b)/

raining for last night

(c)/ NO ERROR (d).

Answer (c) “since” is used to denote the point of time.

9) Although she is facing hardships

(a)/ in her life rather

(b)/ she never deviates

(c)/ from the path of truthfulness

d)/ NO ERROR (e).

Answer (b) “yet” is used with the conjunctions – ‘although’ or ‘though’.

10) Seeing Aditya involved upon (a)/ the murder case, his friends

(b)/ are turning hostile

(c)/ NO ERROR (d).

Answer (a) “in” is the correct preposition and not ‘upon’, (c); “had turned” as the event is in past tense.