

Explanatory Notes

PART – I Section I – Grammar Review

Exercise – 1

The subject is a noun or a pronoun with or without other words going with it.

The following which are nouns/pronouns are the subject words in sentences 1 to 5:

1. The Train
2. He
3. There
4. Birds of the same feather
5. The Prime Minister with all his cabinet members

Exercise – 2

The predicate is the verb with or without other words going with it. The following are the predicate parts in the given sentences:

1. fly over my house frequently
2. moving out of their house
3. suffering from a fever
4. is equipped with new furniture
5. have been disguising the issue since morning

Exercise – 3

1. The given sentence, which consists of a finite verb, is a clause.
2. The underlined part of the sentence, which does not have a finite verb, is an adverb phrase.
3. The underlined part of the sentence is a clause because it contains a finite verb "has written".
4. The underlined part of the sentence does not contain a finite verb therefore it is a phrase.
5. The underlined part of the sentence contains a finite verb - "belonged" - hence it is a clause.

Exercise – 4

1. The underlined part of the sentence is an adverbial clause of time.
2. The underlined part of the sentence is an adverbial clause of reason.
3. The underlined part of the sentence is an adverb clause.
4. The underlined part of the sentence qualifies the noun "the table", therefore it is an adjectival clause or a relative clause.
5. The underlined part of the sentence is the object part of the verb "expects", therefore, it is a noun clause.
6. The underlined part of the sentence is an adjective clause.
7. The underlined part of the sentence is an adverbial clause of concession. An adverb clause of concession consists of two statements, one of which contrasts with the other.
8. The underlined part of the sentence is an adverbial clause of reason.

9. The underlined part of the sentence is an adverbial clause of time.

10. The underlined part of the sentence is an adverb clause of concession.

Exercise – 5

1. (a) As soon as the boy saw the cobra : Subordinate clause
(b) He began to run : Main clause
The given sentence is a complex sentence.
2. The whole sentence is a single clause, therefore it is a simple sentence.
3. The given sentence is a Simple sentence, which consists of a subject – "A hundred percent in English" – and a predicate "is too high a score to achieve", is a simple sentence.
4. The given sentence is a complex sentence because it has one main clause and one subordinate clause.
(a) On account of mismanagement : phrase.
(b) the company suffered a great loss
5. The given sentence has only one main clause and it is, therefore, a simple sentence:
(a) In spite of being supplied : phrase.
(b) with the best weapons : phrase.
(c) the army could not win the battle : main clause
6. The sentence has two phrases and one main clause:
(a) The rooms were so selected : main clause
(b) so as to enable me : phrase
(c) to reach the place of my interview : phrase
Therefore, the given sentence is a simple sentence.
7. (a) It is in the field of education that the seeds of secularism has to be sown : main clause
(b) at the earliest stage possible : phrase
(c) so that the plant can be carefully nurtured as it grows : subordinate clause
The sentence is a complex sentences
8. (a) Our hope : Main clause
(b) that the clouds would disperse was cheering : subordinate clause
Hence, the given sentence is a complex sentence.
9. The given sentence which has a subject and predicate is a Simple sentence.
(a) To most people a long journey by motorcar : Subject
(b) is exhausting and disagreeable : Predicate
10. The given sentence, which has a main clause and two subordinate clauses, is a Complex sentences
(a) Although mountains are undoubtedly impressive : Subordinate clause
(b) they have a kind of dreadful monotony : Main clause
(c) that makes people like me , feel hostile to their beauty : Subordinate clause.
Therefore, the given sentence is a complex sentence.

Exercise – 6

1. to come
2. to reach; start
3. use
4. to see
5. die; tell

Section II – Correction of Sentences

Exercise – 7

- "Advice" is an uncountable noun; so many advices is (x)
Much, a lot of, or plenty of, are used with uncountables.
Answer: a lot of advice.
- Many informations (x)
information - uncountable noun
Hence a lot of information (or) much information.
- a summon (x)
Summon is a verb - to call
Summons is a noun - Magisterial orders.
It is a singular noun
The Magistrate has issued summons (✓).....
- hairs (x)
Should not be used in plural number.
Answer: My hair has turned grey.
Hairs should be used only when counted separately, but not when in a bunch.
- furnitures (x)
It is used as a singular noun.
Hence answer: Our office has purchased new furniture
- troubles - maker (x)
"One of the" takes a plural noun and singular verb.
∴ Answer: One of the trouble - makers
The subject here is 'one', which is always singular. The sentence means 'one among many'. So trouble makers.
- thiefs (x)
plural of thief is thieves
Answer: Four thieves
- machineries is wrong usage.
(machinery: machines collectively)
Answer: latest machinery.
- many mischiefs (x)
Many acts of mischief (✓) or
A lot of mischief (✓)
- order (x)
(order: The way in which people or things are arranged)
(orders: instructions)
The Magistrate has passed orders
- Scissor (x)
Names of instruments with two identical parts are always used as plural.
Answer: This scissors
- Cannon: a large, heavy piece of artillery
(plural form is cannon or cannons)
Hence the sentence is correct.
- alm (x)
The beggar is begging for alms (✓)
("alms" used as a plural noun).
- luggages (x)
He has lost all his luggage (✓).
(luggage is used as a singular noun.)
- The given sentence is correct.
(Note: dispose is followed by the preposition 'of' and not 'off')
- pain (x)
"pain" means suffering.
"pains" mean care.
In the statement; she took great pains (✓)
- The given sentence is correct because "innings" is used as a singular as well as a plural noun.

- Sceneries (x)
Scenery is always used as a singular noun. Hence the answer is : These scenes of Kashmir (✓)
- brother-in-laws (x)
The plural form of brother-in-law is brothers-in-law.
Hence my brothers-in-law (✓)

- These golds (x)
This gold (✓)
Gold is 'material' noun so uncountable.
Hence singular.

Exercise – 8

- Between you and I (x)
Rule : When a pronoun is connected by a conjunction (and, or) with some other word in objective case, it must also be in objective case.

Hence answer: "Between you and me"
[Note: "The secretary" is the subject here].
- "do your duty" (x)
one is an indefinite pronoun. The pronoun following 'one' should be one's (not his/her)
Ans: one should do one's duty (✓)
- Like you and he (x)
Follows the same rule as in question 1.
Hence Ans: Good students like You and him (✓)
- You, he and I (x) – wrong ordering of words.
While expressing a negative idea or guilt,
First person – first
Second person – second and
Third person – third
Ans I, you and he (✓)
- Only You and him (x)
'You' is in subjective case.
A pronoun in subjective case, when connected with another pronoun by a conjunction (and, or), the second pronoun also must be in subjective case.
Hence only you and he (✓)
- If I were him (x)
"If I were" states impossible condition, the pronoun 'I' is in subjective case hence it should be followed by the subjective case of the pronoun.
If I were he (✓)
- Everyone announced one's (x)
Everyone – indefinite pronoun
"Everyone" is followed by the pronoun "his".
Everyone announced his
- She helped everyone of those boys in doing their work (x)
"everyone of the boys" should be followed by the pronoun "his"
Hence answer: is doing his work.
- Every teacher and every student their duty (x)
[teacher and student are common genders].
Hence answer: Every teacher and every student his or her duty.
- Neither of the boys have their records.
"Neither of the" is always followed by a singular verb and singular pronoun.
Hence answer: Neither of the boys has his record.
- availed of (x)
The verb "avail" always takes a "self" pronoun and preposition 'of'.
Hence she availed herself of

12. one another (x)
"one another" and "each other" are reciprocal pronouns "one another" refers to three or more whereas 'each other' refers to two persons or things.
Hence answer: Those two companies always help each other (✓)
13. "one another" (x)
answer: each other; follows the same rule mentioned in the previous statement.
14. enjoy during holidays (x)
enjoy takes a reflexive (self) pronoun as the object because it is a transitive verb.
Dear students, enjoy yourselves (✓)
15. Committee is used as a plural noun here, since each one has a different opinion hence the pronoun following it also should be in plural.
The committee were divided in their (✓)
16. The team, its both (x) "team" is a collective noun, when the reference is to both", every individual is taken separately. So, the correct sentence is the team their both (✓)
17. My opinion is the same as your (x)
My opinion is the same as yours (possessive case of the pronoun)
18. only you and she (x)
'You' is in objective case.
Hence the second pronoun also must be in objective case (her)
Refer to the rule stated in question (1).
Ans: We were told to let you and her enter.
19. which (x)
'who' is the right word to be used, because here the reference is to a person.
20. His problems are the same as my (x)
His problems the same as mine (✓)
(possessive case of)
8. Senior than (x)
The comparative adjectives which end in 'or' are always followed by 'to'.
My friend is senior to me by 4 years. (✓)
9. Preferable than (x)
Preferable is followed by 'to'
Answer: Death is preferable to disgrace.
10. Worth-seeing city (x)
City worth-seeing (✓)
The adjective "worth-seeing" qualifies the noun "city".
11. Both sisters are doctors (x)
Both of my friend's sisters are doctors. (✓)
12. The two first (x)
Answer: The first two chapters..... (✓)
13. Greater than any student (x)
Suvama is to be excluded from the students with whom she is being compared.
Hence the correct sentence is Suvama is greater than any other student. (✓)
14. better than any drama (x)
The rule followed is the same as in the previous sentence. Further, if Shakuntala is the name of a drama or a woman is not clear, in which case, it becomes wrong comparison.
15. is further from (x)
further is used to mean "additional".
farther is used to express distance.
Hence the right sentence is, his house is farther..... (✓)
16. Later suggestion (x)
Later refers to time, while latter refers to position.
Hence later suggestion is erroneous in this context.
The latter suggestion (✓)
17. Smell sweetly (x)
Smell sweet (✓)
18. Little learning (x)
A little learning (✓)
(Rule is the same as the rule mentioned in Q.5)

Exercise – 9

1. more wiser (x)
usage of dual comparatives is wrong.
Answer: I am wiser than..... (✓)
2. larger than you (x)
The comparison should be between two similar things
Answer: My house is larger than yours (✓)
(Yours → Your house)
3. is better than Madras (x)
The comparison is between the climate of two places. Hence it is correct to say: The climate of Hyderabad is better than that of Madras. (✓)
4. The given sentence is correct. Many a + Singular noun + Singular verb is the correct structure.
5. little sugar (x)
Little – Not at all.
a little – some
(‘Little’ is used for uncountable nouns)
A little sugar (✓)
6. Older (x)
Older is used only when we compare people belonging to different families.
Pooja is my elder sister (✓)
7. much fine (x)
very fine (✓)
'much' is generally used in a negative sense.

Exercise – 10

1. The given sentence is correct.
2. "Only wants" (x)
Rule: An adverb must be placed as near as possible to the word it modifies.
Here 'only' modifies rupees ten thousand.
3. Worked hardly (x)
"Hardly" conveys a negative meaning.
Worked hardly → did not work at all.
Hence worked hard (✓)
4. hardly entered than (x)
"Hardly" is always followed by "when"
..... hardly entered..... when.....
5. No sooner did I when the train left (x)
The expression
"No sooner did is" always followed by than.
The answer is: No sooner had I.... than the train left. (✓)

6. Completely finish your homework before lunch. (x)
..... finish your homework completely before lunch (✓)
Adverb should follow verb and when object is present, adverb should follow that.
7. He always is (x)
He is always(✓)
Rule: The adverb should be placed after the verb in the sentence.
8. The given sentence is correct.
9. She does her work meticulously
Rule: when an adverb modifies an intransitive verb, it usually follows the verb.
10. The given sentence is grammatically correct.
11. I only have _____ (x)
I have only twenty _____ (✓)
An adverb must be placed as near as possible to the word it modifies, in order to make the meaning clear.
12. The given sentence is grammatically correct.
13. The given sentence is grammatically correct.
14. Have ----- country ever _____ (x)
Have you ever ----- country (✓)
In interrogative sentences the adverb of frequency follows the subject immediately.
15. Carefully read the terms and conditions - ____ (x)
Read the terms and conditions carefully - ____ (✓)
Adverbs of manner which answer the question how, are generally placed after the verb or after the object if there is one.
16. The room is not enough big ____ (x)
The room is not big enough ____ (✓)
The adverb enough is always placed after the word which it modifies.
17. Vizag is rather a _____ (x)
Vizag is a rather _____ (✓)
When an adverb modifies an adjective or another adverb, the adverb usually comes before it.
18. I could not help not _____ (x)
I could not help sympathizing ____ (✓)
Two negatives should not be used in the same sentence unless we wish to make an affirmation.
19. This suitcase is not enough big _____ (x)
This suitcase is not big enough ____ (✓)
The adverb enough is always placed after the word which it modifies.
20. I have to often _____ (x)
I often have to ____ (✓)
The auxiliaries 'have to' and 'used to' prefer the adverb in front of them.

Exercise – 11

1. Measles have (x)
The names of diseases take singular verbs.
Measles has (✓)
2. 'Arabian Nights' are (x)
'Arabian Nights' is the title of a book hence a singular verb should be used.
'Arabian Nights' is (✓)
3. Five miles are (x)

When a plural noun denotes some specific quantity taken as a whole, it takes a singular verb.

Five miles is (✓)

4. The cost of all essential commodities have (x)
Rule: The error of proximity. The verb must agree with the actual subject of the sentence.
'Cost' is the subject in the sentence (singular)
Hence the verb it takes is also singular.
The cost of all essential commodities has.
5. The construction of these buildings have taken (x)
The subject of the sentence is "the construction". It is singular. Hence it takes a singular verb.
The construction of the buildings has taken(✓)
6. These are a bunch of keys (x)
bunch of keys – collective noun.
Hence it takes a singular verb.
∴ This is a bunch of keys.....(✓)
7. A pious man and good neighbour have died (x)
Rule:
When two nouns are joined by 'and' and they refer to the same person or thing, the verb is singular.
A pious man and good neighbour has died (✓)
8. Bread and milk are (x)
"Bread and milk" is treated as singular noun as they reflect a single idea, hence takes a singular verb.
Bread and milk is (✓)
9. Sanjay as well as his brothers have gone home (x)
Rule: When the subject of the sentence consists of two nouns joined with "as well as", then the verb agrees with the first subject.
Sanjay as well as his brothers has gone(✓)
10. with his followers have escaped.
Rule: When the subject of the sentence consists of two nouns joined with "with", the verb agrees with the first subject.
..... with his followers has escaped.
11. I have watched _____ (x)
I watched _____ (✓)
The present perfect tense should not be used when time is specified.
12. Bread and butter are _____ (x)
Bread and butter is ____ (✓)
If two different singular nouns express one idea, the verb should be in the singular form.
13. Every boy and every girl were _____ (x)
Every boy and every girl was ____ (✓)
If two singular subjects joined by and are preceded by each or every, the verb should be in the singular.
14. Not only the manager, but also his team members was ____ (x)
Not only the manager, but also his team members were ____ (✓)
When not only ---- but also is used to combine two subjects, the verb agrees with the subject close to it.
15. The given sentence is grammatically correct.
16. Economics are _____ (x)
Economics is ____ (✓)
Here, the reference is to the subject economics, which is a singular noun, hence it should be followed by the singular verb.
17. The majority of the people believes _____ (x)
The majority of the people believe ____ (✓)
If the word majority is followed by a plural noun, it is followed by a plural verb.

