

## Practice Exercise questions for 120 Rules of Grammar

**Find out the part that contains an error in the following sentences. If there is no error, mark 'No error' as your answer. Ignore punctuation mistakes, if any.**

1. Every of the items (A)/ in the inventory had been (B)/ thoroughly inspected (C)/ before it was dispatched to the customer (D)/ No error (E) (A part has an error. Replace "every" with "each" as "every" can't be used as a pronoun)
2. Each Sundays, they (A)/ went to their (B)/ aunt's house and (C)/ enjoyed her delicious apple pie (D)/ No error (E) (A part has an error. Replace Sundays with Sunday as "each" is followed by a singular noun)
3. There are (A)/ a dozen apples (B)/ in the basket, (C)/ and every is fresh (D)/ No error (E) (D part has an error. Replace "every" with "each" as "each" can be used as a pronoun, not every)
4. He is in (A)/ seventh heaven because (B)/ each dream of (C)/ his has been fulfilled (D)/ No error (E) (C part has an error. Replace "each" with "every" as "each" is not used with abstract nouns)
5. There are two (A)/ roads that lead (B)/ to the village, and every is submerged because (C)/ of the heavy rains last night (D)/ No error (E) (C part has an error. Replace "every" with "each" since "each" can be used as a pronoun, whereas every cannot)
6. Both Rani and (A)/ Reena are (B)/ not going home (C)/ this weekend (D)/ No error (E) (A part has an error. The sentence currently says: "Both Rani and Reena are not going...". This is a double negative construction that sounds awkward and is logically unclear. alternatively, you can use neither...nor instead – Neither Rani nor Reena is going...)
7. Neither you (A)/ or your friends (B)/ are allowed to (C)/ leave before the final ceremony (D)/ No error (E) (B part has an error. Replace "or" with "nor" – since neither is complemented with nor)

8. Neither boys (A)/ submitted his (B)/ assignment and this (C)/ made the headmaster infuriated (D)/ No error (E) (A part has an error. Replace boys with boy – neither is followed by a singular noun)
9. Neither of (A)/ the main courses were (B)/ tasty. Moreover, they were undercooked (C)/ and lacked some essential spices (D)/ No error (E) (B part has an error. Use singular verb – was – in place of were – “Neither of” is followed by a singular verb)
10. Neither John (A)/ nor his partners (B)/ is interested (C)/ in this proposal (D)/ No error (E) (C part has an error. Use “are” in place of “is” – in Neither...Nor construction, the verb agrees with the noun closest to it)
11. The man which (A)/ I met yesterday (B)/ at the theatre (C)/ was a magician (D)/ No error (E) (A part has an error. Use “whom” instead of “which” as which is not used with people)
12. This is (A)/ the same (B)/ lady who won (C)/ the lottery last night (D)/ No error (E) (C part has an error. “The same” is followed by the relative pronoun “that”. Replace “who” with “that”.)
13. This is all (A)/ which I can (B)/ do for you. (C)/ Take it or leave it (D)/ No error (E) (B part has an error. Replace “which” with “that” – “all” is followed by the relative pronoun “that”)
14. She donated (A)/ the few old clothes (B)/ which she had (C)/ to the orphanage (D)/ No error (E) (C part has an error. Replace “which” with “that” – “the few” is followed by the relative pronoun “that”)
15. The little (A)/ water which (B)/ she had was (C)/ spilt on the floor (D)/ No error (E) (B part has an error. Replace “which” with “that” – “the little” is followed by the relative pronoun “that”)
16. If he returns (A)/my book, (B)/ I would (C)/ study for the test (D)/ No error (E) (C part has an error. This is a sentence of First conditional – use “will” instead of “would”)
17. Had you (A)/ arrived on (B)/ time our trip to (C)/ Japan would not be a failure (D)/ No error (E) (D part has an error. This is a sentence of Third conditional – replace “would not be” with “would not have been”)
18. If she (A)/ invites me, I (B)/ would attend (C)/ her wedding (D)/ No error (E) (C part has an error. This is a sentence of First conditional – replace “would” with “will”)

