

1. Trying to keep her balance on the icy surface, the last competitor's ski-tip caught the pole and somersaulted into the soft snow.

- ☐ A. the last competitor's ski-tip caught the pole and somersaulted into the soft snow.
- ☐ B. the ski-tip of the last competitor caught the pole and somersaulted in the soft snow.
- ☒ C. the last competitor caught the pole with the tip of her ski, and somersaulted into the soft snow.
- ☐ D. the last competitor caught the pole with her ski-tip, which made her somersault into the soft snow.
- ☐ E. the last competitor somersaulted into the soft snow when the tip of her ski was caught by the pole.

2. The temperature dropped suddenly last night, which will mean that the shoots emerging from the soil will be killed by the frost.

- ☐ A. which will mean that the shoots emerging from the soil will be killed by the frost.
- ☐ B. which will mean that the frost will kill the shoots emerging from the soil.
- ☐ C. and this will mean that the shoots emerging from the soil will be killed by the frost.
- ☐ D. and the resulting frost will kill the shoots that are emerging from the soil.
- ☐ E. and as a result, the shoots will be killed by the frost, emerging from the soil.

3. The impostor eluded detection for so long because she conducted herself as though she were a licensed practitioner.

- ☒ A. as though she were a licensed practitioner.
- ☐ B. as though she was a licensed practitioner.
- ☐ C. like she was a licensed practitioner.
- ☐ D. like as if she was a licensed practitioner.
- ☐ E. as if she was a practitioner with a license.

4. Being abandoned by our friends is the cause of great sorrow for us.

- ☐ A. Being abandoned by our friends is the cause of great sorrow for us.
- ☐ B. Our being abandoned by our friends is the cause of great sorrow.
- ☐ C. Being abandoned by our friends, we feel great sorrow.
- ☐ D. Abandoned by our friends, sorrow is the result.
- ☐ E. We feel great sorrow when our friends abandon us.

5. Among the many reasons for his defeat in the election was his arrogant assumption that his constituents were incapable of understanding economic conditions, and his unwarranted attack on his chief opponent.

- ☐ A. was his arrogant assumption that his constituents were incapable of understanding economic conditions
- ☐ B. were his arrogant assumption that his constituents were incapable of understanding economic conditions
- ☐ C. were his arrogant assumptions that his constituents were incapable of understanding economical conditions
- ☐ D. were his arrogant assumption that his constituents would be incapable of understanding economics
- ☐ E. was the arrogant assumption that his constituents was incapable of understanding economic conditions

6. More and more holidaymakers are choosing to fly to remote islands in search of the perfect beach: seeking sand, sun and palm trees, rather than centers of entertainment.

- ☐ A. ; seeking sand, sun and palm trees, rather than centers of entertainment.
- ☐ B. ; seeking sad, sun, palm trees and not entertainment.
- ☐ C. , with sand, sun, palm trees and no entertainment.
- ☐ D. , they seek sand, sun and palm trees, rather than entertainment centers.
- ☐ E. ; they seek sand, sun and palm trees, rather than centers of entertainment.

7. The government requires that these forms should be submitted before the end of the financial year.

- ☐ A. that these forms should be submitted
- ☐ B. that these forms be submitted
- ☐ C. for these forms to be submitted
- ☐ D. these forms submission
- ☐ E. these forms should be submitted

8. After arduous months of fighting, the sight of the white flag being raised generated as much relief on the victor's side than it did on the vanquished.

- ☐ A. as much relief on the victor's side than it did on the vanquished.
- ☐ B. as much relief among the victors as among the vanquished.
- ☐ C. as much relief on the victor's side as it did on the vanquished's.
- ☐ D. relief both on the victor's side as well as on the vanquished's.
- ☐ E. relief both for the victor and the vanquished side.

9. The best way to encourage innovative thinking is not to promise financial rewards for ideas, but to ensure that the person making the suggestion receives recognition for his contribution.

- ☐ A. but to ensure that the person making the suggestion receives recognition for his contribution.
- ☐ B. but to ensure that the person who makes the suggestion will be receiving recognition for his contribution.
- ☐ C. but rather by ensuring that the person making the suggestion receives recognition for his contribution.
- ☐ D. but rather ensure that suggestion-maker receives recognition for his contribution.
- ☐ E. but instead make sure that the suggestion-maker will receive recognition.