18. The number of days _____ are twelve (x)
The number of days _____ is twelve (✓)
A number + plural noun + plural verb
The number of + plural + singular verb
19. The given sentence is grammatically correct. The nouns headquarters, whereabouts, alms etc can be followed either by a singular or a plural noun.
20. The given sentence is grammatically correct.
In this case, the expression 'a great deal of' refers to an amount (a great deal of effort) it is followed by a, singular verb.

Exercise – 12

- Sugar sells in (x)
Sugar sells at (✓)
- Congratulate upon (x)
Congratulate on (✓)
- time with (x)
time by (✓)
- travel with a bus (x)
travel by bus (✓)
- Among you and me (x)
When two persons or things are referred to, we use between.
Between you and me (✓)
- among his two sons (x)
between his two sons (✓)
- suffering with (x)
suffering from (✓)
- working since five years (x)
Since indicates a point of time.
For indicates a period of time.
Working for five years. (✓)
- from morning (x)
since morning (✓)
- above eight years (x)
for eight years (✓)
- We do not use by when the reference is to a specific bike, car, bus etc. hence the correction is
We reached ----- in Mr Reddy's car
- Sudha has ---- from the past two weeks _____ (x)
Sudha has ---- for the past two weeks _____ (✓)
Since the reference, here, is to a period of time for should be used instead of from.
- Thieves broke in _____ (x)
Thieves broke into _____ (✓)
When the reference is to the motion towards the inside of anything into is used.
- Beside being _____ (x)
Besides being _____ (✓)
Beside means by the side of next to or adjacent to. Besides means in addition to.
- The labourers ----concede with _____ (x)
The labourers ---- concede to _____ (✓)
The word conceded is followed by the preposition to.
- The given sentence is grammatically correct. The verbs, which are placed immediately after prepositions are usually in the gerund form.
- The doctor ----abstain ---- with _____ (x)
The doctor ---- abstain from --- _____ (✓)

The verb abstain should always be followed by the preposition from.

- Mr. Mehra lives in 64 Park Street _____ (x)
Mr. Mehra lives at 64 Park Street _____ (✓)
The preposition in is used with the names of Streets. At is used when we give the house number.
- We set out ---- in the ---- _____ (x)
We set out ---- at the ---- _____ (✓)
Here, the reference is to a particular point (the break of dawn), hence, at is the appropriate preposition to be used in this context.
- Hang the picture at the wall _____ (x)
Hang the picture on the wall _____ (✓)
We use on when we refer to a place as a surface.

Exercise – 13

- raining as he left the house (x)
..... raining when he left the house (✓)
- Your action was either just or fair (x)
Neither just nor fair (✓)
- As I was ill, so I did not go to college (x)
'So' should not be used when the sentence begins with 'As'.
As I was ill, I did not go to college.
- Both of you as well as (x)
"Both" takes 'and'; Hence the correct sentence is
Both you and your brother are at fault.
- I shall not come I am not invited (x)
"Unless" means – "If not"
'If' does not take another negative word.
I shall not come unless I am invited (✓)
- Unless you have no objection, I shall see you tomorrow (x)
Unless you have any objection, I shall see you tomorrow (✓)
Rule: Same as in 5th sentence.
- lest you should not fall (x)
"lest" means "in order that not" (otherwise)
"lest" always takes "should" with it.
.....lest you should fall.
- He works hard because (x)
He works hard so that (✓)
- I am glad when (x)
I am glad that (✓)
- So (x)
and (✓)
- Scarcely then (x)
Scarcely when (✓)
Scarcely should be followed by when, and not by than.
- She is neither or in Hindi (x)
She is neither nor
Neither is followed by nor, not by or
- I shall not relent except (x)
I shall not relent unless ... (✓)
Except cannot be used as a conjunction equivalent to unless
- No sooner ... when (x)
No sooner than
No sooner is followed by than.
- Carry your umbrella ... lest you should not ... (x)

Carry your umbrella lest you should (✓)
Lest itself conveys a negative meaning, hence it should not be followed by not.

16. Both Dev as well as (x)
Both Dev and his friend ... (✓)
Both ... and is the correct correlative conjunction to be used here.
17. He is one of the, and (x)
He is one of the, but (✓)
The contrast intended in the sentence is best brought out using 'but'.
18. Either she is, nor
Either she is, or
Either ... or is the correct correlative conjunction to be used here.
19. As I was ... so (x)
As I was, I borrowed
As cannot be followed by so
20. Abdul is and (x)
Abdul is but (✓)
The contrast intended in the sentence is best brought out using the conjunction 'but'.

Exercise – 14

1. Groups of islands should always be preceded by the definite article. 'The West Indies'
2. The reference is to a specific kind of economics, hence '..... the economics of the situation'.
3. The reference is to a particular university therefore it should be preceded by the definite article '..... the University of California'
4. It is obvious from the sentence that John goes to church for the purpose of praying. When a place is visited for its primary purpose, it should not be preceded by the article. 'John goes to church'
5. The reference is to a group of mountains, hence the word Nilgiris should be preceded by the definite article.
6. Although the word European starts with a vowel, it has a consonant sound, hence it should begin with the article 'a' and not 'an'.
7. The definite article 'the' should be used before superlatives. Hence the sentence should read 'Platinum is the most precious metals'.
8. The definite article is used before names of things unique of their kind. Hence 'the sun'
9. The definite article 'the' should not be used before school, college, university, church, hospital etc. when those places are visited for their primary purpose. Hence the correction is '...., John goes to church every Sunday'.
10. When a proper noun is used as a common noun, it should be preceded by the definite article. Hence the correction is 'Smita ... the Lata Mangeshkar of the school'.
11. The definite article is used before a singular noun when it is meant to represent a whole class.
12. Although the word 'hospitality' is an uncountable noun, it takes the definite article in this context because it is qualified by an adjectival phrase. Therefore the correction is 'we cannot forget the hospitality with which they treated us'.
13. The definite article is used before the names of religious texts and other famous books.

14. The definite article is used before ordinals. Hence, 'first' should be preceded by 'the'.
15. The definite article should precede an adjective when the noun is understood. Hence the correction is 'it is the moral responsibility of the rich. ...'.
16. The definite article is not used before phrases consisting of a preposition followed by its object. Therefore the sentence should read 'we set out on our journey at daybreak'.
17. The reference is to one great cause which is a countable expression, hence it should be preceded by the article 'a'.
18. The definite article is used before the names of a group of Islands. Therefore, the correction is The convention ... in Manila, the capital city of the Philippines.
19. '... a ten minute break ...'
20. '... An eskimo' is the correction in this sentence.

PART – II Practice Exercise – 1

1. Information is a collective noun which means items of knowledge. Collective nouns do not take a plural form. Hence, information is incorrect. Ans: (C)
2. ".....he would be cured of....." and ".....he will be cured of". Both the forms are correct. Ans: (B)
3. One of her strong points
Or
..... one of her strongest points. Both the forms are acceptable. 'Stronger' is used when we are comparing two things. Ans: (D)
4. 'My brother-in-law along with his daughter was present'. When two subjects are connected with 'along with', 'as well as', 'with', 'in addition to', the verb agrees with the first subject. Ans: (C)
5. After you return Ans: (A)
6. picked up a burnt paper ('burnt' is the right adjectival form. 'Burned' is past tense) Ans: (B)
7. "Finishes her studies" ('Is' is not required). Ans: (B)
8. "And who even joined" or 'and even joined'. Ans: (C)
9. "He might need to open" Ans: (D)
10. 'If you have someone with all the ability but is not dependable'. Ans: (C)
11. "..... holding grudges". Choice (B)
12. "Without being cruel" Choice (B)
13. The use of the adjective 'excellent' is incorrect. The sentence should read 'Excellence cannot be achieved.....'. Choice (A)
14. "to see the prey outsmarting the predator". Choice (B)
15. 'One' should be followed by one or one's only and not by 'his' "..... one should love one's country". Choice (C)
16. 'Hardly had I finished reading when'. Hardly had is the correct correlative conjunction. Choice (A)
17. 'because' and 'as' serve the same purpose. Therefore, both these words need not be there. "..... because I wanted to know why I" Choice (C)

18.for four years..... 'for' indicates duration. 'Since' indicates point of time. Choice (B)
19. 'No sooner had the train started...'. 'No sooner' is followed by 'than' and not 'when'. Choice (B)
20. 'Do you object to my sitting.....'. ('Me' is objective case). Choice (A)
21. 'Hardly when'. Correlative Conjunction. Choice (C)
22. '.....drew only on one side.....' The qualifier only is placed just before the word it qualifies '..... only on one side'. Choice (B)
23. The subject, here, is 'motivating'. Hence '..... incentives has become.' Choice (C)
24. 'I worked ' (Simple past)
Or
'I have worked' (Present, perfect) Both are correct. Choice (A)
25. 'The man whom I have ' (The reflexive pronoun 'whom' should be used). Choice (A)
26. '..... of the Quran was read.....' (All holy books and rivers are preceded by 'the') Choice (B)
27. "Decided to weigh the butter" Choice (B)
28. "In being a caring person" Choice (B)
29. "On kindness, understanding and self-sacrifice" Choice (B)
30. "He resolved to be tender with the young". Choice (A)
31. "After / before or in-between a major event". Choice (D)
32. "By saying nothing is right or wrong, your thinking makes it so". Choice (D)
33. Success being an uncountable noun cannot be preceded by the definite article. Hence D is erroneous. Choice (D)
34. "but we have to take it" Choice (D)
35. "means to do". Choice (C)
36. "..... better than any other poet". Correct form of comparison, 'than any other'. Choice (B)
37. 'Ordered' means 'called for', therefore, 'ordered for' is not correct. No preposition is required after 'ordered'. Choice (A)
38. "Is sometimes labelled ("labelled" need not be followed by 'as') Choice (B)
39. In the aftermath of speech was broadcast and televised The past tense form of the word 'broadcast' is 'broadcast' itself. Choice (C)
40. Operate should be followed by in. Choice (D)
4. We are talking of a definite activity in the past so the tense should be simple past. Choice (A)
5. 'Mistakes' are in numbers, not quantity, hence 'little does not apply, and we cannot use the article 'a' before 'very'. Choice (C)
6. The verb 'does' in option A, does not agree with the plural verb tomatoes. The use of the continuous tense makes options C and D grammatically correct. Structurally only 'B' is correct. Choice (B)
7. 'B' is incorrect because 'the' cannot come before 'more', in 'C' the superlative 'most' is incorrect. The comparative adjective more should be used here. Choice (A)
8. The sentence takes a plural verb, hence the other options are incorrect. Choice (A)
9. We are talking of one friend, hence the pronoun should be singular in the second part of the sentence. Choice (C)
10. 'B' 'C' and 'D' are not correct because 'besides' means 'in addition to'. Choice (A)
11. 'Whatever money I have, I will spend that on a costly dress.' This is conveyed by choice D. All the other options are structurally incorrect. Choice (D)
12. 'A few' means some; few means 'none'. Hence, B is the answer. Choice (B)
13. 'Wanted' is incorrect. Also, 'today' should be close to the verb 'repair'. Choice (B)
14. The sentence is in the past continuous tense. 'While he was sitting on the gate, a scorpion stung him.' This means when he was sitting on the gate then the scorpion stung him. Choice (B)
15. Binoculars is a noun used only in the plural sense. Choice (B)
16. The gerund form should be maintained throughout the sentence. Choice (D)
17. 'You' must be followed by 'you'. 'One' must be followed by 'one'. Therefore, Choice (A) is right and the other choices are incorrect. Choice (A)
18. 'Between' should be followed by the objective case 'him' and not the subjective case 'he'. Choice (D)
19. 'Hardly' indicates 'cannot'. So, 'the child cannot wait for its birthday' is being intended. Choice (C)
20. 'Lately' means a recent change in behaviour, hence 'A' and 'B' do not apply, 'C' is structurally incorrect. Choice (D)
21. Options A and B are incorrect due to the absence of the definite article before day and end. In option D the adverb 'always' is inappropriately placed. Structurally only 'C' is correct. Choice (C)
22. Before weather, the article 'the' should be used. 'C' is incorrect because 'best' is used in comparison among more than two. Choice (D)
23. 'A' and 'D' are incorrect because before 'most' there should be 'the'. C is incorrect because in this sentence 'the' before 'money' is incorrect. Choice (B)
24. 'Am wanting', 'have been wanting' are incorrect sentences. Choice (C)
25. Only option A is correct. The other options are grammatically incorrect. Choice (A)

Practice Exercise – 2

1. The future perfect tense 'he will have left.....' is appropriate in this sentence. Choice (B)
2. In case of numbers we use 'fewer'. 'Less/Lesser' are used in the case of weight and 'little/small' in the case of size. Choice (B)
3. The qualifiers must be at the right place. Obviously, we mean that uncle Ram is above forty years and he praised his own niece. Option (A) is incorrect because it gives the impression that the niece is over forty years. Choice (D)
22. Before weather, the article 'the' should be used. 'C' is incorrect because 'best' is used in comparison among more than two. Choice (D)
23. 'A' and 'D' are incorrect because before 'most' there should be 'the'. C is incorrect because in this sentence 'the' before 'money' is incorrect. Choice (B)
24. 'Am wanting', 'have been wanting' are incorrect sentences. Choice (C)
25. Only option A is correct. The other options are grammatically incorrect. Choice (A)