19. If I (A)/ were you,(B)/ I will ask (C)/ her for forgiveness (D)/ No error (E) (C part has an error. This is a sentence of Second conditional – Replace “will” with “would”)
20. If he (A)/ went to France (B)/ with his brother , he (C)/ would have studied art (D)/ No error (E) (D part has an error. This is a sentence of Second conditional – replace “would have studied” with “would study”)
21. Avinash is (A)/ one of the (B)/ students who has applied (C)/ for the student exchange programme (D)/ No error (E) (C part has an error. Replace “has” with “have” – “one of the” is followed by a plural noun and a plural verb)
22. There is only (A)/ one of his (B)/ novels which have not (C)/ been a bestseller (D)/ No error (E) (C part has an error. Replace “have” with “has” – “only one of” is followed by a plural noun and a singular verb)
23. Ten boys have (A)/ gone to the (B)/ woods for a picnic (C)/ and one of them are missing (D)/ No error (E) (D part has an error. Replace “are” with “is” – The subject "one" is singular, so it must be followed by the singular verb "is", not "are".)
24. We have (A)/ two boats and (B)/ one of them (C)/ need to be repaired (D)/ No error (E) (D part has an error. Replace “need” with “needs” – The subject "one" is singular, so the verb should also be singular — "needs", not "need".)
25. He is one of (A)/ the boys who (B)/ goes to the most (C)/ popular school in the city (D)/ No error (E) (C part has an error. Replace “goes” with “go” – The phrase "one of the boys who go" contains a relative clause: "who go to the most popular school." The relative pronoun "who" refers to "the boys" (which is plural), not to "he" or "one." Therefore, the verb must agree with "boys", and should be plural — "go", not "goes". )
26. She gave (A)/ me ten two (B)/ thousand rupees (C)/ notes to buy a new console (D)/ No error (E) (C part has an error. When using compound adjectives before a noun (like describing the denomination of currency), the structure should be: [Number]-[Unit]-[Noun]. So: "two-thousand-rupee notes", not "two thousand rupees notes.")
27. Lakhs of thousands of (A)/ people swarmed (B)/ into the mall (C)/ to see the popular actor (D)/ No error (E) (A part has an error.

Replace “Lakhs of Thousands” with “Thousands of lakhs” as if in a sentence there is more than one unit, the units are arranged in ascending order)

28. I usually (A)/ take a handfuls (B)/ of rice to (C)/ make this recipe (D)/ No error (E) (B part has an error. Replace “handfuls” with “handful” since it has been used in a singular sense)
29. He was so (A)/ thirsty that he (B)/ drank two whole (C)/ glassful of water (D)/ No error (E) (D part has an error. Replace “glassful” with “glassfuls” since it has been used in a plural sense)
30. Mix this medicine (A)/ with two cupsful (B)/ of water before (C)/ taking it (D)/ No error (E) (B part has an error. “Cupfuls”, not “cupsful” is the correct spelling)
31. Rohan works (A)/ harder than (B)/ all the employees (C)/ in his company (D)/ No error (E) (C part has an error. Replace all the employees with all the other employees; since Rohan is also an employee at the company and cannot be compared with himself)
32. The weather (A)/ of Bengaluru (B)/ is more pleasant (C)/ than Mumbai (D)/ No error (E) (D part has an error. Use “than that of Mumbai” since comparison of weathers is being done)
33. Ravi is (A)/ stronger than (B)/ all the boys (C)/ in the class (D)/ No error (E) (C part has an error. Replace “all the boys” with “all the other boys”; since Ravi is also among all the boys and cannot be compared to himself )
34. Silver is more (A)/ ductile than all metals, (B)/ but it is not (C)/ widely used in making wires (D)/No error (E) (B part has an error. Replace “all metals” with “any other metal” since silver is also a metal and cannot be compared with itself)
35. Rabindranath Tagore is (A)/ more famous than (B)/ all the other (C)/ French poets (D)/No error (E) (C part has an error. Replace “all the other” with “all” since Rabindranath Tagore is not a French poet)
36. Martha has been (A)/ working continuously (B)/ since she had woken up (C)/, she must be tired (D)/No error (E) (C part has an error. Replace “had woken” with “woke”, since clauses following since are always in simple past)
37. He has been (A)/ working as a DJ (B)/ since the last two years, (C)/ and has done many successful gigs (D)/No error (E) (C part has

an error. Replace “since” with “for” – “since” is used for point of time, and “for” is used for duration of time)