10. It ought to be her with whom you share your secrets, not me.

- ☐ A. her with whom you share your secrets, not me
- ☐ B. her with whom you share your secrets, not I.
- ☐ C. she with whom you share your secrets, not me.
- ☐ D. she with whom you share your secrets, not I.
- ☐ E. her with who you share your secrets, not me.

Question Correct Answer

- 1. C
- 2. D

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 3. | A |
| 4. | E |
| 5. | B |
| 6. | E |
| 7. | B |
| 8. | B |
| 9. | A |
| 10. | A |

1. A conjunction is used to connect words and sentences together.

- ☐ A. words and sentences together.
- ☐ B. words or sentences together.
- ☐ C. words and sentences.
- ☐ D. words or sentences.
- ☐ E. words to sentences.

2. Antony, coming alongside Cleopatra's ship, climbed aboard without seeing or being seen by her.

- ☐ A. climbed aboard without seeing or being seen by her.
- ☐ B. climbed aboard without seeing Cleopatra or being seen by her.
- ☐ C. climbs aboard without Cleopatra seeing him.
- ☐ D. boarded without being seen by her.
- ☐ E. boarded without seeing Cleopatra.

3. Bombast is when high sounding words for effect, not suitability, are used.

- ☐ A. is when high sounding words for effect, not suitability, are used.
- ☐ B. is the use of high-sounding words for effect rather than for suitability.
- ☐ C. is where high-sounding words are used for effect not suitability.
- ☐ D. is the using of high-sounding words for effect only.
- ☐ E. is when you use high-sounding words for effect rather than for suitability.

4. I would like to thank whoever it was that wrote that piece of music: it has given me so much pleasure.

- ☐ A. I would like to thank whoever it was that wrote that piece of music:
- ☐ B. I would like to thank whomever it was that has written that piece of music:
- ☐ C. I would like to thank whomever it might be that wrote that piece of music:
- ☐ D. Whoever it was that wrote that piece of music, I would like to thank because
- ☐ E. I would like to thank whoever it was that wrote that piece of music,

5. Your taking a loan to buy a car annoyed Father.

- ☐ A. Your taking a loan to buy a car annoyed Father.
- ☐ B. Your taking a loan to buy a car aggravated Father.
- ☐ C. You taking a loan to buy a car irritated Father.
- ☐ D. You taking a loan to buy a car annoyed Father.
- ☐ E. Father was annoyed by you taking a loan to buy a car.

6. In the initial stages of learning a new language we learn more through listening and attempting to copy speech patterns and not through reading grammar books.

- ☐ A. and attempting to copy speech patterns and not through reading grammar books.
- ☐ B. and attempting to copy speech patterns than through reading grammar books.
- ☐ C. and attempts to copy speech patterns than through reading grammar books.
- ☐ D. and attempts at copying speech patterns than through reading grammar books.
- ☐ E. and attempts at copying speech patterns and not grammar books.

7. Between you and I, I doubt that he will come.

- ☐ A. and I, I doubt that he will come.
- ☐ B. and I, I doubt that he would come.
- ☐ C. and me, I doubt that he will come.

- ☐ D. and me, I doubt that he would come.
- ☐ E. and me, I doubt whether he will be coming.

8. Work that is not finished is not work at all, it is merely a botch, a failure.

- ☐ A. all, it is merely a botch, a failure.
- ☐ B. all, it is a botch merely, and a failure.
- ☐ C. all; it is merely a botch, a failure.
- ☐ D. all; the work merely is a botch and a failure.
- ☐ E. all; the work being merely a botch, a failure.

9. Pollution and degradation of the environment is, according to the commission's report, a matter of universal concern.

- ☐ A. is, according to the commission's report, a matter of universal concern.
- ☐ B. is, according to the report by the commission, a matter of universal concern.
- ☐ C. is, according to the report of the commission, matters of universal concern.
- ☐ D. are, according to the commission's report, universally a matter of concern.
- ☐ E. are, according to the commission's report, a matter of universal concern.

