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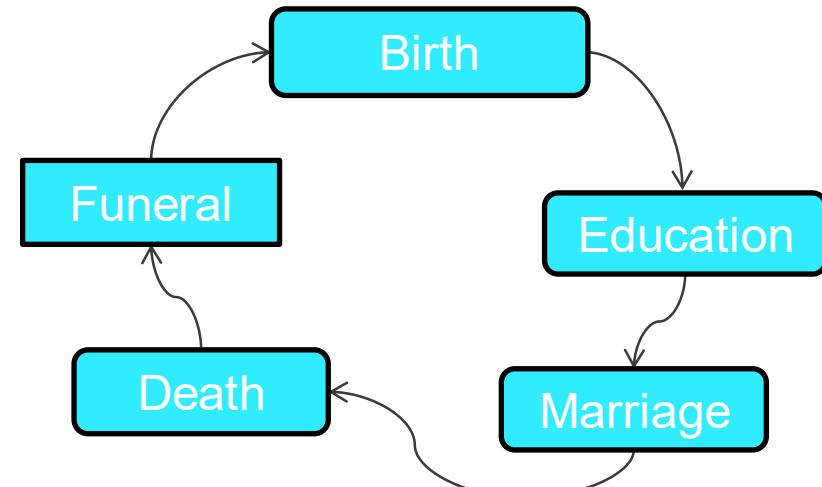


# WORD GROUP CATEGORISATION



# WORD GROUP CATEGORISATION

- In this type of reasoning problems, few words are given. The candidate is required to arrange these words in a meaningful or logical sequence.
- Example, the sequence of occurrence of events, the sequence of increasing or decreasing the value, size or intensity, etc.



## DIRECTION:



Arrange the following words in a logical sequence.

## Question: 01

1. Grass 2. Curd 3. Milk 4. Cow 5. Butter

- A. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
- B. 2, 3, 4, 5, 1
- C. 4, 1, 3, 2, 5
- D. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1

*Answer: C*

## Explanation: 01



- We know that cow eats grass and then gives milk. With the milk, curd is made and then from curd, butter is made.
- Hence logical sequence is Cow, Grass, Milk, Curd, Butter.

## Question: 02

1. Word 2. Paragraph 3. Sentence 4. Letters 5. Phrase

- A. 4, 1, 5, 2, 3
- B. 4, 1, 3, 5, 2
- C. 4, 2, 5, 1, 3
- D. 4, 1, 5, 3, 2



*Answer: D*

## Explanation: 02



The correct order is :

Letters Word Phrase Sentence Paragraph

4      1      5      3      2

## Question: 03



1. Family   2. Community   3. Member   4. Locality   5. Country

- A. 3, 1, 2, 4, 5
- B. 3, 1, 2, 5, 4
- C. 3, 1, 4, 2, 5
- D. 3, 1, 4, 5, 2

Answer: A

## Explanation: 03



The correct order is :

Member   Family   Community   Locality   Country

3

1

2

4

5

## Question: 04



1. Probation
  2. Interview
  3. Selection
  4. Appointment
  5. Advertisement
  6. Application
- A. 5, 6, 3, 2, 4, 1
- B. 5, 6, 4, 2, 3, 1
- C. 5, 6, 2, 3, 4, 1
- D. 6, 5, 4, 2, 3, 1

*Answer: C*

## Explanation: 04



The correct order is :

Advertisement Application Interview Selection Appointment Probation

5

6

2

3

4

1

## Question: 05



1. Presentation   2. Recommendation   3. Arrival   4. Discussion   5. Introduction
- A. 5, 3, 4, 1, 2  
B. 3, 5, 4, 2, 1  
C. 3, 5, 1, 4, 2  
D. 5, 3, 1, 2, 4

Answer: C

## Explanation: 05



The correct order is :

Arrival   Introduction   Presentation   Discussion   Recommendation

3

5

1

4

2

## Question: 06



- 1. Heel   2. Shoulder   3. Skull   4. Neck   5. Knee   6. Chest   7. Thigh
  - 8. Stomach   9. Face   10. Hand
- 
- A. 3, 4, 7, 9, 2, 5, 8, 10, 6, 1
  - B. 3, 9, 4, 2, 10, 6, 8, 7, 5, 1
  - C. 2, 4, 7, 10, 1, 5, 8, 9, 6, 3
  - D. 4, 7, 10, 1, 9, 6, 2, 5, 8, 3

Answer: **B**

## Explanation: 06



The correct order is :

|       |      |      |          |      |       |         |       |      |      |
|-------|------|------|----------|------|-------|---------|-------|------|------|
| Skull | Face | Neck | Shoulder | Hand | Chest | Stomach | Thigh | Knee | Heel |
| 3     | 9    | 4    | 2        | 10   | 6     | 8       | 7     | 5    | 1    |

## Question: 07

1. Hecto   2. Centi   3. Deca   4. Kilo   5. Deci

- A. 1, 3, 4, 5, 2
- B. 1, 5, 3, 4, 2
- C. 2, 5, 3, 1, 4
- D. 5, 2, 1, 4, 3

Answer: C

## Explanation: 07



Order is:

Centi = 1cm

Deci = 10cm

Deca = 1000cm

Hecto = 10000cm

Kilo = 100000cm

## Question: 08



1. Andhra Pradesh    2. Universe    3. Tirupati    4. World    5. India

- A. 1, 5, 3, 2, 4
- B. 2, 1, 3, 5, 4
- C. 3, 1, 5, 4, 2
- D. 5, 4, 2, 1, 3

**Answer: C**

## Explanation: 08



Order is:

- Tirupati is a city
- Andhra Pradesh is a state
- India is a Asian country
- World is the planet Earth
- Universe is the name that we use to describe the collection of all the things that exist in space.

## Question: 09

1. Frog 2. Grass 3. Grasshopper 4. Eagle 5. Snake

- A. 1, 2, 3, 5, 4
- B. 2, 3, 1, 5, 4
- C. 2, 3, 1, 4, 5
- D. 2, 1, 3, 5, 4

*Answer:*

## Explanation: 09



- A grasshopper eats grass, and a frog eats a grasshopper.
- Snake eats frog and Eagle eats snake.

## Question: 10



1. Atomic Age 2. Metallic Age 3. Stone Age 4. Alloy Age

- A. 1, 3, 4, 2
- B. 2, 3, 1, 4
- C. 3, 2, 4, 1
- D. 4, 3, 2, 1

**Answer: C**

## Explanation: 10



In order of ages of history

- c. Stone Age → b. Metallic Age → d. Alloy Age → a. Atomic Age

## Question: 11

1. Elephant   2. Cat   3. Mosquito   4. Tiger   5. Whale

- A. 5, 3, 1, 2, 4
- B. 3, 2, 4, 1 ,5
- C. 1, 3, 5, 4, 2
- D. 2, 5, 1, 4, 3

*Answer:*

## Explanation: 11



The correct order is :

Mosquito   Cat   Tiger   Elephant   Whale

3            2            4            1            5

## QUESTION: 12



1. Yarn   2. Plant   3. Saree   4. Cotton   5. Cloth

- A. 2, 4, 1, 5, 3
- B. 2, 4, 3, 5, 1
- C. 2, 4, 5, 1, 3
- D. 2, 4, 5, 3, 1

**ANS: A**

## Explanation: 12



The correct order is :

| Plant | Cotton | Yarn | Cloth | Saree |
|-------|--------|------|-------|-------|
| 2     | 4      | 1    | 5     | 3     |

## Question: 13



Choose Odd one out of the options?

- A. PSRQ
- B. SVUT
- C. MNPO
- D. KNML

Answer: C

## Explanation: 13



- PSRQ --> {16, 19, 18, 17} - next 3 alphabets of "P" is written in reverse order
- SVUT --> {19, 22, 21, 20} - next 3 alphabets of "S" is written in reverse order
- MNPO --> {13, 14, 16, 15}
- KNML --> {11, 14, 13, 12} - next 3 alphabets of "K" is written in reverse order

Except "MNPO", others are not in consecutive order.

## Question: 14



1. Rainbow 2. Rain 3. Sun 4. Happy 5. Child

- A. 4, 2, 3, 5, 1
- B. 4, 5, 1, 2, 3
- C. 2, 1, 4, 5, 3
- D. 2, 3, 1, 5, 4

*Answer: D*

## Explanation: 14



- Firstly Rain falls and then Sun comes and Rainbow forms.
- After that Child sees the rainbow and feels Happy.

## Question: 15

1. Ceiling   2. Room   3. Floor   4. Walls   5. Foundation

- A. 5, 4, 1, 3, 2
- B. 5, 4, 3, 1, 2
- C. 4, 5, 3, 1, 2
- D. 4, 5, 1, 2, 3

*Answer: D*

## Explanation: 15



The Correct Sequence is:

Foundation   Walls   Ceiling   Floor   Room

5              4              1              3              2

## QUESTION: 16

- 1. Puberty   2. Adulthood   3. Childhood
  - 4. Infancy   5. Senescence   6. Adolescence
- A. 2, 4, 6, 3, 1, 5
- B. 4, 3, 1, 6, 2, 5
- C. 4, 3, 6, 2, 1, 5
- D. 5, 6, 2, 3, 4, 1

ANS: **B**

## Explanation: 16



The correct order is :

**Infancy** - the state or period of babyhood or early childhood

**Childhood**

**Puberty** - the period during which adolescents reach sexual maturity and become capable of reproduction.

**Adolescence** - the period following the onset of puberty during which a young person develops from a child into an adult.

**Adulthood** - the state or condition of being fully grown or mature.

**Senescence** - the condition or process of deterioration with age.

## QUESTION: 17



1. Never 2. Sometimes 3. Generally 4. Seldom 5. Always
- A. 5, 2, 1, 3, 4  
B. 5, 2, 4, 3, 1  
C. 5, 3, 2, 1, 4  
D. 5, 3, 2, 4, 1

**ANS: D**

## Explanation: 17



The correct order is :

Always   Generally   Sometimes   Seldom   Never

5

3

2

4

1

## QUESTION: 18



1. Treatment   2. Patient   3. Diagnosis   4. Doctor   5. Bill

- A. 2, 4, 3, 5, 1
- B. 2, 4, 1, 3, 5
- C. 2, 4, 3, 1, 5
- D. 5, 4, 1, 3, 2

**ANS: C**

## Explanation: 18



- A person falls ill and becomes a patient; visits a doctor; diagnosis is done, treatment starts and finally the bill is generated.