38. It had (A)/ been pouring (B)/ since the time (C)/ I had arrived in Pune (D)/No error (E) (D part has an error. Replace “had arrived” with “arrived” since clauses following “since” are always in simple past)
39. He has (A)/ been writing (B)/ six novels since 1982, (C)/ and all have been bestsellers (D)/No error (E) (B part has an error. Replace “been writing” with “written” – present perfect is used to show completion or results of an action)
40. Raima has been learning (A)/ French since the last (B)/ six months but (C)/ still can’t speak simple sentences (D)/No error (E) (B part has an error. Replace “since” with “for” – “for” is used with respect to duration of time)
41. He worked (A)/ in IBM as (B)/ a consultant before (C)/ he joined TCS (D)/No error (E) (A part has an error. Use past perfect – replace “worked” with “had worked” – past perfect tense is used in clause preceding “before”)
42. I had (A)/ returned her keys (B)/ after I had (C)/ returned from college (D)/No error (E) (A part has an error. Omit “had” in the clause preceding “after” – clause preceding “after” is always in simple past)
43. My father doesn’t (A)/ like me staying over (B)/ at Mark’s, but I will go anyway (C)/ since he is my best friend (D)/ No error (E) (B part has an error. Replace “me” with “my” – a possessive adjective comes before a gerund)
44. We were certain (A)/ about them winning (B)/ in the quarter finals – after all (C)/, they had practised a lot (D)/No error (E) (B part has an error. Replace “them” with “their” – a possessive adjective comes before a gerund)
45. Seldom I have (A)/ watched such (B)/ an enthralling film (C) like this one (D)/No error (E) (A part has an error. “Seldom have I” is the correct syntax – sentence starting with an adverb follows the rule of inversion)
46. No sooner had (A)/ I returned (B)/ home when (C)/ the lights went out (D)/No error (E) (C part has an error. “No sooner” is followed by “than”, not “when”)

47. He never (A)/ comes to (B)/ our house. Neither (C)/ his parents do (D)/No error (E) (D part has an error. Rule of Inversion will follow – “neither do his parents” – as the clause is starting with an adverb)
48. I always (A)/ teach my children (B)/ the importance of going (C)/ to the school every day (D)/ No error (E) (D part has an error. Omit “the” before school as when we use school for its primary purpose, “the” is not used before them)
49. Hardly he had (A)/ begun to address (B)/ the crowd when he was (C)/ interrupted by a loud noise (D)/No error (E) (A part has an error. Rule of Inversion will follow – “Hardly had he” – as the sentence is starting with an adverb)
50. His father availed of (A)/ the opportunity at (B)/ the stock market (C)/ and earned lakhs (D)/ No error (E) (A part has an error. “Availed himself of” - “Availed” is always followed by a reflexive pronoun as its object)
51. Nothing but (A)/ clothes are (B)/ sold in (C)/ this market (D)/No error (E) (B part has an error. The phrase “Nothing but” is treated as singular, because the main subject is “Nothing”. Replace “are” with “is”).
52. One packet of (A)/ choco chips in addition to (B)/ two cans of coke are (C)/ there in the bag (D)/No error (E) (C part has an error. Replace “are” with “is” – in addition to is not a part of the subject, therefore singular verb is required for a singular subject)
53. She and not (A)/ her brothers have (B)/ come for (C)/ the fundraiser (D)/No error (E) (B part has an error. Replace “have” with “has” – in sentences containing the phrase and not, the verb agrees with the subject that comes before it)
54. I advice (A)/ you to keep your (B)/ distance from friends (C)/ who are just there to waste your time (D)/ No error (E) (A part has an error. Replace “advice” with “advise” – “advice” is a noun, “advise” is a verb, we need a verb here)
55. She has always (A)/ been a (B)/ better swimmer (C)/ than me (D)/No error (E) (D part has an error. Replace “me” with “I” – comparison of subjective case is done with subjective case, “me” is objective case)

