

Grammar - 4



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- Test Drive
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VA - 20

CEX-V-0256/18

Number of Questions : **45**

Test Drive

Time Limit

5 Minutes

Directions for questions 1 to 5: Match the words in Column A with their antonyms in Column B.

(Based on IIFT 2016 pattern)

A	B
1. Adumbrate	A. Unsusceptible
2. Sinecure	B. Concentrate
3. Nictitate	C. Irreproachable
4. Flivver	D. Illuminate
5. Flagitious	E. Expensive

Class Exercise

Directions for questions 6 to 15: Fill in the blanks with an appropriate conjunction.

6. We left home early _____ we do not miss the trailers before the movie. (because, so, so that)
7. He is both suave _____ cultured. (and, as well as, or)
8. We cannot help her _____ she asks for help. (unless, if only, although)

9. Everybody likes her _____ she goes out of her way to help people. (even though, because, as if)
10. She did not understand _____ the man seemed angry. (how, when, why)
11. We enquired everywhere _____ could not find what we needed. (and, still, but)
12. I visit the zoo _____ I am in town. (since, yet, whenever)
13. We are leaving in an hour _____ or not it rains. (either, if, whether)
14. Set a reminder _____ you forget to take your medicine. (or, lest, as though)
15. _____ had I sat down _____ I was summoned again. (Rather.....than, Not only.....but also, No sooner..... than)

Directions for questions 16 to 25: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the verbs.

16. One of the cars, from the many he owns, _____ been borrowed by his friend. (have/ has)
17. The manager's assistant _____ all the important calls. (handle/ handles)

18. The teachers _____ the student with great dedication. (teach/ teaches)
19. Oil and water _____ not mix. (do/ does)
20. No award or distinction _____ conferred on the writer, even though his novel was very popular. (was/ were)
21. Either the doctor or the nurses _____ to the patients at the camp. (tends/ tend)
22. Each of the girls _____ all the rituals. (observe/ observes)
23. Some of us _____ work to do. (have/ has)
24. The manager along with his subordinates _____ arriving today. (is/ are)
25. A thousand dollars _____ seem like a big amount to some. (don't/ doesn't)

Directions for questions 26 to 30: In the following questions, four ways of writing a sentence have been given. Select the best option based on the rules of grammar and usage.

26. (1) Tension prevails in Nagaland as violent protests continues against the 33 percent reservation quota for women in urban local bodies.
- (2) Tension prevails in Nagaland since violent protest continue against the 33 percent reservation quota for women in urban local bodies.
- (3) Tension prevails in Nagaland as violent protests continue against the 33 percent reservation quota for women in urban local bodies.
- (4) Tension prevail in Nagaland due to violent protests continue against the 33 percent reservation quota for women in urban local bodies.

27. (1) Humanity owe a deep debt of gratitude to scientists whose labours and sacrifices have led to the many useful discoveries and inventions, which have done so much to alleviate human pain and discomfort.
- (2) Humanity owes a deep debt of gratitude to scientists whose labours and sacrifices has led to the many useful discoveries and inventions, which has done so much to alleviate human pain and discomfort.
- (3) Humanity owe a deep debt of gratitude to scientists whose labour and sacrifices have led to the many useful discoveries and inventions, which has done so much to alleviate human pain and discomfort.
- (4) Humanity owes a deep debt of gratitude to scientists whose labours and sacrifices have led to the many useful discoveries and inventions, which have done so much to alleviate human pain and discomfort.
28. (1) The gods of Greek mythology first appear in the writings of Homer and Hesiod, and, from the character and actions of these picturesque and, for the most part, friendly beings, we get some idea of the men who made them and brought them to Greece.
- (2) The god of Greek mythology first appear in the writings of Homer and Hesiod, and, from the character and actions of these picturesque and, for the most part, friendly beings, we get some idea of the men who make them and brought them to Greece.
- (3) The gods of Greek mythology first appears in the writings of Homer and Hesiod, although, from the character and actions of these picturesque and, for the most part, friendly beings, we get some idea of the men who made them and brought them to Greece.
- (4) The gods of Greek mythology first appear in the writings of Homer and Hesiod, but, from the character and actions of this picturesque and, for the most part, friendly beings, we get some idea of the men who made them and brought them to Greece.