# THANK YOU



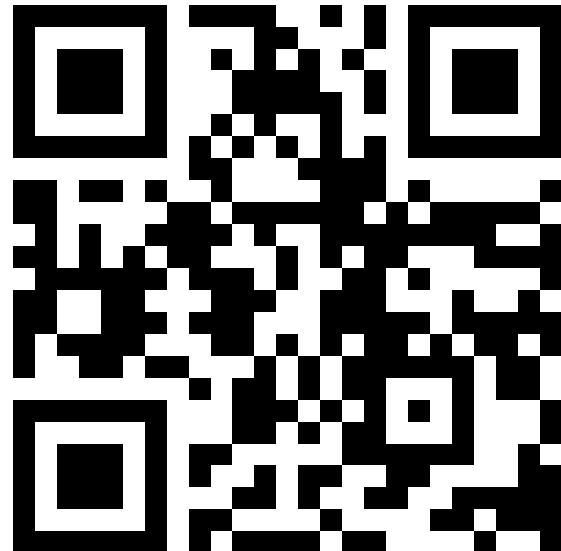


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# Word Group Categorization Quiz



<https://qrgo.page.link/GvQk5>





# CRYPTARITHMETIC



## Rules for solving Cryptarithmetic problems

- Each Letter, Symbol represents only one digit throughout the problem
- Numbers must not begin with zero
- Aim is to find the value of each letter in the Cryptarithmetic problems
- There must be only one solution to the Cryptarithmetic problems
- Carry over can only be 1 in Cryptarithmetic problems

## Question: 01



If USA + USSR = PEACE. Find the value of P + E + A + C + E?

- A. 8
- B. 9
- C. 10
- D. 11

Answer: C

## Question: 02



If EVER + SINCE = DARWIN assume (E=5), then find the value of D + A + R + W + I + N?

- A. 24
- B. 23
- C. 22
- D. 21

Answer: B

## Question: 03



If KANSAS + OHIO = OREGON, assume O=5. Then find the value of G + R + O + S + S?

- A. 7
- B. 8
- C. 9
- D. 10

Answer: D

## Question: 04

If E A T + T H A T = A P P L E, what is the value of A + T + L ?

- A. 12
- B. 13
- C. 14
- D. 15



Answer: B

## Question: 05



If WAIT + ALL = GIFTS if A = 6, S = 5, then what's the value of G + I + F + T?

- A. 11
- B. 12
- C. 13
- D. 14

Answer: A

## Question: 06



If  $\text{HEE} + \text{SHE} = \text{GIHE}$ , assume ( $I = 2$ ), where the alphabets take the values from (0-9) ( $S+H+E$ )?

- A. 14
- B. 15
- C. 12
- D. 11

Answer: C

## Question: 07



EAT+EAT+EAT=BEET if t=0, then find the value of TEE+TEE?

- A. 088
- B. 077
- C. 066
- D. 055

Answer: A

## Question: 08



If CROSS+ROADS= DANGER assume (s=3), then find the value of  
D+A+N+G+E+R?

- A. 31
- B. 21
- C. 11
- D. 16

Answer: A

## Question: 09



DOG \*GO = BOOO + APIG = BBUDO. Find the value of multiplication then find the value of P and G?

- A. 9 and 5
- B. 9 and 6
- C. 8 and 7
- D. 8 and 4

Answer: B

## Question: 10



$\text{MAD}^*\text{BE} = \text{MAD} + \text{RAE} = \text{AMID}$ , then find the value of multiplication?

- A. 9341
- B. 9547
- C. 9207
- D. 9710

Answer: C

## Question: 11



HERE = COMES –SHE assume S=8, find the value of R+H+O?

- A. 12
- B. 14
- C. 15
- D. 18

Answer: B

## Question: 12



If EAT+THAT = APPLE, what is the sum of A+P+P+L+E?

- A. 12
- B. 13
- C. 14
- D. 15

Answer: A

## Question: 13



YOUR + YOU = HEART, assume O=4, then find the value of Y+U+R+E=?

- A. 15
- B. 16
- C. 17
- D. 18

Answer: C

## Question: 14



TOM + NAG = GOAT, find the value of G+O+A+T?

- A. 12
- B. 14
- C. 15
- D. Cannot be determined

Answer: D

## Question: 15



GET\*BY = BABE + GET = BEARE, then find the value of multiplication and the value of E + T + B?

- A. 5
- B. 6
- C. 9
- D. 11

Answer: B



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# CRYPTARITHMETIC



# CRYPTARITHMETIC



is a type of mathematical game consisting of a mathematical equation among unknown numbers, whose digits are represented by letters of the alphabet. The goal is to identify the value of each letter.

## Rules for solving Cryptarithmetic problems

- Each Letter, Symbol represents only one digit throughout the problem
- Numbers must not begin with zero
- Aim is to find the value of each letter in the Cryptarithmetic problems
- There must be only one solution to the Cryptarithmetic problems
- Carry over can only be 1 in Cryptarithmetic problems

## Question: 04



HERE = COMES –SHE assume S=8, find the value of R+H+O?

- A. 12
- B. 14
- C. 15
- D. 18

Answer: B

## Explanation:



HERE = COMES – SHE which can also be written as HERE + SHE = COMES  
HERE

SHE +

-----

COMES

-----

C = 1, O = 0, H = 9, E + E = S = 8, 2 E = 8, And E=4.

So, COMES – SHE = HERE, 9454 + 894 = 10348

R + H + O = 5 + 9 + 0 = 14

## Question: 05



If EAT+THAT = APPLE, what is the sum of A+P+P+L+E?

- A. 12
- B. 13
- C. 14
- D. 15

Answer: A

## Explanation:



From the given data, the value of A will be 1 because it is the only carry-over possible from the sum of 2 single digit number. T maximum it can take only 9 and there should a carryover for T to give sum as 2 digit number. So T =9, P = 0, A = 1. T + T = 18, the value of E is 8 and 1 will be a carry over to the next column. That is 1 + A + A= L = 3. And finally H = 2. Hence,  $819 + 9219 = 10038$ .  
 $A+P+P+L=E = 1+0+0+3+8 = 12$ .

## Question: 06



If WAIT + ALL = GIFTS if (A = 6, S = 5, T = 8), then what's the value of G + I + F + T?

- A. 11
- B. 12
- C. 13
- D. 14

Answer: A

## Explanation:

W A I T  
A L L      +

---

G I F T S

9 6 0 8  
6 7 7      +

---

1 0 2 8 5

Hence G + I + F + T = 11



## Question: 07



If USA + USSR = PEACE, Assume A = 2. Find the value of P + E + A + C + E?

- A. 8
- B. 9
- C. 10
- D. 11

Answer: C

# Explanation:



USA + USSR = PEACE

Here P is carry , P = 1

when P = 1, E = 0 with carry 1 AND U = 9

A + R = E = 0 with carry 1.

so, A = 2 and R = 8

U + S = A = 2 with carry 1, S = 3

S + S + 1 = C, 3 + 3 + 1 = c = 7

932 + 9338 = 10270

so ,P + E + A + C + E = 1 + 0 + 2 + 7 + 0 = 10

## Question: 08



LET + LEE = ALL assume (E=5), then find the value of A + L + L?

- A. L
- B. E
- C. T
- D. A

Answer: B

## Explanation:

$$L = 1 \ E = 5 \ T = 6$$

LEE

LET +

-----

ALL

$$\begin{array}{r} 156 \\ 155 (+) \\ \hline 311 \end{array}$$

$$A = 3 \text{ So, } 3 + 1 + 1 = 5 ==> E$$



## Question: 09



$SO + SO = TOO$ , then what is the value of T and O?

- A. 1, 0
- B. 1, 1
- C. 1, 9
- D. 1, 2

Answer: A

# Explanation:

$$\begin{array}{r} S \quad O \\ S \quad O \quad + \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$T \quad O \quad O$$
  
$$\hline$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \quad 0 \\ 5 \quad 0 \quad + \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$1 \quad 0 \quad 0$$
  
$$\hline$$



## Question: 10



OR + AR = RUA . Find the value of R+U+A ?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

Answer: B

## Explanation:

$$OR + AR = RUA$$

$$81 + 21 = 102$$

$$R + U + A = 3$$

Hence the value is 3



Thank  
you

## Question: 02



If EVER + SINCE = DARWIN assume (E=5), then find the value of D + A + R + W + I + N?

- A. 24
- B. 23
- C. 22
- D. 21

Answer: B

## Question: 03



If KANSAS + OHIO = OREGON, assume O=5. Then find the value of G + R + O + S + S?

- A. 7
- B. 8
- C. 9
- D. 10

Answer: D

## Question: 07



EAT+EAT+EAT=BEET if t=0, then find the value of TEE+TEE?

- A. 088
- B. 077
- C. 066
- D. 055

Answer: A

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If CROSS+ROADS= DANGER assume (s=3), then find the value of  
D+A+N+G+E+R?

- A. 31
- B. 21
- C. 11
- D. 16

Answer: A

## Question: 09



DOG \*GO = BOOO + APIG = BBUDO. Find the value of multiplication then find the value of P and G?

- A. 9 and 5
- B. 9 and 6
- C. 8 and 7
- D. 8 and 4

Answer: B

## Question: 10



$\text{MAD}^*\text{BE} = \text{MAD} + \text{RAE} = \text{AMID}$ , then find the value of multiplication?

- A. 9341
- B. 9547
- C. 9207
- D. 9710

Answer: C

## Question: 13



YOUR + YOU = HEART, assume O=4, then find the value of Y+U+R+E=?

- A. 15
- B. 16
- C. 17
- D. 18

Answer: C

## Question: 14



TOM + NAG = GOAT, find the value of G+O+A+T?

- A. 12
- B. 14
- C. 15
- D. Cannot be determined

Answer: D

## Question: 15



GET\*BY = BABE + GET = BEARE, then find the value of multiplication and the value of E + T + B?

- A. 5
- B. 6
- C. 9
- D. 11

Answer: B



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# RATIOS AND PROPORTIONS



# RATIOS:



- A **ratio** is a relationship between two numbers indicating how many times the first number contains the second.
- For **example**, if a bowl of fruit contains eight oranges and six lemons, then the **ratio** of oranges to lemons is eight to six (that is, 8:6, which is equivalent to the **ratio** 4:3).