56. He has always (A)/ been in need (B)/ of your favours, (C)/ but has never returned them (D)/No error (E) (C part has an error. "Favours from you" is the correct usage)
57. At his sight, (A)/ she got (B)/ ecstatic and tripped (C)/ over her shoes (D)/No error (E) (A part has an error. "At the sight of him" is the correct usage)
58. Saurav and Shaurya have (A)/ always helped (B)/ one another. They (C)/ indeed are best friends (D)/ No error (E) (C part has an error. Replace "one another" with "each other" – in the case of just two subjects, "each other" is used)
59. When we were kids, (A)/ our neighbors used to (B)/ send handmade gifts to (C)/ each other on Christmas (D)/No error (E) (D part has an error. Replace "each other" with "one another" – in case of more than two subjects, "one another" is used)
60. Some investors have (A)/ agreed but (B)/ other need (C)/ more time (D)/ No error (E) (C part has an error. Replace "other" with "others" – other is a determiner cannot come without a noun, others is a pronoun)
61. Seldom or (A)/ ever does (B)/ she talk (C)/ to me (D)/No error (E) (A part has an error. Replace "or" with "if"; "Seldom if ever" is the correct usage)
62. We received (A)/ little if nothing (B)/ for (C)/ our cause /D No error (E) (B part has an error. "Little if anything" is the correct usage)
63. He is not (A)/ enough old to (B)/ participate in the marathon, (C)/ therefore he will try next year(D)/ No error (E) (B part has an error. Replace "enough old" with "old enough" – in case of adjectives, "enough" is placed after it)
64. She was (A)/ enough smart to (B)/ clear the examination but didn't (C)/ work hard (D)/ No error (E) (B part has an error. Replace "enough smart" with "smart enough" – in case of adjectives, "enough" is placed after it)
65. Do any scientists (A)/ other than (B)/ Stephen Hawking consider (C)/ time travel as a possibility? (D)/ (D part has an error. The construction should be - consider [something] + [noun/adjective]. It should be: consider time travel a possibility.)

66. She was able (A)/ to canvass enough (B)/ votes and was elected (C)/ as Vice-president of the board (D)/ No error (E) (D part has an error. Omit “as” – “elect” is not followed by “as”)
67. Although it is a (A)/ small coastal town, (B)/ but there are many sights (C)/ worth seeing (D)/ No error (E) (C part has an error. Omit “but” – “Although” and “but” are not used together)
68. I don’t have to (A)/ wait for hours (B)/ at the station; (C)/ I am owning a car (D)/ No error (E) (D part has an error. “I own a car” is the correct syntax – “own” is a stative verb and cannot be used in continuous form)
69. The apples are smelling (A)/ weird. I think (B)/ they have gone (C)/ bad (D)/ No error (E) (A part has an error. Replace “are smelling” with “smell” – “smell” is a stative verb and is not used in continuous form)
70. We already watched (A)/ this movie, so we (B)/ will watch the (C)/ other one (D)/ No error (E) (A part has an error. ‘Have’ will come before “already” since the sentence is in present perfect)
71. I did not finish the (A)/ novel yet, (B)/ so I cannot lend (C)/ it to you (D)/ No error (E) (A part has an error. Replace “did not finish” with “have not finished”, since yet is a marker for perfect tense and the sentence is in present perfect form)
72. The watches (A)/ manufactured by this company (B)/ are superior than the (C)/ ones we were looking at earlier (D)/ No error (E) (C part has an error. Replace “than” with “to” – “superior” is followed by “to” and not “than”)
73. Ryan is senior (A)/ than me in (B)/ the company so I need (C)/ his approval before forwarding the deal (D)/ No error (E) (B part has an error. Replace “than” with “to” – “senior” is followed by “to” and not “than”)
74. This jacket is not (A)/ as sturdy as the (B)/ brown one, and it is also (C)/ overpriced (D)/ No error (E) (B part has an error. Replace “as” with “so” – “not so...as” is used in negative sentences)
75. The peasantry (A)/ suffers for the (B)/ greater part (C)/ of the year (D)/ No error (E) (B part has an error. Replace “suffers” with “suffer” – “peasantry” is followed by a plural verb)
76. The farm is (A)/ infested with vermin, (B)/ which has eaten away (C)/ most of the crops (D)/ No error (E) (C part has an error. Replace “has” with “have” – “vermin” is always followed by a plural verb)



