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Error Spotting Workbook

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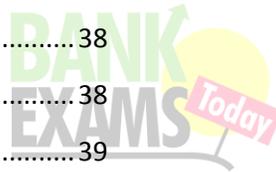
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Basic Rules for Error Spotting

Rule 1

In Present Indefinite Sentences, the number and person of the subject play very important role.

If the subject is singular number third person, affix 's' or 'es' to the verb. If the verb ends in any of the following **ss, o, x, z, sh, ch**. add, 'es' instead of 's' with the verb.

Like : Pass, Miss, Do, Mix, Fix, Whiz, Buzz, Catch, Fetch, Clash, Rush etc.

Rule 2

When the main verb is in future, use Present Simple in clauses with; if till, as soon as, when, unless, before, until, even, if, in case and as.

Examples

- (a) We shall wait till she arrives.
(b) I shall not go there, even if it rains.

Rule 3

Present Simple must be used instead of the Present Continuous with verbs of perception (feel, hear, smell etc.), Verbs of cognition (believe, know, think etc.), verbs of emotion (hope, love, hate etc.) which cannot be used normally in continuous form.

Incorrect We are seeing with our eyes.

Correct We see with our eyes.

Incorrect Are you hearing a strange noise?

Correct Do you hear a strange noise?

Incorrect We are smelling with our nose.

Correct We smell with our nose.

Incorrect I am feeling you are wrong.

Correct I feel you are wrong.

Incorrect The water is feeling cold.

Correct The water feels cold.

But these verbs can be used in progressive form in the following cases

1. The Session Judge is hearing our case.
2. We are thinking of going to USA next year.
3. He is minding (looking after) the children, while his wife is away.
4. I am seeing my lawyer today.
5. I am having some difficulties with this puzzle.

Rule 4

One must not use adverbs of past time like; yesterday, last year, last month, ago, short while ago etc. with Present Perfect Tense.

Example

He has completed his book yesterday. (**Incorrect**)

He completed his book yesterday. (**Correct**)

Rule 5

Use of **Since/For** Students commit mistakes in using 'Since' or 'For'. Please note, 'For' is used for 'Period of Time' and 'Since' is used for 'Point of Time'. With morning, evening etc., use since and with 'some

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time', 'hours', 'months', etc. use 'for'.

Rule 6

If two or more actions took place in a sequence, we use Simple Past to denote the actions. (Otherwise Past Perfect is used to denote the earlier action) This is usually used with conjunction 'before'.

Examples

- (a) He switched on the light before he opened the door.
- (b) The train started just before I reached the station.

Rule 7

The use of Simple Past with, 'Wish' and 'If only' shows 'unreal past' and present state of things.

Examples

- (a) I wish I were a millionaire! (I am not a millionaire)
- (b) If only I knew her! (I don't know her)

Rule 8

In the following structure, the use of Simple Past denotes 'unreal past' and present time situation .

Examples

- (a) It is timewe went home. (It is time for us to go home)
- (b) It is time you finished. (It is time for you to finish)

Rule 9

Use of Past Continuous with 'When' and 'While' , 'When' is usually used when one action was completed and another while action was going on.

Examples

When he arrived, his wife was washing her clothes.
'While' is used when two actions were going on at a time.

Example

While she was cooking, I was washing the clothes.

Rule 10

Past Perfect is used when we look back on earlier action from a certain point in the past.

Example

She had completed her work, before I reached there.

Rule 11

The Past Perfect is also used for an action which began before the time of speaking in the past and which stopped some time before the time of speaking.

Examples

He had served in a bank for twenty years, then he retired and established his business. His children were now well settled.

Here we cannot use either since or the Past Perfect Continuous.

Rule 12

Past Perfect Continuous is used when the action began before the time of speaking in the past, and continued up to that time.

Examples

It was now eight and she was tired because she had been cleaning the house since dawn.

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Rule 13

When two actions are to be taken place on some future time, we use Future Perfect for the action completed first and Present Simple for the action to be completed afterwards.

Examples

- (a) The student will have left the class before the teacher comes.
- (b) The Principal will have started before I reach there.

Rule 14

Future Perfect is also used for such incidents/actions, about which we presume that another person already had the knowledge of that incident or the action is already completed by that time.

Examples

- (a) You will have heard about Mother Teresa.
- (b) He will have read the newspaper so far.

Sequence of Tense

The Sequence of Tenses are the principles which govern the tense of the verb in a subordinate clause vis-a-vis the tense of the verb in a principal clause. The rules which determine the tense of the subordinate clause if the tense of the principal clause is in present or past or future, are studied under the **Sequence of Tense**.

Rule 1

If the principal clause is in the Past Tense, the

subordinate clause should also be in the past.

Examples

- (a) My father assured me that he would buy a bike for me.
- (b) He failed because he didn't work hard.

Exceptions

(i) A Past Tense in the principal clause may be followed by a Present Tense in the subordinate clause when the subordinate clause expresses a universal truth, mathematical calculation, historical fact, moral guidelines, habitual fact or something that has not yet changed. In such cases the tense of the subordinate clause is not governed by the tense of principal clause (The subordinate clause is usually in Present Tense in such cases).

Examples

- (a) He said that the Earth revolves round the Sun.
- (b) We learnt at school that the truth always triumphs.

(ii) If the subordinate clause is introduced by a conjunction of comparison such as ; 'than', 'as well as' etc. in such case, the Past Tense in the principal clause may be followed by any tense in the subordinate clause as per the sense of the statement. Furthermore, any tense in principal clause can be followed by any tense in the subordinate clause.

Examples

- (a) He loved me more than he loved you.
- (b) He loved me more than he loves you.
- (c) He loved me more than he will love you.
- (d) He will love you more than he loved me.
- (e) He has loved you more than he loved me.
- (f) He will love you more than he loves me.

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- (g) She helps you as well as she helped me.
(h) She will help you as well as she has helped me.
(iii) If the subordinate clause is an adjective clause , in that case, it may be in any tense even the principal clause is in Past Tense.

Examples

- (a) I visited the place where accident took place.
(b) I visited the village where he lives.
(c) I visited the hotel where she will stay.

Rule 2

A Present or Future Tense in the principal clause may be followed by any tense.

Examples

- (a) He says that she passed the examination.
(b) He says that she will come tomorrow.
(c) Ram says that he likes that girl.
(d) Ram will say that Sita is a beautiful girl.
(e) Ram will say that he didn't like that girl.
(f) He will say that he will pass the examination positively.

Exception :If the subordinate clause is introduced by if, till, as soon as, when, unless, before, until, even if, as. etc. and the principal clause is in Simple Future, in that case the verb in subordinate clause must be in Present Simple.

Examples

- (a) We shall not go to market if it rains.
(b) He will wait till she comes.

Rules of Noun

Rule 1

Some nouns always remain in plural form. They take plural verb. These nouns have no singular form. These are -

Assets, alms, amends, annals, archives, ashes ,arrears, athletics, auspices, species, scissors , trousers, pants. clippers, bellows, gallows, fangs, measles, eyeglasses, goggles, belongings, breeches. Bowels , braces ,binoculars, dregs, earnings, entrails, embers ,fettors, fireworks, longings, lees, odds ,outskirts, particulars, proceeds, proceedings ,riches, remains, shambles, shears, spectacles , surroundings ,tidings ,tactics ,tongs ,vegetables, valuables, wages etc.

Means' — *In the sense of income'*. *Means* always takes a plural verb. *In the sense way to achieve some end, Means* takes a singular verb. *When 'a' or 'every' is used before Means', it is singular.*

Examples

- (a) My means were reduced substantially.
(b) Every means is good if the end is good.

Rule 2

Some nouns look plural in form but have singular meaning. Such nouns take singular verb. These are: news, innings, politics, summons, physics, economics, ethics. mechanics, mathematics, measles, mumps, rickets, billiards, draughts, etc.

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Rule 3

Some nouns look singular but have plural meaning. Such nouns take plural verbs. These are: cattle, clergy, cavalry, infantry, poultry, peasantry, children, gentry, police etc.

Rule 4

Some nouns are always used in singular. These are uncountable nouns. We should not use article A/An with such nouns. These are -

Scenery, poetry, furniture, advice, information, hair, language, business, mischief, bread, stationery, crockery, luggage, baggage, postage, knowledge, wastage, money, jewellery, breakage etc,

We can not pluralise such nouns by adding 'S' or 'es'.

Example It is incorrect to write sceneries, informations, furnitures, hairs.

If hair is used as countable it can be pluralised : e.g., one hair, two hairs.

Example I need three hairs of a black horse.

Rule 5

Some nouns have the same form in singular as well as in plural. e.g., deer, fish, crew, family, team, jury, carp, pike, trout, aircraft, counsel, swine, vermin, etc.

Rule 6

Some nouns have plural meaning. If a definite numeral adjective is used before them they are not pluralised. e.g., pair, score. Gross, stone, hundred,

dozen, thousand, million, billion, etc.

Otherwise these nouns can well be pluralised:

Dozens of women, Hundreds of people, Millions of dollars, Scores of shops. Many pairs of shoes, thousands millions etc.

Rule 7

If the same noun is repeated after preposition, the noun will be singular.

Examples

- (a) Town after town was devastated.
- (b) Row upon row of pink marble looks beautiful.

Rule 8

If a numeral adjective and a fraction are used with a noun, the noun is used with the numeral and the noun will be in singular.

Examples

- (a) He gave me one rupee and a half.
- (b) She gave me two rupees and a quarter.

Avoid the following structure

Examples

- (a) He gave me one and a half rupees. *(Incorrect)*.
- (b) She gave me two and a quarter rupees. *(Incorrect)*

If the numeral adjective and the fraction refer to the multiplication, the noun be placed in the end (after the fraction) and it must be plural.

Examples

- (a) Your deposits has grown two and a half times

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within two years.

(b) My salary has increased three and a quarter times within three years.