10. Denim jeans were originally worn not so much as a fashion statement as for their being practical work clothes.

- ☐ A. Denim jeans were originally worn not so much as a fashion statement as for their being practical work clothes.
- ☐ B. Denim jeans were originally worn not so much as a fashion statement but for their being practical work clothes.
- ☐ C. Denim jeans were originally worn not so much as a fashion statement but for being practical work clothes
- ☐ D. Denim jeans were originally worn not as a fashion statement as for them being practical work clothes.
- ☐ E. Denim jeans were originally worn not as a fashion statement but as for them being practical work clothes.

Question Correct Answer

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1. | D |
| 2. | B |
| 3. | B |
| 4. | A |
| 5. | A |
| 6. | B |
| 7. | C |
| 8. | C |
| 9. | E |

10. A

1. It is highly desirable that you furnish evidence of your expenses before you submit your final accounts.

- ☐ A. It is highly desirable that you furnish evidence of your expenses
- ☐ B. It is highly desirable that you should furnish evidence of your expenses
- ☐ C. It is highly to be desired that you furnish evidences of your expenses
- ☐ D. You must furnish evidence of your expenses
- ☐ E. You should have to supply evidence of your expenses

2. The population of tigers in the National Park is increasing steadily, and this is a source of encouragement to those who have worked so hard to fund the conservation effort.

- ☐ A. steadily, and this
- ☐ B. steadily: which

- ☐ C. steadily; this trend
- ☐ D. steadily, this increase
- ☐ E. steady, and this

3. In the fine print at the end of the document lies the clauses that make us liable for any expenses that result from civil unrest.

- ☐ A. lies the clauses that make us liable for any expenses that
- ☐ B. lies the clauses that make us liable for any expenses which
- ☐ C. lies the clause that make us liable for any expenses that
- ☐ D. lie the clauses that makes us liable for any expenses which
- ☐ E. lie the clauses that make us liable for any expenses that

4. The administration discussed whether the number of students studying European languages was likely to decline when the senior lecturer retired.

- ☐ A. whether the number of students studying European languages was likely
- ☐ B. whether the number of students studying European languages were likely
- ☐ C. if the students studying European languages were likely
- ☐ D. if the number of European language students were likely
- ☐ E. whether the number of students studying European languages was liable

5. If the gardener would sow the seeds in the greenhouse rather than the garden, he might get a better display of flowers.

- ☐ A. If the gardener would sow the seeds in the greenhouse rather than the garden
- ☐ B. If the gardener sowed the seeds in the greenhouse rather than the garden
- ☐ C. If the gardener would sow the seeds in the greenhouse rather than in the garden
- ☐ D. If the gardener were to sow the seeds in the greenhouse rather than in the garden
- ☐ E. If the gardener would sow the seeds in the greenhouse instead of the garden

6. On Discovery channel last night they showed an informative program about new innovations in medical imaging, which you would have found interesting.

- ☐ A. they showed an informative program about new innovations in medical imaging, which you would have found interesting.
- ☐ B. they showed an informative program about innovations in medical imaging, which you would have found interesting.
- ☐ C. they showed an informative program about innovations in medical imaging, that you would have found interesting.
- ☐ D. there was an informative program about new innovations in medical imaging, that you would have found interesting.
- ☐ E. there was an informative program about innovations in medical imaging, a program you would have found interesting.

7. After working for two hours, the essay started to take shape, and he began to hope that he might finish before the deadline.

- ☐ A. After working for two hours, the essay started to take shape, and he began to hope
- ☐ B. When the essay started to take shape after he had worked on it for two hours, he began to hope
- ☐ C. When the essay started to take shape after he had worked on it for two hours, he begun to hope
- ☐ D. When the essay started to take shape after working on it for two hours, he began to hope
- ☐ E. After working for two hours, the student's essay started to take shape, and he began to hope

8. The young man was surprised to find that his experience as a tutor had been used as the basis for the protagonist in a short story written by a former girlfriend.

- ☐ A. that his experience as a tutor had been used as the basis for the protagonist in
- ☐ B. his experience as a tutor having been used as the protagonist in
- ☐ C. his experience as a tutor had been used as the basis for the protagonist's in
- ☐ D. his experience as a tutor being used as the basis for the protagonist of
- ☐ E. that his experience as a tutor had been used as the basis for events in the life of the protagonist in

9. In the engineering sector at the moment there are no jobs for those without experience, which makes it difficult for we recent graduates to get started on our careers.