# PROPORTIONS:



- A **proportion** is simply a statement that two **ratios** are equal. It can be written in two ways: as two equal fractions  $a/b = c/d$ ; or using a colon,  $a:b = c:d$ . ...
- In problems involving **proportions**, we can use cross products to test whether two **ratios** are equal and form a **proportion**.
- A **proportion** is an equation with a **ratio** on each side. It is a statement that two **ratios** are equal.  $3/4 = 6/8$  is an **example** of a **proportion**.

# FORMULA:



If  $u/v = x/y$ , then  $uy = vx$

If  $u/v = x/y$ , then  $u/x = v/y$

If  $u/v = x/y$ , then  $v/u = y/x$

If  $u/v = x/y$ , then  $(u+v)/v = (x+y)/y$

If  $u/v = x/y$ , then  $(u-v)/v = (x-y)/y$

If  $u/v = x/y$ , then  $(u+v)/(u-v) = (x+y)/(x-y)$ , which is known as  
componendo -Dividendo Rule

If  $u/v = v/x$ , then  $u/x = v^2$

If  $u/v = x/y$ , then  $u = x$  and  $v = y$

If  $a/(b+c) = b/(c+a) = c/(a+b)$  and  $a+b+c \neq 0$ , then  $a = b = c$

## CONCEPTS:



Suppose we have two quantities or two numbers or two entities and we have to find the ratio of these two, then the formula for ratio is defined as;

$$a : b \Rightarrow a/b$$

where a and b could be any two quantities.

Here, “a” is called the first term or antecedent, and “b” is called the second term or consequent.

Now, let us assume that, in proportion, the two ratios are **a:b & c:d**.

The two terms ‘b’ and ‘c’ are called ‘**means or mean term**,’ whereas the terms ‘a’ and ‘d’ are known as ‘**extremes or extreme terms**.’

$$a/b = c/d \text{ or } a : b :: c : d$$

## Question :1



Are the ratios 4:5 and 8:10 said to be in Proportion?

- A. YES
- B. NO

Answer: A

## Solution:



$$4:5 = 4/5 = 0.8 \text{ and } 8:10 = 8/10 = 0.8$$

Since both the ratios are equal, they are said to be in proportion.

## Question: 2



Are the two ratios 8:10 and 7:10 in proportion?

- A. YES
- B. NO

Answer: B

## Solution:



$$8:10 = 8/10 = 0.8 \text{ and } 7:10 = 7/10 = 0.7$$

Since both the ratios are not equal, they are not in proportion.

## Question: 3



Given ratios are:  $a:b = 2:3$ ,  $b:c = 5:2$ ,  $c:d = 1:4$  Find  $a:b:c:d$ .

- A. 10:15:6:24
- B. 10:6:15:24
- C. 6:15:10:24
- D. 24:6:10:15

Answer: A

## Solution:



Multiplying the first ratio by 5, second by 3 and third by 6, we have

$$a:b = 10: 15$$

$$b:c = 15 : 6$$

$$c:d = 6 : 24$$

In the ratio's above, all the mean terms are equal, thus

$$a:b:c:d = 10:15:6:24$$

## Question: 4

Divide Rs. 90 in ratio 1:2 between Ram and Karan.

- A. Rs.30 and Rs.60
- B. Rs.60 and Rs.30
- C. Rs.45 and Rs.45
- D. Rs.80 and Rs.10



Answer: A

## Solution:



There are two parts, 1 and 2, the sum of which is 3 parts. Hence among the 3 parts, Karan gets 2 and Ram gets 1.

Therefore for 90 Rs (considered equivalent to 3 parts here)

$$\text{Karan's share} = \frac{2}{3} \times 90 = \text{Rs.}60$$

$$\text{Ram's share} = \frac{1}{3} \times 90 = \text{Rs.}30$$

## Question: 5



Two numbers are respectively 20% and 50% more than a third number. The ratio of the two numbers is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 5:4
- B. 4:5
- C. 6:7
- D. 7:6

Answer: B

## Solution:

Let the third number be  $x$ .

Then, first number = 120% of  $x = 120x/100 = 6x/5$

Second number = 150% of  $x = 150x/100 = 3x/2$

Ratio of first two numbers =  $\left(\frac{6x}{5} : \frac{3x}{2}\right) = 12x : 15x = 4 : 5.$

## Question: 6



A sum of money is to be distributed among A, B, C, D in the proportion of 5 : 2 : 4 : 3. If C gets Rs. 1000 more than D, what is B's share?

- A. Rs.500
- B. Rs.1500
- C. Rs.2000
- D. None of these

Answer: C

## Question: 7



Seats for Mathematics, Physics and Biology in a school are in the ratio 5 : 7 : 8. There is a proposal to increase these seats by 40%, 50% and 75% respectively. What will be the ratio of increased seats?

- A. 2:3:4
- B. 6:7:8
- C. 6:8:9
- D. None of These

Answer: A

## Solution:



Originally, let the number of seats for Mathematics, Physics and Biology be  $5x$ ,  $7x$  and  $8x$  respectively.

Number of increased seats are (140% of  $5x$ ),(150% of  $7x$ ) and (175% of  $8x$ )

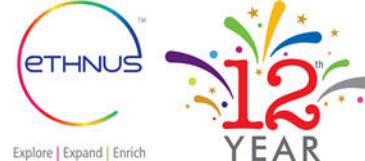
$(140/100 \times 5x), (150/100 \times 7x), (175/100 \times 8x)$

$7x, 21x/2$  and  $14x$

The required ratio is  $7x:21x/2:14x$

$14x:21x:28x=2:3:4$

## Question: 8



In a mixture 60 litres, the ratio of milk and water is 2 : 1. If this ratio is to be 1 : 2, then the quantity of water to be further added is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 20litres
- B. 30litres
- C. 40litres
- D. 60litres

Answer: D

## Solution:

$$\text{Quantity of milk} = \left( 60 \times \frac{2}{3} \right) \text{ litres} = 40 \text{ litres.}$$

$$\text{Quantity of water in it} = (60 - 40) \text{ litres} = 20 \text{ litres.}$$

New ratio = 1 : 2

Let quantity of water to be added further be  $x$  litres.

$$\text{Then, milk : water} = \left( \frac{40}{20 + x} \right).$$

$$\text{Now, } \left( \frac{40}{20 + x} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 20 + x = 80$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 60.$$

∴ Quantity of water to be added = 60 litres.

## Question: 9



The ratio of the number of boys and girls in a college is 7 : 8. If the percentage increase in the number of boys and girls be 20% and 10% respectively, what will be the new ratio?

- A. 8:9
- B. 17:18
- C. 21:22
- D. Cannot be determined

Answer: C

## Solution:



Originally, let the number of boys and girls in the college be  $7x$  and  $8x$ .

Their increased number is (120% of  $7x$ ), (110% of  $8x$ )  
 $(120/100 \times 7x)$  and  $(110/100 \times 8x)$   
 $(42x/5)$  and  $(44x/5)$

The required ratio is  $(42x/5 : 44x/5) = (21 : 22)$

## Question: 10



Salaries of Ravi and Summit are in the ratio 2 : 3. If the salary of each is increased by Rs. 4000, the new ratio becomes 40 : 57. What is Summit's salary?

- A. Rs. 17,000
- B. Rs. 20,000
- C. Rs. 25,500
- D. Rs. 38,000

Answer: D

## Solution:

Let the original salaries of Ravi and Sumit be Rs.  $2x$  and Rs.  $3x$  respectively.

$$\text{Then, } \frac{2x + 4000}{3x + 4000} = \frac{40}{57}$$

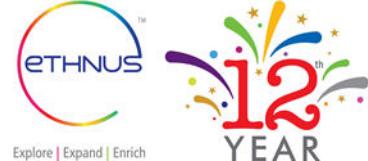
$$\Rightarrow 57(2x + 4000) = 40(3x + 4000)$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x = 68,000$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x = 34,000$$

Sumit's present salary =  $(3x + 4000) = \text{Rs.}(34000 + 4000) = \text{Rs. } 38,000$ .

## Question: 11



The sum of three numbers is 98. If the ratio of the first to second is 2 : 3 and that of the second to the third is 5 : 8, then the second number is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 20
- B. 30
- C. 48
- D. 58

Answer: B

## Solution:



Let the three parts be A, B, C. Then,

$$A : B = 2 : 3 \text{ and } B : C = 5 : 8 = (5 \times 3/5) : (8 \times 3/5) = (3:24/5)$$

$$A:B:C = 2:3:24/5 = 10:15:24$$

$$B = (98 \times 15/49) = 30$$

## Question: 12



Two numbers are in the ratio 3 : 5. If 9 is subtracted from each, the new numbers are in the ratio 12 : 23. The smaller number is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 27
- B. 33
- C. 49
- D. 55

Answer: B

## Solution:

Let the numbers be  $3x$  and  $5x$ .

$$\text{Then, } \frac{3x - 9}{5x - 9} = \frac{12}{23}$$

$$\Rightarrow 23(3x - 9) = 12(5x - 9)$$

$$\Rightarrow 9x = 99$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 11.$$

∴ The smaller number =  $(3 \times 11) = 33$ .

## Question: 13

If 40% of a number is equal to two-third of another number, what is the ratio of first number to the second number?

- A. 2:5
- B. 3:7
- C. 5:3
- D. 7:3



Answer: C

## Solution:

Let 40% of A =  $\frac{2}{3}$  B

Then,  $\frac{40A}{100} = \frac{2B}{3}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2A}{5} = \frac{2B}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{A}{B} = \left( \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{2} \right) = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\therefore A : B = 5 : 3.$$

## Question: 14

The fourth proportional to 5, 8, 15 is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 18
- B. 24
- C. 19
- D. 20

Answer: B

## Solution:

Let the fourth proportional to 5, 8, 15 be x

Then, 5:8:15:x

$$5x = (8 \times 15)$$

$$X=24$$

Ans:24



## Question: 15



The salaries A, B, C are in the ratio 2 : 3 : 5. If the increments of 15%, 10% and 20% are allowed respectively in their salaries, then what will be new ratio of their salaries?