26. 'Every nation' and 'every government' is taken as one entity, hence we use the singular verb. Choice (D)
27. 'Either' cannot be followed by 'or' directly, and in 'D' it takes a singular verb 'leads'. Choice (D)
28. Both are human traits, thus they take the singular verb. Choice (C)
29. When two nouns are joined by 'either or' the verb agrees with the latter. Choice (B)
30. When two nouns are joined by 'and', the verb that follows would be of the plural form. Choice (D)
31. 'None' indicates 'not even one'. The focus is on each individual, therefore, 'none' will be followed by a singular verb 'has'. Choice (B)
32. 'No sooner than', Correlative conjunction. Choice (B)
33. When two nouns are joined by 'neither nor' the verb agrees with the second noun in number. Choice (C)
34. 'Each' will take the singular form of the verb. Therefore, 'each has'..... Choice (A)
35. '..... cleverer than any other.....'. Choice (C)
36. You benefit from something. Hence 'from' is the correct preposition to be used here. Choice (A)
37. 'Each' is followed by a singular verb. So, "each of the students was given a prize". Choice (B)
38. We are talking of a state of activity, hence the usage of the future 'will' is incorrect. Choice (D)
39. 'A' is not applicable because 'out' should be followed by 'of', 'C' is incorrect because 'learn' should be followed by 'to live' and in D 'being' is incorrect. Choice (B)
40. In this sentence 'consists' should be followed only by 'in'. Choice (C)
11. Here too we don't require 'has'. 'Handed over, apologized and explained' is intended. Choice (A)
12. 'Many' indicates number, quantity. So many memories is the correct usage. Choice (C)
13. The correct past tense to be used is 'ground'. Maintain the past tense throughout. Heart broken and ignored, she ground her way.... Choice (B)
14. 'Informed' indicates past tense. Therefore, the usage of 'has' is incorrect. 'Had sent' is the right form. Choice (C)
15. 'to' infinitive should be used here. Hence, 'hard to get work' is the right expression. Choice (C)
16. Here the simple present tense should be used. Option A, "..... strongly desires" is the answer. Choice (A)
17. 'would visit' indicates an action in the future. Choice (A)
18. 'So' indicates comparison. Here no comparison is intended. The man spent a lot because he had a lot of money. This idea is best conveyed by the clause 'had a large amount of money'. Choice (D)
19. The verb 'believed' is in the past tense. Hence 'is' should also take the past tense form 'was'. Choice (D)
20. quitting (it) seems to be Here, we should use the gerund form. Choice (C)
21. "I can scarcely remember", "I can hardly remember" indicate that the person finds it difficult or impossible to recall. 'Rarely' has the tone of 'occasionally' which is not intended. Choice (D)
22. Out of the choices, (C) is the correct choice structurally. Choice (C)
23. To denote a completed action we use the simple past. Choice (B)
24. 'as normal as possible' is intended here. Choice (C)
25. It is an imaginary situation hence the structure is '... as though I were....' Choice (A)
26. day dreaming and someone clinging 'ing' form should be used throughout. Choice (D)
27. The word 'most' in the given sentence indicates the superlative degree. Hence, the correct form would be the one shown in option D. 'Vithal is the most meticulous man that I have ever met.' Choice (D)
28. The entire sentence talks of an incident that took place in the past. Therefore, the correct form of the sentence would be – 'Hardly had Vina scolded her daughter, when she started crying.' Choice (B)
29. The correct expression would be '..... suggested that we should not talk about' Choice (B)
30. The past tense should be applied uniformly "..... he hadn't had" Choice (A)
31. The future tense is best represented by 'will be' and not 'is'. Hence, the correct sentence is Choice (B)
32. 'Scarcely when.' Correlative conjunctions. Hence, the right sentence would be Choice (C)
33. Whenever we have 'neithernor' in a sentence the verb must agree with the number (singular/plural form) of the second subject. Since 'members' is plural we must use 'have' and not 'has'. Choice (A)

Practice Exercise – 3

1. The simple present tense '.... as they approach....' is apt. Choice (C)
2. Centuries of servility has (already) made him tame. Choice (C)
3. An act has been stated simply. No continuous tense is intended. Choice (C)
4. A habitual action should be in the simple present tense. Choice (B)
5. 'Cope' is followed by 'with'. 'cope up with' is grammatically incorrect. Choice (A)
6. Christmas is an event and not a person. Therefore, 'that' is the right choice and not 'who'. Choice (C)
7. Past continuous tense 'was just setting' is appropriate. Choice (C)
8. The past tense is suggested by 'talked'. 'Had' is not required. Choice (B)
9. Here too, 'became' suggests past tense. 'Had' is not required. Choice (D)
10. 'I always had' past tense. 'Have' is not needed. Choice (C)

34. 'Tested' should be followed by 'could' (past tense form). Hence, the sentence should read – 'The master tested the new boy to see if he could read English.' Choice (C) Ans: (A)
35. 'Has' indicates present tense. 'I shall wait here' indicates that we should have future tense throughout the sentence. Therefore, the correct form of the sentence should be 'I shall wait here until the bus arrives.' Choice (B) Ans: (B)
36. Option A is incorrect because the simple present tense is inappropriate here. C can be eliminated because the past tense of the verb doesn't make sense. Only the present continuous tense is apt here. Option D is structurally incorrect. Choice (B) Ans: (A)
37. In A the '..... more grievous consequences' does not make sense because there is no comparison made in this sentence. In D the word consequences should be in the plural. In C the word grievous should be preceded by the definite article. Only option B is grammatically correct. Choice (B) Ans: (C)
38. In either or the verb agrees with the latter. It should be 'I am'. Choice (D) Ans: (C)
39. The correct idiomatic expression is 'cut out for'. Choice (B) Ans: (A)
40. Parallelism requires that "rather work" is followed by 'than sit and watch'. Choice (D) Ans: (A)
41. The sentence is in the past tense (knew that). Hence, to have uniformity the verb 'is' should also be in the past tense. Also, the comparative form 'greater than' should be followed by 'other'. Hence, Choice (D) Ans: (A)
42. The original sentence gives the feeling that my marks are being compared with all the boys (and not their marks). Hence, our choice would be the one where 'my marks' are compared with the marks of the other boys. In option D '..... than those of means the marks of the other boys. Choice (D) Ans: (B)
43. Here, the word inherent should be followed by in. Something is inherent in someone or something. Hence only option A is correct. Choice (A) Ans: (B)
44. The use of the plural word 'crises' is inapt in choice A. In B the expression '..... two-third of the people' is incorrect. The correction is '..... two-thirds of the people'. C is incorrect because the word 'want' should be in the singular. Only option D is grammatically correct. Choice (D) Ans: (A)
45. The word 'Himalayas' should be preceded by the definite article. Hence A can be eliminated. B is incorrect because of subject verb disagreement. The correction is 'The Himalayas are already'. In D the adverb 'already' is inappropriately placed. Only C is grammatically correct. Choice (C) Ans: (A)
6. He will not repair the car unless you pay him in advance. Ans: (B)
7. She has been waiting for you since 7 p.m. Ans: (A)
8. Both the sentences are grammatically correct Ans: (B)
9. If it rains, I will not come to the function. Ans: (A)
10. We were hungry after the journey, but I wasn't tired. Ans: (A)
11. (i) Was the weather good when you were on holiday? Ans: (C)
(ii) Were the shoes expensive?
12. (i) so, we often saw them. Ans: (C)
(ii) He works in a super market nowadays.
13. (i) At what time do you have to go to the dentist tomorrow? Ans: (C)
(ii) We don't have to wait very long for the bus.
14. (i) How often do you watch television? Ans: (C)
(ii) What did you have for dinner?
15. (i) Why can't you come to the meeting tomorrow? Ans: (A)
16. (i) I lost my purse a few days ago but fortunately she found it and gave it back to me. Ans: (C)
(ii) I needed some advice, so I asked her.
17. (ii) When you go to London, where will you stay? Ans: (B)
18. (ii) You can't make me go with you. Ans: (B)
19. (i) The man doesn't want the woman to take up a job. Ans: (A)
20. The past tense should be used. The first sentence should be "He said that he would come, but he didn't". Ans: (A)
21. No error in both the sentences. Ans: (D)
22. You are not going to the theatre, are you? Ans: (B)
23. They have been living here for the last one year. Ans: (A)
24. I can't stand his complaining at the dining table everyday. Either the teacher or the principal will give his speech. Ans: (C)
25. (i) Only two-thirds of the work is complete. Ans: (C)
(ii) I believe that character is preferable to wealth.
26. (i) The only good thing about these apples is their colour and their size. Ans: (C)
(ii) It being a short vacation, the students had to return dissatisfied.
27. (i) Last year Rachel was twenty two, so she is twenty three now. Ans: (C)
(ii) When I was a child, I was afraid of dogs.
28. (i) She went to the cinema thrice last week. Ans: (C)
(ii) He came into the room, took off his coat and sat down.
29. Both the sentences are grammatically correct. Ans: (D)

Practice Exercise – 4

1. I did not know that he was able to swim like that.
Or
I did not know that he could swim like that Ans: (A)
2. Statement 1: 'To take pay' not 'a pay'.
Statement 2: To respect both our parents is our duty. Ans: (C)
3. He is the strongest and the brightest boy in the whole school. Ans: (B)
4. My friend will not only receive you at the station but also have you as a guest in his house. Not only but also (Correlative conjunction) Ans: (A)
5. He is both the Principal and the correspondent.

30. No error in both the sentences. Ans: (D)
31. (ii) The manager of the company is leaving, so there will be a new manager soon. Ans: (B)
32. (i) There was an accident at this spot, the day before yesterday. Ans: (A)
33. (i) There have been many mishaps on this road.
(ii) It is three miles from our house to the city center. Ans: (C)
34. Both the sentences are grammatically correct. Ans: (D)
35. The second person must come first.
Statement 1 should be "My friend and I like to play tennis on grass court."
Statement 2 Each of the mistakes has to be corrected before printing. Ans: (C)
36. He informed me before he posted the letter yesterday. Ans: (A)
37. Statement 1: 'It being a very hot day I remained'.
Statement 2: 'I hope you will excuse my leaving early today.' Ans: (C)
38. Statement II is erroneous. The word scoff should be followed by at. Ans: (B)
39. (ii) The correction is we enjoyed ourselves in the party last night. Ans: (B)
40. (i) It is a nice day today but it rained all day yesterday.
(ii) 'Accident occurred' is the right expression. Ans: (C)

Practice Exercise – 5

- In statement A, the expression 'despite of' is incorrect. Statement C, is incorrect because the words 'science' and 'modern society' cannot be preceded by the definite article. In D, 'in spite' should be followed by of, statement B is grammatically correct. Ans: (B)
- The relative pronoun 'who' does not agree with sea ports in statements A and C. The use of the preposition 'in' after key driver is incorrect in statement D. Something is said to be a key driver of something and not in. Statement B is grammatically correct. Ans: (B)
- Statements B and D are erroneous because despite cannot be followed by of. In statement C, the phrasal verb let out does not make sense here. The phrasal verb 'let up', meaning, to become less strong, is apt. Only statement A is grammatically correct. Ans: (A)
- Statement A is incorrect because 'half' should be preceded by the article a. 'A decade and a half' is the correct-expression. Further, co-operation should be followed by in and not for or against (as shown in statements A, B and C). In statement B, the word 'confronted' cannot be followed by with. Statement C is erroneous because the relative pronoun 'who' does not agree with the subject India. Only option D is grammatically correct. Ans: (D)
- Statement A is erroneous due to the inappropriate placement of the adverb 'vigorously'. The correction is '..... vigorously seeks to'.
Further, the word 'exacerbated' should be followed by the preposition 'by'. In C, "economic growth" should not be preceded by the definite article, because the reference is to economic growth in general. Also, the use of the definite article before 'physical science' is incorrect. In statement D the expression 'burgeoning world population' should be preceded by the article 'a'. Statement B is grammatically consistent. Ans: (B)
- Statement A is incorrect because of the expression 'consequences ecologically' does not make sense. The correction is ecological consequences. In statement B the use of the adverb 'recently' does not make sense. The correction is 'recent understanding'. Statement C is incorrect because of the inappropriate placement of the adverb 'only'. Statement D is correct. Ans: (D)
- In statements A and B the use of the verb + ing – advocating does not make sense. The correction is 'environments strongly advocate'.
Further, in statement B the expression '..... by which human societies....' is incorrect. In this case, by should be replaced with 'through'. Statement D is incorrect because of the preposition on. Only C is grammatically correct. Ans: (C)
- The word expense should not be followed by a preposition, hence both B and C are erroneous. The use of the definite article before technology makes statement D incorrect. Further, the word nourished should be followed by the preposition by and the expression 'help sustaining' is incorrect. The correction is "help sustain". Only option A is grammatically correct. Ans: (A)
- The to + ing form (to gathering) is incorrect in statement A. The phrasal verb 'set out' meaning to leave a place and begin a new journey is incorrect in statement B. 'Set up' meaning to build something is apt here. The phrasal verb 'set upon' meaning to attack somebody suddenly does not make sense in statement D. Only C is grammatically correct. Ans: (C)
- The expression 'new breed' should be preceded by the article A. Further, need should be followed by for and not of. It is incorrect to say that there is a need of something. In statement C the to + ing form (to educating) is incorrect. Only statement B is correct. Ans: (B)
- Statement B is structurally incorrect because it is correct to say there is a need to do something and not for doing something. Statement C is erroneous due to the inappropriate placement of the adverb effectively. Statement D has a tense error. The simple present tense is apt in this sentence.
Further, the expression 'need to develop themselves at' is incorrect. Only statement A is the grammatically correct sentence. Ans: (A)
- The expression 'liberate itself' should be followed by from and not through. Hence statement A is incorrect. In statement C the pronoun 'herself' does not agree with the subject India. In statement B the ing form of the verb 'liberating' is incorrect. Option D is grammatically correct. Ans: (D)
- The use of the definite article before 'rural India' makes statements B and C incorrect. Every technology does not take the definite article here, because the reference is to technology in general. In statement D, the expression 'urgent need of' is incorrect. The correction is 'urgent need for'. Statement A is grammatically consistent. Ans: (A)
- The verb 'manifests' does not agree with the plural word 'signs in statement A. The use of the article a before 'little' distorts the meaning intended in the sentence. 'Little realizing' meaning not realizing or failing to realize is the correct expression. Hence B and C are erroneous. Only statement D is correct. Ans: (D)
- The contrast intended in the sentence is not brought out in statement A. The use of conjunction although (or though) is apt here to bring out the contrast intended in the sentence. In statement C the pronoun themselves does not agree with the singular word student. In statement D the verb offers does not agree with the plural noun B – schools. Statement B is correct. Ans: (B)