29. (1) The effects of video violence is less simple, however, than it at first appeared.
 (2) The effect of video violence are less simple, but, than they at first appeared.
 (3) The effects of video violence was less simple, although, than it at first appear.
 (4) The effects of video violence are less simple, however, than they at first appeared.
30. (1) The long waves, which constitutes red light, is hardly affected, but the short waves, which constitute blue light, are scattered in all directions.
 (2) The long wave, which constitute red light, are hardly affected, since the short wave, which constitute blue light, are scattered in all directions.
 (3) The long waves, which constitute red light, are hardly affected, but the short waves, which constitute blue light, are scattered in all directions.
 (4) The long waves, which constitute red light, are hardly affected, and the short waves, which constitutes blue light, is scattered in all directions.
31. (4) Because administering shots to wild apes is impractical, researchers plan to develop an oral version to be delivered with bait.
32. A recent U.K. based study suggests diets low in meat – particularly beef and lamb – takes less of a toll on the environment.
 (1) A recent U.K. based study suggests that diets low in meat – particularly beef and lamb – takes less of a toll on the environment.
 (2) Recent U.K. based studies suggests diets low in meat – particularly beef and lamb – take less of a toll in the environment.
 (3) A recent U.K. based study suggests that diets low in meat – particularly beef and lamb – take less of a toll on the environment.
 (4) A recent U.K. based study suggest diet low in meat – particularly beef and lamb – take less of a toll on the environment.
33. These tests proves the value of placebos because approximately five percent of the patients taking them are cured even though the placebos are made from substances that has been carefully selected to be useless.
 (1) These tests proves the value of placebos because approximately five percent of the patients taking them are cured even though the placebos are made from substances that has been carefully selected to be useless.
 (2) These tests prove the value of placebos because approximately five percent of the patients taking them are cured even though the placebos are made from substances that have been carefully selected to be useless.
 (3) These tests prove the value of placebos because approximately five percent of the patients taking them was cured even though the placebos are made from substances that has been carefully selected to be useless.

Directions for questions 31 to 35: In the questions given below, choose the most appropriate option to replace the given sentence keeping in mind Standard English Usage.

31. Because of administering shots to wild apes is impractical, researchers plan to develop an oral version to be delivered with bait.
 (1) Because of administering shots to wild apes is impractical, researchers plan to develop an oral version to be delivered with bait.
 (2) Although administering shots to wild apes is impractical, researchers plan to develop an oral version to be delivered with bait.
 (3) Because to administer shots to wild apes impractically, researchers plan on developing an oral version to be delivered with bait.

- (4) These tests proves the value of placebos because approximately five percent of the patients taking them are cured even though the placebos are made from substances that had been carefully selected to be useless.

34. The actual curing power of placebos probably stem from the faith of the patient in the treatment.

- (1) The actual curing power of placebos probably stem from the faith of the patient in the treatment.
(2) The actual curing powers of placebos probably stems from the faith of the patient on the treatment.
(3) The actual curing power of placebos probably stems in the faith of the patient in the treatment.
(4) The actual curing power of placebos probably stems from the faith of the patient in the treatment.

35. Everyday things starts to feel timeless when they have an aura of mystery: a woman's foot, a family on a beach – these scenes could be from any decade.

- (1) Everyday things starts to feel timeless when it has an aura of mystery: a woman's foot, a family on a beach – these scenes could be from any decade.
(2) Everyday things start to feel timeless when they have an aura of mystery: a woman's foot, a family on a beach – this scenes could be from any decade.
(3) Everyday thing start to feel timeless when it has an aura of mystery: a woman's foot, a family on a beach – these scenes could be from any decade.
(4) Everyday things start to feel timeless when they have an aura of mystery: a woman's foot, a family on a beach – these scenes could be from any decade.

Directions for questions 36 to 45: In each question given below, five sentences or parts of sentences that form a paragraph are given. Identify the sentence(s) or part(s) of sentence(s) that is/are incorrect in terms of grammar and usage. Then choose the most appropriate option.

36. A. Global strategies to control infectious disease has historically included the erection of barriers
B. to international travel and immigration. Keeping people with infectious diseases outside
C. national borders have reemerged as an important public health policy in the human immunodeficiency virus(HIV) epidemic.
D. Including 29 and 50 countries are reported to have introduced border restrictions on HIV-positive foreigners,
E. usually those planning an extended stay in the country, such as students, workers, or seamen.

