

Contents

- Kinds of Noun
- Kinds of Pronoun
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VA - 11

CEX-V-0247/18**Number of Questions :** 45

Test Drive

Time Limit**5 Minutes**

Directions for questions 1 to 5: Each of the following questions has a pair of words in bold followed by four pairs of words. From the given options choose the pair of words which exhibits a relationship most dissimilar to the question pair.

1. **Salubrious : Detrimental**
(Actual Entrance Question, 2017, MB)
 - (1) Fecund : Fertile
 - (2) Jocund : Sombre
 - (3) Bereaved : Disoriented
 - (4) Horrendous : Luscious
2. **Encomium : Eulogize**
 - (1) Plagiarise : Forfeit
 - (2) Barbaric : Philistine
 - (3) Condemnation : Denunciation
 - (4) Rescind : Acquiescence
3. **Tragic : Cataclysmic**
 - (1) Playful : Whimsical
 - (2) Lambaste : Excoriate
 - (3) Fulsome : Nauseating
 - (4) Amenable : Mulish

4. **Picayune : Significant**
 - (1) Mulct : Vouchsafe
 - (2) Limpid : Perspicuous
 - (3) Repulsion : Inducement
 - (4) Admonish : Salute
5. **Eidolism : Ghosts**
 - (1) Hedonism : Pleasure
 - (2) Illuminism : Spirituality
 - (3) Stoicism : Pain
 - (4) Polytheism : Deities

Directions for questions 6 to 15: Identify the types of nouns in the following sentences.

6. A dog barked in the distance.
7. The businessman owns a large fleet of ships.
8. At first, Neolithic settlements were hardly more than villages.
9. Contemporary hunter-gatherers may help us understand our prehistoric ancestors.
10. Many managers employ teams to achieve complex goals.

11. The cattle were herded from one field to the other.
12. Smoking is injurious to health.
13. We hardly slept that night, in eager anticipation of glimpsing our first rays of sunshine.
14. As for the jury, the members whispered to each other for a few minutes and then they appointed the Hungry Tiger their spokesman.
15. Please return Ram's umbrella to him.

Directions for questions 16 to 25: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate pronouns given in the brackets.

16. Alice opened the door and found that _____ led into a small passage. (this / it)
17. Tony and _____ are flying to Chennai. (I / me)
18. There isn't much difference between you and _____. (she / her)
19. Those books on the table are _____. (hers / her)
20. She loves _____ so much that she doesn't have a thought to spare for _____ else. (her / herself ... someone / anyone)
21. I met my friend _____ had just returned from a holiday abroad. (who / whom)
22. "What curious animal is that _____ is eating the grass on my lawn?" enquired the man. (who / which)

23. George's new car, _____ is less than a month old, has already started giving trouble. (which / that)
24. Both the books are good but _____ is better than that. (these / this)
25. One must not get ahead of _____. (himself / oneself)

Directions for questions 26 to 30: Select the option which is most suitable based on the rules of grammar and usage.

26. (1) I met a man today, whom I had just heard was on the continent.
(2) I met a man today who, I had just heard, was on the continent.
(3) I met a man today, which I heard, was just on the continent.
(4) I met a man today what I was hearing was on the continent.
27. (1) The past century has seen heated controversy about whether intelligence, which relates strongly to school achievement, is determined primarily by heredity or by environment.
(2) The past century has seen heated controversy about whether intelligent, which relates strongly to school achievement, is determined primarily by heredity or by environment.
(3) The past century has seen heated controversy about whether intelligence, that relates strongly to school's achievement is determined primarily by heredity or by environment.
(4) The past century has seen heated controversy about whether intelligent which relates strongly to school's achievement is determined primarily by heredity or environment.