Rule 9

Some nouns are known as common gender nouns.

They can be used for either sex; Male or Female. These are called dual gender nouns. Such nouns are : teacher, student, child, clerk, candidate. advocate, worker, writer, author, leader, musician, politician, enemy, client, president, person, neighbour etc. When these are used in singular, use third person singular masculine (his) pronoun with them.

Examples

(a) Every candidate should write his (not her) name.

(b) Every person should perform his (not her) duty.

*Each. either, everyone. everybody, no one, nobody, neither, anybody are also **common gender pronouns.***

Rule 10

Some nouns are used for specifically for feminine gender only. i.e., blonde, maid, mid wife, coquette, virgin etc.

Now a days nouns 'bachelor' and 'virgin' are being used for masculine and feminine gender as well .

Use of Apostrophe with 's'

(A) You can form the possessive case of a singular noun that does not end in 's' by adding an apostrophe and `s' We should use apostrophe in

following situations only

(1) Living things -> Mohan's book

(2) Thing personified; as —> week's holiday

(3) Space time or weight ; as —> a day's leave

(4) Certain dignified objects; as

- The court's orders
- At duty's call

(5) Familiar phrases; as —

- At his wit's end
- At a stone's throw

It there are hissing sounds (sounds of sh or s) ending a word, use apostrophe without 's' with such words. e.g., For Jesus' sake, For conscience' sake, The roses' fragrance etc. (It can be noted that if we use apostrophe with s with such words it couldn't be pronounced well)

(B) You can form the possessive case of a plural noun that does not end in 's' by adding an apostrophe and a 's,' as in the following example.

Example The **men's** cricket team will play as soon as the **women's** team is finished.

(C) You can form the possessive case of a plural noun that does end in 's' by adding an apostrophe.

Example The concert was interrupted by the **'dogs'** barking, the **'ducks'**quacking, and the **'babies'** squalling.

(D) Do not use apostrophe with possessive pronouns i.e., his, hers, yours, mine, ours, its, theirs etc.

Yours faithfully, yours truly, ours garden , his pen, hers purse, theirs room.

(E) Use apostrophe with the last word in following titles.

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Examples

- (a) Governor-general's instructions.
- (b) Commander-in-chiefs orders.
- (c) My son-in-law's sister.
- (d) Ram and Sons's shop.
- (F) Do not use 'Double apostrophe'. Avoid double apostrophe in a sentence.

Example

- (a) My wife's secretary's mother has expired.
(Incorrect)
The mother of my wife's secretary has expired.
(Correct)
- (G) Apostrophe with 's' is used with; Anybody/ Nobody / Everybody / Somebody / Anyone / Someone / No one / Everyone.

Example Everyone's concern is no one's concern.

If else is used after these words, use apostrophe with else as per following:

Example I can rely on your words, not somebody else's

Rules of Pronoun

A pronoun should clearly refer the noun it stands for. When it is not obvious to which antecedent a pronoun refers, the sentence should be corrected. This can be done either by repeating the noun, or by rewriting the sentence to make the meaning clear.

Examples

- (1) My friend was there with her aunt. She was wearing a red saree. (Incorrect)
- (2) My friend was there with her aunt. My friend was

wearing a red saree. (Correct)

or

My friend, wearing a red saree, was there with her aunt. (Correct)

Rule 2.

A noun or pronoun which forms part of a prepositional phrase is said to be the object of the preposition. Personal pronouns in the objective case are used as objects of prepositions.

Examples

- (1) Please give the copy to him.
- (2) They went with her.

The underlined pronouns are the objects of the prepositions **to, with**.



Rule 3.

The possessive adjectives must agree with their antecedents.

Examples

- (1) The boy obeys **his** father.
- (2) The girl likes **her** mother.
- (3) The bird sat on **its** nest.

Rule 4.

Possessive adjectives used with gerunds When a gerund is preceded by a personal pronoun, the pronoun must be in the form of a possessive adjective.

Examples

- (1) The girl said that her writing had improved.

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(2) The boy entertained the guests with his singing.
In the above examples, the gerunds are underlined, and the possessive adjectives are printed in bold type.

Rule 5.

The possessive form of a personal pronoun which is called as a possessive pronoun, can be used in the place of a noun.

Examples

- (1) He did not bring his briefcase, but I brought mine.
(2) Because I forgot my pen, she lent me hers.
In the above sentences, the possessive pronouns are underlined.

Rule 6.

Pronoun follows Let-When a pronoun follows 'let', we use the objective form of the pronoun. We should not use subjective form after 'let'.

Let you and I decide the matter once for all. (Incorrect)

Let you and me decide the matter once for all.

(Correct)

Rule 7.

Different person pronouns with the same verb : If pronouns of different persons are used with the same verb in a sentence, they should be placed in following sequence

- (i) If all the pronouns are in singular form then the good manners demand that second person pronoun should come first and then the third person .The first

person should take the last position, i.e., 2 + 3 +1.

Examples

(a) You, he and I are partners.

(b) He and I are good friends.

- (ii) If pronouns are in plural forms then the sequence should be 1+2+3, it means the first person plural pronoun is followed by second and third person plural pronouns.

Examples

(a) We and you cannot live together.

(b) We, you and they can purchase that complex.

- (iii) Sometimes the sentences have some apologetic sense or negative sense or sense of some errors committed etc. In such sentences the good manners demand; to accept the guilt first by the speaker that means by the first person. In such case the sequence should be 1+2+3.

Examples

(a) I and you are responsible for the loss.

(b) You and he spoiled the party.

Rule 8.

If a pronoun refers to more than one noun or pronoun of different persons, it must be of the first person plural. In case, nouns or pronouns are first and second person and if nouns or pronouns referred by the pronoun are second and third person, it must be second person plural. In case of nouns or pronouns of first and third person, the pronoun must be first person plural.

II + I.....I Person plural

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II + III.....II Person plural

III + I.....I Person plural

Examples

(a) You and I have done our job.

(b) You and he have completed your job.

Rule 9.

If a collective noun is used as a unit denoting a unitary action as a whole, the pronoun used is singular and in neutral gender.

Examples

(a) The crew revolted and murdered its captain.

(b) After three days, the jury gave its verdict.

If the collective noun denotes separation or division, the pronoun used is plural.

Example

The jury were divided in their opinions.

Rule 10.

When two or more nouns are joined by 'and' the pronoun used would be plural.

Example Ram and Mohan went to their school.

If both the nouns joined by 'and' denotes the same person, the pronoun used would be singular.

Example The collector and magistrate is negligent in his duty.

Rule 11.

When two singular nouns are joined by and preceded by each or every, the pronoun used would be singular.

Example Every teacher and every boy was in his room.

Rule 12.

Singular pronoun and singular verb is used with; Each, Either and Neither.

Examples

(a) Each of the students is ready to do his duty.

(b) Neither of them gets his turn.

Rule 13.

Singular pronoun is used when two or more singular nouns are joined by 'or',

'Either.....or', 'Neither.....nor'.

Example Either Ramesh or Ganesh lost his purse.

But if one noun is plural, then the pronoun should be plural and plural noun should be placed near the verb.

Example Either the principal or the teachers failed in their duty

Reflexive Pronouns

Rule 1.

When pronouns are combined, the reflexive pronoun will take either the first person or, when there is no first person, the second. person.

Examples

(a) Ram, and I have deceived ourselves about purchasing a house.

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(b) You and Ram have ruined yourselves.

Rule 2.

Transitive verbs take object with them. Such commonly used verbs are : avail, absent, enjoy, resign, apply, revenge, exert etc.

Examples

(a) I absented myself from the office.

(b) I revenged myself upon her.

Rule 3.

Verbs, when used intransitively, don't need an object. Such commonly used verbs are: keep, break, set, bath, make, stop, steal, qualify, move, open, draw, rest, roll, burst , Hide , feed, gather etc. These verbs are commonly used intransitively.

Example

He kept away from the function. (Correct)

He kept himself away from the function. (Incorrect)

Rule 4.

The indefinite pronoun one has its own reflexive form. One must have faith in oneself.

Emphatic Pronouns

The Emphatic pronouns (such as myself , yourself, herself, ourselves, themselves) consist of a personal pronoun + *self or selves*. The Emphatic pronoun is used to emphasize a noun.

It is possible (but rather unusual) for an emphatic pronoun to precede the noun it refers to. (Myself, I don't believe a word she says.) Usually Emphatic pronoun is placed after the noun it refers.

Examples

(a) I myself solved this question.

(b) She herself found the solution.

Reciprocal Pronouns

'Each. other' and 'one another' are only two Reciprocal Pronouns. These are always used objectively.

As per traditional theory each other is used for two and one another for more than two.

Example For you and I are foreigners to one another. -

Aldous Huxley

Reciprocal pronouns can also take possessive forms.

Examples

(a) They both borrowed each other's ideas.

(b) The students in this lab often use one another's equipment.

Relative Pronouns

Who

Who is used as the subject of a verb, whom is used as the object of a verb or the object of a preposition, and whose is used as an adjective denoting possession.

The relative pronouns **who**, whom and whose generally refer only to persons, and are used either in

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defining or non-defining relative clauses. **Who** refers to the subject of the sentence. **whom** refers to the object of a verb or a preposition. **while** **whose** refers to the possession and it is used as adjective.

In the following examples, **who** introduces the defining relative clause **who secures the highest marks** and the non-defining relative clause **who is learning Russian**.

Examples

- (a) The child who secures the highest marks will receive a trophy.
- (b) My brother, who is learning Russian, wants to travel to Kazakhstan.

In these examples, **who** has the antecedent **child** and **brother**, and acts as the subject of the verbs **secures** and **is learning**.

Whom

In the following examples, **whom** introduces the defining relative clause **whom we visited** and the non-defining relative clause **whom we will meet tomorrow**.

Examples

- (a) The girl whom we visited is her sister.
- (b) Mr Francis, whom we will meet tomorrow, will be our guide.