- ☐ A. at the moment there are no jobs for those without experience, which makes it difficult for we
- ☐ B. at the moment there are no jobs for those without experience, which makes it difficult for us
- ☐ C. there are no jobs at the moment for those without experience, a fact that makes it difficult for us
- ☐ D. there are no jobs at the moment for those without experience, which makes it difficult for us
- ☐ E. there are no jobs at the moment for those without experience, a fact which makes it difficult for we

10. The mole is a nocturnal insectivorous mammal regarded as pests by gardeners because of their burrowing activity spoiling lawns and gardens.

- ☐ A. regarded as pests by gardeners because of their burrowing activity spoiling
- ☐ B. regarded to be pests by gardeners because of their burrowing activity's spoiling
- ☐ C. regarded as a pest by gardeners because of burrowing activity spoiling
- ☐ D. considered as a pest by gardeners because of its burrowing activity spoiling
- ☐ E. regarded as a pest by gardeners because its burrowing activity spoils lawns and gardens.

Question Correct Answer

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1. | A |
| 2. | C |
| 3. | E |
| 4. | A |
| 5. | D |
| 6. | E |

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 7. | B |
| 8. | E |
| 9. | C |
| 10. | E |

Type 1 : Error of Subject-Verb Agreement**Target Exercise 1 Directions**

Make a choice of the correct verb for the subject in the following sentences.

1. It is so rainy in this region that it rain/rains very frequently even in winters.
2. Whenever he meet/meets me he talk/talks about his illness.
3. In a mature democracy like India, the voters know/knows whom to vote.
4. A good teacher not only teach/teaches, but he is/are also a good guide.
5. The Rajdhani Express usually run/runs on time; and is/are one of the fastest trains in India.

Answers 1. rains 2. meets, talks 3. know 4. teaches, is 5. runs, is

Target Exercise 2**Directions**

Identify the subjects in the following and choose the correct – singular or plural – verb.

1. The committee is/are seriously considering the mat ter.

2. During recession, not even the Mumbai public has/have enough money to meet its needs.
3. The public is/are dispersing away from the monotonous show.
4. The majority wins/win what the minority loses /lose.
5. The government has/have fallen after the trust vote.
6. The government wants/want to keep the plan to themselves.
7. Two deer/deers were killed by the poachers.
8. The army has/have be sieged the city and is poised to launch further attacks.
9. The police has/have arrived and are investigating the matter.
10. The issue remained unresolved as the committee was/were divided on the subject.
11. The scissors was/were there but the tailor could not see them as his spectacles was/were not on his nose.
12. Brazil is/are the winning team.

Answers 1. are—the members and not the agency 2. has—one entity—its need 3. are—different members of public in dif ferent direc tions 4. wins, loses—one entity 5. has—the entire one government 6. want—to themselves means members of the government 7. deer—no use of deers exists 8 has—army is used as singular—is poised 9. have—police is used as plural—are investigating 10. were—as divided 11. were, were—scissors and spectacles are used as plural—could not see them 12. are—a team here refers to players as in ‘India are on the ground’.

Target Exercise 3

Directions

Identify the subject whether it is singular or plural and then make a better choice of the given verbs.

1. Each of the candidates was/were awarded a certificate for participation.
2. Either of those dresses is/are suit able for the party.
3. Either the student or his parents has/have to be present in the function.
4. Everybody or anybody is/are able to answer these questions.
5. Neither of them is/are an ex pert of the subject. 6. The ones who is/are found guilty must be punished.
7. You or she has/have to be blamed for the accident.

8. They and I was/were present there last night.
9. Jessica is absent, but some of her class is/are present.
10. No one know/knows what happens after death.

Answers 1. was—means each one 2. is—one of the dresses 3. have—the last noun parents 4. is 5. is—not one of them 6. are—ones is plural 7. has—the last subject she 8. were—and makes the subject plural 9. are—class means class mates here 10. knows—no one is singular.

Type 2 : Error of Tense

Target Exercise 4

Directions

Choose the correct forms of the verbs in the following.