28. (1) To achieve a resolution that benefits both party, everyone involved must be willing to listen carefully to anothers concerns.
 (2) To achieve a resolution that benefits both party, all involved must be willing to listen carefully to each others concerns.
 (3) To achieve a resolve that benefits both parties, everybody involved must be willing to listen carefully to each other's concern.
 (4) To achieve a resolution that benefits both parties, everybody involved must be willing to listen carefully to each other's concerns.
29. (1) The lower teeth in crocodiles protrude when their mouths are closed.
 (2) The lower teeth in a crocodile protrude when their mouth is closed.
 (3) The lower tooth in a crocodile protrudes when it's mouth is closed.
 (4) The lower teeth in crocodiles protrude when its mouth is closed.
30. (1) She, who had been the apple of his eye, he now begins to regard with something like distrust.
 (2) Her, who had been the apple of his eye, him now began to regard with something like distrust.
 (3) She, whom had been the apple of his eye, he now began to regard with something like distrust.
 (4) Her, who had been the apple of his eye, he now began to regard with something like distrust.

Directions for questions 31 to 35: In the questions given below, choose the most appropriate option to replace the underlined part keeping in mind grammatical correctness.

31. When you have examined these patterns, please return them to us.
 (1) these patterns, please return them to us
 (2) this patterns, please return it to us
 (3) these patterns, please return they to us
 (4) their pattern, please return them to us
32. Picasso's works was not the same during various artistic periods.
 (1) Picassos works was not the same during various artistic periods.
 (2) Picasso's work was not same during various artistic period.
 (3) Picasso's work was not the same during various artistic periods.
 (4) Picasso's works was not similar during various artistic periods.
33. Their mead-halls reflected the wealthy living of the Bronze Age Northmen, and their wooden shields, wood-shafted spears, and bronze-hilted swords are theirs of the Bronze Age warrior.
 (1) and their wooden shields, wood-shafted spears, and bronze-hilted swords are theirs of the Bronze Age warrior.
 (2) and its wooden shields, wood-shafted spears, and bronze-hilted swords are those of the Bronze Age warrior.
 (3) and their wooden shields, wood-shafted spears, and bronze-hilted swords are that of the Bronze Age warrior.
 (4) and their wooden shields, wood-shafted spears, and bronze-hilted swords are those of the Bronze Age warrior.

34. We have now ample evident that the desirability of events affects the adaptational outcomes more than the amount of change that they require.

- (1) We now have ample evident that the desirability of events affects the adaptational outcomes more than the amount of change that they require.
- (2) We now have ample evidence that the desirability of events affects the adaptational outcomes more than the amount of change that they require.
- (3) We now have ample evidence that the desirability of events effects the adaptational outcomes more than the amount of change that they require.
- (4) We now have ample evidence that the desirability of events affects the adaptational outcomes more than the amount of changes that they require.

35. The flippers or tail of a whale or seal lack insulating blubber, but countercurrent heat exchangers greatly reduce heat loss in these extremities, as it does in the legs of many birds.

- (1) greatly reduce heat loss in these extremities, as it does in the legs of many birds.
- (2) greatly reduce heat loss in the extremities, as it does in the legs of many bird.
- (3) greatly reduce heat loss in these extremities, as they do in the legs of many birds.
- (4) greatly reduce heat lose in these extremities, as these do in the legs of many birds.

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. The co-relative between SRRS scores and health outcomes may be inflated
 - B. because subjects neuroticism affects both their responses to stress scales and their self-reports of health problems.
 - C. Neurotic individuals have tendency to recall more stress than others and to recall more symptoms of illness than others.
 - D. These tendencies mean that some of the co-relation between high stress and high illness may simply reflect the effects of subjects' neuroticism.
 - E. The possible contaminating effects of neurotic obscure the meaning of scores on the SRRS and similar measures of stress.

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

- 37.
- A. While the much-anticipated expansion of the western frontier was unfolding in according with the design of the National Policy,
 - B. a new northern frontier was opening up to enhance the prospects of Canadian industrial development. Long the preserve of the fur trade,
 - C. the Canadian Shield and the western Cordilleras became a treasure of minerals, timber and hydroelectric power in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
 - D. As early as 1883, CPR (Canadian Pacific Railway) construction crews blasting through the rugged terrain of northern Ontario discovered copper and nickel deposits in the vicinity of Sudbury.
 - E. As refining processes, uses and markets for the metal developed, Sudbury became the world's largest nickel producer.