In these examples, **whom** has the antecedents **sister** and **Mr Francis**, and acts as the object of the verbs **visited** and **will meet**.

In the following examples, **to whom** introduces the defining relative clause **to whom you gave your**

umbrella and the non-defining relative clause **to whom we send a birthday card every year**.

Examples

- (a) The girl to whom you gave your umbrella lives near my house.
- (b) His aunt, to whom we send a birthday card every year, is ninety-eight years old now.

In these examples, **whom** has the antecedents **girl** and **aunt**, and is the object of the preposition **to**.

Whose

In the following examples, **whose** introduces the defining relative clause **whose house was sold** and the non-defining relative clause **whose family lives in America**.

Examples

- (a) The man whose house was sold will leave this town.
- (b) My brother, whose family lives in America, will visit us for a few days.

In these examples, **whose** has the antecedents **man** and **brother**, and modifies the nouns **house** and **family**. *In the case of whose, it should be noted that it is the antecedent which must be a person; the noun being modified may be a person or a thing.*

That

As a relative pronoun, **that** can refer to either persons or things. The relative pronoun **that** is generally used only in defining relative clauses.

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Examples

(a) The girls that were here yesterday will return in a week.

(b) The bag that was on the steps belongs to our tenant.

In these examples, **that** has the antecedents **girls** and **bag**, and introduces the defining relative clauses **that were here yesterday** and **that was on the steps**.

Here, **that** acts as the subject of the verbs **were** and **was**

1. **That** can be used for living and non-living nouns, for singular as well as plurals.

Examples

(a) I have lost the book that you gave me.

(b) He that is content is happy.

2. No preposition is used before **that**. If any preposition is required to be used, it is used in ending position.

Examples

(a) We know the hotel that she lives in.

(b) This is the lady that I told you about.

3. In a sentence after the following words **that** is generally used. All, any, anybody, Anything, much, Nothing, little, Somebody, no one, none, the same + noun + **that**, the only + noun + **that** etc.

Examples

(a) All that glitters is not gold.

(b) There was none that didn't support the cause.

4. After interrogative pronoun 'who' and 'what' that is used.

Examples

(a) What is it that you can't solve?

(b) Who was there that you were talking with?

Which

It is important to note that '*when*' used as a relative pronoun. '*which*' refers only to things, '*when*' used as an adjective or interrogative pronoun, '*which*' can refer to either persons or things.

Example The book which I purchased last week is very useful.



Preferring 'that' to 'who' or 'which'

1. **That** is preferably used after Superlative degree instead of **who** or **which**.

Example He is the most eloquent speaker **that** I have ever heard.

2. After two antecedents, one referring a person and the other referring an animal or a thing, use **that**, instead of **who** or **which**.

Example The boy and his dog **that** entered the temple were caught by the people.

3. After '**Same**' OR '**Such**' use '**as**' or '**that**' not '**who**' or '**which**'.

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Example This is the same fellow that came yesterday also .

What

Relative pronoun **what** is used without antecedents.

When used as a relative pronoun, **what** has the meaning — **the thing or things that**.

Example What you say is not true.

1. The antecedent of a relative pronoun should not be in possessive case.

Example

These are chairman's instructions that must be followed. (incorrect)

It is an incorrect structure. These sentences should have been written as following

These are the instructions of the chairman that must be followed. (Correct)

2. The Relative pronoun should be of the same number and person as its antecedent. It means the verb should agree with the number and person of the antecedent.

Examples

- (a) The girl who was late was fined.
- (h) The girls who were late were fined.

Distributive Pronouns

Each , Either and Neither are classified as Distributive pronouns.They denote person or thing one at a time.These pronouns are always treated as singular

and take singular verbs.

Examples

- (a) Each of the students gets a prize.
- (b) Either of the two will win the race.
- (c) Every one of the students was happy.
- (d) Each of the two students received a medal.

Each can be used for two or more persons or things and is normally used for small number. Every is not normally used for very small numbers . Each can be used for more than two when the number is usually definite. Both take a singular verb.

Who/Whom

Who/Whom in Relative clauses A frequent source of trouble is sentences of this type

Examples

- (a) The person **who** (or whom ?) we thought was guilty proved to be innocent.
- (b) The man **who** (or whom?) we feared we had injured proved to be unharmed.

The temptation is always to use **whom** , presumably because it is felt that the word is the object of thought and feared (or whatever verb takes their place in other sentences) ; but it is not. In the first sentence, it is the subject of 'was guilty', hence **who** is correct. and in the second, the object of 'had injured'. hence **whom** is required. If there is any doubt, a useful test is to substitute the personal pronoun he or him; if he would be used, the correct. relative is who ; if him, it is whom.

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Examples

- (a) We thought he was guilty . (therefore who)
- (b) We feared we had injured him. (therefore whom)
- (c) We thought him to be guilty . (therefore whom)

A similar difficult may rise arise with questions

Example Who (not whom) do you think we saw ?

because it is the object of saw .

Whom is never indirect object . Whom is not used as an indirect object . we do not say the boy whom I gave the book . or ask whom did you give the book ? It must be to whom (or the preposition may be placed at the end) .

The verb after who Who is the same number and

person as its antecedent . and takes its verbs accordingly

Example It is I who am to blame .

Subject-Verb -Agreement

Rule 1

A singular subject takes a singular verb.

Rule 2

A plural subject takes a plural verb.

Singular subject refers to a single noun or pronoun.

Singular	Plural
A dog barks.	Dogs bark.
A girl dances beautifully.	Girls dance beautifully.
It has three sections	These have three sections.
He is playing hockey.	They are playing hockey.

'I' is used as a singular subject, but it always takes a plural verb or singular verb.

I **am** busy. (Singular verb)

I **have** a pen. (Plural verb)

I **was** a student. (Singular verb)

'You' is used as a singular noun or plural noun, but it always takes a plural verb.

You **are** busy. (Plural verb)

You **have** studied English. (Plural verb)

You **were** going to market. (Plural verb)

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Rule 3

'Need not' and 'dare not' are used in plural form always whether the subject is plural or singular.

'To' is not used after need not and dare not.

He need not go there.

They need not go there

He dare not oppose his father.

They dare not oppose their father.

But needs and dares are used with singular subjects, while need and dare are used with plural subjects. 'To' can be used after dares and needs.

He needs some money.

They need some money.

He dares to face the challenge.

They dare to face the challenge.

Rule 4

If two singular nouns are joined by 'and' and used as the subject, it takes plural verb.

Ram and Shyam are friends.

Ravi and Mani have played well.

A man and a woman are walking in the park.

Exception- Pair words like bread and butter, bag and baggage, rice etc. are considered singular nouns/subjects and always take singular verb.

Rice and curry is my favourite.

His bag and baggage is ready.

If two singular uncountable nouns used as subject are joined by 'and', then plural verb is used.

But if we are referring family relations, then we use plural verbs.

Time and tide wait for none.

Sun and moon provide energy.

Gold and silver are expensive metals.

My mother and father are very loving.

My brother and sister are living in Delhi.



Rule 5

If two singular nouns/adjectives are joined by 'and' and the first noun is preceded by an article (a/an/the) or possessive pronouns (my, her, his, their etc.), then we use singular verb.

The teacher and student **has** attended the meeting.

My uncle and guardian **was** very generous and kind.

A writer and poet **visits** the art gallery.

A black and white dog was playing in the ground.

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Rule 6

If two singular nouns/adjectives joined by 'and' and both the nouns are preceded by an article or possessive pronoun, then we use plural verb.

The teacher and the student **have** attended the meeting.

My uncle and my guardian **are** very generous and kind.

A writer and a poet **visit** the art gallery.

A black and a black dog were playing in the ground.

Rule 7

If two or more than two singular nouns are joined by 'and' and each is used before first noun, then we use singular verb.

Each shirt and pant is black.

Each boy and girl is intelligent.

Each of + plural noun/plural pronoun takes singular verb.

Each of the students is hardworking.

Each of them has a blue shirt.

Rule 8

Plural noun/plural pronoun + each takes plural verb.

The students each have an English book.

They each have a motorbike.

Rule 9

Either/neither is used as a subject and takes a singular verb.

There are two books, either is good.

There are two rooms, neither has an air-conditioner.

Rule 10

Either/neither + singular countable noun refers to singular subject and takes a singular verb.

Either pen writes well.

Neither boy is intelligent.

Rule 11

Noun + of + noun is used then we take verb according to the first noun.

The **students** of my class **are** intelligent.

The **son** of John **is** very innocent.

Rules of Preposition

Rule 1.

A preposition cannot be followed by a verb. Verb placed immediately after preposition must be in gerund form.

Examples (a) He prevented me from drinking cold water.

(b) He insist on trying again.

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Rule 2.

When 'object' of the preposition is an Interrogative Pronoun What, Who, Whom, Which, Where etc., the preposition usually takes end or front position.

Examples (a) What are you thinking of ?

(b) Who were you talking to ?

It used to be thought as ungrammatical, to end a sentence with a preposition, but it is now well accepted.

Rule 3.

When 'object' of the preposition is Relative Pronoun 'that', the preposition takes end position.

Examples (a) Here is the magazine that you asked for.

(b) This is the dish that she is fond of.

Rule 4.

When 'object' of the preposition is infinitive (to + verb), the preposition is placed after infinitive.

Examples (a) This is a good hotel to stay at.

(b) I need a pencil to write with.

Rule 5.

In some sentences, preposition is attached with the verb (These verbs take appropriate preposition with them).

Examples (a) I hate being laughed at.

(b) This I insist on.

Rule 6.

In some cases the preposition comes in the beginning. These are usually interrogative sentences.

Examples (a) By which train did you come?

(b) For whom was instructions given?

Use of Some Important Prepositions

At/In/On

Note the use of these prepositions in reference of 'Time'

i. At is used for a precise time.

ii. In is used for months, years, centuries and long periods.

iii. On is used for days and dates.