16. The use of the conjunction 'while' ,which is used to present a contrast ; is incorrect in choice A because there is no contrast presented in the sentence. Statement B is structurally incorrect because the use of 'therefore' is redundant here. In statement D the expression 'for securing ' is incorrect. The correction is 'to secure'. Statement C is grammatically correct. Choice (C)
17. The use of the apostrophe in 'Its' makes statement B incorrect. It's, meaning it is, does not make sense here. The pronoun 'its' is apt here. Statement C is incorrect because the words explorations and earth should be preceded by the definite article. In statement D the preposition 'across' does not make sense. The earth revolves around itself and not across. Choice (A)
18. The words 'altruistic' (unselfish) and 'dynamic (active; energetic) being positive words do not gel in the given context because the sentence talks about a negative aspect. In statement C 'garner' should be preceded by to (in keeping with the preceding expression) 'to serve'. Only statement D is correct in terms of grammar and usage. Choice (D)
19. Efforts are made for achieving something and not on achieving something. Hence the expression '...on the establishment' is incorrect in statement B. 'Only' in Statement C is incorrect due to the absence of an article before the expression 'nuclear weapons – free world'. Statement D has the same errors mentioned in the preceding statement. Only A is grammatically correct. Choice (A)
20. In statement A and D the use of the preposition 'at' after doubts is incorrect. Doubts are raised about someone's ability and not in. In statement B the reference is to a particular area which is underdeveloped hence the definite article is apt here. Therefore the correction is '...the largely underdeveloped area'. Statement D is erroneous because the word 'millions' should be used in the singular. Only statement C is grammatically correct. Choice (C)
21. The sentence suggests that the country has been placed in the elite group of eight nations because of the country's indigenous jet fighter Light combat Aircraft which undertook its first flight on January 4,2001. Hence, the former is the result of the latter action. This is introduced using the adverb 'thereby'. Thereafter, meaning after the time or event mentioned is inappropriate here. Hence statements b and d are incorrect. Further, the word nations should be in the plural in statement B. In statement C the preposition 'in' is incorrect. A journey is undertaken on a particular date and not in. Only statement A is grammatically correct, Choice (A)
22. In statement B 'lake' should be preceded by the article 'a'. Statement C is incorrect because the use of the definite article before 'holy place' is incorrect. Since the reference is to one of the holy places 'a holy place' is the correct expression. Statement D is structurally incorrect. Only statement A is grammatically correct. Choice (A)
23. In statement A, European Union should be preceded by the definite article because the reference is to a group of nations. In statement B European Union, US and UK should be preceded by the definite article. In statement C, the word adapt (accustom) does not make sense adopt (embrace ; follow) is the right word to be used here. Only statement D is correct. Choice (D)
24. In statement A and B 'so' should be followed by that. 'So...that' meaning to such a great degree is the correct expression to be used here. In statement B the use of the comparative adjective 'more unique' does not make sense because a comparison is not intended in this sentence. In statement C the present perfect tense 'has gone' is inappropriate. The reference here, is to an action which was completed before a certain time in the past, hence the past perfect tense 'had gone' is apt here. Only statement D is grammatically correct. Choice (D)
25. In statement A and D for replacing' is an incorrect expression. 'To replace' is the correct expression to be used here. In statement C and D replace should be followed by the preposition 'with' and not 'by'. Only statement B is grammatically correct. Choice (B)
26. The expression 'understanding' does not make sense in Statements B and D. 'As we start to understand', meaning as we begin to understand, is the correct expression to be used here. In statements C and D the use of the definite article before 'spiritual knowledge' and 'spiritual evolution' is incorrect. Only statement A is apt, Choice (A)
27. In statement B and C the positioning of the adverb 'often' is incorrect. The correction is 'I often had the feeling...'. Further, in option C the word stumbled should be followed by into and not in. In statement D the word stumbled should be followed by into. The phrasal verb 'stumbled over' does not make sense here. Choice (A)
28. Statement A is incorrect due to the inappropriate position of the adverb 'genuinely'. The correction is '.....genuinely committed'. In statement C, the word commended should, be followed by 'for' and not on. Someone or something is commended for their role and not on their role. In statement D the verb 'require' does not agree with the word 'task'. Only statement B is grammatically correct, Choice (B)
29. Statements A and B are incorrect due to the absence of 'that'. Further, the positioning of the adverb 'profoundly' is incorrect in statement A. The correction is '.....can change profoundly. Statement D is structurally incorrect. Choice (C)
30. Statement A is structurally incorrect. Something should serve as an example to someone. Further, the expression 'in focussing' is incorrect. 'To focus' is the correct expression. Statement C is absurd because the expression 'India's decision not sending' is incorrect. The correction is 'India's decision against sending ...'. 'Should be as an example' is incorrect in statement D. The correction is 'should serve as an example'. Only statement B is grammatically correct. Choice (B)
31. Statement A is incorrect because the expression 'both among and inside ' is incorrect. The correction '..... among and within nations.' Statement B is incorrect because both should be followed by and. In statement C the preposition between is incorrect because the reference is to a rich – poor divide in many nations. Statement D is correct. Choice (D)
32. 'Accompanied' should be followed by the preposition by and not from. The word adapted (accustomed) does not make sense in statement C. The word adopted is apt here. In statement D 'so' should be followed by that. Only statement B is grammatically consistent. Choice (B)
33. The use of the preposition 'among' is incorrect in statement A. Since the comparison is between 2 groups. The preposition between is apt here. In statement B the expression ' so as' does not make sense. In statement C 'in roads' should be followed by 'into' and not inside. Statement C is the correct statement. Choice (C)
34. The word indulge, meaning to allow oneself to enjoy the pleasure of, does not make sense in this context when we are talking about a strike. A strike is not undertaken for pleasure. Hence statement a is incorrect. In statement B the word deserve does not agree with the subject 'strike'. Further, in statement B the word resort should be followed by to. One resorts to something and not in. In statement C, the use of the preposition 'for' after means is incorrect. It should be followed by of. Something serves as a means of something and not for. Choice (D)
35. In statements A and D the word divesting should be followed by a reflexive pronoun. Hence the correction is '...divesting ourselves of'. Statement C is incorrect because the expression 'but also' should be preceded by 'not only'. Only statement B is grammatically correct. Choice (B)

36. Statements B and D are incorrect because the use of the preposition from is incorrect here. Only 'since' is the appropriate preposition to be used here with the present perfect tense 'has been'. Further, coupled should be followed by 'with' and not by (statement B and C). In statement C the verb 'have' does not agree with the singular word hostility. Only statement A is grammatically correct. Choice (A)
37. Statements A and B are incorrect because the word 'devised' does not make sense. The word devise is a verb and device is a noun. In this sentence, the past tense, form of the verb 'devise' is apt. Further, in statements A and D the pronoun 'which' should replace it. In statement B the use of the preposition 'of' after instead does not make sense. Statement C is grammatically correct. Choice (C)
38. Statement B is incorrect because its should not have an apostrophe it's meaning it is inappropriate. The pronoun 'its' is apt here. Further the word congress should be followed by the apostrophe indicating the possessive case. Statement C is structurally incorrect. The expression '.....but it is one reason for its power...'. The correction is '...but one reason for its losing power...'. In statement D, the phrasal verb 'breaking down' does not make sense. The phrasal verb 'breaking away' meaning to move away from a crowd or group is apt here. Only statement A is grammatically correct. Choice (A)
39. The expression 'view into' is incorrect in statements B and D. Here, view should be followed by 'of' and not into. One has a view of something and not into. In statement c the verb 'provide' does not agree with the subject view. The correction is '.....long term view of the past that provides...'. In statement D would should replace will as the reference is to a probable condition. Statement A is grammatically correct. Choice (A)
40. In statement B the use of the auxiliary verb 'is' is incorrect because the reference is to many aspects like indiscipline, inefficiency etc. In statement, C 'has resulted' is an incorrect expression. The correction is 'have resulted'. In statement D inherent should be followed by to and not in. Only statement A is grammatically correct. Choice (A)
41. In A and D, the usage of 'through the past ten years' is incorrect. Further the usage of 'wall' in a is incorrect. Also in d 'dismantling' is awkward. In B the usage of the 'ing' form of the verb 'see' is incorrect. Statement C is correct. Choice (C)
42. One responds 'by' saying something and not 'into'. So choice A is ruled out. In 'C' the structure 'will be' is incorrect and the parallelism is not maintained with 'make' which should be making. (the same error is seen even in (A) In 'B' the 'stock into more liquid' is incorrect as it implies changing the stock into liquid. 'D' is correct. Choice (D)
43. The usage of 'numbers of high quality cinema operators' is incorrect in statements 'A' 'B' and 'C' and so are ruled out. The general usage is 'a number of'. Further 'the alliance' as mentioned in the sentence is of cinema operators who routinely follow common transparent accountancy norms which is correctly discussed in 'D'. Choice (D)
44. 'Indicate' itself means 'to show'. So the usage in A and D, and so 'to show clear indication' or 'showing clear indication' is incorrect. Also, you don't prove a clear indication as in 'C'. So 'In a clear indication' is the correct usage as in B. Choice (B)
45. 'Recent' means something that began or happened only a short time ago. The tense that follows is present perfect. The recent rally 'had been' or 'is' or 'was' are incorrect because they are not consistent with remaining part of the sentence. 'Has been' is the correct verb form as in 'D'. Further, 'appreciation for' is incorrect in the context as it suggests admiration in choices C and D. 'Appreciation of' which means 'increase' is correct as in choices B and D. But the usage of tense is correct only in 'D'. Choice (D)

Practice Exercise – 6

- 'Finances' (plural) meaning the money available to a person, an organization or a country is appropriate in this sentence. This is the meaning intended in a. Similarly b must have 'assets' as it refers to the property a person owns. Choice (A)
- Sentence a has 'its' (possessive) in place of 'it's' (it is). In sentence c the verb should be 'say' not 'says' since the subject is 'researchers', which is in the plural number. Choice (C)
- Sentence b must have ... people looking at it ...'. Similarly in sentence c it should be 'a place like Easter Island'. Choice (B)
- Sentence d must have 'to do', He was supposed 'to do' (be supposed to do something means be required or expected to do something). As the given sentence is incomplete. Choice (A)
- In sentence b the conjunction should be 'but' not 'and' since two contrasting things are connected. In sentence d 'everyones' must have an apostrophe since it means the minds of everyone. Choice (D)
- Sentence a must have cells (plural) since we are talking of 100 billion. In sentence d it should be 'involved in' not 'involved with'. ('involved in' means make someone take part in something whereas 'involved with' means to have a close personal relationship with someone). Choice (C)
- Sentence a should read 'at the earliest stage' – 'at' rather than 'in' is preferred in referring to time. In sentence b the stem cells develop 'into' (not for) the different blood cells. In c, they are released 'into' (not on) the bloodstream. Finally, in d the stem cells can be collected 'from' (not 'for') the bone marrow. Choice (D)
- Sentence a says flowers have always played a part. Hence the reference can't be to one religious ceremony so, it must be ceremonies (plural). In sentence b, their perfumes have a distinct 'effect' (a change which is a result of an action), not 'affect' (have an effect on) Choice (B)
- In sentence b it should be 'open to' not 'for'. In sentence d it should be 'it was for the.....' Choice (C)
- The present tense (makes) in b makes it a generalized statement but what follows in 'since then ' makes it specific. So the tense in b should be past (made). Choice (B)
- In sentence b it should be 'reserve of' not 'in'. In sentence d it will rise over the coming years. Choice (A)
- c and d are grammatically incorrect. The error in both the sentences is in the tense. The whole paragraph is in the past tense. Hence, it cannot take present tense. Choice (B)
- a, b and c are incorrect sentences. It is erroneous to say "arrested on for....." The correction is "arrested for.....". In b the correction is 'sentenced to' "not sentenced for". In c "has been" is incorrect. It should take the past tense i.e., "had been" because the sentence refers to two actions, when the first action is in the past, the second action should be in past perfect. Choice (C)
- The error in b is 'in warm and loving family'. It should be 'in a warm and loving family'. The correction in 'c' is 'town's general store'. Choice (D)
- b and c are grammatically incorrect. The correction in b is 'educated in New Zealand'. The correction in c is 'he made a name....'. Choice (D)
- b and d are incorrect. The correction in b is 'made a remarkable statement'. The correction in d is "decided to prove". Choice (D)