- A. 3:3:10
- B. 10:11:20
- C. 23:33:60
- D. Cannot be determined

Answer: C

## Solution:

Let A = 2k, B = 3k and C = 5k.

$$\text{A's new salary} = \frac{115}{100} \text{ of } 2k = \left( \frac{115}{100} \times 2k \right) = \frac{23k}{10}$$

$$\text{B's new salary} = \frac{110}{100} \text{ of } 3k = \left( \frac{110}{100} \times 3k \right) = \frac{33k}{10}$$

$$\text{C's new salary} = \frac{120}{100} \text{ of } 5k = \left( \frac{120}{100} \times 5k \right) = 6k$$

$$\therefore \text{New ratio } \left( \frac{23k}{10} : \frac{33k}{10} : 6k \right) = 23 : 33 : 60$$



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# MIXTURES AND ALLIGATIONS



# Concepts:



- ❖ **Alligation:** It is the rule that enables us to find the ratio in which two or more ingredients at the given price must be mixed to produce a mixture of desired price.
- ❖ **Mean Price:** The cost of a unit quantity of the mixture is called the mean price.
- ❖ **Rule of Alligation:** If two ingredients are mixed, then

$$\left( \frac{\text{Quantity of cheaper}}{\text{Quantity of dearer}} \right) = \left( \frac{\text{C.P. of dearer} - \text{Mean Price}}{\text{Mean price} - \text{C.P. of cheaper}} \right)$$

# Concepts:

C.P. of a unit quantity  
of cheaper

(c)

C.P. of a unit quantity  
of dearer

(d)

Mean Price  
(m)

(d - m)

(m - c)

(Cheaper quantity) : (Dearer quantity) =  $(d - m) : (m - c)$ .

❖ Suppose a container contains  $x$  units of liquid from which  $y$  units are taken out and replaced by water.

After  $n$  operations, the quantity of pure liquid =  $[x(1-(y/x))^n]$  units

## Question 01:

In what ratio must rice at Rs 9.30 per kg be mixed with rice at Rs 10.80 per kg so that the mixture be worth Rs 10 per kg?

- A. 6:5
- B. 8:7
- C. 3:7
- D. 6:1

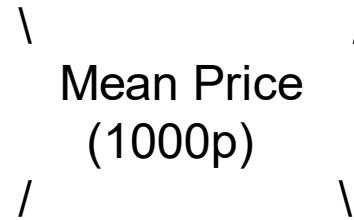


**Answer: B**

# Explanation:

C.P of 1 Kg  
rice of 1st  
kind (930p)

C.P of 1 Kg  
rice of 2nd  
kind (1080p)



$$(1080 - 1000) : (1000 - 930)$$
$$80 \qquad \qquad 70$$

Thus, required ratio =  $80 : 70 = 8 : 7$



## Question 02:

How much water must be added to 60 litres of milk at 1.5 litres for Rs. 20 so as to have a mixture worth Rs.10.23 a litre?

- A. 10 litres
- B. 12 litres
- C. 15 litres
- D. 18 litres



**Answer: C**

# Explanation:

$$\text{C.P. of } 1.5 = \frac{3}{2} \text{ litre of milk} = \text{Rs. } 20$$

$$\text{C.P. of 1 litre of milk} = \text{Rs. } \frac{20 \times 2}{3} = \text{Rs. } \frac{40}{3}$$

$$\text{C.P. of 1 litre of water} = 0$$

From question,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Mean price Rs. } &10\frac{2}{3} \\&= \text{Rs. } \frac{32}{3}\end{aligned}$$

By the rule of alligation, we have:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}\text{C.P. of 1 litre} & & \text{C.P. of 1 litre} \\ \text{of water} & & \text{of milk}\end{array}$$

$$(0) \qquad \qquad \left( \text{Rs. } \frac{40}{3} \right)$$

\ /  
Mean Price

$$\left( \text{Rs. } \frac{32}{3} \right)$$

$$-\frac{32}{3}) \qquad \left( \frac{32}{3 - 0} \right)$$

## Explanation:



$$= \frac{8}{3} = \frac{32}{3}$$

Ratio of water and milk =  $\frac{8}{3} : \frac{32}{3}$

$$= 8 : 32 = 1 : 4$$

Thus, Quantity of water to be added to 60 litres of milk: (Note it is extra water that is to be added and final solution is not of 60 litre but more than that).

$$\left(\frac{1}{4} \times 60\right) \text{ litres}$$

$$= 15 \text{ litres}$$

## Question 03:

In what ratio must wheat at Rs. 3.20 per kg be mixed with wheat at Rs. 2.90 per kg so that the mixture be worth Rs. 3.08 per kg?

- A. 3 : 4
- B. 2 : 3
- C. 3 : 2
- D. 4 : 3



**Answer: C**

## Explanation:



C.P of a unit quantity of 1st kind = Rs. 3.20

C.P of a unit quantity of 2nd kind = Rs. 2.90

Mean price = Rs.3.08

## C.P of unit quantity

(Rs. 3.20)

## C.P of unit quantity

## of 2nd kind

(Rs. 2.90)

Mean Price  
(Rs.3.08)

$$(3.08 - 2.90) \\ 0.18$$

$$\begin{array}{r} : \\ \quad (3.20 - 3.08) \\ \quad \quad 0.12 \end{array}$$

**Required ratio = 0.18 : 0.12 = 3 : 2**

## Question 04:

In what proportion must rice at Rs. 3.10 per kg be mixed with rice at Rs. 3.60 per kg so that the mixture be worth Rs. 3.25 per kg?

- A. 3 : 7
- B. 5 : 3
- C. 3 : 5
- D. 7 : 3



**Answer: D**

# Explanation:

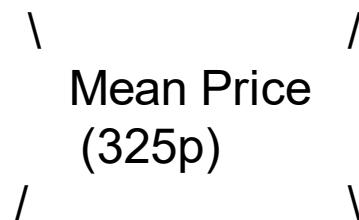
C.P of a unit quantity of 1st kind = 310p (in paise)

C.P of a unit quantity of 2nd kind = 360p

Mean price = 325p

C.P of unit quantity  
of 1st kind  
(310p)

C.P of unit quantity  
of 2nd kind  
(360p)



$$\frac{(360 - 325)}{35} : \frac{(325 - 310)}{15}$$

$$\text{Required ratio} = 35 : 15 = 7 : 3$$

They must be mixed in the ratio 7 : 3



## Question 05:



In what ratio must tea at Rs. 62 per kg be mixed with tea at Rs. 72 per kg so that the mixture must be worth Rs. 64.50 per kg?

- A. 1 : 3
- B. 2 : 3
- C. 3 : 1
- D. 3 : 2

**Answer: C**

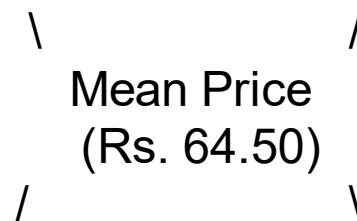
## Explanation:



C.P of a unit quantity of 1st kind = Rs. 62

C.P of a unit quantity of 2nd kind = Rs. 72

Mean price = Rs. 64.50



$$(72 - 64.50) : 7.50 \quad : \quad (64.50 - 62) : 2.50$$

**Required ratio = 7.50 : 2.50 = 3 : 1**

## Question 06:

The ratio, in which tea costing Rs. 192 per kg is to be mixed with tea costing Rs. 150 per kg so that the mixed tea when sold for Rs. 194.40 per kg, gives a profit of 20%.

- A. 1:2
- B. 2:5
- C. 3:5
- D. 3:7



**Answer: B**

## Explanation:

CP of first tea = Rs. 192 per kg.

CP of Second tea = Rs. 150 per kg.

Mixture is to be sold in Rs. 194.40 per kg, which has included 20% profit. So,

SP of Mixture = Rs. 194.40 per kg.

Let the CP of Mixture be Rs.  $X$  per kg. Therefore,

$$X + 20\% \text{ of } X = \text{SP}$$

$$\frac{6X}{5} = 194.40$$

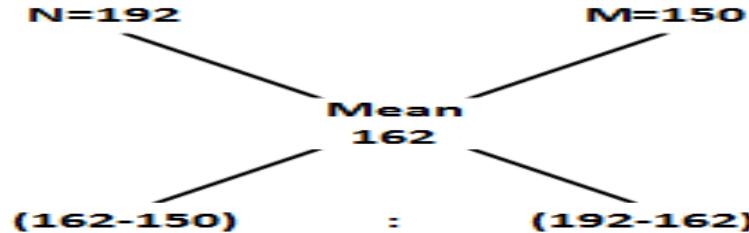
$$6X = 194.40 \times 5$$

$$X = \text{Rs. 162 per kg.}$$

# Explanation:

Let  $N$  kg of first tea and  $M$  kg of second tea to be added.

Now, Using Alligation, We get,



Thus,

$$\frac{N}{M} = \frac{162 - 150}{192 - 162}$$

$$\frac{N}{M} = \frac{12}{30}$$

$$\frac{N}{M} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow N : M = 2 : 5$$

## Question 07:



5 kg of rice at ` 6 per kg is mixed with 4 kg of rice to get a mixture costing ` 7 per kg.  
Find the price of the costlier rice.

- A. 7.25 /kg
- B. 7.75 /kg
- C. 8.25 /kg
- D. 9.35 /kg

**Answer: C**

# Explanation:

Using the cross method:

rice at Rs 6 per Kg

5

Mean price Rs 7 per Kg

:

4

rice at Rs x per Kg

$$x-7:1=5:4$$

$$4x-28 = 5$$

$$4x=33 \Rightarrow x=\text{Rs } 8.25.$$

Therefore price of costlier rice is Rs 8.25 per Kg

## Question 08:



In a 729 litres mixture of milk and water, the ratio of milk to water is 7:2. To get a new mixture containing milk and water in the ratio 7:3, the amount of water to be added is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 51 litres
- B. 61 litres
- C. 71 litres
- D. 81 litres

**Answer: D**

# Explanation:

Quantity of milk in 729 litre of mixture,

$$= \frac{7}{9} \times 729 = 567 \text{ litre}$$

Quantity of water,

$$= 729 - 567 = 162 \text{ litre.}$$

Let  $x$  litre of water be added to make ratio  $7 : 3$ .

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Milk} & & \text{water} \\ 567 & & (162 + x) \\ & \backslash & / \\ & \text{mixture} & \\ & (729 + x) & \\ & / & \backslash \\ 567 & : & (162 + x) \\ 7 & : & 3 \end{array}$$

## Explanation:

$$\Rightarrow \frac{7}{3} = \frac{567}{162 + x}$$

$$\Rightarrow 162 \times 7 + 7x = 567 \times 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 7x = 1701 - 1134 = 567$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{567}{7}$$

= 81 litre water is to be added.