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

38. A. The texts to classical Greek plays were written down soon after the performing
 B. and possibly even before, though it is not always clear when or by who.
 C. By 400 B.C.E, there was a flourishing book trade in Greece, but the texts for plays were a challenge.
 D. Hellenistic scholars dedicated years to sorting out the text and removing that they believed
 E. to be corruptions generally added by actors, but each time a text was copied, there were new possibilities for errors.
- (1) C, D & E (2) A, B & C
 (3) A, B & D (4) B, C & E
39. A. A few of the satellites of the Jovian planets might have suitable conditions for life.
 B. Jupiter's moon Europa seems to have a liquid-water ocean below it's icy crust, and minerals dissolved in that water would provide rich broth
 C. of possibilities for chemical evolution. Nevertheless, Europa is not a promising sight to search for life because conditions may not have remained stable
 D. for the billions of years needed for life to evolve beyond the microscopic stage.
 E. If Jupiter's moons interact gravitationally and modify their orbits, Europa may have been frozen solid at some points in history.
- (1) A, C, D & E (2) None of the above
 (3) B & C (4) D & E
40. A. Despite its name, chaotic systems are not necessarily random.
 B. In fact, many chaotic systems have a kind of underlying order who explains the general features of their behaviour
 C. even while details at any particular moment remain unpredictable. In a sense,
 D. many chaotic systems – like the weather – are 'predictably unpredictable'. Our understanding of chaotic systems
- E. is increasing at a tremendous rate, but much remains to be learnt about they.
- (1) B, C & D (2) A, B & D
 (3) only E (4) A, B & E
41. A. In this stage, individuals move beyond concrete experience and think in abstract and more logical terms.
 B. As part of thinking more abstractly, adolescence develop images of ideal circumstances.
 C. He might think about what an ideal parent is like and compare their parents to this ideal standard.
 D. They begin to entertain possibilities for the future and are fascinated with what they can be. In solving problems, formal operational thinkers
 E. are more systematic, developing hypothesis about why something is happening the way it is, then testing these hypothesis in a deductive manner.
- (1) B, C & E (2) All of the above
 (3) None of the above (4) A & D
42. A. Apart from its core performers, India has also benefited from good bench strength.
 B. Wicket keeper Parthiv Patel performed brilliantly with the bat and gloves when Wriddhiman Saha was ruled out due to injury.
 C. When middle-order batsman Ajinkya Rahane sat out due to injury, newcomer Karun Nair scored a triple hundred.
 D. Like the Australian teams of the 1990s, Team India has benefited from having match-ready fresh youngsters who get
 E. the requisite exposure all year round.
- (1) All of the above (2) None of the above
 (3) only A (4) only D

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| <p>43. A. Relationships are inevitable in the social world.
 B. Those who's emotions are sweet can enter into graceful and harmonious relationships when necessary,
 C. transforming simple needs into a beautiful process as a conscious choice. However, the compulsive nature
 D. of peoples desires makes them turn love into a fetish and freeze it into a set of calculated,
 E. conditional transactions. To then extol the virtues of 'unconditional love' is a gross travesty!</p> <p>(1) A & E (2) C & D
 (3) C & E (4) B & D</p> | <p>D. The aria, which is a long solo, may be compared to a song in which the characters express his thoughts and feelings.
 E. The recitative, that is also a solo of sorts, is a recitation set to music, the purpose of which is to continue the storyline.</p> <p>(1) only A (2) only B
 (3) D & E (4) B & C</p> |
| <p>44. A. Furthermore, composers acquiesced to the demands of singers, writing many operas that were little more
 B. than a success of brilliant tricks for the voice, designed to showcase the splendid vocal talent of the singers who had requested them.
 C. It was thus that complicated arias, recitatives and duets evolved.</p> | <p>45. A. Mimicking is limited to insects, but its most common among them, and by mimicry, I'm referring to the liking
 B. between two insects that aren't closely related, but look very much alike.
 C. The insects which engage in mimicry are usually very brightly coloured. One of the insects, the one that's characterized by
 D. an unpleasant taste, a bad smell, a sting or a bite, is called the model. The mimic looks like the model
 E. but doesn't share the characteristic that protects the model from predators.</p> <p>(1) B, C & E (2) A & B
 (3) B & D (4) A & C</p> |