17. b and c are grammatically incorrect statements. The correction in b is 'as a machine operator'. In c the error is in the phrasal verb: not 'laid off' but 'laid off'. Choice (A)
18. c and d are grammatically incorrect. In c, 'creates' is incorrect because the subject is plural, hence should take 'create'. In d the correction is 'leads to new knowledge'. The indefinite article 'a' is not required. Choice (C)
19. The first sentence makes a statement that is in the nature of a generalized truth. So it has to be followed by the present tense. The past in b makes it specific. It has to be 'has' not 'had'. Similarly c has an "if clause" and so must be followed by 'should' or 'would' in d, but not by 'are'. Hence B and D are incorrect. Choice (B)
20. Sentence b must have 'ruins', since it refers to the remains of destruction and damage. In sentence c the word should be 'symbol' (a thing that represents or stands for something else) not 'cymbal' (a musical instrument). Choice (B)
21. Sentence b should read 'blessed with' but not 'by' –, 'blessed with something' is an idiom which means 'to have something good'. Sentence d must have 'flower' (singular not plural) since the verb is singular and the reference is to a single flower. Choice (D)
22. Sentence b should end ... fondly imagine him to be. Sentence d should not have 'from' – suffer fools gladly. The idiom 'not suffer fools gladly' means 'to have very little patience with people that you think are stupid.' Choice (B)
23. Sentence b must have 'a British soldier' since we are referring to one person. Sentence c must have the definite article before the superlative – the finest. In sentence d the intended word is 'site' (noun meaning an area of ground) not 'cite' (verb meaning quote as evidence). Choice (C)
24. Sentence a must have 'environmental' (adjective) not 'environment' (noun) since it modifies 'cost'. Choice (B)
25. Sentence a is incorrect. You 'discuss something' not 'discuss about something'. In sentence d it should be 'blurted out' meaning to say something suddenly without thinking. Choice (B)
26. Sentence c should begin 'on account of ...' (meaning because of) not 'on an account of ...' In sentence d it should be '... the largest of migratory birds,' meaning large in number. As given it suggests large in size. Choice (D)
27. Sentence b must have 'a consistent stream of cash'. Sentence c must read 'to have' not 'having' since the latter implies that the newspaper already has what is stated. Choice (A)
28. You can't 'help' polio vaccine but you can 'help with' polio vaccines. Hence sentence a should read 'I helped with the'. Sentence d must also have the modal auxiliary 'would' – 'Then I'd check' Since the previous two sentences narrate in that manner. Choice (D)
29. Sentence c should read to find the balance. In sentence d parallelism requires that 'by' is repeated not by sermons but by working..... Choice (C)
30. Sentence b should read 'At the core of this ₹20-crore project'. It is essential to have 'this' or 'the' here because the reference is to a specific project. Sentence d must have 'across' not 'through'. Choice (D)
31. Sentence a should have 'boasts of' or only 'boasts' not 'boasts about'. Sentence c should have the phrasal verb 'account for' (to be the explanation or cause of something). Choice (B)
32. Since sentence a is in the past tense, sentence b which talks of something that happened earlier, should be in the past perfect tense – '... had been discovered' not 'were discovered'. Choice (A)
33. In sentence b 'a healthy threat' is wrong; it is 'a health threat' (a threat to health). Sentence c should end ... 'it may be an addictive' but not 'it may addict.' Choice (C)
34. Sentence a must read 'nearly fell' not 'fell nearly' because the adverb 'nearly' qualifies 'fell'. Sentence b must be soaked up to my thigh – 'up to' means 'as far as' here. Choice (D)
35. Sentence b must have ... gazed down at the Sentence d should read 'plant and animal life' not plants. Choice (A)
36. Sentence b must have 'as exciting as' not 'so exciting as'. Sentence c must have the adjective 'monosyllabic' not the noun 'monosyllable' since it qualifies response. Sentence d should be 'out of the question' (idiom meaning impossible) not 'off question'. Choice (C)
37. Sentence a must read no other drug enforcement agents ... In the absence of 'other' it includes themselves. Sentence c must have 'into' not 'in'. because the intended idea is to bring him into the open (means not hidden). Sentence d should be ... more than a match. (meaning to a greater degree). Choice (C)
38. In sentence a it should be 'reputation for' not 'of'. In sentence b it should be 'hit the headlines' – an idiom which means 'to be an important item of news in the newspaper'. Choice (B)
39. Sentence a must have the plural 'creations' – 'one of' is always followed by the plural noun. In sentence b it should be 'a group of crystals'. Choice (D)
40. Sentence a must have 'use of' not 'use for'. If we lose the 'use for' something then it is no longer useful to us. (I have no use for school books now) but when we lose the 'use of' something we are no longer able to use it (I have no use of my right hand after the stroke). Sentence c must be – 'He is also a music teacher', linking it to his being an expert harmonium player. As given it implies that he is a music teacher at the municipal school in addition to being a music teacher somewhere else. This is neither stated nor implied. Choice (A)
41. In the context of what follows (predictions about the future) sentence a must have the simple present (promises) not the past (promised). In sentence c it must be the plural 'industries' not the singular 'industry' since a number of industries are referred to. Choice (B)
42. Sentence a must be either 'in myriad ways' or 'in a myriad of ways'. Sentence d must have 'their' (plural) not 'its' (singular) since the reference is to 'others'. Choice (D)
43. Statements b, c and d are incorrect. In statement b, the reference is to 'a system of railways' hence 'Indian railways' is the correction. In statement 'c', the pronoun 'they' is incorrect. The correction is 'It' (followed by its in d) because the reference is to 'the railways'. The correction in d is 'superiority over' but not 'on'. Hence choice is (d). Choice (D)
44. Sentence a must have the superlative (biggest) not the comparative (bigger). Sentence d has a comparative 'more aggressive', so the question arises 'than what'? So the sentence must read 'more aggressive than before' or 'becoming more aggressive'. Choice (C)
45. Only statement 'd' is grammatically incorrect. The correction is 'an almost seven- hour'.

- Choice (B)
46. Statements b and c are grammatically incorrect. The correction in b is 'not about force'. In c it is erroneous to say "hard work"; the correction is 'hard workouts' which means physical work. Choice (C)
47. b and c are incorrect. The correction in b is "myths about". The correction in c is 'may not be.....'. The past tense form is not admissible because the remaining statements are in present tense. Choice (B)
48. b and d are grammatically incorrect. The correction in b is 'Never did she.....'. It does not take the present tense because the remaining statements are in the past tense. The correction in d is 'go on till.....' which means continue till lunch time. Choice (B)
49. The correction in b is 'laboriousness of the task', not "laboriousness in the task". The correction in c is 'ought to'. 'Ought' takes 'to'. Statement d is structurally incorrect. The correction is "led the team that developed the VDB technology". Choice (D)
50. The correction in a is 'attacked by.....'. The correction in b is 'spun her around.....'. The word 'about' is not appropriate. In d the error is in the tense; not 'wakes up' but 'woke up'. Choice (D)
51. b and c are grammatically incorrect. The correction in b is 'boarded the.....' not 'boarded on'. The correction in c is 'a good reason'. Choice (B)
52. b, c and d are grammatically incorrect. The correction in b is 'borrowed' not 'had borrowed' because of the usage of past time adverbial 'last year'. In c, the correction is 'in change'. The words 'as change' make no sense. In 'd' the correction is 'lent it to him'. 'it' refers to the dollar. Choice (C)
53. a and d are grammatically incorrect. The correction in a is 'the young'. The words 'on a risk' are incorrect in d. The correction is 'at risk'. Choice (D)
54. In b, the words 'through the world' make the sentence incorrect. The correction is 'throughout the world' or 'across the world'. 'Damages' is not the appropriate word in c, 'damages' means 'the compensation to be paid'. The correction here is 'skin damage'. The correction in d is 'the sale'. Choice (B)
55. a, b and d are grammatically incorrect. The correction in a is 'for health education' not 'a health education'. In b the words 'are demanded' do not make sense. The correction is 'in demand'. In d 'propagate' is not the right word 'increase awareness' is correct. Choice (C)
56. Statement 'c' is wrong because 'admired' is not the appropriate word, as it is not consistent with the tense in the sentence. The correction is 'admire'. Statement d is erroneous because 'programmes in these channels' is incorrect. It is 'programmes on'. Choice (B)
57. b is erroneous because it should be 'a powerful panacea'. d is also incorrect because of the usage of the preposition 'to', the correction is 'possibility of curing' Choice (C)
58. Sentence a must have 'seen as' – the phrase means 'to imagine somebody or something as something'. In sentence c, the right conjunction is 'but' not 'and' since 'brilliant' and 'obscure' are quite contradictory. Choice (B)
59. In sentence c, the punctuation is wrong – the question mark should be inside the quotation mark. Choice (B)
60. Sentence c must read 'workspaces are increasingly being designed'. The adverb must be placed between the principal verb and the auxiliary or between two auxiliaries. In sentence d, however, the adverb 'internationally' must be at the beginning of the sentence since it qualifies 'design' but not 'taken'. Choice (C)
61. a and b and d are incorrect. In a, it should be 'a knock'. In b, it is erroneous to say 'just about'. The correction is 'about five years.....'. In d, it is erroneous to say 'garage's door'. Inanimate things do not take apostrophe and s. Choice (C)
62. The correction in a is 'too weak to go for sight-seeing.' One cannot be too weak for something but can be too weak to do something i.e. 'too' goes with 'to' but not 'for'. The correction in c is 'had known'. The correction in d is 'even watched her children....' We watch children grow up but not 'see'. Choice (C)
63. a, b and c are grammatically incorrect. The word 'advancing' in a makes no sense. The correction is 'recent advance in orchid cultivation'. In b, the error is in the tense. The word 'ago' is used hence it should take the simple past tense. The correction is 'scientists started.....'. In 'c' the correction is 'from an orchid shoot'. Choice (B)
64. c and d are grammatically incorrect. In c the word 'manipulating' is incorrect. The appropriate word is 'handling'. We handle emotions not manipulate. In d the correction is 'scientists call this'. Choice (B)
65. a, b and c are grammatically incorrect. In a, the correction is 'a global player'. In b, the correction is 'at the root'. In c the correction is 'edge over' not 'edge on'. Choice (D)
66. Statement (a) is incorrect as 'little', meaning 'hardly any record', is implied and shouldn't be preceded by 'a', the indefinite article which gives the statement the meaning of a good quantity of record. In statement (d) the present perfect tense 'have brought' is wrong as a past occurrence is narrated. So the simple past tense denoted by brought' is apt. So statements (a) and (d) are incorrect. Choice (D)
67. In (b) the words 'the whole under- world' implies that a lot of vulgar writing was ignored. So 'compositions' in the plural is apt. In (d), the sentence cannot take the 'to + verb' construction. It must be 'of becoming'. Choice (B)
68. In (a), the expression 'seldom or ever' is used in place of 'seldom or never'. In (b), the verb must be used in the continuous tense denoted by 'running' as 'along railway tracks' is mentioned. One out of many 'sights' is spoken of so 'sights' is apt in statement c. So statements (a), (b) and (c) are incorrect. Choice (A)
69. In (a), 'India' is called a 'phenomenon' and it is singular so 'phenomena' in the plural is incorrect. In (d), the conjunction 'so' should be replaced by 'thus'. Statements (a) and (d) are incorrect. Choice (C)
70. In (a) 'parents' and 'spouses' are two different nouns not one noun. This difference can only be brought out by using 'our' before 'sponsors' too. In (d) 'our' before 'cautionary angels' is incorrect in keeping with the nouns describing brothers and sisters. So statements (a) and (d) are incorrect. Choice (C)
71. In statement (a), the indefinite article 'a' must precede 'much rarer'. In (b), the tense to be used is the present perfect continuous tense as the action started in the past, and is still continuing. So 'has been fuelling' is apt. In (c), the relative pronoun 'which' need not be used. So statements (a), (b) and (c) are incorrect. Choice (D)
72. In statement (b) 'us' is incorrect as a single person 'I' is narrating his experience. So 'the other side of me is apt'. The entire passage is about what happened the previous night

and hence in the past tense. In statement (d) therefore, 'realised' is apt. So statements (b) and (d) are incorrect.
Choice (B)

73. In (a), one past action precedes another so 'had seen' is apt for the earlier of two past actions. In (c), the verb 'forgot' should precede 'neither' as in English sentence constructions, the verb comes immediately after the subject. Also, the conjunction 'neither nor' is used before the ideas compared or contrasted. In (d), the expression 'by degrees' means little by 'little or slowly' and 'the' cannot precede 'degrees'. So statements (a), (c) and (d) are incorrect.
Choice (D)
74. In (b) the conjunction 'either or' is apt thus 'the state's water is either already used up or is ' is correct. In (d), the positioning of the adverb, 'then' is incorrect. It must be placed before 'still' and after the verb is so statements (b) and (d) are incorrect.
Choice (C)
75. Statement (b) is incorrect as the plural pronoun 'these' is used in place of a singular subject the biggest boost'. In statement (d) the use of the verb 'prevent' necessitates the use of the preposition 'from' and the '-ing structure' to. Thus 'from being pushed into.... ' is apt. Statements (b) and (d) are incorrect.
Choice (C)