Note the use of these prepositions in reference of 'Place'

i. At is used for a point.

ii. In is used for an enclosed space.

iii. On is used for a surface.

At/In/To/Into

(A) At shows stationary position or existing state while In shows movement.

Examples i. She is at home.

ii. The train is in motion.

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(B) At for small place, town etc. while In for big place, town, city, country etc.

Examples i. He lives at Alwar in Rajasthan.

ii. A temple is situated at Madurai in Chennai.

(C) At is used for Point of time, and In is used for Period of time.

Examples i. The train will arrive at six in the morning.

ii. He will meet you in the morning.

(D) In/Into In shows existing state of things, while Into shows movement.

Examples i. He jumped into the river.

ii. There are three students in the class.

In can also be used as an adverb ; Come in = Enter. Get in (into the train).

(E) To/Into To or Into is used as following

i. In the direction of Turn to the right.

ii. Destination I am going to Jaipur.

iii. Until From Monday to Friday ; five minutes to ten

iv. Compared with They prefer hockey to soccer .

v. With indirect object Please give it to me .

vi. As part of infinitive I like to ski; he wants to help.

vii. In order to We went to the store to buy soap.

viii. To the inside of We stepped into the room.

ix. Change of condition The boy changed into a man.

On/Onto

On can be used for both existing position and movement.

Example (a) He was sitting on his bag.

(b) Snow fell on the hills.

On can also be used as an adverb

Examples (a) Go on.

(b) Come on.

Onto is used when there is movement involving a change of level.

Examples (a) People climbed onto their roofs.

(b) He lifted her onto the table.

With/By

With is used for instruments, and By is used for agents.

Examples (a) The snake was killed by him with a stick.

(b) The letter was written by Suresh with a pencil.

Since/For/From

Since is often used with Present Perfect or Past Perfect Tense. Since is used for point of time and never for place, as; since 6 O'Clock /last night /last Monday/ since

morning/evening/ Monday/January/2005 etc.

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Examples (a) It has been raining since two O'Clock.

(b) He had been ill since Monday.

Since can also be used as an adverb

Examples (a) He left school in 1983. I haven't seen him since.

(b) It is two years since I last saw Tom.

Beside/Besides

Beside and Besides have altogether different meanings.

Don't confuse beside with besides. beside = at the side of

Example

He was sitting beside Sarla.

besides = in addition to / as well as

Example

He has a car besides a motor cycle.

Between/Among

Between is normally used for 'two things or persons, but it can also be used of more, when we have a definite number in mind and there is a close relationship/ association within them.

Example

He distributed his property between his two sons.

Among is usually used for more than two persons or things when we have no definite number in mind.

Example

He was happy to be among friends again.

Among/Amongst

Both have same meaning. Either of them can be used if followed by 'the'. If followed by a word, beginning with a vowel 'amongst' be used. The use of amongst is usually found in literary writings.

Examples

He distributed the toffees among/amongst the poor.

He distributed the toffies amongst us

Important Rules for Correct Use of Articles

Use of 'A'/'An'

Article A or An is used before a singular noun. The choice between A or An is determined by the **first sound of pronunciation** (not by the letter of alphabet even it may be A, E, I, O, U) of the noun. If it is pronounced with vowel sound, use An otherwise A.

Look at the following sentences

- (a) He is an honest man.
- (b) He is a European.
- (c) He is an MLA.
- (d) He is an SDO.

The following words and the use of 'A' or 'An'

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before them. Students generally make mistake using A or An before these words

1. An hour.
2. An hourly meeting.
3. An hour's daybreak.
4. An honour.
5. An honorary post.
6. An honourable person.
7. An honest man.
8. An heir.
9. An honorarium.
10. A house.
11. A historical fair.
12. A humble person.
13. A husband.
14. A heinous crime.
15. A young man.
16. A ewe.
17. A university
18. A unity.
19. A union.
20. A eulogy.
21. A one rupee note.
22. A one eyed man.
23. A uniform.
24. A useful book.
25. A useful feature.
26. A unique decision.
27. A united front.
28. A unified. plan.

29. A year.
30. A USA ally.
31. An FO.
32. A forest officer.
33. An MP/MLC.
34. A member of society.
35. An IAS / IPS / ILO.
36. An SP / SDO.
37. An MA / MSc.
38. An RTS / RTC.
39. An RC worker.
40. A UK ship / European.

'The' Definite Article

The definite Article 'The' is used in following cases



- While speaking of a particular person or thing or one already referred to.

Example She found a purse. The purse contained a golden chain. The golden chain is very precious.

- When a singular noun is meant to represent a whole category/class

ExampleTh.e dog is a faithful animal. (Or we can say Dogs are faithful animals.)

- 'The' is used before superlatives.

Example She is the most beautiful girl in our college.

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- 'The' is used with the names of renowned building, gulf, river, ocean, sea etc.

Example The TajMahal, The Persian Gulf, The Char Minar, The Pacific, The Ganga, The Red Sea, The Yamuna, The Thames

- 'The' is placed only before the plural names of islands and the mountain ranges, chains of mountains, plural names of countries.

Example The Netherlands, The Phillipines, The Bahamas, The Laccadives islands, The Himalayas, The Alps

- The, is not used before the names of countries but if the name of a country contains words like; States, Kingdom, Republic, we use 'the' before them. e.g., The USA, The USSR, The UK, The Republic of Ireland, The Dominican Republic.'
- 'The' is used before names consisting of adjective + noun (provided the adjective is not East/West etc.)

Example The Arabian Gulf, The New Forest, The High Street

- 'The' is also used before names consisting of noun + of + noun.

Example The Cape of Good Hope, The Boy of Biscay, The Gulf of Mexico

- 'The' is used before the adjectives East/West etc. + noun in certain names.

Example The East/ West End, The East/ West Indies, The North/ South Pole

- 'The' is also used before the name of directions.

Example The East, The West, The North, The South.

- 'The' is used before the name of persons (Family) in plural.

Example The Raymonds, The Ambanis, The Birlas

- Before the names of important and renowned books.

Example- The Kuran , The Ramayana , The Mahabharata

- But we say - Homer's Iliad, Valmiki's Ramayana, Jaidev's Geet Govind.
- Before such common nouns that are names of things unique of their kind.

Example The Sun, The Earth, The Sky, World, The Sea, The Environment

Examples -

- The Sky is dark and the Moon is shining.
- The Sea seems calm today.
- In following cases we do not use 'The' before 'Sea'

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- We go to sea as sailors.
- He is at sea now-a-days. (on a voyage)
- We can use 'the' before 'Space' if it means place .
- He tried to park his car there but the space was too small.
- But if it means area beyond the Earth's atmosphere, do not use 'the' before it.

Example There are lacs of stars in space.

- Before terms referring Nationality or Community.

ExampleThe Indian, The French, The American, The English

- Before a proper noun, only when it is qualified by an adjective.

Example The great Caesar, The immortal Shakespeare, The brave Napoleon.

- With ordinals like.

Examples

- He was the first man to stand up.
- The sixth chapter of this book is very interesting.
- First , second , third are **called ordinals**.
- One , Two Three are **called cardinals**.
- Before musical instruments and name of inventions.

Examples

- He can play the flute/the tabla I the harmonium well.
- Who invented the telephone?
- Before an adjective. when the noun represents class of persons.

Examples

- The young will support the motion.
- The poor can be trusted.
- Before a common noun to give it the meaning of an abstract noun.

Examples

- The moralist in Gandhi, revolted against the injustice.
- The judge in her prevailed upon the wife and she sentenced her husband to prison.
- The is used before name of Newspaper, Community. Political Party, Historical event, Train, Ship. Aeroplane etc.
- When two or more nouns refer to one person, put `the' before the first noun only. If both the nouns refer two different persons or things, 'the' is used before both of them.

Examples

- The producer and financier was present there. (Producer and financier is one person)

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- The producer and the financier were present there. (Producer and financier are two different persons)
- The' is used as an adverb with a comparative.

Examples

- The more she gets the more she demands.
- The sooner you complete the better it is.
- The is used before comparative degree being used for selection or comparison.

Examples

- He is the stronger of the two.
- This is the better of the two novels.
- When a person being referred by his designation, `the' is used.

Examples

- The Chairman, The Director, The President, The Chancellor.

Example All financial decisions will be taken by the Chairman.

- When the thing referred is understood.

Examples

- Kindly return the book. (That I gave you)
- Can you turn off the light? (The light in the room.)
- 'The' is used in some phrases also.

Examples

- What is the matter?
- Come to the point.
- She came to the rescue.
- Keep to the left.
- The market is hot with the rumour.
- He is in the wrong.
- In phrases; Go to the cinema, Go to the theatre 'the' is used.

Examples

- He went to the cinema yesterday.
- She is going to the theatre.
- Before names of Committee Club, Foundation and Trust.

Examples

- The Lions Club, The Rotary Club, The United Nation, The WHO, The Ford Foundation, The Rajiv Gandhi Trust etc.
- Letters written to two or more unmarried sisters jointly may be addressed The Misses + surname The Misses Smith.

Zero Article Position

Students should learn the following points carefully to avoid the wrong use of articles.

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Article is omitted in following cases

- Before a Proper Noun.

Example Akbar was a great king.

- When an Article' is used before a proper noun, it becomes a common noun.

Examples

- Mumbai is the Manchester of India.
- This man is a second Sachin.
- Before a Common Noun, used in its widest sense.

Examples

- Man is mortal.
- What kind of bird it is?
- Before Plural Nouns referring a class in a general sense.

Examples

- Bankers are generally honest.
- Lawyers are generally intelligent
- Before Abstract Nouns that express qualities,state, feeling, actions.

Examples

- Honesty is the best policy.
- Virtue is its own reward.

When abstract nouns, instead of referring qualities, express person or things possessing such qualities or express qualities of definite objects.

They are preceded by Article.