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

VA - 11 : Grammar - 2

Answers and Explanations

CEX-V-0247/18

1	1	2	4	3	4	4	2	5	3	6	-	7	-	8	-	9	-	10	-
11	-	12	-	13	-	14	-	15	-	16	-	17	-	18	-	19	-	20	-
21	-	22	-	23	-	24	-	25	-	26	2	27	1	28	4	29	1	30	4
31	1	32	3	33	4	34	2	35	3	36	4	37	4	38	3	39	3	40	4
41	1	42	2	43	4	44	3	45	4										

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| <p>1. 1 The given pair shows an antonymous relationship. Salubrious means healthy. Detrimental is its antonym. Fecund means prolific and fertile is its synonym. A bereaved person may or may not be disoriented. Hence, option 3 is not exactly dissimilar. Options 2 and 4 are pairs of antonyms. Jocund means cheerful. Luscious means appealing. So, option 1 is the correct answer.</p> <p>2. 4 The given pair shows a synonymous relationship. Options 1, 2, and 3 are pairs of synonyms. Option 4 is a pair of antonyms. Hence, option 4 is the correct answer.</p> <p>3. 4 The given pair in question is a set of synonyms. Options 1, 2, and 3 show similar relationships. Option 4 is a pair of antonyms. Hence, it is the answer.</p> <p>4. 2 The given pair in question is a set of antonyms. Similar relationship is shared by the pairs in options 1, 3, and 4. However, option B shows a pair of synonyms. Hence, it is the correct answer.</p> <p>5. 3 Eidolism refers to the belief in ghosts. Similarly, hedonism believes in the pursuit of pleasure. Illuminism believes in an inward spirituality. Polytheism believes in the existence of many deities. However, Stoicism preaches indifference to pleasure and pain.</p> <p>6. Dog - Common Noun ; Distance - Abstract Noun</p> <p>7. Businessman - Common Noun; Fleet - Collective Noun; Ships - Common Noun</p> <p>8. Settlements - Abstract Noun used as a Common Noun; Villages - Common Noun</p> | <p>9. Hunter-gatherers - Common Noun; Ancestors - Common Noun</p> <p>10. Managers - Common Noun; Teams - Collective Noun, Goals - Abstract noun.</p> <p>11. Cattle - Common noun; Field - Common Noun</p> <p>12. Smoking - Gerund (A verbal-noun); Health - Abstract Noun</p> <p>13. Night - Common Noun, Anticipation - Abstract noun; Glimpsing - Gerund (A verbal-noun); Rays and Sunshine - Common Nouns</p> <p>14. Jury - Collective noun; Members - Common Noun; Minutes - Common Noun; Tiger - Common Noun used as a Proper Noun, Spokesman - Common Noun</p> <p>15. Ram - Proper Noun; Umbrella - Common Noun</p> <p>16. It - Refers to the door. No need for the demonstrative pronoun as she is not pointing at anything.</p> <p>17. I - 'Tony' and 'I' are both subjects, so the subject / nominative form of the pronoun must be used.</p> <p>18. Her - The pronouns that appear after the prepositions (here, it is 'between') are the objects of the preposition and should be in the object / accusative form.</p> <p>19. Hers - Here, the possessive pronoun is required as the antecedent noun 'books' is at the beginning of the sentence.</p> |
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20. Herself ... anyone – The subject and object are the same person, so the reflexive pronoun must be used.
21. Who – The relative pronoun in the subject form must be used as it refers to 'my friend' who 'had just returned'.
22. Which – The relative pronoun 'who' is used to refer to people. Since the antecedent here is 'animal', the pronoun must be 'which'.
23. Which – The relative pronoun 'which' is used at the beginning of a clause that gives extra information in the sentence and is generally preceded by a comma. This refers to the concept of restrictive and non-restrictive clauses and phrase.
24. This – The second part of the sentence talks about the books one at a time. The comparison is between the two books.
25. Oneself – The indefinite pronoun 'one' is always followed by 'one' and its forms.
26. 2 The relative pronoun 'who' must be used to refer to the antecedent 'a man', as 'a man' is the subject of the verb 'was'. 'Whom' is used to refer to an object; 'which' is used to refer to a thing; 'what' is used when the antecedent is not mentioned in the sentence.