Practice Exercise – 7

- In statement b 'to these' is plural and so incorrect as the subject is the singular 'education'. In c 'both' is mentioned so 'opiate' and 'poison' are two distinct entities to be preceded by 'an' and 'a' respectively. In d 'that which is not' is apt. So statements a and e are correct.
Choice (A)
- In a 'there are times' is an apt way of rewording the phrase. In b the positioning of the adverb 'enough' is incorrect. It has to be placed after 'bad'. In e 'it' is in the singular is used for a plural 'winter evenings'. 'They are' is apt. So statements c and d are correct.
Choice (C)
- In c the pair prepositions 'from to' should occur together. 'And' is incorrect with from. In d 'raise' which means 'increase' and not 'rise' which means 'come up' is apt. So statements a, b and e are right.
Choice (B)
- In c the comparative form of the adverb 'severe', i.e., 'more severe' is to be used as a comparison is made. 'Much' is incorrect. In e the phrase preposition 'In account of' is incorrect and must be either 'In account of' or 'on account of' which means 'because of'. So statements A, B and D are right.
Choice (A)
- In d the tense to be used in conditional sentences ('if') that mention a future tense frame action, has to be the simple future tense 'will / would devastate'. The construction of the Mekong River dam has stopped and because of this eight other projects which 'could have been given the go ahead' has also stopped. The future perfect tense in the passive voice is apt in e, not 'could also have given'. Thus statements a, b and c are grammatically correct.
Choice (B)
- In b 'his own conscience' points to the fact that a reflexive pronoun 'excused himself' is apt. In c, husbands all around England are used, so the positive degree of the adjective, denoted by 'as generously' as he is implied. In d the statement should be reworded 'without so much as'. So statements a and e are correct.
Choice (D)
- We are fooled 'into' believing something, not 'in', so statement a is incorrect. In c 'complete with its own' is apt as the subject of the sentence is 'a political party' in the singular so 'their' is incorrect. In e the board meetings of 'companies' is implied, taking on from sentence c. So 'it mimics their decisions' is apt in the plural. Thus statements b and d are correct.
Choice (B)
- In a 'the' should precede 'British' as two distinct varieties, American and British English are implied. We distinguish something 'from' something else so 'to' is incorrect in d. So statements b, c and e are correct.
Choice (A)
- 'A bald count of words' (in (a)) means 'just a few words with nothing extra'. There is nothing like a 'balding' count. In b the arrangement of adjectives should be in the order 'two quite separate entities'. In e there is a comparison between two things-something that is a mouse and something that is merely mousy. So the preposition 'between' and not 'for' is apt. Thus only statements c and d are correct.
Choice (C)
- In a the correction should be 'holiest sites for both Jews and Muslims' or 'for followers of both Judaism, and Islam and not 'Judaism and Islam'. In b the clauses in the sentence are not arranged properly conveying the meaning that the Temple Mount was the place where the world was created according to Jewish tradition. The correction is – 'This is the spot where, according to Jewish tradition, the world was first created,' Statements c, d and e are right.
Choice (B)
- In c the correction should be 'were quite pleasant to look at'. In d the correction is 'the gentleman thrust himself into a braided coat'. So statements a, b and e are right.
Choice (D)
- Statement a talks about a presently continuing action, so the present continuous tense 'are continuing' is apt, not the past continuous tense. In b, two past actions are spoken of, the first being Japan's relying on nuclear energy so the past perfect tense denoted by 'had relied' is apt. In d the present perfect tense denoted by 'have spent' is apt for an action that began in the past and spans right upto the present time. So statements c and e are correct.
Choice (C)
- In b many 'crises' of Pakistan are indicated so a singular 'crisis' is incorrect. In c only 'Baluchistan' is spoken of so 'they are ' should change to 'it is -----war zone'. In e the last part of the sentence must have a 'to infinitive construction' and 'to slip in and out of Afghanistan' is apt. Therefore statements a and d are correct.
Choice (D)
- In a, the expression, 'in comparison to' is incorrect. It should be either 'in comparison with' or 'compared to'. In e the phrasal verb 'borne out' is apt and it means to prove or to endorse. So statements b, c and d are correct.
Choice (B)
- In a only one person is specified and two aspects to her personality are that she is a professor and also an expert on financial matters. Only one person is specified so the structure should be in the singular and read as 'an unlikely candidate for a populist hero. In e, 'testimony' should be in the plural as two houses of parliament are mentioned. So statements b, c and d are correct.
Choice (B)
- In a, when 'with' joins two nouns, the verb has to go along with the first- mentioned noun. 'Regiment' is in the singular so the verb must be 'was' and not 'were'. In c the verb following 'goods and chattels' must be in the plural 'were with the regimental baggage'. In d, the noun form 'assiduousness' is apt. The adverbial form is incorrect. So statements b and e are correct.
Choice (B)
- Timor-Leste is an oil-rich country in South East Asia. In b the infrastructural development of 'Timor Leste's human needs is stated so 'their social infrastructure' is wrong and the singular 'its' is the apt possessive adjective. In d 'some developing countries to become worse off' is apt and 'become' need not take the '-ing form'. In e, the adverb 'exclusively' is wrongly placed not bringing out the intended meaning. Unlike other oil-rich countries that have gone bankrupt because of exclusive dependence on oil and not on developmental activities is the mistake the government does not want to make. To make this meaning clear the sentence should read 'some countries depend exclusively on -----'. So statements a and c are right.
Choice (C)
- In sentence a all the three verbs 'see', 'pay' and 'dismissed' must be in the past tense or all the verbs must be in the

- simple present tense 'see', 'pay' and 'dismiss'. In c 'Dr Weils' prescription is apt and the apostrophe must be after 's'. So statements b, d and e are correct. Choice (D)
19. In c the Dilliwallah's annual income is compared to the annual income of the average Indian so the comparative degree denoted by 'richer than' is apt. In d 'near to' is incorrect as it denotes physical proximity but 'close to' means 'similar to' and is the apt word here. So statements a, b and e are correct. Choice (A)
20. In a the presence of 'not just' and mention of 'social networks' and 'music and images' denotes that the sentence should end with 'too'. Thus, 'music and images too' is apt. In b the use of 'relatively', a word in the comparative makes 'newer' comparative erroneous. So 'relatively new' is apt. In e, a preposition is missing and should be corrected to 'which tune they should be sung in'. So statements (c) and (d) are correct. Choice (C)
21. In a the reflexive pronoun 'concealing himself' is apt as the doer of the action, the doorman, is also the receiver of the action. In c 'climbed' is self-explanatory and denotes an upward movement. So the preposition 'up' is not needed. In (d) the use of 'furnitures' is incorrect as the noun cannot be used in the plural by adding an 's'. So statements (b) and (e) are correct. Choice (B)
22. In (b) the correction should be 'a 76 mile trek' as it is a singular noun taken as one single trek and not 76 miles. In (d), the verb should be in the singular 'threads' as the subject for this verb is the 'M6 Motorway' which is in the singular. In (e) the expression 'English life play' means nothing as a preposition is missing and the expression should read 'English life at play'. So statements (a) and (c) are right. Choice (A)
23. In (a) the correction should be 'to curb' or 'to do much in curbing' in the present participle form. In (c) the meaning conveyed is that Canada had made 'a promise' to cut its emissions but is guilty of 'breach of a promise'. 'A' should precede 'promise'. In (d) it makes sense to state that Canada was 'pulling out of'; meaning 'discontinue to do something' here, to be part of the Kyoto protocol. 'Pull off' is the wrong phrasal verb and means 'to manage to do something'. So statements (b) and (e) are correct. Choice (B)
24. In (a) the preposition 'among' is incorrect as the comparison is not among all the countries in the world. Statement (b) makes it clear that the comparison is between the rich countries and the poor ones. So 'between' is to be used in place of 'among'. In (b) the phrase 'those of the' is incorrect and should be 'that in the' for 'income per person in the'. So statements (c), (d) and (e) are grammatically correct. Choice (C)
25. In (b) taking cue from sentence (a); we realize that the verb 'had been continuously stressing' should be in the present perfect continuous tense denoted by 'have been continuously stressing'. In (d) problems are kept 'at bay' and not 'in bay'. In (c) the subject for the sentence is 'Intake of' so the verb 'is advised' in the singular is apt. Statements (a) and (c) are right. Choice (A)
26. The whole para is a narration of a past incident so 'now' in (b) should be changed to 'then'. In (d) 'dared not neglect' in the past participle form should be changed to 'dare not neglect' in keeping with the other verbs in the sentence such as 'arrive' and 'pay'. So statements (a), (c) and (e) are right. Choice (B)
27. Statement (b) must be rephrased as 'there is something heart-wrenching about chronic back pain'. In (c) the use of the auxiliary verb 'will' to indicate certainty is incorrect. Back pains 'usually' occur in people above 35, but it 'can' also strike a twenty-year-old. Sentence (e) is grammatically incorrect unless the conditional conjunction 'if' is placed at the beginning of the sentence 'If one corrects -----'. Thus statements (a) and (d) are correct. Choice (D)
28. In (b) and on reading the paragraph we know that the author went for a walk 'by' himself. This preposition is to be used in the sentence. In (c) the use of the conjunction 'as' conveys the meaning that the Rampura-Kere lane went past Gudi because it was beautiful. 'And' is the apt conjunction here that renders the sentence meaningful. In (e) there is a mistake in the adjective form 'intensive'. It does not collocate with 'socializing'. 'Intense socializing' is apt. So statements (a) and (d) are correct. Choice (A)
29. In (a) 'the' should precede 'Germans' as a category of people is indicated. In (c) the phrasal verb 'picked on' is incorrect in the context and it means 'attack or criticize someone'. 'Pick up' is to learn something very quickly and is apt here. In (e) the preposition 'from' does not convey the intended meaning. 'For' is the right preposition that goes with the context. People fight 'for' something and here it is a fight for jobs. So statements (b) and (d) are correct. Choice (C)
30. In (b) the right expression is 'at the heart of' which means 'at the core of' and 'heart' cannot be pluralized even if it pertains to many businesses as in this context. In (c) 'to motivate' is right and the verb cannot take the '-ing form'. In (e) the wrong tense is used. The writer is talking about a future course of action that leaders need to put in place so 'will do well' is apt and not 'are doing well'. Thus only statements (a) and (d) are apt. Choice (C)
31. In (a) an important link or a verb is missing which can put the sentence in the correct perspective. 'Understanding' would fit the context. 'We are at the beginning of understanding -----' is apt as it conveys the sense that we are at the beginning of computing. In (b) a fact is mentioned that computing tools 'enable' us to learn. So the simple present tense is apt and 'are enabling' is erroneous. In (e) 'Its' should be 'It's' to mean 'it is -----'. Thus statements (c) and (d) are correct. Choice (A)
32. The expression 'in hand' is incorrect, the correction is 'at hand', Hence statement (a) is incorrect. In statement (b) the present perfect continuous tense is appropriate. The correction is '---- have been rising'. In statement (e) the adjective should be in the comparative degree because here, a comparison is made between the labour costs of China and Vietnam. Therefore the correction is 'other countries such as Vietnam are much cheaper'. Hence only (c) and (d) are grammatically correct. Choice (B)
33. In statement (b) the relative pronoun 'who' does not agree with the subject 'religious organizations'. It should be replaced by 'which'. Statement (c) is incorrect, because 'needy' should be preceded by 'the' the definite article. In (d), 'both' should be followed by 'and'. 'Both ---- and' is the correct correlative conjunction to be used here. Only (a) and (e) are grammatically correct. Choice (A)
34. In statement (d), 'from' should be used along with 'to' in order to denote the range which is mentioned in the sentence. Therefore the correction is 'from soft drinks to steelworks'. Statement (e) is incorrect because the verb 'collapse' does not agree with the subject number. Therefore the correction is '--- the number of firms collapses suddenly ----'. Therefore (d) and (e) are incorrect and (a), (b) and (c) are correct statements. Choice (D)
35. In statement (b) the simple present tense is inappropriate, as the reference is to a past occurrence. The correction is 'the beautiful bay ---- was where Christopher Columbus ----'. In statement (c) the word Hong Kong should be preceded by the definite article 'the' because here, the proper noun (Hong Kong) is used as a common noun. In statement (e) the adjective 'crime-ridden' should be in the superlative degree in keeping with the preceding adjective 'poorest' in order to maintain parallelism in the sentence is '---- one of the poorest and the most crime-ridden countries'. Statements (a) and (d) are grammatically correct. Choice (A)

36. In statement (a) the adverb steadfastly is incorrectly placed. The correction is '---- we steadfastly insist----'. In statement (e) the adverb 'fairly' does not make sense 'fairly' is chiefly used with favourable adjectives, while 'rather' is mainly used before unfavourable adjectives. Hence the correct adverb to be used here is 'rather' in order to modify the adjective 'nasty'. Therefore the correction is '---- a rather nasty habit ----'. Hence (a) and (e) are erroneous sentences and (b), (c) and (d) are free of errors. Choice (C)
37. In statement (a) the reference is to a future probability hence 'would' should replace 'will'. 'Will' denotes certainty. Therefore the correction is '---- abuzz with talk ---- that would allow ----'. In statement (d) the use of the preposition 'over' is incorrect. It cannot be said that players race fantasy cars 'over' virtual world. Hence the correction is '---- race fantasy cars across them ----'. Statement (e) is erroneous because of the conjunction 'and'. The contrast in the sentence is best brought out using the conjunction 'but'. Hence b and c are error free Choice (D)
38. In a the verb 'look' does not agree with the noun scene. Hence the correction is 'the scene ---- looks like ----'. In statement (b) the use of the preposition 'with' after the phrasal verb 'go about', meaning to keep busy, is incorrect. In (c) the use of the preposition 'in' is incorrect. The correction is '--- completing forms on computers'. Hence only statements (d) and (e) are grammatically correct. Choice (B)
39. Statement (a) is incorrect because here, the word buzz should be followed by the preposition 'with'. 'Buzz with' is the correct collocation. In (d) the expression 'built with' is incorrect. The correction is 'built on'. Therefore, the correction is 'Macau's success is not built purely on ----'. Hence (b),(c) and (e) are grammatically correct statements. Choice (B)
40. In statement (a) the word Indian ocean should be preceded by the definite article. In statement (b) the use of the preposition 'of' after 'composed' is incorrect. Something is composed of (made up of) something and something composes (makes up) something. In statement (d) the word endemic should be followed by 'in'. Therefore, the correction is 'malaria is endemic in Maldives islands -' meaning malaria is regularly found in Maldives islands. Hence only (c) and (e) are free of errors. Choice (A)
41. In statement (b) the adjective 'few' should be preceded by the article 'a'. 'A few' meaning some is apt in this sentence. In (e) 'Sierra Nevada' should be preceded by the definite article because from the word 'peaks' it is obvious that the reference is to a group of mountains. Hence the, correction, is '--- the snow whitened peaks of the Sierra Nevada'. Statements a, c and d are free of errors. Choice (B)
42. In statement (a) the expression 'Nobel prize-winning economist' should be preceded by an article. Hence the correction is '--- a Nobel prize- winning economist. In statement (c) the adverb 'firmly' is misplaced. The correction is '--- 'firmly believed'. Statements b, d and e are free of errors. Choice (C)
43. In statement (c) the apostrophe should come after the 's' in the word 'countries' because the reference is to many countries. In statement (e) 'not only' should be followed by 'but also'. Hence (c) and (e) are erroneous and (a), (b) and (d) are correct sentences. Choice (B)
44. In statement (a) the past perfect tense is inappropriate because the reference is to an activity completed in the immediate past. Hence the present perfect tense 'have changed' is apt here. In (b) the plural verb 'crises' is incorrect. Here the reference is to one particular crisis hence the singular 'crisis' is apt. In (d) the word 'billions' should be in the singular. Hence the correction is '\$100 billion'. Only (c) and (e) are grammatically correct. Choice (D)
45. Statement (b) is incorrect because the word market should be in the plural in keeping with the subject 'one'. Therefore the correction is 'one of the world's most liberalized energy markets'. Statement (c) is incorrect because of the preposition 'upon'. Lectured should be followed by 'on' not upon. In statement (e) the adverb 'gradually' is inappropriately placed. The correction is '---- the country has gradually lost faith ----'. Statements (a) and (d) are grammatically correct. Choice (D)
46. In statement (a) the article 'a' which precedes 'little' distorts the meaning intended in the sentence. It is understood from the sentence that the towns of Thailand's Rivera were sleepy fishing villages at the turn of the last century. This is denoted by the word 'little'. Therefore the correction is 'The towns --- were little more than sleepy villages'. In statement (b) the use of the preposition 'across' is incorrect. The correction is '---- along the coast today'. Only c, d and (e) are grammatically correct. Choice (A)
47. In statement (a) the expression along does not make sense. The correct phrasal verb to be used here is set out or set forth meaning to start a journey. In statement (d) the word 'arose' which is the past tense of arise, does not make sense. The word 'arouse' meaning to make somebody have a particular feeling or attitude is more apt here. Statement (e) is incorrect because the word bicycle should be followed by an apostrophe and 's' in order to denote the possessive case as the reference is to the spokes of the bicycle. Statements (b) and (c) are error free. Choice (B)
48. In statement (d) the superlative adjective 'earliest' should be preceded by the definite article. Statement (e) has a tense error. Here, the reference is to an action which began at some time in the past and is continuing up to the present moment. Hence the present perfect tense is apt. Therefore the correction is '--- religion --- has never been static statements (a), (b) and (c) are error free. Choice (A)
49. In statement (a) the verb 'have' is incorrect. The Indian Railways is a single entity hence only 'has' agrees with it. Statement (e) is erroneous because the expression 'fall a prey' is incorrect. The correct expression is 'fall prey'. Statements (b), (c) and (d) are correct. Choice (C)
50. In statement (a) the word 'adhered' should be followed by 'to'. 'Adhere to', meaning stick firmly to something, is the correct expression. Statement (c) is incorrect because 'not only' should be followed by 'but also'. Statements (b), (d) and (e) are grammatically correct. Choice (C)
51. In statement (b) the word harangue should be followed 'over'. Statement (c) is incorrect because 'escalate' should be followed by 'into' (something escalates into something). Statements (a), (d) and (e) are free of errors. Choice (D)
52. In statement (c) the verb 'suggests' does not agree with the plural subject 'fundamentals'. Therefore the correction is 'The best theory of universal fundamentals ---- suggests that'. Statement (e) is incorrect because the preposition 'among' is incorrect because here the comparison is between two things (matter and antimatter) hence the preposition 'between' is apt here. Statements (a), (b) and (d) are grammatically correct. Choice (D)
53. In statement (a) the word 'rural India' should be preceded by the article 'a' because the reference here, is to a particular scene. In statement (b) the positioning of the adverb 'dramatically' is incorrect. The correction is '--- has changed dramatically'. Statement (c) has a tense error. The present perfect continuous tense 'has been growing' is apt here because, the reference is to an action which began at some time in the past and is still continuing. Statements (d) and (e) are error free. Choice (D)
54. Statement (b) is incorrect because 'US' should be preceded by the definite article as the reference is to a group of countries. In statement (c) the positioning of the adverb