## Question 10:

How many kilograms of sugar costing Rs. 9 per kg must be mixed with 27 kg of sugar costing Rs. 7 per kg so that there may be gain of 10% by selling the mixture at Rs. 9.24 per kg?

- A. 60 kg
- B. 63 kg
- C. 50 kg
- D. 77 kg

**Answer: B**

# Explanation:



Let the rate of second quality be Rs.  $\alpha$  per Kg.

C.P of 1 Kg sugar of 1st 980p

**Step 1 :**

S.P of 1 kg of mixture = Rs. 9.24

Gain = 10%

$$\text{C.P of 1 kg of mixture} = \left[ \frac{100}{100 + 10} \times 9.24 \right]$$
$$= \text{Rs. } 8.40$$

→ Mean price = Rs. 8.40

**Step 2 :**

C.P of 1 kg of sugar of 1st kind = 900p

C.P of 1 kg of sugar of 2nd kind = 700p

Mean price = 840p

# Explanation:



## Step 2 :

C.P of 1 kg of sugar of 1st kind = 900p

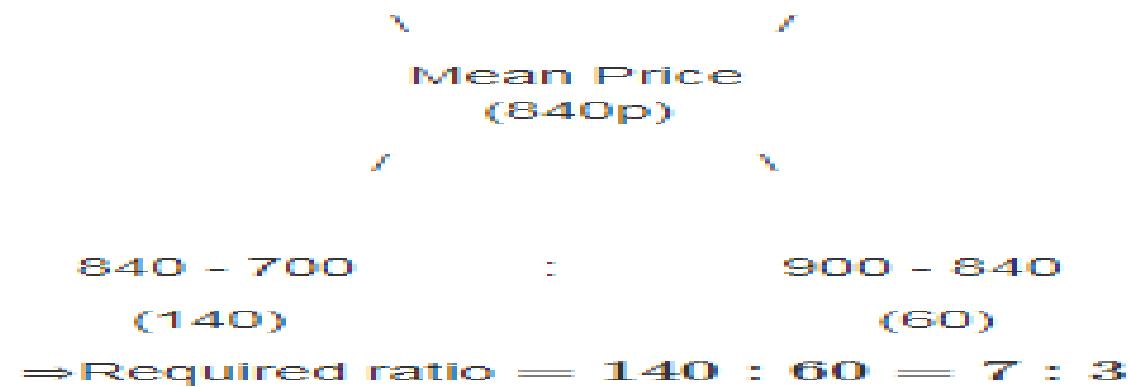
C.P of 1 kg of sugar of 2nd kind = 700p

Mean price = 840p

By the rule of alligation, we have:

C.P. of 1kg of  
sugar of 1st  
kind (900p)

C.P. of 1kg of  
sugar of 2nd  
kind (700p)



# Explanation:

## Step 3:

Let  $x$  kg of sugar of 1st kind be mixed with 27 kg of 2nd kind

$$\begin{aligned}7 : 3 &= x : 27 \\ \Rightarrow \frac{7}{3} &= \frac{x}{27} \\ \Rightarrow x &= \left( \frac{7}{3} \times 27 \right) \\ &= 63 \text{ Kg.}\end{aligned}$$

## Question 11:



One quantity of wheat at Rs 9.30 per kg is mixed with another quality at a certain rate in the ratio 8:7. If the mixture so formed be worth Rs 10 per kg, what is the rate per kg of the second quality of wheat?

- A. Rs. 12.47
- B. Rs. 10.80
- C. Rs. 15.17
- D. Rs. 47.66

**Answer: B**

# Explanation:

Let the rate of second quality be Rs  $x$  per Kg.

C.P of 1Kg wheat of 1st kind = 930p

C.P of 1 Kg wheat of 2nd kind =  $100x$  p

Mean price = 1000p

By rule of alligation we have required ratio 8 : 7

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 930 & & x & & \\ \backslash & & / & & \\ & & (Mean\ Price) (10) & & \\ / & & \backslash & & \\ x-10 & : & 0.7 & :: & 8 & : & 7 \end{array}$$

we get required ratio,  $(x-10) : 0.7 :: 8 : 7$   
 $\Rightarrow x = 10.80$  per Kg

## Question 12:



A can contains a mixture of two liquids A and B in the ratio 7:5. When 9 litres of mixture are drawn off and the can is filled with B, the ratio of A and B becomes 7:9. How many litres of liquid A was contained by the can initially?

- A. 28 litres
- B. 21 litres
- C. 45 litres
- D. 36 litres

**Answer: B**

## Explanation:

Suppose the can initially contains  $7x$  and  $5x$  litres of mixtures A and B respectively.

When 9 litres of mixture are drawn off, quantity of A in mixture left:

$$7x - \left( \frac{7}{12} \right) \times 9 = 7x - \frac{21}{4} \text{ litres}$$

Similarly quantity of B in mixture left:

$$5x - \left( \frac{5}{12} \right) \times 9 = 5x - \frac{15}{4} \text{ litres}$$

# Explanation:

Therefore ratio becomes:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{7x - \frac{21}{4}}{5x - \frac{15}{4} + 9} &= \frac{7}{9} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{28x - 21}{20x + 21} &= \frac{7}{9} \\ \Rightarrow 252x - 189 &= 140x + 147 \\ \Rightarrow 112x &= 336 \\ \Rightarrow x &= 3\end{aligned}$$

So the can contained:

$7 \times x = 7 \times 3 = 21$  litres of A initially.

## Question 13:



A container contains 40 litres of milk. From this container 4 litres of milk was taken out and replaced by water. This process was repeated further two times. How much milk is now contained by the container?

- A. 26.34 litres
- B. 27.36 litres
- C. 28 litres
- D. 29.16 litres

**Answer: D**

# Explanation:



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Amount of milk left after 3 operations} &= [40(1-4/40)^3] \text{ litres} \\ &= (40 \times 9/10 \times 9/10 \times 9/10) \text{ litres} \\ &= 29.16 \text{ litres}\end{aligned}$$

## Question 14:



The cost of Type 1 rice is Rs. 15 per kg and Type 2 rice is Rs. 20 per kg. If both Type 1 and Type 2 are mixed in the ratio of 2 : 3, then the price per kg of the mixed variety of rice is:

- A. Rs. 18
- B. Rs. 18.50
- C. Rs. 19
- D. Rs. 16.50

**Answer: A**

## Explanation:

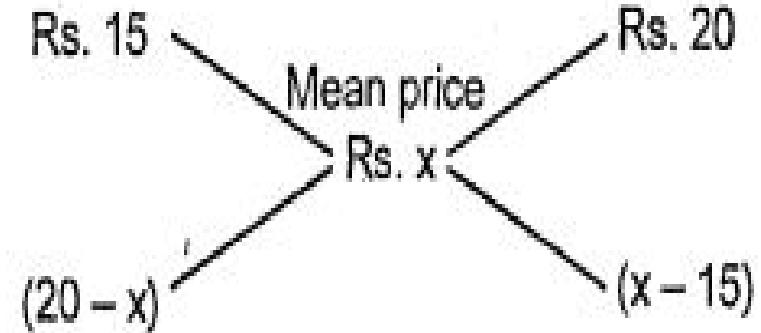
- Let the price of the mixed variety be Rs. $x$  per kg

By the rule of alligation we have      Cost of 1 kg of Type 1 rice      Cost of 1 kg of Type 2 rice

$$\therefore (x-15)/(20-x)=32$$

$$\Rightarrow 60-3x=2x-30 \Rightarrow 5x=90 \Rightarrow x=18$$

So price of the mixture is Rs.18 per kg



## Question 09:



The milk and water in two vessels A and B are in the ratio 4:3 and 2:3 respectively. In what ratio the liquids in both the vessels be mixed to obtain a new mixture in vessel c consisting half milk and half water?

- A. 8 : 3
- B. 7 : 5
- C. 4 : 3
- D. 2 : 3

**Answer: B**

# Explanation:

Milk in 1 litre mixture of A =  $4/7$  litre.

Milk in 1 litre mixture of B =  $2/5$  litre.

Milk in 1 litre mixture of C =  $1/2$  litre.

By rule of alligation we have required ratio X:Y



# Explanation:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & : & Y \\ 4/7 & & 2/5 \end{array}$$

\ /

(Mean ratio) (1/2)

/ \

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (1/2 - 2/5) & : & (4/7 - 1/2) \\ 1/10 & & 1/14 \end{array}$$

So Required ratio = X : Y = 1/10 : 1/14 = **7:5**





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# ACTIVE VOICE AND PASSIVE VOICE



# CONCEPTS



- Voice is the form a verb takes to indicate whether the subject of the verb performs or receives the action.
- There are two types of voice: active voice and passive voice.
- Active Voice – indicates that the subject of the verb is acting, Because the subject does or "acts upon" the verb in such sentences, the sentences are said to be in the active voice.

# CONCEPTS



These examples show that the subject is doing the verb's action.

- Kristy will give a book report to the class.

Kristy (subject) is doing the giving (verb).

## Passive Voice:

In a passive voice sentence, the subject and object flip-flop. The subject becomes the passive recipient of the action. Because the subject is being "acted upon" (or is passive), such sentences are said to be in the passive voice.

- These examples show the subject being acted upon by the verb.

# CONCEPTS



- A book report will be given by Kristy to the class.  
Report (subject) will be given (verb).
- My paper was eaten by the computer.  
Paper (subject) was being eaten (verb).

## Rules of Conversion from Active to Passive Voice:

1. Identify the subject, the verb and the object: S+V+O
2. Change the object into subject
3. Put the suitable helping verb or auxiliary verb
4. Change the verb into past participle of the verb
5. Add the preposition "by"
6. Change the subject into object

## Continues Tense :

- a. We are playing Cricket
- b. Where are they playing the cricket match ?

## Perfect Tense : Has / Have / Had

- a. The Minister had already informed his Cabinet about his decision.

**Modal Verbs** : Can / May / Might / Should / must / could etc.

Eg. You should take medicine.

PV → S + Modal Verb + Be + MV<sub>3</sub> + by + Obj

Medicines should be taken by you.

## **Indefinite Tense :**

- a. We make butter from milk.
- b. Why do you like him so much ?
- c. Why did she break the garden wall ?

## QUESTION: 01



Change the situation to Passive voice/ Active Voice

We took our children to the circus.

- A. The children are taken to the circus we.
- B. Children are taken to the circus.
- C. We took our children to the circus.
- D. The children were taken to the circus by us.

**Answer: D**

## QUESTION: 02



Change the situation to Passive voice/ Active Voice

A thief stole my money.