27. 1 The appropriate relative pronoun to be used here is 'which' as the clause provides extra information in the sentence and is a non-restrictive clause and not a restrictive one. A non-restrictive clause must be separated from the rest of the sentence by commas. So, sentence 4 is incorrect. It also has an apostrophe after the word 'school', making it look as if the achievement is that of the school. Sentence 3 is incorrect because it changes the non-restrictive clause into a restrictive one by using 'that'. If the clause begins with the relative pronoun 'that', there must not be a comma before it. Sentence 2 is incorrect because it has the adjective 'intelligent' instead of the noun 'intelligence'.
28. 4 Sentences 1 and 2 contain the word 'party' instead of 'parties'. The plural word is required as it is preceded by the adjective 'both'. There is also an apostrophe missing from 'another' and 'other' in 1 and 2 respectively. Sentence 3 contains the word 'resolve' instead of 'resolution'. The meanings of the two words are different. 'Resolve' means determination whereas 'resolution' in this sentence means a solution to a problem. (**Note:** The indefinite pronouns 'everyone' and 'everybody' are singular and must be referred to by a singular pronoun 'each' and not 'one another'.
29. 1 Sentence 2 contains an error of pronoun reference. 'Their' cannot refer to 'crocodile', which is singular. Sentence 3 contains the incorrect short-form 'it's' instead of the possessive pronoun 'its'. It also has 'tooth' instead of 'teeth'. Sentence 4 also has an incorrect pronoun reference – the singular 'its' is given to refer to the plural 'crocodiles'.
30. 4 Sentences 1 and 3 have the incorrect form of the pronoun 'she'. The object form 'her' is required because 'he' began to regard her 'with distrust'. We cannot say that he began to regard 'she' with distrust. Moreover, in sentence 1, 'begins' is used, which does not match the tense of the sentence. Sentence 2 contains the incorrect object form 'him' instead of the subject form 'he'.
31. 1 Sentence 2 has an incorrect singular demonstrative adjective 'this' to refer to the plural pronoun 'patterns'. Sentence 3 contains the wrong pronoun 'they' to refer to the object 'patterns'. It should be the object form 'them'. Sentence 4 contains the plural pronoun 'them' to refer to the singular antecedent 'pattern'.
32. 3 Sentence 1 leaves out the apostrophe after the noun 'Picasso'. The works belong to Picasso, so the correct usage is Picasso's. It also contains a verb error – it uses 'was' with the plural noun 'works'. Sentence 2 leaves out the definite article 'the' before the adjective 'same' and contains the singular word 'period' instead of the plural. The plural form is required because of the adjective 'various'. Sentence 4 contains the same error as in A, of subject-verb disagreement, and also uses the adjective 'similar', which changes the meaning of the sentence.
33. 4 Sentence 1 contains an incorrect pronoun reference 'theirs' at the end of the sentence. The possessive pronoun cannot be used instead of the demonstrative pronoun 'those'. Sentence 2 contains the singular possessive pronoun 'its' to refer to a plural antecedent, which is not mentioned in the sentence. But there is a clue in the use of the plural pronoun at the beginning of the sentence. Sentence 3 contains the singular demonstrative pronoun 'that' to refer to the weapons - shields, spears and swords.
34. 2 Sentence 1 contains the adjective 'evident' instead of the noun 'evidence'. Sentence 3 contains the wrong verb. The verb should be 'affects' meaning 'influences' rather than 'effects' which means to bring about. Sentence 4 contains the countable noun 'changes' with the quantitative adjective 'amount'. The correct word is 'number' to be used with 'changes'.