1. He was choose/ chose/chosen leader of the group.
2. I have do/did/done my work.
3. The letter was write/wrote/written by the clerk.
4. You have break/broke/broken the window pane.
5. Who has take/took/taken my pen?
6. The bananas have been eat/ate/eaten by the cow.
7. A beautiful song in this movie has been sing/sang/sung by the new singer.
8. He has catch/catched/caught cough.
9. The magician cast/casted a spell and turned the rat into a horse.
10. A lot has been say/says/said about life and death.

Answers 1. chosen – passive 2. done 3. written – passive 4. broken 5. taken 6. eaten 7. sung 8. caught 9. cast—the past of cast is cast 10. Said

Target Exercise 5

Direction

A. Check what is correct—simple present or present continuous.

Is it halfually done or is a repeated action? Choose simple present. Is it longer or continued action? Choose present continuous.

1. Look! They talk and while away/are talking and whiling away their time.
2. An apple a day keeps /is keeping the doctor away.
3. By profession an author writes/is writing a book whereas an artist creates /is creating a picture.
4. The projects that the government takes up/is taking up these days are all dominated by modern technologies.
5. The river flows/is flowing down the mountain and goes /is going to the ocean.

Answers 1. are talking and whiling away—‘look’ indicates it is happening before our eyes at the moment 2. keeps—eating healthy diet always keeps diseases away, not just at the moment 3. writes, creates—profession-wise activities are timeless, not temporary, at the moment or time-bound 4. is taking up—these days only, not always 5. flows, goes—not just now they are flowing or going

Direction B. Check what is correct—simple past or present perfect. Is the past time mentioned or indicated?

Choose simple past. Is the past time connected or related with the present time somehow? Choose present perfect.

1. I feel proud of my team as it performed/has performed quite well.
2. The Prime Minister observed/has observed many changes in the rural areas when he last visited the countryside.
3. Since, he changed job he found/has found more time to relax and enjoy his hobby.
4. Paul may lose his car because he did not pay/has not paid his instalments for three months.
5. The report was tabled/has been tabled in the parliament yesterday.

Answers 1. has performed—feel proud is present, therefore the past performance gets related to the present 2. observed—when? When he last visited—it mentions the past time 3. has found—since means from then till now; therefore since/for take perfect tenses only 4. has not paid 5. was tabled—not related with now, but isolated past that is yesterday.

Direction C. Check what is correct—simple past or past continuous. If out of the two actions in the past one is longer than the other, the shorter will take simple past and the longer past continuous. The actions might be either both short or both long; and in such a case either both will be simple past or both past continuous.

1. While I waited/was waiting for my bus she was running after hers.
2. We saw a bus fallen when we went/were going to Haridwar.
3. She burnt/was burning her finger while she was cooking.
4. A boy fell/was falling from a train when it was moving at full speed.
5. Everyone had already gone but she still worked/was still working in the office.

Answers 1. was waiting—waiting and running both longer actions 2. were going—continued, longer action 3. burnt— burning is short and quick 4. fell—falling is relatively very short action 5. was still working—continued action.

1. The train went/had gone before we reached the station.
2. The rival countries fret ted and fumed/had fret ted and fumed before the war finally broke out.
3. He went/had gone out after he had eaten his lunch.
4. The farmer sold the crop after he harvested/had harvested it.
5. The Indians had fought a long struggle before they attained/had attained independence.

Answers 1. had gone—happened first, then reached station 2. had fret ted and fumed—happened first, before the war 3. went—ate lunch first, then went 4. had harvested—harvested first, then sold 5. attained—first fought, then attained independence.

1. I will complete/will have completed this project tomorrow.
2. I will be completing/will have completed this project at this time tomorrow.
3. I will be completing/will have completed this project by this time tomorrow.
4. I will be passing/will have passed my MBA by the time your return from abroad.
5. She will re pay/will have re paid her loan by the period for the same expires.

Answers 1. will complete—just future intention 2. will be completing —‘at a particular point of time in future’ is used for continued action in future 3. will have completed—‘till or by a particular time in future’ is used for completion of work 4. will have passed—similar to 3 5. will have repaid—similar to 4.

1. If the recession continues, the industry will not grow/would not grow.
2. The Prime Minister announces/will announce the project if the parliament approves it.
3. If the fire-brigade had reached on time, the property would be saved/would have been saved from destruction.