- 'significantly' is incorrect. The correction is '--- a significant cause of concern. Therefore only (a), (d) and (e) are correct statements. Choice (B)
55. In statement (a) there is a tense error. Here, the reference is to an action which began in the past and is continuing up to the present moment. Hence, the present perfect tense 'has been' is apt here. In (c) the use of the plural word 'billions', is incorrect. The correct expression is '\$ 5 billion. In statement (d) 'Philippines' should be preceded by the definite article as the reference is to a group of islands. Statement b and e are free of errors. Choice (C)
56. Statement (b) is incorrect because the word 'Netherlands' should be preceded by the definite article. In statement (c) the adjective 'big' should be in the superlative degree in order to maintain parallelism in the sentence. In (e) the expression 'in the ground', is incorrect. The correction is 'on the ground'. Statements (a) and (d) are grammatically correct. Choice (A)
57. In statement (d) the expression '--- a wonder of the modern age' is incorrect. The correction is '--- the wonder of the modern age'. In statement (e) there is an error of parallelism. The correction is '--- have become more complex. Statements a, b and c are grammatically correct. Choice (B)
58. Statement 'b' is incorrect because of the comparative adjective 'greater'. Since there is no comparison intended in the sentence the use of the comparative is erroneous. The superlative adjective 'greatest' is apt here. In statement (e) the use of the apostrophe in 1940s is incorrect because a possession is not intended in this sentence. Statements a, c and d are grammatically correct. Choice (B)
59. Statement (b) is incorrect because the word 'life' should be in the plural as the reference is to many lives. In statement (c) the word 'qualitatively' is incorrectly placed. The correction is '---- qualitatively distinct'. Statements a, d and e are grammatically correct. Choice (D)
60. In b the word 'alacrity' should be preceded by with. You respond to someone or something with alacrity. In c the verb 'records' does not agree with the subject 'statistics'. The correction is 'Reserve Bank of India statistics record....'. In e the use of the article before 'cold comfort' is incorrect. Only a and b are grammatically correct. Choice (A)
61. Statement a is incorrect because the preposition 'of' does not make sense here. The expression 'off the coast' is the correction. In statement c the use of 'away' after the word swallowed is incorrect. In statement d the verb 'want' does not agree with the subject 'government'. Statements b, c and e are free of errors. Choice (B)
62. Statement a is incorrect due to the use of the apostrophe with its. 'It's' meaning 'it is' is inappropriate here. The pronoun its is apt. In statement b the preposition in is incorrect. The correction is '..... at the beginning'. Statements c, d and e are correct. Choice (D)
63. Statement a is incorrect because the expression '.... at a loss of adjectives' is incorrect. The correction is '.... at a loss for adjectives'. In statement b, the phrasal verb 'take up' meaning to fill or use an amount of space or time is incorrect. The correct phrasal verb is 'take on' which means to begin to have a particular quality, appearance etc. in statement c the word part should be in the plural. Therefore the correction is '.... One of the most spiritual and mystical parts....'. Statements d and e are error free. Choice (C)
64. In statement b the position of the adverb 'increasing' by is incorrect. The correction '..... geographic boundaries, and routine jobs are increasingly getting automated'. In statement e the reference is to two subjects aptitude and skills hence it should be followed by those. Hence the correction is '..... different from those his predecessors required'. Hence a, c and d are correct. Choice (A)
65. In statement b the adjective 'wet' should also be in the comparative degree in keeping with the preceding adjective 'warmer'. In statement d the use of but is incorrect because the sentence begins with though. Hence statements a, c and e are correct. Choice (A)
66. In statement a the word 'conjures' should be followed by up. The phrasal verb 'conjures up', meaning to make something appear as a picture in your mind, is apt in this context. In statement b the present perfect tense 'has always' is apt in this context because the reference is to a past action which is relevant even to this day. Statements c, d and e are grammatically correct. Choice (D)
67. In statement a, the expression '.... earnest touchingly' is incorrect. The adverb 'touchingly' is modifying the adjective 'earnest', hence 'touchingly earnest' is the correct expression. In b the word 'hold' should be followed by 'on'. The phrasal verb 'hold on', meaning to survive in a difficult situation, is apt here. Statements c, d and e are error free. Choice (C)
68. In statement c the past tense form of the word lead should be use. Therefore the correction is '.... Some philosophies have led India. Statement d is incorrect due to the inappropriate positioning of the adverb 'also'. The correction is 'the country has also said.....'. In statement e the use of; out' after the word figure is not necessary. Statements a and b are grammatically correct. Choice (B)
69. Statement a is incorrect because here, from should be followed by to. Therefore the correction is '.... From Somnath Temple in the West to the Camorta Island in the East'. In statement d the word 'from' should be replaced by 'through'. Statements b, c and e are grammatically correct. Choice (D)
70. In statement b the expression 'died with starvation' is incorrect. The correction is 'died out of starvation'. In Statement e 'British' should be followed by the definite article because the reference here, is to a particular class of persons. Hence only statements a, c and d are grammatically correct. Choice (A)
71. In statement a the word compete should be followed by over. Companies compete over something and not upon. In statement d the use of the preposition in is incorrect. It should be replaced by on. One stands on a platform and not in. Statements b, c and e are correct statements. Choice (B)
72. Statement 'a' is erroneous because here, 'Indian Ocean' should be preceded by the definite article. In statement 'd' the positioning of the adverb 'often' is incorrect. The correction is '.... often mystifying. Statements b, c and e are free of errors. Choice (A)
73. Statement a is incorrect because here the correlative conjunction not only should be followed by but also. In statement c the adjective 'wide' should be in the comparative degree because here a comparison is intended in this sentence. Statements b, d and e are grammatically consistent. Choice (D)
74. In statement a the use of the conjunction 'and' is incorrect. Since a contrast is intended in the sentence, it should be denoted by the conjunction 'but'. In statement c the preposition to after the word helps is incorrect. 'Helps explain' is the correct expression. In statement d the apostrophe should be placed after the s in the word firms, since the reference is to many firms. Statements b and e are correct in terms of grammar and usage. Choice (C)

75. In statement b the adjective should be in the comparative degree, in keeping with the preceding adjective 'faster' which is also in the comparative degree. In statement e the expression 'creaking from the strain' is incorrect. The correction is 'creaking under the strain'. Statements a, c and d are grammatically correct statements. Choice (B)

Practice Exercise – 8

1. Statements a, b and d are erroneous. The context is not that a teacher who is sharpening, but it is sharpening done by the teacher. So it should be 'teacher' who sharpens. 'Sharpening is done with', not 'by'. Emotional moorings and volitional moorings are different. So it should be 'the volitional.....'. c and e are free of errors. Choice (C)
2. Statements b, c and e are erroneous. In b, it should be 'a Japanese'. Only then it refers to a Japanese person. In c, it should be 'was coming'. The entire context is in the past tense. In e 'to' is not required. 'Reaching the shore' is the usage. a and d are grammatically correct. Choice (A)
3. Statements a and e are erroneous. The intention of the author in this sentence is to talk about how education was and to add to say what the 'long-drawn-out work' results in. Hence, statement a should be 'Education had so long been'. and statement e should read 'which taxes the body'. However, statement e can as well be thus: 'which would tax the body but would not engage the soul'. Statements b, c and d are correct. Choice (B)
4. Statements b and c are erroneous. In statement B, there is a specific reference to a particular civilization. Hence, it should be 'the Spanish-speaking or, even the Iberian'. In c, there is an instance of misuse. 'choose' should be 'chose'. Statements a, d and e are free of errors. Choice (A)
5. Statements c and e are incorrect. There is a syntactical error in c. 'As they can be made, it is'. is the proper sequence of words here. It should be 'in civil affairs' in E, since the correct usage is 'to establish in civil affairs'. Statements b, d and e are correct. Choice (D)
6. Statements b and e are incorrect. In statement b, there is an instance of violation of subject-verb agreement. The subject of the verb 'act' is 'the sovereign,' which is singular. So, it should be 'acts'. The sequence of 'when only' in e should be 'only when', since the emphasis is on the time when the people are assembled. a, c and d are correct statements. Choice (C)
7. Statements b and c are incorrect. 'Its' in b should be 'it is' or 'it's'. 'To held up' in c should be 'to hold up'. The remaining statements are correct. Choice (A)
8. Statements b, d and e are incorrect. 'Vote for a mayor' is recommended in place of 'vote to a mayor'. 'We all have' means 'collectively the given group has'. 'All we have' means 'this is the only thing we have'. The context in d demands the former usage. 'Take part in a process' is the usage violated in e. Statements a and c are grammatically consistent. Choice (A)
9. Statements c and e are incorrect. In c, events have not moved anything. They must have moved on. And 'off' in e should be 'of'. "To remind the reader of" is the usage required. a, b and d are correct statements. Choice (C)
10. Statements b, c and d are incorrect. The subject of the verb 'has' in B is 'individuals'. Hence, it should be 'have'. 'Dispose of' is the proper usage recommended to be used in c. We do not 'transmit into'. We 'transmit to'. 'To' is to be used in D. Only a and e are grammatically correct. Choice (A)
11. Statements a, b and c are incorrect. In a it should be '.... one of the very few people that have mercilessly', since the subject for the verb 'have' is 'people'. Prevent somebody /

something from doing something is the usage. Hence, 'from believing' should replace 'to believe' in b. The standard usage 'made one be' is violated in c. The verb 'make', when used as a verb that causes something to happen, takes only the plain infinitive. Hence, it should be, '..... made me know'. in c. Statements d and e are correct in terms grammar and usage. Choice (D)

12. Statements b and d are incorrect. It is the word that 'shall be understood'. Hence, the correction is 'the word shall be understood'. In d precise reason should be followed by that. Hence a, c and e are correct. Choice (C)
13. Statements b and d are incorrect. In b the subject dog-eating-dog competition demands the verb to be 'is'. In d the expression 'Herculean one' should be 'a Herculean one'. Statements a, c and e are correct. Choice (A)
14. Statements a and b are incorrect. The opinion this sentence conveys is that one thinks one were wise while in reality not being so and one repeats the process of 'overestimating, realising to overestimate to realise later'. Hence, the corrections recommended are: 'comes' in a and 'thinks' in b. c, d and e are correct statements. Choice (D)
15. The correction in a is 'dates only from'. In b the correction is 'without a traffic light or without traffic lights'. In e the correction is 'compulsory in public places'. Choice (C)
16. Statements a, b and d are erroneous. 'divorced with' in a should be 'divorced from'. 'As if it presents'. in b should be 'As if it presented'. Simple past tense used after 'as if or as though' expresses the sense of something that does not happen. 'Built the science' in d should be 'built up the science'. 'Build up' means 'to equip or to add to'. Hence c and e are correct options. Choice (C)
17. Statements a and d are erroneous. In a the adjective 'far-sighted' demands the adverbial form of 'wonderful', i.e., 'wonderfully'. Statement d should read thus: 'unless John had budgeted'. This correction is demanded by the rule 'if it had been so, it would have been so'. Statements b, c and e are grammatically consistent. Choice (B)
18. b and d are the erroneous statements. 'Radically red' in b does not make any sense. It should be '..... radical red and green'. The context of the sentence makes it known that 2CV is a vehicle. So statement d should read thus: '..... left-wing publications put in'. a, c and e are error free. Choice (A)
19. a, b and c are erroneous. 'person' in a requires a determiner. Hence it should be, '..... nothing but a moral person'. 'Consists of' is the standard usage misused in statement B. There is an instance of violation of subject-verb agreement in c. The subject of that clause is '..... most important'. so it should be: 'if the most important of its cares is'. d and e are correct statements. Choice (D)
20. Statements a, b and c are incorrect. The author seems to say that he does not believe in the act of making resolutions. So a is better as '..... believe in making'. 'Real resolute' in b should be 'really resolute'. And the subject for the verb 'require' is one. Hence, it should be 'one requires'. Hence only d and e are correct statements. Choice (D)
21. Statements a, c and e are incorrect. Emphasize in a does not take any preposition. We lay emphasis on something and we emphasize something. Statement c refers to the past. Hence, it should be '.... there was the'. The author intends to say that one section is victimised and / or oppressed by another section. Hence, the preposition 'from' in e should be changed to 'by' b and d are grammatically correct sentences. Choice (B)