35. 3 Sentences 1 and 2 contain the incorrect pronoun *'it'* to refer to *'heat exchangers'*. Sentence 4 contains the demonstrative pronoun *'these'* instead of the personal pronoun *'they'*. The demonstrative pronoun is used only when there is something specific to be pointed out. It also contains the verb *'lose'* instead of the noun *'loss'*.
36. 4 Part A is incorrect because the adjective form *'co-relative'* has been used instead of the noun *'co-relation'*. Part B is incorrect because the word *'subjects'* must have an apostrophe after it – *subjects'*. Part C is incorrect because the singular countable noun *'tendency'* must have an article before it. Part E is incorrect because the adjective *'neurotic'* has been used instead of the noun *'neuroticism'* in the phrase *contaminating effects of.....*
37. 4 Part A is incorrect because the adverb *'according'* has been used in place of the noun *'accordance'*. The correct phrase is – *in accordance with*. Part C is incorrect because the wrong noun form *'treasure'* has been used instead of *'treasury'*. Treasury means that it is a storehouse of valuable resources and that is the meaning required in the sentence. Treasure means something valuable.
38. 3 Part A is incorrect because it contains the gerund *'performing'* instead of the noun *'performance'*. When there is a noun form for a word available, the gerund form is not used. Part B is incorrect because the subject form of the relative pronoun *'who'* is used instead of the object form *'whom'*. The pronoun is the object of the preposition *'by'* in the sentence. Part D is incorrect because the relative pronoun *'that'* is used instead of the relative pronoun *'what'*. *'That'* as a relative pronoun must have a clear antecedent. *'What'* is used when the antecedent is not mentioned in the sentence.
39. 3 Part B is incorrect because it has the abbreviation of *'it is'* instead of the possessive pronoun *'its'*. It is also missing an article before the noun *'broth'*. The correct expression is *'a rich broth'*. Part C is incorrect because it uses the wrong noun *'sight'*. Europa is a place which does not promise life. So, the meaning needed in the sentence is *'place'* and the correct word for that is *'site'*.
40. 4 Part A is incorrect because it contains an incorrect pronoun. The plural pronoun *'their'* is required in place of the singular one *'its'* to refer to *'chaotic systems'*. Part B is incorrect because it has the incorrect relative pronoun *'who'* to refer to *'order'*. *'Who'* can only refer to people. The correct pronoun is *'that'*. Part E is incorrect because it contains the incorrect pronoun subject form *'they'* instead of the object form *'them'* that is required. *'Them'* is the object of the preposition *'about'* in the sentence.
41. 1 Part B is incorrect because the noun form *'adolescence'* is used instead of *'adolescents'*. It is not the state of being an adolescent that is being referred to in the sentence, but a teenager, so the correct usage is *'adolescents'*. Part C is incorrect because it has an incorrect pronoun reference. The singular pronoun *'he'* has been used to refer to *'adolescents'*. It should be *'they'*. Part E is incorrect because the singular noun *'hypothesis'* has been used instead of the plural form *'hypotheses'*. Since there is no indefinite article before the word, and it has been used in general, the word must be in the plural form in both the places.
42. 2 All the sentences and parts are correct.
43. 4 Part B is incorrect because it has the abbreviation of *'who is'* instead of the possessive form of the relative pronoun *'whose'*. *'Whose'* is required in this sentence to indicate that the emotions belong to *'those'*. Part D is incorrect because the noun *'people'* doesn't have an apostrophe after it. The word *'people'* is already plural, and so, cannot be pluralized. Also, the sentence indicates that the desires belong to the people, so the correct expression is *'people's desires'*.
44. 3 Part D is incorrect because it contains an incorrect pronoun reference. The singular pronoun *'his'* is used instead of the plural pronoun *'their'* to refer to *'characters'*. Part E is incorrect because it has the relative pronoun *'that'* to begin the non-restrictive clause instead of *'which'*. The clause provides extra information in the sentence, so it must begin with *'which'*.
45. 4 Part A is incorrect because it has the gerund *'liking'* instead of the noun form *'likeness'*, which means similarity. It also contains the possessive pronoun *its* instead of the abbreviation of *'it is'*, which is *it's*. Part C is incorrect because it has the relative pronoun *'which'* instead of *'that'* to begin a restrictive clause. In this sentence, the clause provides essential information.