

Answers with explanation

1. (a) 'Twenty years' is a period of time. Hence 'for' should be used in place of 'since'.
2. (c) 'Helping verb' comes before the 'subject' in an interrogative sentence. Since this sentence is not an interrogative sentence, 'had' will come after 'he'.
3. (a) 'Am' should be changed into 'have been'. The sentence is in Perfect Continuous Tense.
4. (a) 'Could' will come after 'he', since the sentence is not interrogative.
5. (c) Use 'had' in place of 'was'. If two actions take place in the past one after the other, the first action will be in Past Perfect Tense and the second action will be in Past Indefinite Tense.

6. (b) Remove 'will'. 'We get our tickets' is correct. If in a sentence two actions will have taken place one after the other in future, the first action will be in Present Indefinite Tense and the second will be in Future Perfect Tense.
7. (c) 'He had left' is the correct formation.

Simple Past after Past Perfect
 2nd Action 1st Action

8. (c) Use 'for' in place of 'since' because 'centuries' is a period of time.
9. (b) Use V₃ (begun) with 'had'.
10. (b) 'Was' will come after 'marriage hall' because sentence is assertive and not interrogative.
11. (a) 'I passed' (simple past) is the correct form. When a past time is mentioned, we use Past Indefinite Tense and not Present Perfect Tense.
12. (b) Use 'he has not taken' in place of 'he did not take'.
- Since S + V₂ S + has + V₃ (See the last point of Present Perfect Tense.)
 S. Past Pres. Perf.
13. (b) 'I passed' is the correct formation. (See the explanation of question 11).
14. (a) Use 'He will have read, in place of 'he has read'. An action to be completed at certain future point of time will be in Future Perfect Tense.
15. (a) Use 'when did they steal' in place of when 'they stole' as the sentence is in interrogative form.
16. (b) Use V₃ (taken) with 'has'.
17. (a) 'Time immemorial' denotes 'point of time' and not 'period of time'. Use 'since' in place of 'for'.
18. (b) V₃ of 'overflow' is 'overflowed'.
19. (c) Use 'for' in place of 'since' because 'a long time' is a period of time.
20. (b) Use 'has been going' in place of 'is going'. The sentence is in Present Perfect Continuous Tense.
21. (a) 'early years of renaissance' shows that the sentence depicts some past time. Hence 'had' will replace 'have'.
22. (a) Change 'this is turned out' into 'this has turned out' as the sentence is of Present Perfect Tense.
23. (a) 'He has given me' should come in place of 'He is given me'.
24. (c) 'did not' is followed by 'V₁'. Use 'go' in place of 'went'.
25. (a) 'Yesterday' depicts past time. Change 'is' into 'was'.
26. (c) Change 'report' into 'reported' as the whole sentence is in past tense.
27. (b) Change 'is running' into 'has been running'. The sentence is of Present Perfect Continuous Tense.
28. (b) Change 'He hasn't into 'He hadn't'. (See the explanation of question 11).
29. (a) Last night depicts past time. Hence use V₂ of dream i.e 'dreamt' in place of 'dream'.
30. (b) Use 'had been' in place of 'were'. The sentence must be in Past Perfect Continuous Tense as 'since 1983' has been used in the sentence.

31. (a) 'Past Indefinite Tense' is used after 'since' if 'Present Perfect' comes before 'since'. 'Nobody has seen him' must come in place of 'nobody saw him'.
32. (b) Use 'Ramesh will have taken' in place of 'Ramesh will take'. (See the explanation of question 14).
33. (b) Use 'have been' in place of 'are'.
34. (b) Use 'left' in place of 'has left'. (See the explanation of question 11).
35. (b) Use 'she has' in place of 'has she' since the sentence is not a question.
36. (a) 'Since/for + time' can be used in Perfect / Perfect Continuous Tense only. Hence change 'I ate' into 'I have eaten'.
37. (b) Change 'is having' into 'has'. If 'have' means 'to possess', it cannot be used in 'ing' form.
38. (b) Use 'was' in place of 'is'. 'When I went there' depicts that the sentence is in past.
39. (c) 'Vaccine when hit' depicts that the sentence is in past. Change 'is into 'was'.
40. (b) Use 'had' in place of 'has'. Here an experience is being narrated by the victim. Hence the incident that took place before the subject became a victim must be in Past Perfect Tense.
41. (b) 'A painstaking forging' is singular. Hence 'has' will replace 'have'.
42. (b) Use 'escaped' in place of 'escape'.
43. (b) Use 'has' in place of 'is having'. (See the explanation of question 37).
44. (a) Use 'no one has heard' in place of 'no one heard'. (See the explanation of question 12).
45. (c) Use 'the students had given' in place of 'the students gave'.

Before Simple Past , Past Perfect (Past Perfect)

2nd Action

1st Action

46. (a) Use 'she has not prepared' in place of 'she did not prepare'. 'Yet' is generally used in Present Perfect negative Tense.
47. (b) Change 'I am owning' into 'I own'.
48. (c) 'Preceded' will be replaced by 'had preceded'.
49. (a) 'Will have already returned' will replace 'she will already return'. (See the explanation of question 6).
50. (b) 'V₃' (had) will come after 'has'.
51. (c) 'time' will replace 'times'.
52. (b) 'has been' will come in place of 'is'.
53. (b) Change 'am believing' into 'believe'. 'Believe' is not used in 'ing' form.
54. (b) Change 'we should have done' into 'we did'.
55. (c) Change 'you have' into 'have you' since the sentence is interrogative.
56. (c) Use 'prices comes' will be changed to 'price comes'.
57. (b) The sentence is in past. Hence change 'have' into 'had'.