77. We went to the (A)/ shop but (B)/ neither vegetables nor (C)/ meat were fresh (D)/ No error (E) (D part has an error. Replace “were” with “was” – in neither...nor construction verb agrees with the closest subject)
78. Many a (A)/ members of the board (B)/ has given consent (C)/ for the meeting (D)/ No error (E) (B part has an error. Replace “members” with “member”- “Many a” is followed by a singular noun)
79. Our teacher told (A)/ us that (B)/ happiness was an (C)/ ephemeral emotion (D)/ No error (E) (C part has an error. Replace “was” with “is” as it is a universal truth)
80. The weather was hot (A)/ and only a little (B)/ tourists could be seen (C)/ walking on the beach (D)/ No error (E) (B part has an error. Replace “a little” with “a few” – “a few” is used with countable nouns and “a little” is used with uncountable nouns)
81. There is (A)/ a few milk left (B)/ in the fridge, so I can make (C)/ you a cup of coffee (D)/ No error (E) (B Replace a few with a little – a few is used with countable nouns and a little is used with uncountable nouns)
82. Suppose if you (A)/ met Shah Rukh Khan, (B)/ what would (C)/ you ask him? (D)/ (A Omit if – if is redundant here)
83. Hers was (A)/ the most unique painting and (B)/ it won her (C)/ the first prize (D)/ No error (E) (B Omit most – unique is an absolute adjective)
84. We heard (A)/ he had the flu but when we (B)/ went to see him, we found (C)/ him quite all well (D)/No error (E) (D - Omit all, the phrase should be quite well)
85. The number of students (A)/ applying for management courses in this (B)/ university have gone up since (C)/ it was awarded an A + rank (D)/ No error (E) (C Replace have with has – the number of is followed by a singular verb)
86. The book was (A)/ promoted by a notable (B)/ actor and a number of (C)/ copies was sold immediately (D)/ No error (E) (D Replace was with were – a number of is followed by a plural verb)
87. Everyone else (A)/ than Raghu has (B)/ agreed to join us (C)/ for dinner (D)/ No error (E) (B Replace than with but – else is followed by but)

88. My exams are (A)/ starting from Friday and (B)/ not much has been studied (C)/ by me till now (D)/ No error (E) (B Replace from with on – starting on is the correct way of writing)
89. She had been (A)/ looking forward to see you for a (B)/ week before you decided (C)/ to sever all ties with her (D)/ No error (E) (B Replace see with seeing – forward to is followed by V+ing)
90. My father reads (A)/ Times of India every day, for he (B)/ wants to be up-to-date with (C)/ the events happening around him (D)/ No error (E) (B Article The will come before Times of India as a definite article is needed before names of newspapers)
91. The cruel king raided (A)/ the village and houses after houses (B)/ were looted (C)/ and destroyed (D)/No error (E) (B Replace houses after houses with house after house – whenever nouns are connected with a preposition, we use the nouns in singular form)
92. Both Jagdeep as well as Sohan (A)/ are good interior designers, (B)/ and therefore are (C)/ well suited for the job (D)/ No error (E) (A Replace as well as with and – as well as is not used with both)
93. You are required (A)/ to wait in (B)/ the office until the (C)/ manager asks for you (D)/ No error (E) (C Replace until with unless – until is used for time, unless is used for situation)
94. Don't run on (A)/ the wet tiles, lest (B)/ you would slip and break (C)/ a hand or a leg (D)/ No error (E) (C Replace would with should – lest is always followed by should)
95. I would rather (A)/ stay home and (B)/ get bored than going to (C)/ his house to play (D)/ No error (E) (C Replace going with go – parts of speech that are alike in function should be alike in construction)
96. I would like (A)/ to do a course (B)/ on cooking if I could find (C)/ one that isn't expensive (D)/ No error (E) (C Replace on with in, as in is the correct preposition)
97. This car is (A)/ too much expensive (B)/ and thus has (C)/ few buyers (D)/No error (E) (B Replace too much with much too – much too + adjective)
98. Statistics shows that (A)/ there will be (B)/ no rain for (C)/ the next three days (D)/ No error (E) (A Replace shows with show as here, statistics means data)