Examples

- She possesses the cunningness of a fox. (Here cunningness refers the quality of a definite object that. is `fox)
- He is a justice of peace. (Justice' stands for judge).
- Before Material Nouns.

Examples

- Iron is a hard metal.
- Silver is a semi-precious metal.

When material nouns express things instead of matter of which they are made they are representing 'common noun', so they can be preceded by the Article.

Examples

- He threw a stone on the cow.
- She threw a stick at the pig.
- Before names of diseases like Fever, Cholera,Consumption etc.

(But if the names of diseases are plural in their form, the article is generally used as, the measles, the mumps.)

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- Before name of regular meals. Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner

Example He was invited to dinner. (But if the meal becomes particular article is used).

Example The dinner hosted by the queen was superb.

- Before name of things single in kind; Hell, Heaven, God, Parliament, Paradise (But 'The Pope', 'The Devil' are exceptions)

Examples

- He was condemned to hell.
- The Pope delivered a religious speech.
- Before names of 'Languages' or 'Colours'.

Examples

- I do not know 'Hindi' but know 'English'.
- I like red and blue colours.
- Before certain titles and names indicating relationship.

Emperor Ashoka, President Bush, Bahadur.

Examples

- Prince Charles is Queen Elizabeth's son.
- President Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas.
- Dr Watson was 'Sherlock Holmes' friend.
- He is Duke of York.

(But, the Queen of England. the Pope are exceptions)

- Before a noun following the expression *kind of

Examples

- What kind of girl is she?
- What kind of boy is he?
- In certain phrases. To take breath, to set sail, to leave school, to layseige, to catch fire, at home, in hand. at school, bywater, at. Sunset, on Earth. by land, by train, bycar, on demand, in debt, in jest etc.
- Before nouns, which are plural in their meanings ,though singular in form i.e.,

Examples

- Cattle, gentry. furniture, scenery, advice, information.
- Before names of public institutions, (Church, School, University, Prison, Hospital, Court, etc.) if they are used, for the purpose they exist rather than actual building.

Example

- He went to Church. (It means he went to church for saying his prayer)

He went to the church and from there he took a bus. (Meansthat he went to the place where building of the church issituated)

- When two or more descriptive adjectives qualify the same noun and adjectives are

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connected by 'and' the article is used before the first adjective only.

Example

- This is a Hindi and English Dictionary. (Here dictionary is one)
- If two nouns refer to the same person or thing, the article is used before the first noun only. but if they refer to different persons or things, the article must be used with each noun.

Examples

- He is a better soldier than statesman.
- He was a greater soldier than a statesman.
- Article is omitted after the possessive case.

Example

- His brother's car, Peter's house.
- Article is omitted with professions.

Examples

- Engineering is a useful career.
- He'll probably go into medicine.
- Article is omitted with years.

Examples

- 1947 was a wonderful year.
- Do you remember 2000?
- No article is used before name of games, sports.

Examples

- I am playing cricket.
- He is fond of playing tennis.
- No article is used before a noun when it is modified by either a possessive adjective or a demonstrative adjective.

Examples

- Do you like my shirt? (Possessive adjective 'my')
- I like this pen. (Demonstrative adjective 'this')
- No article is used before a noun when it is preceded by a distributive adjective.

Examples

- Every student got a prize. (Distributive adjective 'every')
- Each student was present in the hall. (Distributive adjective 'each')
- No article is used before number + noun.

Examples

- The train arrives at platform 7.
- I want shoes in size 10.
- Work (= place of work) is used without definite article 'the'.

Examples

- He is on his way to work.

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- She is at work.
- They haven't back from work yet.
- Office (= place of work) needs 'the' He is at/ in the office.

To be in office (without the) means to hold an official (usually political) position.

To be out of office = to be no longer in power.

- Definite article 'the' is omitted when speaking of the subject's or speaker's own town.

Examples

- We go to town sometimes to meet our mother.
- We went to town last year and remained there for a week.
- `Nature' when means environment, do not use article before it.

Example

- If you interfere with nature you will suffer for it.
- No article is used before name of 'Season'.

Examples

- In Spring we like to clean the house.
- She is planning to visit her parents in winter.
- Definite article `the' is not used before 'Time of day '.

Examples

- We travelled mostly by night.
- We'll be there around midnight.
- Names without 'the'

Names of many places, especially names of important buildings and institutions consist of two words. First word is usually the name of a person or a palace , we do not use 'the' before such names usually.

Example

- Delhi Airport, Victoria Station, London Zoo, Jaisingh Palace, Indira Gandhi Airport, Edinburgh Castle, Jaipur Palace etc.
- Usually no article is used with the name of Airlines, Companies. British Airways, Sony, IBM, KODAK, Indian Airlines etc.



Exercise 1

1. (A) However, water contamination issues especially that related to natural constitution/(B) like salinity, fluoride, arsenic and iron have been/(C) reported from isolated pockets in/(D) various parts of the country./(E)

No error

2. (A) The government is working with/(B) a mission of sustainable agriculture/(C) production with minimum cost of cultivation,/(D) eventually enhances the return on income to the farmer./(E) No error

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3. (A) The news channel is accused for airing sensitive/(B) information that compromised/(C) the safety of military personnel and civilians even as/(D) operations were on to neutralize the attack./(E) No error

4. (A) Had the police not/(B) reached here on time/(C) he would have killed/(D) by criminals. /(E) No error.

5. (A) The cricketers did not came out victorious/(B) yet they were not disappointed/(C) rather satisfied because/(D) they had played well./(E) No error

6. (A) When capital punishment/(B) was abolished/(C) people thought that/(D) murders will become more numerous./(E) No error

7. (A) She was so emotional/(B) stable that she was not moved/(C) by their decision to/(D) suspend her./(E) No error

8. (A) The extra-ordinary ability of the satellites/(B) to see, listen and communicate has/(C) made them integral with/(D) modern warfare./(E) No error

9. (A) The captain and/(B) his wife were invited/(C) for the cultural function/(D) at my home./(E) No error

10. (A) I am pleased to sanction/(B) one special increment/(C) to all the employees/(D) with the month./ (E) No error.

1. A; Those will be used instead of that.

2. D; enhancing will be used.

3. A; accused of is the correct form.

4. C; Would have been should be used.

5. A; did not come out should be used

6. D; would should be used.

7. A; emotionally should be used.

8. C; integral to is the correct form.

9. C; invited to is the correct form.

10. D; from will be used instead of with.

Exercise 2

1. (A) Climate change is causing Himalayan/ (B) glaciers to melt at an alarming rate, /(C) creating huge glacial lakes which/(D) could burst its banks./(E) No error

2. (A) Conservation efforts appear/(B) to be having scant impact as the/(C) index is showing a steep plunge/(D) than two years ago./(E) No error

3. (A) Police have arrested officials/(B) in charge of environmental protection in central/(C) China after they were accused of/(D) tempering with air quality monitoring data./(E) No error

4. (A) Environment Minister Anil Dave has said/(B) India will no longer permit the release of HFC-23,/ (C) a family of potent greenhouse gas,/(D) released when

Answers Ex 1

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local companies produce the refrigerant HCFC-22./(E)

No error

5. (A) Procedural delays/ (B) and laxity in administration is/(C) the main reasons for/(D) the dip in ranking./ (E) No error

6. (A) Sobha Limited will be leaving no stone unturned/(B) to deliver their best with the apartments/(C) at Sobha City, incidentally their first /(D) apartment project in North India./ (E) No error

7. (A) Reply to the allegations the Chief Minister's/(B) Office said that the rates quoted/(C) by Patanjali were not below than what the/(D) committee of four secretaries had decided./ (E) No error

8. (A) Rangers and rescue teams have arrived/(B) at the site and injured were being shifted/(C) to nearby hospitals for/(D) immediate treatment./ (E) No error

9. (A) It is not a coincidence that we get/(B) to repeatedly hear about/(C) "the last 30 years" in political rhetoric/(D) in many parts of the world./ (E) No error

10. (A) It is this very ordinariness of our words/(B) that count because they are/ (C) society's shorthand for/(D) its subliminal feelings./ (E) No error

4. C; gases will be used.

5. B; are will be used.

6. A; unturned will be used.

7. A; Replying will be used.

8. B; are will be used.

9. A; coincidence will be used.

10. B; counts will be used.

Exercise 3

1. (A) Langar said the work/(B) showed that endothelial cells/ (C) could line veins, arteries and lymph tissues./ (D) No Error

2. (A) Technical innovations and experiments/(B) with alternative ways of providing infrastructure/ (C) indicates the different principals./ (D) No Error

3. (A) The aim of Baconian/(B) philosophy was to provide/ man with what he required / (C) while he continued to be a man./ (D) No Error

4. (A) Bacon fixed his eye/(B) on a mark which was placed/(C) on the earth and hits it in the white./ (D) No Error

5. (A) The martyrs who laid down their life/(B) for the freedom of our country/, (C) had a lofty vision of the future./ (D) No Error

Answers Ex. 2

1. D; their will be used instead of its.

2. C; steeper will be used.

3. D; tampering will be used.

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6. (A) The phenomenon of terrorism signifies/(B) violence by disgruntled groups of people determined/(C) to achieve certain political goals/(D) whom they find are not attainable lawfully./(E) No Error

7. (A) Under the constitution which takes over/(B) three years to write, South Africa's mutiracial /(C)'government of national unity'/ (D) has a term of five years./(E) No Error

8. (A) Love of reading books is/(B) a great source to happiness/(C) to beat boredom,/(D) to defeat loneliness and to resume daily work with new vigour./(E) No error

9. (A) Love is ever waiting for/ something to turn up;/(B) labour with keen eyes and/(C) strong will always turn up something./(D) No Error

10. (A) The danger of poetry's becoming a kind/(B) of after-dinner amusement is far greatest/(C) than the danger of its reverting to/(D) a method of moral instructions/(E) No Error

Answers Ex. 3

1. D; no error
2. C; indicate will be used
3. D; no error
4. C; hit will be used.

5. A; lives will be used

6. D; which will be used

7. A; took over

8. B; source of happiness

9. C; turns up will be used

10. B; greater will be used.

Exercise 4

1. sooner than he had arrived (a) / his friends arranged a reception (b) / in his honour in (c) / the best hotel in town (d) / No error (e).