- (1) B, C & E (2) D & E
(3) A & B (4) A, C & D

37. A. At night, schools of prey and predators are almost always spectacularly illuminated by the bioluminescence produced by
B. the microscopic and larger plankton. The reason for the ubiquitous production of light by the microorganisms of the sea remain obscure,
C. and suggested explanations are controversial. It have been suggested
D. that light is a kind of inadvertent by-product of life in transparent organisms. It has also been hypothesized
E. that the emission of light on disturbance are advantageous to the plankton in making the predators of the plankton conspicuous to their predators.

- (1) B, C & E (2) C, D & E
(3) A & D (4) B & C

38. A. But neither quite fit its image. The Teutonic capital buzzes with the surge of post-communist freedom,
 B. thriving on its reputation as the turbulent dance capital of Europe, while the ancient capital of Greece,
 C. sparkling in the Aegean light, have yet to emerge from the great Euro crisis of the past few years into anything like full health—
 D. or to shrug off the conditions that precipitated it. The sun is shining in Berlin;
 E. clouds of anxiety still hangs over Athens.
- (1) only B (2) only D
 (3) B & D (4) A, C & E
39. A. Brands seem to be capitalising on this notion, and since this is a relatively new phenomenon in India, there are no clear-cut guidelines.
 B. “In the west, influencers are supposed to disclose that they are getting incentivized
 C. by the brand for promoting a product,” Uttamchandani say. The United States of America’s Federal Trade Commission
 D. have issued guidelines for influencer marketing. The relative ambiguity in India
 E. seem to be helping brands market products that are otherwise banned from being advertised.
- (1) A, B & D (2) C, D & E
 (3) B & E (4) C & D
40. A. Manipulation of elections remain universal in Athens. Candidates for places in the city council or
 B. in parliament can win only by coming to an arrangement with the chiefs of unofficial, vote-controlling networks. Deals are done.
 C. Priests offer up their congregations. The men who control open-air markets gathers up the votes of the stallholders.
- D. Large quantities of voting slips are regularly submitted premarked for a chosen candidate.
 E. “If I say no,” one candidate in the local elections this spring told me, “they say, ‘My dear girl, this is how things are done. Grow up.’”
- (1) B & E (2) A & C
 (3) D & E (4) All of the above
41. A. A fledgling albatross catches a puff of wind, glides a few meters, then starts again.
 B. These practice take-off prepares the young bird for its departure from the island or for the
 C. next seven to eleven years that they remain at sea. When the juvenile returns to its native island,
 D. it engages in elaborate courtship displays to establish a permanent pair-bond. Pairs devote a full year
 E. to the breeding cycle, in which a single chick is reared, then spends the next year back on the high seas.
- (1) A & D (2) B & C
 (3) D & E (4) B, C & E
42. A. Beyond De Beers, the South African colossus that dominates the business, stretch an intricate
 B. and close-knit worldwide diamond network that operate in some respects on a vast industrial scale
 C. and in others like a medieval guild. The torrent of stones that circulate through the network
 D. move along a path referred to as ‘the pipeline’ from mines to dealers to polishing factories to jewelers
 E. to the necks and fingers of customers – a journey that takes somewhere between one to two years.
- (1) A & B (2) D & E
 (3) All of the above (4) None of the above

43. A. Leaving Germany, Danube flows eastward into Austria, whose Wachau Valley is fertile ground for
 B. both pious and wine. Terraces of vineyards climb slopes as if to seek benediction from the great
 C. medieval monasteries that commands the hilltops at Melk and Krems. The river passes castle ruins and
 D. apricot orchards that spangles the banks with snowy blossoms. Wachau's sceneries
 E. are captivating, but no place is as identified with the Danube's charm as nearby Vienna.
- (1) All of the above (2) None of the above
 (3) only B (4) Only D
44. A. By November, wind or cold have stripped the island. Leaves are gone, and so are the tourists.
 B. The water is turned off, marking the dividing line between locals and anyone else.
 C. Only residents, who have wells and do not rely on town water, remains.
- D. "If you can't stand the winter, you don't deserve the summer," a T-shirt says.
 E. In winter, the wind blows with such fury picture windows fronting the harbor bows in from the pressure.
- (1) C & D (2) only E
 (3) A, C & E (4) B, D & E
45. A. Alongside all this, bubbling up throughout Athens is a local organizations looking for local solutions,
 B. cleaning up garbage, planting trees on abandoned plots, painting children's parks, giving Athenians guided tours of parts of the city
 C. they don't know, putting up brief histories in simple Greek on the walls of buildings,
 D. yarn bombing the trees in Kolokotroni Square to celebrate them nor their beauties.
 E. Such transient uses of abused or abandoned city spaces is a global phenomenon.
- (1) only A (2) only D
 (3) B & C (4) A, D & E

Visit "Test Gym" for taking Topic Tests / Section Tests on a regular basis.