- A. My money was stolen by thief.
- B. My money is stolen by thief.
- C. My money got stolen.
- D. My money had been stolen.

**Answer: A**

## QUESTION: 03



Change the situation to Passive voice/ Active Voice

She does not cook food.

- A. The food is not cooked by her.
- B. Food is being cooked by her.
- C. The food is not been cooked by her.
- D. food was not cooked by her.

**Answer: A**

## QUESTION: 04



Change the situation to Passive voice/ Active Voice

The plants have been watered by the gardener.

- A. The gardener is watering the plants.
- B. The gardener has been watering the plants.
- C. The gardener has watered the plants.
- D. The gardener have watering the plants.

**Answer: C**

## QUESTION: 05



Change the situation to Passive voice/ Active Voice

The Government is spending too much money on Pulse Polio.

- A. Too much money is spent by the Government on Pulse Polio.
- B. Too much money is being spent by the Government on Pulse Polio.
- C. Too much money is spend by the Government on Pulse Polio.
- D. Too much money is been spent by the Government on Pulse Polio.

**Answer: B**

## QUESTION: 06



Change the situation to Passive voice/ Active Voice

I was constantly being asked for money

- A. I was constantly asking for money.
- B. They constantly asked for money.
- C. I constantly asked them for money.
- D. They were constantly asking for money.

**Answer: D**

## QUESTION: 07



Change the situation to Passive voice/ Active Voice

Has anyone answered your Question?

- A. Your question has been answered?
- B. Anybody has answered your question?
- C. Has your question been answered?
- D. Have you answered your question?

**Answer: C**

## QUESTION: 08



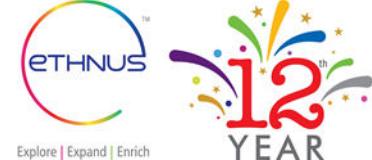
Change the situation to Passive voice/ Active Voice

They drew a circle in the morning

- A. Circle was being drawn by them in the morning.
- B. A circle was drawn by them in the morning.
- C. In the morning a circle have been drawn by them.
- D. A circle has been drawing since morning.

**Answer: B**

## QUESTION: 09



Change the situation to Passive voice/ Active Voice

Someone is following us.

- A. We are following by someone.
- B. We are being followed by someone.
- C. We were being followed by someone.
- D. We had being followed by someone.

**Answer: B**

## QUESTION: 10



Change the situation to Passive voice/ Active Voice

Rabindranath Tagore wrote the 'Gitanjali'

- A. The 'Gitanjali' was written by Rabindranath Tagore.
- B. The 'Gitanjali' is written by Rabindranath Tagore.
- C. The 'Gitanjali' is being written by Rabindranath Tagore.
- D. The 'Gitanjali' has been written by Rabindranath Tagore.

**Answer: A**

## QUESTION: 12



Change the situation to Passive voice/ Active Voice

We should not encourage indiscipline.

- A. Indiscipline should have not encourages by us.
- B. Indiscipline should not be encouraged by us.
- C. Indiscipline should not being encouraged.
- D. Indiscipline should not been encouraged.

**Answer: B**

## QUESTION: 13



Change the situation to Passive voice/ Active Voice

I bought a new shirt last week

- A. Last week a new shirt was bought by I.
- B. Last week a new shirt is bought by I.
- C. Last week a new shirt was bought by me.
- D. Last week a new shirt had been bought by me.

**Answer: C**

## QUESTION: 14



Change the situation to Passive voice/ Active Voice

We will not allow them to run away.

- A. They will not be allowed to run away by us.
- B. They would not be allowed to run away.
- C. They are not allowed to run away.
- D. They were not allowed to run away.

**Answer: A**

## QUESTION: 15



Change the situation to Passive voice/ Active Voice

Can those happy moments be ever forgotten by me?

- A. Shall I ever forget those happy moments?
- B. Can I ever forget those happy moments?
- C. Will I ever forget those happy moments?
- D. Could I ever forget those happy moments?

**Answer: B**

Thank You



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# DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH



# CONCEPTS



- He said, “I want to go now.”
- Direct Speech sentences are mostly used in writing; the actual spoken words by somebody else are written as they are, and are placed within a pair of quotation marks “...”.
- Indirect speech is a means of expressing the content of statements, questions or other utterances, without quoting them explicitly as is done in direct speech.
- For example, He said "I'm coming" is direct speech, whereas He said (that) he was coming is indirect speech.

# CONCEPT

## DIRECT SPEECH

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| present         | → |
| present perfect | → |
| past            | → |
| yesterday       | → |
| tomorrow        | → |
| next day/week   | → |
| today           | → |
| here            | → |
| this            | → |
| Now             | → |
| Will            | → |
| These           | → |

## REPORTED SPEECH

|                        |
|------------------------|
| past                   |
| past perfect           |
| past perfect           |
| previous day           |
| the next/following day |
| the following day/week |
| that day               |
| there                  |
| that                   |
| then                   |
| would                  |
| those                  |



## Exclamatory Sentence

Exclaimed with joy → Hurrah, Oh.

Exclaimed with Sorrow → Alas, Ah.

Exclaimed with Surprise/Wonder → Wow, What.

Exclaimed with Applause → Well Done, Bravo.

## Question: 01



Change the situation to indirect speech

John said, "I did this exercise last night."

- A. John said he had done that exercise the previous night.
- B. John said that he had done that exercise the previous night.
- C. John said I did this exercise last night.
- D. John said that he had done that exercise the yesterday night.

**Answer: B**

## Question: 02



Change the situation to indirect speech

John ordered Bill, “Clean my boots.”

- A. John ordered Bill to clean his boots.
- B. John asked Bill to clean my boots.
- C. John said to Bill to clean that boots.
- D. John ordered Clean my boots.

**Answer: A**

## Question: 03



Change the situation to indirect speech

My friend said, "Where are you going?"

- A. My friend asked where I was going.
- B. My friend asked where he was going.
- C. My friend asked where was he going.
- D. My friend asked where are going.

**Answer: A**

## Question: 04



Change of situations to indirect speech

Radha said, "I am very busy now."

- A. Radha told that she was very busy now.
- B. Radha said that she is very busy then.
- C. Radha said that she was very busy then.
- D. Radha told that she was very busy.

**Answer: C**

## Question: 05



Change the situation to indirect speech

He said, “Ira arrived on Monday.”

- A. He said that Ira have arrived on Monday
- B. He said that Ira arrives on Monday
- C. He said Ira had arrived on Monday
- D. He said that Ira had arrived on Monday

**Answer: D**

## Question: 06



Change the situation to direct speech

He said that he would be in Kolkata the next day.

- A. He said, “I will be in Kolkata tomorrow.”
- B. He said, “He will be in Kolkata tomorrow.”
- C. He said, “I would be in Kolkata tomorrow.”
- D. He said, “I will be in Kolkata next day.”

**Answer: A**

## Question: 07



Change the situation to direct speech

He said that he should face the challenge.

- A. He said, "He should face the challenge."
- B. He asked, "I should face the challenge."
- C. He said, "I must face the challenge."
- D. He said, "I should face the challenge."

**Answer: D**

## Question: 08



Change the situation to indirect speech

He said to her, “Please wait.”

- A. He said her to wait.
- B. He ordered her to wait.
- C. He requested her to wait.
- D. He said to her please wait.

**Answer: C**

## Question: 09



Change the situation to indirect speech

“Where do you live?” asked the girl.

- A. The girl asked where I lived.
- B. The girl enquired where he live.
- C. The girl enquired where me lived.
- D. The girl enquired where I lived.

**Answer: D**

## Question: 10



Change the situation to indirect speech

Kate said, "I have been waiting here for an hour."

- A. Kate said she have been waiting there for an hour.
- B. Kate said that I had been waiting there for an hour.
- C. Kate said that she had been waiting there for an hour.
- D. Kate said that she have been waiting there for an hour.

**Answer: C**

## QUESTION: 11



Change the situation to indirect speech

I said to the children, 'Do not make a noise.'

- A. He asked the children to not make a noise.
- B. He forbade the children not to make a noise.
- C. He forbade the children to make a noise.
- D. He forbade the children for not making a noise.

**Answer: B**

## Question: 12



Change the situation to direct speech

She told me that they would take their test the next day.

- A. She said to me, “They will take their test tomorrow.”
- B. She said me, “They will take their test tomorrow.”
- C. She told that to me, “They will take their test tomorrow.”
- D. She said to me, “They will take their test next day.”

**Answer: A**

## Question: 13



Change the situation to indirect speech

She said, "I must finish the work on time."

- A. She said that she had to finish the work on time.
- B. She said that I had to finish the work on time.
- C. She said me she had to finish the work on time.
- D. She said that she had to finish the work on time.

**Answer: A**

## Question: 14



Change the situation to direct speech

Priya said that she was learning a new language.

- A. Priya said, " she is learning a new language."
- B. Priya said, " I am learning a new language."
- C. Priya said, " I was learning a new language."
- D. Priya said, " I am learning new languages."

**Answer: B**

## Question: 15



Change the situation to indirect speech

"How shall I tell Tom the bad news?" she said.

- A. She asked how she should tell Tom the bad news.
- B. She enquired how she should tell Tom the bad news.
- C. She told how she should tell Tom the bad news.
- D. She said how shall I tell Tom the bad news.

**Answer: A**

Thank You



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# PREPOSITION, ADJECTIVES AND ADVERB



Concepts:



## Adjectives and adverbs :

Adjectives and adverbs are describing words; the former describes a noun or pronoun; the latter, a verb, adjective, or other adverb. Here, you learn how to use these words with skill and confidence so you'll never again face the dreaded bad/well dilemma.

- Adjectives describe a noun or pronoun.
- Adverbs describe a verb, adjective, or other adverb.

## Concepts:

We use adjectives to describe nouns and pronouns. Adjectives can come before nouns or after linking verbs.

### **Before the noun:**

- He dropped the hot plate.
- I have a black cat.

### **After a linking verb:**

- He seems tired.
- The view is beautiful.

**They drive an amazing big red sports car.**

## Concepts:



**Adverbs** are used to describe verbs, adjectives or other adverbs. They are often (but not always) made by adding 'ly' to the adjective.

- I walked slowly ('slowly' tells us about the verb 'walk').
- They worked quickly.

We make the comparative and superlative forms of adverbs by using 'more / most'.

- She sang loudly.
- She sang more loudly than her friend.
- She sang most loudly in the class.