2. The managing director well as the Board members (a) / was the favor to taking strict action (b) / against the workers on strike (c) / No error (d)

3. No sooner did the jeep arrive (a) / at the station (b) / than a young police officer (c)/ jumped out of it (d) / No error (e).

4. Neither the famine (A) / or the subsequent fire (b) / was able to destroy the spirit of the people (c)/ No error (d).

5. hardly had arrived (a)/ when the house caught fire (b) / and everything was reduced to ashes (c) / No error (d).

6. No sooner did (a)/ the Chairman begin speaking, some(b) / participaints started (c) / shouting slogans (d) / no error (e).

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7 Though she was sick (a) / but (b) / she went to work (c) / No error (d).

8. Mohan could not (a) / go to picnic (b) / for his mother (c)/ was not will (d)/ No error (e).

9. Even though the shirt is rather expensive (a) / but i wish to (b) / purchase it with my own money (c) / no error (d).

10.The reason for (a) / his failure is because (b) / he did not work hard (c) / No error (d).

11. No sooner did the sun rise (a) / when we took a hasty breakfast (b) / and resumed the journey (c) / No error (d).

12. The manager of the bank was busy ; (a)/ so he asked them to come and (b) / see him between two to three in the afternoon (c) / No error (d).

13. The old woman has had the best medical facilities available(a)/ but she will not be cured (b) / unless she does not have a strong desire to live (c) / No error (d).

14. The downfall of this kind (a) / is to be attributed to (b) / nothing else than pride (c) / No error (d).

15. No sooner did I open the door (a) / when the rain, heavy and stormy, rushed in (b) / making us shiver form head to toe (c) / No error (d) .

2. Add 'as' before 'well'

3. No error

4. Replace 'or' by 'nor'

5. No error'

6. Add 'than' before 'some'

7. Replace 'but' by 'yet'

8. No error

9. Remove 'but'

10. Replace 'because ; by 'that'

11. Replace ' when' by 'than'

12. Replace ' to' by 'and'

13. Replace 'does not have' by 'has'

14. Replace'than' by 'but'

15. Replace 'when' by 'than'

Exercise 5

1. The Hindi and the Marathi are (a) / different forms of the sanskrit language ,(b) / which were once spoken (c) / in almost every part of India (d)/ No error (e).

2. The Committee Chief Warned the party members (a) / that if persist (b) / in their obstructionist attitude (c)/ they would be suspended (d) / No error (e)

Answers Ex. 4

1. The correct form is 'As soon as he arrived'

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3. More widely popular (a) / than the hunting of deer or fox (b) / were the pursuit of the here (c) / No error (e).

4. If i know (a) / that my friend had planned to visit the know today. (b) / I would have made his stay comfortable (c) / No error (d).

5. The future is (a) / yet to come (b) / but you have a (c) / right to shape it (d) / No error (e).

6. He won't return the money (a) / that he borrowed (b) / will he ? (c) / No error (d).

7. The foremost criterion of selection we adopted (a) / were the number of years of training (b) / a dancer had received (c) / under a particular guru (d) / No error (e).

8. The chief idea of (a) / a very common type of traveller (b) / is to see as many (c) / objects of interest as he possibly could (d) / No error (e).

9. When the dentist came in (a) / my tooth was stopped aching (b) / out of fear that I might lose my tooth (C) / No error (d).

10. Rohan was leading (a) / a happy and leisurely (b) / life after his retirement (c) / from service (d) / No error (e).

11. One of the drawbacks (a) / of modern education are (b) / that it does not encourage original thinking (c) / No error (d).

12. The child (a) / picked up a burned paper (b) / from the street (c) / no error (d).

13. Many a student (a) / are frustrated (b) / because of unemployment (c) / No error (d).

14. Since it was his first election campaign , the candidate was confused ; (a) / none could clearly understand (b) / either the principles he stood for o the benefits he promised (c) / No error (d).

15. As much as I admire him for his sterling qualities (a) / I cannot excuse him (b) / for being unfair to his friends (c) / No error (e).

Answers Ex. 5

1. Replace 'were' by 'was'

2. Replace 'persist' by 'persisted'

3. Replace 'were' by 'was'

4. No error

5. Replace 'is' by 'has'

6. Replace 'will' by 'would'

7. Replace 'were' by 'was'

8. Replace 'could' by 'can'

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9. Remove 'was'
10. Replace 'was' by 'is'
11. Replace 'are' by 'is'
12. Replace 'burned' by 'burnt'
13. Replace 'are' by 'is' Many a takes singular subject and singular verb
14. No error
15. Replace 'as much as' by 'howsoever much'

Exercise 6

1. The statement made by the writer (a) / appears to be incorrect (b) / as Gandhiji was never born in Ahemdabad (c) / No error (d).
2. The crew were on board (a) / and they soon busied themselves (b) / in preparing to meet the storm (c) / No error (d).
3. The manager called the clerk and said whether (a) / he was in the habit of (b) / sleeping at home as well (c) / No error (d).
4. A lot of travel delay is caused (a) / due to the inefficiency and lack of good management (b) / oh behalf of the railways (c) / No error (d).
5. The signpost at the rate (a) / of the garden read : (b) / 'Trespassers will be persecuted'. (c) / No error (d).
6. Everyone felt that (a) / the big glittering diamond (b) / was most unique (c) / No error (d).

7. I advised my son (a) / to engage two coolies instead of one (b) / because the luggage was too much heavy for a single coolie (c) / No error (d).
8. After toiling very hardly (a) / over a long period of time (b) / he found that people recognised him as a successful person (c) / No error (d).
9. The angry man walked hurriedly (a) / into the crowded room (b) / and shouted loud at the guest (c) / No error (d).
10. He tried both the dresses (a) / and finally decided (b) / to buy expensive one (c) / No error (d).

11. He ultimately decided (a) / to willingly and cheerfully accept (b) / the responsibility entrusted to him (c) / No error (d).

12. Being the only people there (a) / their presence was (b) / most important (c) / No error (d).

13. It is the duty of every citizen to do his utmost (a) / to defend the hardly-won (b) / freedom of the country (c) / No error (d).

14. Even though it was (a) raining bad (b) / I went out (c) / to get some medicines (d) / No error (e).

15. In spite of working (a) / very neat and careful (b) / he could not win (c) / even the third prize (d) / No error (e)

Answers Ex. 6

1. Replace 'never' by 'not'

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2. Replace 'meet' by 'face'
 3. Replace 'said' by 'asked' Whether' is not preceded by 'said'
 4. Replace 'on behalf' by 'on the part of Behalf' means 'in place of someone'
 5. Replace 'persecuted ' by 'prosecuted'
 6. Remove ' most'
 7. Remove 'much'
 8. Replace 'hardly' by 'hard'
 9. Replace 'loud' by 'loudly'
 10. Add 'more' before 'expensive'
 11. No error
 12. Remove 'most'
 13. Replace ' hardly' by 'hard'
 14. Replace ' bad' by 'badly'
 15. The correct form is 'very neatly and carefully'
- has no error. if there is no mistake, the answer is "No error".**

Exercise 7

1. The Trust plans (a) / to set on (b) / a special school for (c) the dumb and deaf children (d) / No error (e).
2. The student (a) / answered to (b) / the question (c) / asked by the inspector of the school (d) / No error (e).
3. There are several (a) / of investing money prudently (b) / and making substantial profit (c)/ From the investment (d) / No error (e).
4. when you have (a) / read these books , (b) / please return them to me (c) No error (d).
5. The director prefers (a) / your plan than (b) / that give by (c) / the other members of the committee (d) / No error(e).
6. Considering about these facts (a) / the principal has offered (b) / him a seat (c) / No error (d).
7. it is easy to see that (a) / a lawyer's demeanour in court (b) / may be prejudicial against the interests of his client (c) / No error (d).
8. To transport goods (a) / via sea is cheaper (b) / than land (c) / No error.
9. I am pleased to sanction (a) / one spacial increment (b) / to all the employees (c) / with this month(d) / No error (e).
10. He was honourably (a) / acquitted from (b) / the charge (c) / No error (d).
11. Several prominent figures (a) / involved in the scandal (b)/ are required to appear (c)/ to the investigation committee (d)/ No error (e).
12. Mr. Smith was accused for murder (a) / but the court found him not guilty (b) / and acquitted him (c) / No error (d).

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13. It is not possible for me (a)/ to exchange the goods (b) / once the sale has been completed (c) / No error (d).

14. On his attitude (a) / is seems that what he wants (b) / is that the decision making power (c)/ should rest with him (d) / No error (e).

15. A large scale exchange of nuclear weapons (a) / will produce unprecedented amount of radiation (b) / that can penetrate into the biological tissues (c) / No error (d).

Answers Ex. 7

1. Replace 'on' by 'up'

2. Remove 'to'

3. No error

4. Replace 'when' by 'after'

5. Replace 'than' by 'to'

6. Remove 'about'

7. No error

8. Add 'transporting by' after 'than'

9. Replace 'with ' by 'from'

10. Replace 'from' by 'of' The verb 'acquitted' takes preposition 'of'

11. Replace 'to' by 'before'

12. The correct form is 'accused of'

13. Replace 'once' by 'after'

14. Replace 'on' by 'form'

15. Remove 'into' the verb 'penetrate' doesn't take any preposition.

Exercise 8

1. If you are great at ideas but not good at getting into (a) / the nitty gritty (b) / of things and implementing them, then you work on a team (c)/ that has someone who can implement (d) / No error (e).