VA - 20 : Grammar - 4

Answers and Explanations

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1. D Adumbrate means "to obscure". Its antonym is "brighten or illuminate".
2. A Sinecure refers to "an easy target, sitting duck, or pushover". Vulnerable is a synonym. Unsusceptible is its antonym.
3. B Nictitate has multiple meanings. One of its meanings is "to go astray or not give concentration". Hence, concentrate is its antonym.
4. E Flivver is an informal word which is used to refer to a cheap car. Its connotation is negative. Hence, expensive is its antonym.
5. C Flagitious refers to someone who lacks a conscience or is nefarious. Righteous or irreproachable is its antonym.
6. so that
7. and
8. unless
9. because
10. why
11. but
12. whenever
13. whether
14. lest
15. No sooner...than
16. has – the subject is 'one'.
17. handles –the subject is 'assistant'.
18. teach – the subject is 'teachers'.
19. do – the subject is 'oil and water', so plural.
20. was – the subject is 'award' or 'distinction', so singular. When the subjects are joined by *or*, *nor*, *neither....nor*, *either...or*, only one subject is taken into consideration.
21. tend – the subject is nurses'. When two subjects, one singular and one plural are joined by 'either... or', the one closer to the verb is taken. Here it is 'nurses', so the verb must be plural.
22. observes – the subject is 'each', not girls, show the verb must be plural.
23. have – the subject is 'some of us'. Whenever the subject is formed by using 'some, any, none, all or most' followed by a *preposition* and then a *noun or pronoun*, the *noun/pronoun* is to be taken into consideration. In this sentence, it is 'us', so the verb must be plural.
24. is – the subject is 'manager'. When two subjects are joined with the phrase 'along with', only the first subject is taken into account.
25. doesn't – Any unit of time, money and distance is singular.
26. 3 Choices 1 and 2 contain the error of subject-verb agreement. The correct usage is – *protests continue*. Choice 4 consists of an error in conjunction. The phrase 'due to' has been used incorrectly. If the verb 'continue' were not there, 'due to' could have been used. In choice 4, the verb should be 'prevails'.
27. 4 Choices 1 and 3 contain error of subject-verb agreement. The correct version is – *Humanity owes....* Choice 2 also consists of the error of subject-verb disagreement. The correct version is – *labours and sacrifices have....*
28. 1 Choice 2 contains the error of subject-verb agreement. The correct version is – *The Gods... appear....* Choices 3 and 4 contain errors in the use of the conjunction. 'Although' and 'but' convey a contradiction, which is not implied in the sentence.
29. 4 Choices 1, 2, and 3 contain errors of subject-verb agreement. The subject is 'effects', which is plural and the verb must be plural to match it. Choice 3 also consists of an error in pronoun reference: 'it' to refer to 'effects'.
30. 3 The verb in a subordinate clause beginning with relative pronoun follows the antecedent of the pronoun. So, the correct version is – *The long waves, which constitute.....* Choices 1 and 2 contain errors of this sort. Choice 2 also uses the wrong conjunction 'since'. There is no reason implied here, which is what is conveyed by 'since'. Choice 4 consists of a subject-verb disagreement in the second part of the sentence. The correct version is – *the short waves, which constitute.*
31. 4 Choices 1, 2, and 3 consist of errors in the use of the conjunction. Choice 2 has 'although', which implies a