**Yesterday evening, we walked somewhat slowly in a very beautiful garden.**

## Concepts:

### Irregular forms:



Normally, we make an adverb by adding 'ly' to an adjective.

- Careful (adjective): He is always careful.
- Carefully (adverb): She put the glasses down carefully.
- Quiet (adjective): This is a quiet room.
- Quietly (adverb): She spoke quietly.

If the adjective ends in 'y', we change 'y' to 'i' and add 'ly'. If the adjective ends in 'le', we drop 'e' and add 'y'.

- Happy (adjective): She looks very happy.
- Happily (adverb): He sang happily.

## Concepts:

There are some exceptions.



- Fast (adjective): That's a fast car.
- Fast (adverb): She walks fast.
- Early (adjective): She was early for the meeting.
- Early (adverb): He arrived early.

There are also some adjectives that end in 'ly' and don't have an adverb form. Instead we use 'in a ---way'. These are friendly, lovely, lonely, lively, and silly.

- He talked to me in a friendly way.

## Good / well

'Well' can be confusing because it is both the adverb form of 'good', and an adjective that means 'healthy and fine'.

- My mother is well ('well' is an adjective that means 'healthy and fine').
- He did the work well ('well' is an adverb meaning 'in a good way').
- Of course, we also use 'good' as an adjective. This meal is good!
- He can speak good German.

### Hard / hardly

'Hard' is both an adjective and an adverb.

- The table is hard (= adjective, meaning 'not soft' or 'difficult').
- She works hard (= adverb, meaning 'with a lot of effort').

'Hardly' is also an adverb, but it means 'almost nothing' or 'almost none'.

- She hardly works (= she does almost no work).
- I have hardly any money (= I have almost no money).

## Concepts:



**Prepositions** show direction, location, or time, or introduce an object. They are usually followed by an object—a noun, noun phrase, or pronoun. The most common prepositions are little and very common: at, by, for, from, in, of, on, to, with

Also common are:

about, above, across, after, against, along, among, around, because of, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, close to, down, during, except, inside, instead of, into, like, near, off, on top of, onto, out of, outside, over, past, since, through, toward, under, until, up, upon, within, without

# Concepts:



## Types of Prepositions

There are three types of prepositions, including

- Time prepositions
- Place prepositions
- Direction prepositions

**Time prepositions** are those such as before, after, during, and until; **Place prepositions** are those indicating position, such as around, between, and against; and **Direction prepositions** are those indicative of direction, such as across, up, and down.

Each type of preposition is important.

## Prepositions of Time

Basic examples of time prepositions include: at, on, in, before and after. They are used to help indicate when something happened, happens or will happen. It can get a little confusing though, as many different prepositions can be used.

- For years, months, seasons, centuries and times of day, use the preposition **in**:

I first met John **in** 1987.

It's always cold **in** January

Easter falls **in** spring each year.

## Concepts:



- For days, dates and specific holiday days, use the preposition **on**.  
We go to school **on** Mondays, but not **on** Sunday  
Christmas is **on** December 25<sup>th</sup>.  
Buy me a present **on** my birthday.
- For times, indicators of exception and festivals, use the preposition **at**:  
Families often argue **at** Christmas time.  
I work faster **at** night.  
Her shift finished **at** 7pm.

## Concepts:



- **Before** and **after** are used to explain when something happened, happens or will happen, but specifically in relation to another thing.

**Before** I discovered this bar, I used to go straight home **after** work.

We will not leave **before** 3pm.

David comes **before** Bryan in the line, but **after** Louise.

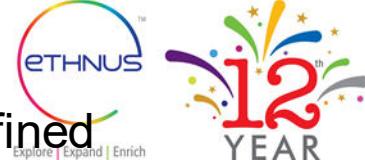
## Prepositions of Place

To confuse matters a bit, the most common prepositions to indicate time – **on, at, in** – are also the most common prepositions to indicate position. However, the rules are a little clearer as place prepositions are a more rigid concept than time prepositions.

**On** is used when referring to something with a surface:

- The sculpture hangs **on** the wall.
- The images are **on** the page.
- The specials are **on** the menu, which is **on** the table.

## Concepts:



- **In** is used when referring to something that is inside or within confined boundaries. This could be anything, even a country:

Jim is **in** France, visiting his aunt **in** the hospital.

The whiskey is **in** the jar **in** the fridge.

The girls play **in** the garden.

- **At** is used when referring to something at a specific point:

The boys are **at** the entrance **at** the movie theater.

He stood **at** the bus stop **at** the corner of Water and High streets.

We will meet **at** the airport.

## Prepositions of Movement

- Prepositions of movement are quite easy to understand as they are less abstract than prepositions of place and time.
- Essentially, they describe how something or someone moves from one place to another.
- The most commonly used preposition of movement is **to**, which usually serves to highlight that there is movement towards a specific destination.
- Other more specific prepositions of movement include: through, across, off, down and into. These prepositions can sometimes get mixed up with others.
- While they are similar, they have individual meanings that add context to the movement.

## Concepts:



- **Across** refers to moving from one side to another.

Mike travelled **across** America on his motorcycle.  
Rebecca and Judi are swimming **across** the lake.

- **Through** refers to moving directly inside something and out the other end.

The bullet Ben shot went **through** the window.  
The train passes **through** the tunnel.

- **Into** refers to entering or looking inside something.

James went **into** the room.  
They stare **into** the darkness.

## Concepts:



**Up, over, down, past** and **around** indicate directions of movement:

Jack went **up** the hill.

Jill came tumbling **down** after.

We will travel **over** rough terrain on our way to Grandma's house.

### Prepositions with Verbs

Prepositional verbs – the phrasal combinations of verbs and prepositions – are important parts of speech. The prepositions again act as links between the verb and noun or gerund, giving extra meaning to the sentence. The prepositions most commonly used with verbs are: to, for, about, of, in, at and from.

Verb + to:

He **admitted to** the charge.

I **go to** Vancouver on vacation twice a year.

## Concepts:

### Verb + for:

He must **apologize for** his actions.

We **searched for** ages before we found the perfect apartment.

### Verb + with:

I don't **agree with** your claim.

The lawyer said he will **meet with** your representatives.

### Verb + of:

I **dream of** a better life.

Have you **heard of** Shakespeare?

## Concepts:

### Verb + in:

Does Rick **believe in** miracles?

Fallon **lives in** New York.

### Verb + at

We **arrived at** our destination.

Ilene **excels at** singing.

### Verb + on:

We should really **concentrate on** our studies now.

Helen **insisted on** Brenda's company.



## Concepts:

Verb + from:

Since turning 80, she **suffers from** lapses in concentration.

Dad **retired from** the navy in the 1970s.



## Prepositions with Adjectives

Prepositions can form phrases with adjectives to give further context to the action, emotion or thing the adjective is describing. Like verbs and nouns, adjectives can be followed by: **to, about, In, for, with, at and by**.

I am happily **married to** David.

Ellie is **crazy about** this movie.

Michelle is **interested in** politics.



## Question 01:



Using your cell phone while driving is \_\_\_\_\_ the law.

- A. against
- B. beyond
- C. despite
- D. over

**Answer: A**

## Question 02:

After payment, you'll receive the product \_\_\_\_\_ 10 business days.

- A. within
- B. inside
- C. during
- D. between



**Answer : A**

## Question 03:

The car went \_\_\_\_\_ the tunnel.

- A. above
- B. over
- C. through
- D. on



**Answer: C**

## Question 04:

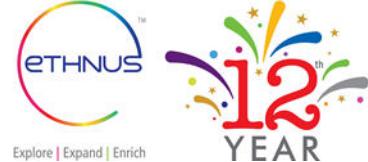
I read a great book written \_\_\_\_\_ John Grisham.

- A. in
- B. via
- C. at
- D. by



**Answer: D**

## Question 05:



My grandparents lived in that same house \_\_\_\_\_ ages.

- A. over
- B. for
- C. since
- D. from

**Answer: B**

## Question 06:

He drove \_\_\_\_\_ the bridge..

- A. above
- B. over
- C. behind
- D. on



**Answer: B**

## Question 06 :



He's Italian? For some reason I was \_\_\_\_\_ the impression that he was Spanish.

- A. in
- B. within
- C. under
- D. on

**Answer: C**

## Question 07:

Where's Roberta? She should have gotten here \_\_\_\_\_ now.

- A. till
- B. until
- C. to
- D. by



**Answer: D**

## Question 08:

We've put a lot of effort \_\_\_\_\_ this project.

- A. into
- B. within
- C. until
- D. on



**Answer: A**

## Question 09:



The classes at my university are the same \_\_\_\_\_ those at State University.

- A. with
- B. from
- C. as
- D. at

**Answer: C**

## Question 10:



Unfortunately, there weren't \_\_\_\_\_ much support for my proposal at the meeting.

- A. so
- B. very
- C. such
- D. great

**Answer: A**

## Question 11:

His qualifications are ---- than those of any other candidate.

- A. great
- B. better
- C. well
- D. super



**Answer: B**

## Question 12:

"Come here \_\_\_\_\_," she said.

- A. quick
- B. quickly
- C. fast
- D. faster



**Answer: B**

## Question 13:

There was a \_\_\_\_\_ change in the weather.

- A. sudden
- B. suddenly
- C. unexpected
- D. expected



**Answer: A**

## Question 14:

Everybody at the party was dressed \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. colourful
- B. colourfully
- C. beautiful
- D. Amazing



**Answer: B**

## Question 15:

The \_\_\_\_\_ bird gets the worm.

- A. angry
- B. annoyed
- C. early
- D. fast



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# Articles



## What Are Articles?

- **Articles** are words that define a noun as specific or unspecific.  
Example: After the long day, the cup of tea tasted particularly good.
- By using the article **the**, we've shown that it was one specific day that was long and one specific cup of tea that tasted good.  
After a long day, a cup of tea tastes particularly good.
- By using the article **a**, we've created a general statement, implying that any cup of tea would taste good after any long day.

# CONCEPTS

## The Definite Article

- You use **the** when you know that the listener knows or can understand what particular person/thing you are talking about.
- You should also use **the** when you have already mentioned the thing you are talking about.
- For example, your friend might ask, “Are you going to **the** party this weekend?”  
The definite article tells you that your friend is referring to a specific party that both of you know about.
- The definite article can be used with singular, plural, or uncountable nouns.