2. While initial reports indicate that the brand has been (a) / well received at the capital (b)/ it is still too early to say how much of an impact (c) / it will have in the long run (d) / No error (e).

3. The single biggest gainer in this process (a) / was ITC's Gold Flake Kings sales are estimated (b)/ to have moved up from 50 million to 200 million sticks per month during 1987 and last year (c) / No error (d).

4. I have (a) / to usually reach (b)/ the office by 9:30 A.M. (c) / No error (d).

5. The wheat (a) / on this land is (b) / finer than last year (c) / No error (d).

6. The long -awaited moment at last came ,(a) /and we set out for the station ,(b) / as merry as a band of children as I have ever seen before or since (c) / No error (d).

7. It is an established fact that the transcendental American poets and philosophers ,(a)/ who lived in

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the latter half of the nineteenth century ,(b) / were more influenced by Indian philosophy , in particular by Upanishadic philosophy (c) / no error (d).

8. wearing extremely fashionable clothes (a) / and surrounded by photographers and pressmen,(b) / she swept up to the microphone (c) / No error (d).

9. Some leader feels (a) / that the use of English language (b) / will hamper (c) / the progress of the nation (d) / No error (e).

10. Jack has a far more expensive (a) / and luxurious apartment (b) / than John's (c) / No error (d).

11. None of the students attending your class (a) / answered your questions (b) / did they? (c) / no error(d).

12. He was advised (a) / to be more cautious (b) / lest he is robbed again (c) / No error (d).

13. We have helped them not only (a) / with money but also (b) / with new machinery (c) / and raw material (d) / No error (e).

14. supposing if you (a) / are arrested ,(b) / what will you do? (c) / No error (d).

15. There are much inconveniences (a) / that have to be put up with (b) / when you are camping (c) / No error (d).

Answers Ex. 8

- (1) Replace 'on' by 'in'
- (2) 'will be having'
- (3) "sales of which are estimated"
- (4) No error
- (5) Replace 'year' by 'year's'
- (6) Replace ' before or since' by 'since or before'
- (7) Replace 'more' by 'much'
- (8) No error
- (9) The correct form is 'some leaders feel '
- (10) Replace John's by 'John'
- (11) Replace 'did they?' by 'did any?'
- (12) Replace 'is' by 'be'
- (13) No error
- (14) Replace 'Supposing if' by 'In case'
- (15) Replace 'much' by 'many'

Exercise 9

- 1.** If I had known (a) / this yesterday (b) / I will have helped him (c) / No error (d).
- 2.** If I will have enough (a) / time tomorrow (v) / I'll come and see you (c) / No error (d).

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3. 'The Arabian Nights' (a) / Have lots of interesting stories (b) / for young readers (c) / No error (d).
4. I was standing (a) / at the bus stop (b) / waiting for him (c) / since eight O'clock (d) / No error (e).
5. I was there (a) / many times (c) / in the past (c) / No error (d).
6. He is working in (a) / a bank in New Delhi (b) / for the past several months (c) / No error (d).
7. He has been (a) / the picture (b) / yesterday(c) / No error (d).
8. I am trying to finish (a) / this letter for the last one hour (b). / I wish you would (c) / go away or stop disturbing me (d). / No error (e).
9. The Ahujas (a) / are living in this colony (b) / for the last eight years (c) / No error (d).
10. He couldn't but help (a) / shedding tears at the plight of the villagers (b) / rendered homeless by a devastating cyclone (c) / No error (d).
11. When learning to swim (a) / one of the most important things (b) / s to relax (c) / No error (d),
12. She sang (a) very well (b) / isn't it ? (c) / No error (d).
13. The reason why (a) / he was rejected (b) / was

because he was too young (c) / No error (d).

14. When Anil was not (a) / able to show his ticket (b) / the conductor made him (c) / Buying ticket (d) / No error (e).

15. He speaks (a) / not only Tamil (b) / but Telugu as well (c) / No error (d).

Answers Ex. 9

1. (c) : Replace ' will' by 'would'
2. (a) : Remove 'will'
3. (b) : Replace 'Have' by 'has'
4. (a) : Replace ' was ' by ' had been'
5. (a) : Replace 'was' by 'have been'
6. (a) : Replace ' is ' by ' has been '
7. (a) : Replace ' has been ' by 'saw'
8. (a) : Replace ' am' by ' have been '
9. (b) : Replace ' are' by ' have been'
10. (a): Remove 'But'
11. (b) : Add 'to remember' after 'things'
12. (c) : The correct form is didn't she ?
13. (c) : Replace ' because' by 'that'
14. (d) : Replace " buying ticket' by 'buy one'

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15. (c) : Replace ' as well as' by 'also'

Exercise 10

In each of the following questions, find out which part of the sentence has an error. If there is no mistake, the answer is 'No error'.

1. In management , as you rise higher,(a) / the problems you face become more and more unstructured and you can't just fall back on (b)/ the tools you had been (c)/ taught (d)/ No error(e).
2. The whole thing moves (a)/ around the concept of building a small dynamic (b)/ organisation into a larger one (c)/ No error (d).
3. Remember that you are part of (a)/ the team and your success depends on the support (b)/ you are able to give and get from your other team member(c)/ No error (d).
4. Another reason for pharmaceutical companies beefing up their (a)/ OTC (over the Counter) divisions is that prescription drugs with proven safety records which have been reached (b)/ the end of their patent protection period are (c) / allowed to be sold without a prescription (d) / No error (e).
5. " Meatless Days" (a)? have been made (b)/ into a film (c) / No error (d).
6. The difficult situation in which I found myself (a)/ is not made easy (b)/ by her constant nagging and grumbling (c)/ No error (d).

7. Swift's Gulliver's Travels (a) / Have been read by me (b) / several times (c) / No error (d).

8. A high level meeting (a) / of officials is reporting (b) / to have discussed (c) / the issue in great detail (d) / No error(e).

9. This room would look much better (a)/ if you put a furniture (b)/ in that corner (c) / No error (d).

10. The little boy knows (a) / how to start the engine (b) / but does not know to stop it (c)/ No error (d).

11. My friend is the kind of person (a) / who will face up (b)/ to the most demanding tasks (c) / No error(d).

12. Tell me the name of (a)/ a country where every citizen is law-abiding (b)/ and no trouble is there (c) / No error (d).

13. As poor as they are (a) / They never refuse to donate, (b) / for any noble cause (c) / No error (d).

14. The cause of earth quakes (a) / is the heat in the (b) / earth interior (c) / No error (d).

15. Sheela has scored a first class (a) / in her final exams (b) / isn't it ? (c) / No error (d).

Answers Ex. 10

Ans 1. Fall back upon

Ans 2. Large dynamic one

Ans 3. 'a' part 'of'

Ans 4. Remove 'been'

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Ans 5. Replace 'have' by 'has'

Ans 6. Replace 'is' by 'was'

Ans 7. Replace 'have' by 'has'

Ans 8. Replace 'reporting ' by 'reported'

Ans 9. Remove 'a'

Ans 10. Add 'how' after 'know'

Ans 11. No error

Ans 12. No error

Ans 13. The correct form is ' Poor as they are'

Ans 14. Replace 'earth' by 'earthquakes'.

Ans 15. Replace 'isn't it?' by 'hasn't she ?'

developmental/(C) programmes are imperative for planning and implementation./(D) No error

4. (A) Rural development imply/(B) both the economic/(C) development and social transformation./(D) No error

5. (A) The Resource blocks initiated during/(B) the year 2012-13 have shown impressing/(C) results in terms of quality of community institutions./(D) No error

6. (A) The ministry has been actively/(B) encouraging use of local available /(C) construction material as well as new technologies./(D) No error

7. (A) Mutually beneficial working relationship/(B) and formal platforms for consultations/(C) among PRIs and institutions of the poor need to be facilitated./(D) No error

8. (A) The policy envisages integrating/(B) land use and transport planning,/(C) significant improvements in public transport./(D) No error

9. (A) The needs of the specific users/(B) are take care by the National Atlas/(C) and Thematic Mapping organisation./(D) No error

10. (A) The programme relating to/(B) nuclear power and nuclear fuel/(C) cycles have been built on the multidisciplinary R&F infrastructure of the department./(D) No error

Moderate Level

Exercise 1

1. (A) To evolve a shared vision of national development/(B) priorities,sectors and strategy with the active/(C) involvement of States in the light of national objective./(D) No error

2. (A) The ninth plan launched in/(B) the fifth year of India's independence aimed at/(C) achieved a targeted GDP growth rate of seven percent./(D) no error

3. (A) The involvement of the community in planning,/(B) execution and monitoring of the

Answers Ex. 1

1. B; strategies should be used in place of strategy.

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2. C; achieving should be used in place of achieved.
3. C; is should be used instead of are.
4. A; implies should be used.
5. B; impressive should be used instead of impressing.
6. B; locally should be used.
7. C; between should be used instead of among.
8. A; integrated should be used instead of integrating.
9. B; Taken care of is the correct form.
10. C; has been will be used instead of have been.