22. Statements d and e are incorrect. 'Would not have participated' in c should be continued with 'even if they had seen it' in d. In statement e 'may' should replace 'should' Only a, b and c are correct. Choice (A)
23. Statements b, c and e are incorrect. In b the common noun 'pattern' is used without any determiner. It should be 'a pattern'. In c the usage 'possible trouble-causing' should be 'possibly trouble-causing'. In e '..... at a number' should be '..... at the number', since the expression 'assigned' refers to a specific number. a and d are correct statements. Choice (A)
24. Statements b and e are incorrect. In b 'ten-minutes prying' should be 'ten-minute prying'. In e the relative pronoun 'whose' should replace 'its'. Statements a, c and d are correct in terms of grammar and usage. Choice (C)
25. Statements c and d are incorrect. The subject for the verb 'are' in c is swimming pool. Hence, it should be '..... is a swimming pool'. It is funny to say, in d, 'quiet kidney-shaped'. It should be 'quite kidney-shaped'. Statements a, b and e are correct in terms of grammar and usage. Choice (B)
26. Part b should have past perfect tense since the reporting verb in the first part of the sentence is simple past – thought. The verb in c should be simple past as time reference (1993) is given. It should be 'instead of taking' in d and in e 'would complete' is the ideal verb. Part a has no mistakes. Choice (C)
27. Part a has no mistakes. The tense in b has to be the present perfect – has been – to suit the expression 'for decades'. In c 'risen' is incorrect, it should be 'rising' and in part d the simple present tense – brings – is to be used since the sentence states a general or commonly accepted fact. In e 'more' should replace 'most' as the passage is about the degree of social division. Choice (A)
28. In a the simple past – was – should replace 'had been'. Part b has no error. 'Has' in c is incorrect – it should be 'have' to agree with the subject 'those'. In d 'by contrast' is enough and e should have 'than that of any other parts...' in place of 'any other parts'. Choice (B)
29. The verb in a should be 'has been used' since it is the passive voice. In b 'consistent at' is incorrect; 'consistent with' is the correct usage. 'One tenths' in c is an error, 'one tenth' is the right expression. In d the simple present tense 'uses' should be used. Option E has no errors. Choice (D)
30. a has no errors. In b, '6.1 millions' is incorrect; it should be '6.1 million'. 'Displacing' in c should be replaced by 'displaced'. In d the simple past is enough hence it should be found and not 'had found' and in e the relative pronoun should be 'that' instead of 'who'. Choice (A)
31. There are no errors in a and b. In c the modal 'can' should be replaced by 'should' since 'can' expresses only possibility or ability. The modal 'can' could also be omitted and 'continue' replaced with 'continues'. 'Opening' in d is incorrect; 'open' is the right verb. In e, the verb 'seem' doesn't agree with the subject, it should be 'seems'. Choice (C)
32. The present continuous tense in a is inappropriate; it should be the simple present – requires. b has no mistakes. In c the verb should be 'deserve' as 'the old' is considered plural. The conjunction in d should be 'and', not 'but', according to the context. In e 'attained' is incorrect; it should be the simple present - attain. Choice (B)
33. There are no errors in b and c. In part a, the verb should be in the present perfect – has been – to suit 'for the last three quarters.' 'Tone down' should be used in d and in e 'tells' which is a transitive verb, should be followed by an object – us. Choice (C)
34. In part a the use of present continuous tense is improper; it should be the present perfect – have dropped – to match the use of 'since' in the sentence. In b 'as' has to be replaced by 'than' since comparative degree is used in the sentence. In c the simple past 'declined' is enough as this tense – did – is used for referring to recession. d has no errors. In e the simple past tense is enough as time reference – December 2007- is given. Choice (C)
35. In part a the use of 'lesser' is incorrect; it should be 'less'. b and d have no errors. In c 'is not materialising' is incorrect; instead it should be 'did not materialise.' In part e the use 'have ran out' is incorrect; it should be 'have run out.' Choice (D)
36. In b 'impunity of' has to be corrected as 'impunity for' and in d a comma is missing after 'example'. Choice (B)
37. In a the correction is in the word alarm, which should be replaced with alarms. The correct usage in c is 'might use his muscle' and in e the word 'line' should be replaced with 'streak' which is more appropriate. Choice (A)
38. In a the correct sentence is 'maybe in the ways of democracy' and b the correct phrase is 'explore it to the full'. Statements c, d and e are correct. Choice (D)
39. a has to be corrected as 'a spate of books', c the correction is 'swings to the opposite extreme' and d has to be corrected as 'washed up'. Choice (A)
40. In a 'of' can be omitted and d 'off' is wrong and the correct word is 'of'. Choice (C)
41. In b the correction is in the spelling of 'arable', in c 'fall' should be corrected as 'fell', in d 'swiftly' should come before 'turn' and in e the correction is 'proportion of tree cover'. Choice (A)
42. In b 'in' has to be replaced with 'on', in c 'towards' should be changed to 'toward' and in e 'against' has to be replaced from 'out from' or 'apart from'. Choice (D)
43. The correction in b is there is a comma missing after Genesis and before Enoch and in d 'descended' should be replaced with 'ascended'. In e the superlative adjective, shortest should be preceded by the definite article. Choice (B)
44. In c the correction is American navy's equivalent and in e 'stave of' has to be corrected as 'stave off'. Choice (A)
45. In b 'at both' has to be replaced with 'in both', in c the correction is 'put on the' and in d the correction is 'north of Las Vegas'. Choice (C)
46. In a 'in' at the beginning of the sentence has to be replaced with 'from', in b the correction is 'heading for' and in c the correction is 'in spite of' or 'despite'. Choice (A)
47. In a the correction is 'descended on', in b the correction is 'on the unseasonably' and in c the correction is 'blown-up'. Choice (D)
48. In a an apostrophe is missing after the word 'citizens', in b the quotes are missing before 'we' and after 'Bolivia', in c the word 'of' has to be replaced with 'by' and in e the word 'country' doesn't have to be capitalized. Choice (B)
49. In b the correction is 'running at', in c the correction is 'government's coffers' and in e the correction is 'despite years of solid growth'. Choice (D)
50. Statements a, c and d are incorrect. 'Man's first law is to attend to' is needed in a. 'Attend to' means 'to take care of', or 'to pay attention to'. 'Come to years of discretion'

mentioned in c is better expressed in simple present tense, in which case it changes to 'as soon as he comes to years of discretion'. 'Adept' in d should be 'adopted'. Adept, with its meaning skilful, is unsuitable here. Statements b and e are free of errors. Choice (D)

51. In a, the expression 'Bolivia's poorest and fastest growing city' should be preceded and followed by a comma to indicate the parenthesis. Hence a comma should be placed after city. In b the placement of the adverb 'grotesquely' is incorrect. The correction is '... grotesquely hang.....' In d 'a little faith' is incorrect. Here, the article is not required because it is conveyed that the residents have no faith in the police. This is indicated by saying 'residents have little faith in the police'. Only c and e are free of errors. Choice (B)
52. The error in a is the absence of the article 'a' before 'hundred'. The expression 'a hundred years ago' means one hundred years ago. In d the expression 'along miles of new roads' is incorrect. The correction is 'across miles of new roads'. Only b, c and e are grammatically correct. Choice (D)
53. In c the word Sun Tzu should be followed by a comma to indicate the parenthesis. In e the adverb stoically is positioned inappropriately. The correction is '..... stoically endure'. Only a, b and d are grammatically correct. Choice (A)
54. In 'b' the word quarter should be preceded by the article 'a' in order to mean 'one quarter'. d is incorrect because the word beside (adjacent to) does not make sense here. Besides (in addition to) is apt here. a, c and e are grammatically correct. Choice (C)
55. In b the word 'desperate' meaning bold, audacious does not make sense. The correct word is disparate (distinct). In e the word 'treacherous' is misspelt. a, c and d are correct. Choice (D)
56. In b the verb 'underscores' does not agree with the plural subject insights. d is incorrect because as should be followed by as, 'as much as' is the correct construction. In e, the use of the word 'adapting' (changing something in order to make it suitable for a new use or situation) is inappropriate. The word adopting (using a particular) method or showing a particular attitude towards someone or something is apt here. Statements a and c are grammatically correct. Choice (A)
57. Statement a is incorrect because the adverb mostly does not make sense here. The superlative adjective most is apt here. Therefore the sentence should be corrected as '..... that of waste has most fired the public imagination or '... that of waste has fired the public imagination the most'. In e the verb 'pile' does not agree with the subject waste'. Therefore the correction is '..... the waste from today's reactors piles up'. Only b, c and d free of errors. Choice (C)
58. The use of the apostrophe in the figure 1880 is incorrect in statement b. In c the expression 'sprung up' into being is incorrect. 'Spring into life' or 'spring into being is the correct idiomatic expression. Therefore b and c are incorrect and a, d and e are grammatically consistent. Choice (D)
59. In statement b the use of the word trial does not make sense. Adventure trail is the correct expression. In e the use of the preposition 'up' after filled is redundant. Only a, c and d are grammatically correct. Choice (B)
60. In statement b the use of the preposition 'in' is incorrect. Someone is good/bad at doing something and not in doing something. Statement d is incorrect because of the preposition 'for', we buy something at a price and not for a price. Hence the correction is we often buy things we don't need at arbitrary prices and for silly reasons. Only a, c and e are correct in terms of grammar and usage. Choice (B)
61. The use of the word discrete (independent of other things of the same type) is inappropriate in b. The word discreet meaning unobtrusive or unostentatious is apt here. In d the word beguiling is misspelt. Only a, c and e are correct, making option B the correct answer. Choice (B)
62. In b, the word weavers should be followed by the apostrophe to denote the possessive case. Therefore, the correction is 'weavers' cottages. In d the word 'ushered' should be followed by in. the phrasal verb 'usher something in' is to be the beginning of something new or to make something new begin. In e the word urban should be in the comparative degree. Therefore the correction is made people richer and more urban. Hence only a and c are correct. Choice (C)
63. In d the word Gulf should be followed by an apostrophe because here the comparison is between the waters of the Mississippi and the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. Therefore the correction is '..... divides the Mississippi's brown water from the Gulf's blue'. In e the phrasal verb scooped out is incorrect. The correct phrasal verb to be used here is 'scooped up'. Statements a, b and c are grammatically correct. Choice (B)
64. In b the position of the adverb 'surprisingly' is inappropriate. The correction is '..... but are surprisingly alike behind their facades.....'. In d the adjective 'rich' should be in the comparative degree. Therefore the correction is 'A city twice as large as its neighbour is likely to be 15% richer'. Only a, c and e are grammatically correct. Choice (A)
65. In c, the use of the adverb 'different' is incorrect. The adverb 'differently' is apt here, as it answers the questions how they like to do things. In e it's (meaning it is) is incorrect. Its does not carry an apostrophe in the possessive case. Hence only a, b and d are grammatically correct. Choice (B)
66. In b the word degenerate should be followed by into something degenerates into something. In c the use of the preposition 'from' is incorrect. The reference is to a time in the past until the present time. Hence 'since' is appropriate in this context. Hence b and c are incorrect and a, d and e are grammatically correct. Choice (D)
67. Statements d and e are erroneous. In d the placement of the adverb 'undoubtedly' is incorrect. The correction is '..... undoubtedly spells great advantage'. In e the use of the conjunction 'and' is incorrect. Since a contrast is presented in this sentence 'but' is appropriate here. Only a, b and c are grammatically correct. Choice (B)
68. In a the word 'unswerving' is misspelt. In d the word dollars should not be in the plural. The correct expression is multi-billion-dollar industry. b, c and d are grammatically correct. Choice (C)
69. In a the expression two-third should be in the plural. In c the word 'affected (made a difference to) does not make sense. Effected meaning brought about is apt here. In d the conjunction 'though' does not make sense. The contrast intended in the sentence is best brought out using the conjunction while. Hence while should replace though. Only b and e are grammatically correct. Choice (D)
70. In 'a' the word bankruptcy should be followed by a dash, indicating the end of the parenthesis. In c, the expression 'as if they are people' is incorrect. Here, the reference is to a possibility this should be indicated by the expression 'as if they were people'. Hence a and c are erroneous and b, d and e are correct expressions. Choice (A)
71. Statement a is wrong since 'Last week I have visited' is grammatically incorrect; it should be 'I visited.' Statement b should have been 'north of London' and in statement c it's is

an error; it should have been its. There are no errors in d and e.
Choice (B)

72. Only a is free of any grammatical mistakes. In b the modal 'should' is inappropriate; in c 'to considering' is incorrect; in d 'did' should be replaced by 'do' and in e the use of 'anyone' is improper; it can be 'everyone'.
Choice (C)

73. Only c and d are free of grammatical mistakes. In a 'under risk' is incorrect; it should be 'at risk'. In b 'worse' is to be replaced by 'the worst'. In e 'exposure of' is incorrect; it should be 'exposure to'.
Choice (A)

74. Only a has no grammatical errors. In b the verb should be 'has' in place of 'have'; in c 'stand' should be replaced by 'stands'; in d 'as' is incorrect – it should be 'than' as comparative degree is used here; in e 'the second highest' is to be used in place of 'the second high'.
Choice (C)

75. a and d have no mistakes in them. b has the wrong usage '14 millions people'; in c 'too crowded that' is grammatically incorrect; in e the verb 'transports' doesn't agree with the subject.
Choice (B)