99. His daughter is (A)/ so beautiful to be (B)/ rejected by any (C)/ man in this town (D)/ No error (E) (D)/ (B Replace so with too – to denote a quality of high intensity)
100. Being a hectic day, all (A)/ of us were tired (B)/ and nobody wanted to (C)/ see Susan off (D)/ No error (E) (A It will come before being as a pseudo subject as there is no subject of hectic day)
101. As soon as Raima (A)/ will come, I will (B)/ tell her about (C)/ her son's promotion (D)/ No error (E) (B Replace will come with comes as clauses stating conditions in first conditional are in simple present tense)
102. My both brothers are (A)/ talented basketball players and (B)/ have been selected (C)/ for the intra school tournament (D)/ No error (E) (A Both my brothers – the possessive case should be placed after both)
103. The house was spacious (A)/ and had beautiful (B)/ ivory furnitures, therefore we decided (C)/ to buy it immediately (D)/ No error (E) (C Replace furnitures with furniture as furniture does not exist in plural form)
104. My great-grandfather found this (A)/ organisation and now (B)/ my father (C)/ and uncle run it (D)/ No error (E) (A Replace found with founded – we use founded when something is established)
105. On the further side (A)/ of the river was a village (B)/ where no one had (C)/ set foot for years (D)/ No error (E) (A Replace further with farther as farther is used to show distance)
106. The only one (A)/ of the delegates who (B)/ was American were (C)/ late for the convocation (D)/ No error (E) (C Replace were with was – The only one is followed by a singular verb)
107. We could have bought (A)/ a much bigger house if we (B)/ did not spend so much (C)/ money on vacations (D)/ No error (E) (C Replace did not spend with had not spent – it is the structure of third conditional)
108. This job requires (A)/ yours meeting sales targets (B)/ each month in order (C)/ to be eligible for incentives (D)/ No error (E) (B Replace yours with your as we use a possessive adjective before a gerund)
109. It is his who (A)/ refused to go at the (B)/ last moment and caused so (C)/ much ruckus (D)/ No error (E) (A Replace his with he – as it is always followed by a subjective case)

110. I have been visiting your (A)/ restaurant since the (B)/ last ten years and have (C)/ always been greeted warmly (D)/ No error (E) (B Replace since with for as for us used to show a period of time)
111. Please ask (A)/ your cousin (B)/ brother to pay us (C)/ a visit next week (D)/ No error (E) (C Omit brother as brother or sister never follows cousin)
112. Miss Sarah is our (A)/ English teacher and (B)/ she has a (C)/ vibrant personality (D)/ No error (E) (B Replace English teacher with teacher of English as English teacher means a teacher from England)
113. She has been learning (A)/ English for fours years, still (B)/ she has not been able to (C)/ memorise the alphabets (D)/ No error (E) (D Replace alphabets with alphabet as the set of symbols is called the alphabet; alphabets means sets of letters of different languages)
114. The lion saw its (A)/ shadow in the water (B)/ and jumped into the well (C)/ without thinking (D)/ No error (E) (B Replace shadow with reflection as the image seen in mirror, water, or shiny surface is called a reflection)
115. It was the last (A)/ bus to Ooty and no (B)/ place was available (C)/ for us to sit (D)/ No error (E) (C Replace place with room as to denote an unoccupied seat we use room, not place)
116. He does not (A)/ know to design (B)/ templates; hence you should (C)/ help him out (D)/ No error (E) (B How will come before to design as whenever the word know is used, it is not directly followed by the infinitive to)
117. It is time (A)/ we study (B)/ hard for (C)/ our finals (D)/ No error (E) (B Replace study with studied. When we use it is time in a sentence, the phrase should be in past tense if it is directly followed by a subject)
118. This dress is different (A)/ and more (B)/ elegant than (C)/ the pink one (D)/ No error (E) (A From should come after different as it is important to use exact prepositions after the words)
119. He has (A)/ a profound (B)/ knowledge on (C)/ Indian history (D)/ No error (E) (C Replace on with of as of is the correct preposition to be used here)