- contradiction that not required in the sentence. 'Because of' cannot be followed by a verb, so choice 1 is incorrect. The verb 'is' should not have been put after 'apes'. Choice 3 is distorted. The sentence is incomplete.
32. 3 Choices 1, 2, and 4 consist of errors of subject-verb disagreement. The correct version is – *A recent... study suggests that diets take*. Choice 2 also has the wrong preposition 'in'.
33. 2 Choices 1 and 4 consist of the error of subject-verb disagreement. The correct version is - *these tests prove....* Choice 3 consists of errors of subject-verb disagreement and tense in the second part of the sentence. The correct version is – *five percent of the patients are....* When the subject is 'percent of something', it is the 'something' that is taken into account, and in this sentence, it is 'patients'. Since the remaining verbs are in the present, this verb must also be in the present tense. Also, "... substances that have been ..." is the correct expression.
34. 4 Choices 1 and 2 consist of errors of subject-verb disagreement. The correct version is - *the power stems....* Choices 2 and 3 consist of errors in the use of the preposition. 'Faith' should be followed by 'in' and 'stems' should be followed by 'from'.
35. 4 Choices 1 and 3 consist of errors of subject-verb disagreement. The correct version is – *Everyday things start*. Choice 2 consists of an error in adjective-noun reference. The correct version is - *these scenes....*
36. 4 A is incorrect because of the subject-verb disagreement. It should be - *Global strategies have...* C also has an error of subject-verb disagreement. 'Keeping' is the subject, so it should be - *Keeping...has....* D has the error of conjunction. The correct conjunction should be the co-relative conjunction(s) 'between... and'.
37. 1 B consists of an error of subject-verb disagreement. 'The reason' is the subject, so, it should be – *the reason... remains...* C also consists of an error of subject-verb disagreement. The correct version is – *It has.....* E also has a subject-verb disagreement. The correct version is – *the emission... is advantageous....*
38. 4 A consists of the error of subject-verb disagreement. 'Neither' is a singular pronoun, so it should be – *Neither fits*. C has a subject-verb disagreement. The subject of the verb 'have' is 'Greece', so the correct version is – *Greece.....has....* E also has the error of subject-verb disagreement. It should be – *clouds... hang...*
39. 2 C, D & E contain errors of subject-verb disagreement. The correct version in C is – *Uttamchandani says* The correct version in D is – *The United..Commission has....* The correct version in E is – *The relative ambiguity seems....*
40. 2 A & C consist of errors of subject-verb disagreement. The correct version in A is – *Manipulation of elections remains*. The subject is 'manipulation' and not 'elections'. In C, the correct version is – *The men... gather up...*
41. 4 B consists of the errors of subject-verb agreement and conjunction. The subject should be 'take-offs' because of the plural demonstrative adjective 'these', and the verb following it must be 'prepare'. There is no choice implied in the sentences, so, the conjunction to be used is 'and' and not 'or'. C has an error of pronoun reference. The pronoun 'they' refers to 'the young bird' so it should be a singular pronoun. The correct version is – *it remains.....* E has the error of subject-verb agreement. The correct version is – *Pairs....in which....then spend....*
42. 3 A, B C & D have the error of subject-verb disagreement. The correct version in A is – *Beyond....stretches and intricate....network*. The correct version in B is – *....network that operates*. The correct version in C is – *The torrent....that circulates*. The correct version in D is – *....moves along...* because the subject is 'torrent'. E has the wrong conjunction. The correct pair of co-relative conjunctions is – *between... and*.
43. 1 A has the error of a missing article. They must be a definite article before *Danube*, because it is the name of a river. B has the wrong form of the word. It should be 'piety and wine'. 'Pious' is an adjective and does not make sense here. C & D have the error of subject-verb agreement. The correct version in C is – *....monasteries that command...* The correct motion in D is – *castle ruins and apricot orchards that spangle....* D also has the wrong form of the word 'scenery'. This is an uncountable noun and cannot be put in the plural form. So, the correct version in D and E is – *Wachau's scenery is captivating....*
44. 3 A has error of conjunction. Since 'wind' and 'cold' are joined by 'or', the verb should be 'has'. But in this sentence, the implied meaning is that both the wind and the cold have stripped the island, so the conjunction should be 'and'. C has the error of subject-verb agreement. The correct version is – *Only residents.....remain*. E has a conjunction missing in the form of a relative pronoun. Also, there is a subject-verb disagreement. The subject 'picture windows' must have the plural verb 'bow' and not 'bows'. The correct version is – *In winter,....fury that picture windows.....bow.....*
45. 4 A has a subject-verb disagreement. It should be - *Alongside...are local organisations*. D has the wrong conjunction. There is no negative choice implied in the sentence. The sentence mentions the things that are celebrated. So it should be – *celebrate them and their beauties*. E has the error of subject-verb agreement. The subject 'uses' should be followed by the plural verb 'are'. The correct version is – *Such transient uses.....are.....*