4. If I knew the answers, I would pass/would have passed the examination.

5. If there is/will be a sudden rain, the city drowns under water-logging.

Answers 1. will not grow—continues is present 2. will announce—approves is present, P.M.'s decision depends on approval 3. would have been saved—had reached is past perfect, talks about the past 4. would pass—knew is simple past, second form of the verb 5. is—'if' part of the sentence does not take 'will', 'would' or 'would have'.

1. They cheated me. I wish I knew/had known them.

2. The party was such a fun. I wish you would come/had come.

3. The star is in the town and she is entertaining her guests. She wishes she were free/would be free.

4. They reached late to the funeral. They wish they reached/had reached on time.

5. Tomorrow everybody would enjoy. You wish you would join/would have joined the party.

Answers 1. had known—past meaning because cheated is past 2. had come—past meaning as was is past 3. were free—present meaning as 'is' is present 4. had reached—reached is past 5. would join—future meaning as to morrow is used.

1. Thank God! We reached on time. If there had been jam on the highway, we would be/would have been late for reception.

2. If you woke/had woken me up earlier, we would have gone there together.

3. Last night the residents assembled/had assembled to discuss the occurrence of theft in the locality.

4. The students decided to donate blood after they saw/had seen the plight of the injured in various accidents in a documentary film.

5. The newspaper reported/has reported seven cases of gruesome crime in the city yesterday.

6. An enquiry committee has been formed as devastating poverty and indebtedness forced/have forced farmers in the country to commit suicide.

7. Since I changed job I found/have found no time to relax and enjoy my hobby.

8. If Dave doesn't/won't drive carefully, he will cause an accident.

9. Unless the striking workers and the management talk/don't talk, the matter cannot be resolved.

10. The ministers have sworn/had sworn that they will maintain the secrecy of their departments.

Answers 1. would have been 2. had woken 3. assembled 4. had seen 5. reported 6. have forced 7. have found 8. doesn't 9. talk-unless means if not 10. have sworn

Directions Underline the subjects that are misplaced.

1. Being a great king, people respected Akbar.
2. Taking all his bag and baggage, a distant relative was visited by him.
3. Making some beautiful movies, the Filmfare awarded him with the most prestigious honour.
4. Having checked the engine and petrol in their car, their journey was resumed.
5. Looking through the view-finder, some strangers were seen standing at the door.
6. Calling him on phone, he was informed of the news by me.
7. Singing sweetly and walking smoothly, the bride was taken home by the palanquin bearers.
8. Eating too much his health was spoiled.
9. Being a famous actor, the school invited him to be the chief guest on the Annual Day function.
10. Finding some talent in him, they employed him in the key position of the organization.

Answers 1. Akbar was respected by people 2. he visited a distant relative 3. he bagged the Filmfare award 4. they resumed their journey 5. I/he/she saw some strangers 6. I informed him 7. the palanquin bearers took the bride 8. he spoilt his health 9. he was invited 10. he was employed.

Directions Choose the correct noun form.

1. What apparatus /apparatuses do you use for performing this experiment?
2. There are no machinery/machineries to re solve the matter.
3. The two hundred/hundreds of hens lay about thirty dozen/dozens of eggs every week.
4. The scenery/sceneries of the Himalayas keep beckoning us.
5. The off spring/off springs of this species leave their parents as soon as they mature.
6. These pieces of jewellery/jewelleries are designed by a highly acclaimed expert.
7. All kinds of stationary/stationeries are sold here.
8. We get a lot of in formation/informations from the internet.
9. Beautiful furniture/furnitures made the house elegant.

10. Many sophisticated air craft/aircrafts have been purchased by the Indian Air Force recently.

Answers 1. apparatus 2. machinery 3. hundred, dozen 4. scenery 5. off spring 6. jewellery 7. stationary 8. information 9. furniture 10. air craft

Directions Choose the right article in the following sentences.

1. Have your seen a/the movie playing at Satyam?
2. Is this a/the book that you gave me last week?
3. A/The good leader leads the country to prosperity.
4. A/The people of America are more liberal than a/the people of Europe.
5. Where is Mother? She is working in a/the kitchen.

Answers 1. the 2. the 3. a 4. the, the 5. The

Directions Choose the correct option.