**Example: Please give me the hammer.**

**Please give me the red hammer; the blue one is too small.**



## The Indefinite Article

- The indefinite article takes two forms. It's the word **a** when it precedes a word that begins with a consonant.
- It's the word **an** when it precedes a word that begins with a vowel.
- The indefinite article indicates that a noun refers to a general idea rather than a particular thing.
- For example, you might ask your friend, “Should I bring **a** gift to the party?” Your friend will understand that you are not asking about a specific type of gift or a specific item.

# CONCEPTS



- “I am going to bring *an* apple pie,” your friend tells you. Again, the indefinite article indicates that she is not talking about a specific apple pie. Your friend probably doesn’t even have any pie yet.
- The indefinite article only appears with singular nouns.
- They are used when we talk about something that is not specifically known to the person. **A** and **an** are used before nouns that introduce something or someone you have not mentioned before.

## Exceptions: Choosing A or An

- There are a few exceptions to the general rule of using **a** before words that start with consonants and **an** before words that begin with vowels.
- Pronunciation changes this rule. It’s **the sound** that matters, not the spelling.

# CONCEPTS

- If the next word begins with a consonant sound when we say it, for example, "university" then we use a. If the next word begins with a vowel sound when we say it, for example "hour" then we use an.
- In spite of its spelling, the word *honour* begins with a vowel sound. Therefore, we use *an*. Consider the example sentence below for an illustration of this concept.

Incorrect: My mother is a honest woman.

Correct: My mother is an honest woman.

## Article Before an Adjective

- Sometimes an article modifies a noun that is also modified by an adjective.
- The usual word order is article + adjective + noun.

- If the article is indefinite, choose **a** or **an** based on the word that immediately follows it. Consider the following examples for reference:

Correct: Eliza will bring a small gift to Sophie's party.

Correct: I heard an interesting story yesterday.

## Indefinite Articles with Uncountable Nouns

- Uncountable nouns are nouns that are either difficult or impossible to count.
- Uncountable nouns include intangible things (e.g., information, air), liquids (e.g., milk, wine), and things that are too large or numerous to count (e.g., equipment, sand, wood).

# CONCEPTS



- Because these things can't be counted, you should never use **a** or **an** with them—remember, the indefinite article is only for singular nouns.
- Uncountable nouns can be modified by words like *some*, however.
- Consider the examples below for reference:

Incorrect: Please give me a water.

Water is an uncountable noun and should not be used with the indefinite article.

Correct: Please give me some water.

## Using Articles with Possessive Pronouns :

- Possessive pronouns can help identify whether you're talking about specific or nonspecific items.
- As we've seen, articles also indicate specificity. But if you use both a possessive pronoun and an article at the same time, readers will become confused.
- Possessive pronouns are words like his, my, our, its, her, and their. Articles should not be used with pronouns. Consider the examples below.

# CONCEPTS



Incorrect: Why are you reading the my book?

The and my should not be used together since they are both meant to modify the same noun

- Instead, you should use one or the other, depending on the intended meaning:

Correct: Why are you reading the book?

Correct: Why are you reading my book?

## QUESTION: 01



I really need \_\_\_\_\_ cup of coffee.

- A. An
- B. A
- C. One
- D. Both B and C

**Answer: D**

## QUESTION: 02



Ram came half \_\_\_\_\_ hour late to office.

- A. An
- B. A
- C. Of
- D. for

**Answer: A**

## QUESTION: 03



New Delhi is \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful city.

- A. An
- B. The
- C. A
- D. None of these

**Answer: C**

## QUESTION: 04



I had \_\_\_\_\_ bad experience at work today.

- A. An
- B. A
- C. Been
- D. None of these

**Answer: B**

## QUESTION: 05



He should have called me \_\_\_\_ hour ago.

- A. An
- B. A
- C. Of
- D. None of these

**Answer: A**

## Question: 06



\_\_\_\_\_ apples I bought are sour.

- A. no article
- B. a
- C. an
- D. the

Answer: D

## Question: 07



Are you attending \_\_\_\_\_ reception today.

- A. a
- B. an
- C. the
- D. no article

Answer: C

## Question: 08



Can you please go to \_\_\_\_\_ grocery store on Fifth Street and buy 2 cartons of milk?

- A] a
- B] an
- C] the
- D] No article

Answer: C

## Question: 09



\_\_\_\_\_ Pandian Express is very popular.

- A. a
- B. an
- C. no article
- D. the

Answer: D

## Question: 10



I'm not very hungry, I had \_\_\_\_\_ big breakfast.

- A. A
- B. An
- C. Is
- D. had

Answer: A

## QUESTION: 11



\_\_\_\_\_ you watched the movie?

- A. Is
- B. Had
- C. Have
- D. None of these

**Answer: C**

## QUESTION: 12



\_\_\_\_\_ I borrow your grammar book for a day?

- A. Have
- B. Had
- C. Can
- D. Could

**Answer: C**

## QUESTION: 13



\_\_\_\_\_ are you wearing a heavy coat today when it is so warm?

- A. Where
- B. Why
- C. When
- D. All the above

**Answer: B**

## QUESTION: 14



\_\_\_\_\_ is the best way to make apple pie?

- A. How
- B. Why
- C. What
- D. None of these

**Answer: C**

## QUESTION: 15



\_\_\_\_\_ songs do you like best?

- A. What
- B. This
- C. That
- D. Which

**Answer: D**

Vnbvnb



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# TENSES, GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES



# TENSES:



In grammar, **tense** is a category that expresses time reference with reference to the moment of speaking. Tenses are usually manifested by the use of specific forms of verbs, particularly in their conjugation patterns.

The main tenses found in many languages include the past, present, and future

- The past is used to describe things that have already happened (e.g., earlier in the day, yesterday, last week, three years ago).
- The present tense is used to describe things that are happening right now, or things that are continuous.
- The future tense describes things that have yet to happen (e.g., later, tomorrow, next week, next year, three years from now).

# TYPES OF TENSES:

- **The Present Tenses**

Simple Present

Present Continuous

Present Perfect

Present Perfect Continuous

S + V<sub>1</sub>

S + am/is/are +V(ing)

S + Has/Have +V<sub>3</sub>

S + Has/Have been + V(ing)

- **The Past Tenses**

Simple Past

Past Continuous

Past Perfect

Past Perfect Continuous

S + V<sub>2</sub>

S + Was/were +V(ing)

S + Has/Had +V<sub>3</sub>

S + Had been + V(ing)

## Concepts:

- **The Future Tenses**

- Simple Future

- Future Continuous

- Future Perfect

- Future Perfect Continuous

S + will be + V(ing)

S + will have + V<sub>3</sub>

S + Will have been + V(ing)



## Concepts:



### Gerunds

A **gerund** is a verb in its 'ing' (present participle) form that functions as a noun that names an activity rather than a person or thing. Any action verb can be made into a gerund.

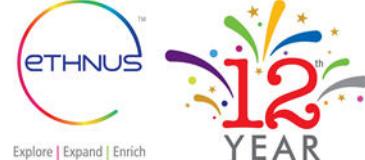
### Spelling Tip

Verbing (Present Participle)

Add 'ing' to most verbs. Ex. play > playing, cry > crying, bark > barking

For verbs that end in e, remove the e and add ing. Ex: slide > sliding, ride > riding

## Concepts:



For verbs that end in ie, change the ie to y and add ing. Ex: die > dying, tie > tying

For a verb whose **last** syllable is written with a consonant-vowel-consonant and is stressed, double the last letter before adding ing. Ex: beg > begging, begin > beginning. **However:** enter > entering (last syllable is not stressed).

## Gerund Examples :

**Jogging** is a hobby of mine.

Daniel quit **smoking** a year ago

I look forward to **helping** you paint the house.

## Concepts:



### Infinitives :

An infinitive is a verb form that acts as other parts of speech in a sentence. It is formed with to + base form of the verb. Ex: to buy, to work.

### Infinitive Examples:

Jim always forgets **to eat**

**To travel** around the world requires a lot of time and money.

You promised **to buy** me a diamond ring.

## Question 01:

I \_\_\_\_\_ the bell six times but no one opened the door.

- A. was ringing
- B. have rung
- C. rang
- D. ring



**Answer: C**

## Question 02:

I can't dance because I \_\_\_\_\_ my leg.

- A. have broken
- B. broke
- C. had broken
- D. has broken



**Answer: A**

## Question 03:



When we were children we \_\_\_\_\_ our own toys.

- A. were making
- B. made
- C. had make
- D. was making

**Answer: B**

## Question 04:



I tried a little of the soup to see how it \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. tastes
- B. is tasting
- C. tasted
- D. was tasted

**Answer: C**

## Question 04:



The phone \_\_\_\_\_ while I was having a bath.

- A. rings
- B. rang
- C. was ringing
- D. rung

**Answer: B**

## Question 05:

I \_\_\_\_\_ all my childhood in South India.

- A. was spending
- B. spend
- C. spent
- D. might send



**Answer: C**

## Question 06:



This time tomorrow, I \_\_\_\_\_ on the beach.

- A. am lying
- B. will lie
- C. will be lying
- D. lie

**Answer: C**

## Question 07:



He will be prepared \_\_\_\_\_ his idea to the manager.

- A. proposing
- B. propose
- C. to propose
- D. will propose

**Answer: C**

## Question 08:



I am always rewarded \_\_\_\_\_ that difficult theory.

- A. explaining
- B. to explain
- C. in explaining
- D. for explaining

**Answer:**

## Question 09:

He was unable \_\_\_\_\_ the work.

- A. to begin
- B. begin
- C. will begin
- D. beginning



**Answer: A**

## Question 10:

He was unfit \_\_\_\_\_ the job.

- A. for doing
- B. in doing
- C. doing
- D. to do



**Answer: D**

## Question 11:

He was thrilled \_\_\_\_\_ the cash with him.

- A. for having
- B. to having
- C. to have
- D. have



**Answer: C**

## Question 13:



She avoided \_\_\_\_\_ him about her plans.

- A. tell
- B. in telling
- C. to tell
- D. telling

**Answer: D**

## Question 14:

I would like \_\_\_\_\_ to the party with you.

- A. come
- B. to came
- C. coming
- D. in coming



**Answer: C**

## Question 15:

He enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ a bath in the evening.

- A. having
- B. to had
- C. have
- D. has



**Answer: A**

## Question 16:

She kept \_\_\_\_\_ during the film.

- A. talking
- B. talk
- C. to talk
- D. on talk



**Answer: A**