1. Elephants/the elephants can swim very well.
2. She is very fond of horses/the horses.
3. Man/the man is mortal.
4. Injured/the injured were taken to the hospital.
5. Rich/the rich have always ridiculed poor/the poor.
6. Nature/the nature has bestowed with opulence.
7. Gods /the gods the Hindus worship are not the same the Greeks used to worship.
8. There has always been a fight between devil/the devil and divine/the divine.
9. The reformers have come forward for the emancipation of down-trodden/the down-trodden.
10. Unemployed/the unemployed are more concerned to get an employment than to know the number of the unemployed in the country.

Answers 1. elephants 2. horses 3. man 4. the injured 5. the rich, the poor 6. nature 7. the gods 8. the devil, the divine 9. the down-trod den 10. the unemployed

1. Could you lend me some/any of your books to day?

2. You cannot buy anything with such a little/less amount of money.
3. He has much/more sense than you have.
4. There is not much/more scope in the conventional jobs these days.
5. Did you see some/any good movies during your visit to the town?
6. Very few/a few people true to their intentions.
7. Little/a little elegance is left in those arrogant youth.
8. An average Indian earns much/enough to maintain an honour able life.
9. If you are looking for some nice magazines, there are already some/several in the stall.
10. Help came but too late and too little/less.

Answers 1. some 2. a little 3. more 4. much 5. any 6. few 7. little 8. enough 9. several 10. little

Directions

Choose the correct pronoun in the context.

1. One of the students did not submit his/their/one's assignment as per the instruction.
2. The baby flung his/its toy and lost him/it somewhere.
3. Passengers are advised to look after there/their luggage himself/themselves.
4. There/their were thousands of new articles there/their.
5. The elephant salutes by using its /it's trunk.
6. Please hurry. Its/it's getting late.
7. It is I/me who is knocking at the door.
8. What is there/their that shines?
9. I have done the painting better than she/her.
10. He is a very good friend of my/mine.

Answers 1. his—one student 2. its, it—used for baby and toy respectively 3. their, them selves—belonging to them; he—himself but they or passengers—themselves 4. there, there—used for place 5. its—belonging to it and not 'it is' 6. it's— it is 7. I—subjective form for the doer of the action—knocking 8. there—used for place 9. she—'better than she did' is curtailed here 10. mine—my friend but friend of mine.

1. I met a man who/whom told me about my award.
2. I met a man who/whom I told about his award.
3. Who's/whose book is this?
4. This is not the doctor who/whom he referred to.
5. These are the holes in which/that those snakes live.
6. All which/that glitters is not gold.
7. All which/that know the truth don't always utter it.
8. There is hardly anyone who/that doesn't know about her.
9. Shakespeare was the most prolific writer which/that time has ever seen.
10. What is there in your hand which/that you have brought for me?

Answers. 1. who 2. whom 3. whose 4. whom 5. which 6. that 7. that 8. who 9. that 10. That

Directions Choose the correct preposition in the context.

1. During her visit to Mumbai, she stayed in/at her friend's home.
2. A dog ran in/on the middle of the road.
3. We were walking on/along the road when we saw an accident.
4. A crowd poured in/into the compartments of the train.
5. All through his journey, he kept looking from/through the window.
6. The car was standing at/in the farm house.
7. She is at/in the post office at the moment.
8. When the accident took place, the train really came at/on the plat form instead of coming at/on the plat form.

9. This chapter is consisted of/off eight vital segments.

10. The boy fell of/off the bus as it started moving.

Answers 1. at 2. in 3. along 4. into 5. through 6. at 7. in 8. on, at 9. of 10. Off

1. I was sitting behind him and he was in front of/opposite me.

2. Cross your finger; the good news is round/around the corner.

3. The number of people living under/below the poverty line has decreased in India.

4. Children under/below 18 years are not allowed in the movies having A-certificate.

5. Many personnel work under/below him.

6. The Commonwealth Games committee is unhappy as the preparations for the 2010 games are in front of/behind schedule.

7. He stood by/beside his friend in all his difficulties.

8. The house which was standing between/among the trees was well canopied from all sides.

9. The man was standing by/on the river and looking at/around the evening sky.

10. The area was evacuated as the level of water in the river went over/above the danger mark.

Answers 1. in front of 2. round 3. below 4. below 5. under 6. behind 7. by 8. among 9. by, at 10. above