Exercise 2

1. We shall be calling a meeting (a)/ next week to assess (b)/ the causes of frequently (c)/ delays in infrastructure projects. (d)/ No error (e)
2. The committee has made (a)/ significant changes (b)/ in the rules which(c)/ will help to banks. (d)/ No error (e)
3. Graduates have experience (a)/ in the IT industry (b)/are in great demand (c)/ in the finance sector. (d)/No error (e)
4. Although it has received (a)/ clearance from RBI the bank(b)/ has decided not to open(c)/their office in Malaysia. (d)/ No error (e)
5. English is derived from the Anglo-Saxon, (a)/ a West Germanic language, (b)/ although it's current

- vocabulary includes (c)/ words from many languages. (d)/ No error. (e)
6. Helen Keller has proved (a)/ how language could (b)/ liberate the (c)/ blind and the deaf. (d)/ No error (e)
 7. Half of the term have passed and yet I have not done much reading. (a)/ I am afraid that I may not (b)/ catch up with others. (c)/ What is worse? I may fail. (d)/ No error (e)
 8. Aggression in some teenage boys (a)/ may be linkage to overly (b)/ large glands in their brains, (c)/ a new study has found. (d)/ No error (e)
 9. The tennis player easy through (a)/ the opening set before her opponent, (b)/ rallied to take the final two sets (c) / for the biggest victory of her young career. (d)/ No error (e)
 10. In response to the growing crisis, (a)/ the agency is urgently asking for (b)/ more contributions, to make up for (c)/ its sharp decline in purchasing power. (d)/ No error (e)

Answers Ex. 2

1. (c) Replaced "frequently" with "frequent"
2. (d) Delete "to"
3. (a) Replaced "have" with "having"
4. (d) Replaced "their" with "its"
5. (e) No error

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6. (e) No error

7. (a) Replaced "have" with "has"

8. (b) Replaced "linkage" with "linked"

9. (a) Replaced "easy" with "eased"

10. (e) No error

Exercise 3

1. (1) At no circumstances/ (2) should you/ (3) lend him/ (4) any money. / (5) No error

2. (1) I deny the/ (2) allegation that/ (3) less people/ (4) are buying our books./ (5) No error

3. (1) I think/ (2) she sang/ (3) very well./ (4) Isn't it? / (5) No error.

4. (1) She reads all/ (2) the time;/ (3) she prefers/ (4) to read than to write./ (5) No error

5. (1) I shall not go into all the depressing details;/ (2) suffice it to/ (3) say the whole affair/ (4) was an utter disaster. / (5) No error.

6. (1) He had been writing/ (2) the article for/ (3) two hours, (4) but he still/ had not finished./ (5) No error

7. (1) Hardly did I sit/ (2) on the chair/ (3) when there was an/ (4) explosion outside the house./ (5) No error

8. (1) A little/ (2) did I realise how/ (3) cleverly/ (4) I had been derived./ (5) No error

9. (1) I would have/ (2) come sooner if/ (3) I knew/ (4) they were here./ (5) No error

10. (1) India is/ (2) one of the/ (3) leading rice producing/ (4) country in the world./ (5) No error

Answers Ex 3

1. (1); under no circumstances

2. (3); less number of people

3. (4); Didn't she?

4. (4); reading to writing

5. (3); say that the whole affair

6. (1); he has been writing

7. (1); hardly had I sat

8. (1); Little

9. (3); I had known

10. (4); countries in the world

Exercise 4

1. Some animals co-operate especially the social animals like bees and ants; (A)/ but human co-operation is more through, detailed, effective (B)/ than that found anywhere (C)/ in the animal kingdom. (D)/ No error/ (E).

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2. Such students (A)/ as have not paid the fees so far (B)/ should pay their fees (C)/ within the 20th of this month. (D)/ No error. (E)
3. The teacher advised the students (A)/ to work regularly (B)/ and hardly (C)/ if they wanted to pass the examination. (D)/ No error. (E)
4. Unless the Indian Cricket team (A)/ does not make extra efforts. (B)/ it will not be able (C)/ to defeat the Sri lankan team. (D)/ No error. (E)
5. The chide face of (A)/ the child was enough to establish (B)/ that his father had (C)/ taken him to task. (D)/ No error. (E)
6. Only well thrive (A)/ people have (B)/ their say (C)/ in Indian politics. (D)/ No error. (E)
7. The teacher spoke (A)/ in such a low voice (B)/ as the students (C)/ could not hear him. (D)/ No error. (E)
8. The Candidates will be (A)/ selected (B)/ as they are (C)/ found fit. (D)/ No error. (E)
9. In my opinion (A)/ I think (B)/ there will be no advantage in giving up your present job (C)/ and entering business. (D)/ No error. (E)
10. We responded favourable (A)/ to the call of our leader (B)/ and started our work (C)/ immediately. (D)/ No error. (E)

e effective in place of detailed and effective. The correct sentence will be: "Some animals co-operate, especially the social animals like bees and ants; but human co-operation is more thorough, more detailed and more effective than that found anywhere in the animal kingdom."

2. (D) Write by in place of within. By in this sentence means not later than, So, the correct sentence will be : " Such students as have not paid the fees so far should pay their fees by the 20th of this month."

3. (C) Write hard in place of hardly in section (C) This change can be understood by knowing the meaning of hard and hardly:

Hard- With great effort or devotedly or laboriously.

Hardly- Almost nothing, scarcely.

The teacher advised the students to work with devotion So, the correct sentence will be:

" The teacher advised the students to work regularly and hard if they wanted to pass the examination."

4. (B) Write makes in place of does not make in section (B). Unless is always used in the negative sense.

As such, any other negative cannot be used with it. So, the correct sentence will be:

"Unless the Indian Cricket team makes extra efforts, it will not be able to defeat the Sri Lankan team."

Answers Ex 4

1. (B) Write more detailed, mor

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5. (A) Write chidden face in place of chide face in section

(A) The given sentence needs an adjective and not a verb. Chide is a verb which means to criticize; to blame; to scold. Chidden is past participle of chide functioning as adjective. The given sentence refers to the position or quality of the face of the child after he had been chided. So, the correct sentence will be:

"The chidden face of the child was enough to establish that his father had taken him to task."

Please note that chide which means to scold or criticize takes the following two courses when it moves from present tense to past tense and past participle:

	Present	Past	Past participle
(a)	Chide	Chid	Chid or Chidden
(b)	Chide	Chided	Chided

6. (A) Write thriven in place of thrive in section (A). The given sentence needs an adjective and not a verb. Thrive is a verb which means to prosper or flourish. The sentence refers to the persons who have already proposed. As such, we need an adjective which should tell the quality (of being prosperous) of those people. Thriven is past participle of verb thrive functioning as adjective. So, the correct sentence will be:

"Only well thriven people have their say in Indian politics."

7. (C) Write that in place of as in section (C). Such as and such that are used in different senses. Such as is used to convey the sense of like in the case of human beings. It precisely means, of a specified kind or of a specified degree.

Such that is used to convey the same sense in the case of actions, etc. So, the correct sentence will be:

"The teacher spoke in such a low voice that the students could not hear him."

Mark the following examples:

(a) Such poets as Mahadevi Verma and Sumitra Nandan Pant wrote wonderful poetry.

(b) Such authors as Chander Bhatia never write good books.

(c) He is not such a fool as he looks.

(d) The knot was fastened in such a way that it was impossible to undo it.

It will be a blunder to use such as and as such in the same sense. As such gives the sense of so.

The given sentence refers to the degree of the voice of the teacher. Therefore, the correct sentence will be:

"The teacher spoke in such a low voice that the students could not hear him."

8. (C) Write if in place of as in section (C). The sentence prescribes a condition for selection. As such, as which

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prescribes a reason cannot be used. So, the correct sentence will be:

" The candidates will be selected if they are found fit."

9. (A) Use either section (A) or section (B) as both convey the same meaning. The correct sentence will be:

" In my opinion there will be no advantage in giving up your present job and entering business."

10. (A) Write favourably in place of favourable in section

(A). Favourable means, giving or showing approval.

Favourably means, in a favourable manner. the sentence refers to the manner in which the subject reacted to an action. So, the correct sentence will be:

" We responded favourably to the call of our leader and started our work immediately."

Exercise 5

11. After going (A)/ to my room. I sat down (B)/ contentedly (C)/ sometimes reading, but most of the time not doing nothing . (D)/ No error. (E)

12. These vegetables which are grown (A)/ here are (B) cheap in (C)/ cost and rich in vitamins. (D)/ No error. (E)

13. This year'e result (A)/ of the college (B)/ is a matter of shame (C)/ to all concerned. (D)/ No error. (E)

14. Chander Bhatia is in the habit of (A)/ hitting the nail (B)/ in the head of those who always (C)/ boast of their achievements (D)/ No error. (E)

15. It is bad (A)/ to be distrustful (B)/ of your (C)/ own child. (D)/ No error. (E)

16. Sushma is negligent (A)/ of her duty (B)/ but not neglectful of (C)/ her appearance. (D)/ No error. (E)

17. Whom (A)/ do you plan to invite (B)/ to your party besides (C)/ Mr. Rao and I? (D)/ No error. (E)

18. I object to (A)/ war not because it drains (B)/ economy but that (C)/ it seems inhuman. (D)/ No error. (E)

19. I was unhappy at the thought (A)/ that I could not (B)/ attend (C)/ Sachin's marriage tomorrow. (D)/ No error. (E)

Answers ex 5

11. (D) Write anything in place of nothing in section (D). The correct sentence will be:

"After going to my room, I sat down contentedly sometimes reading, but most of the time not doing anything."

12. (C) Write low in place of cheap in section (C). When something is produced or manufactured, the money spent on it is called cost. Cost is either low or high. But when something has been marketed and the customers buy it, it is cheap or costly for them . So, the correct sentence will be:

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"These vegetables which are grown here are low in cost and rich in vitamins."

13. (A) Write the result of this year in place of this year's result in section (A). The correct sentence will be:

"The result of this year if the college is a matter of shame to all concerned."

14. (C) Write on in place of in in section (C). To hit the nail on the head is an idiom which means, to express the truth precisely. So, the correct sentence will be:

"Chander Bhatia is in the habit of hitting the nail on the head of those who always boast of their achievement."

15. (B) Write mistrustful in place of distrustful in section

(B). Distrustful refers to being suspicious whereas mistrustful refers to having no confidence. The sentence conveys that it is bad to have no confidence in one's children. So, the correct sentence will be: "It is bad to be mistrustful of your own child."

16. (B) Write in in place of of in section (B).

The preposition in is used with negligent and not with neglectful. With neglectful, we always use of.

Neglectful of means. being in the habit of neglecting things or people. So, the correct sentence will be: "Sushma is negligent in her duty but not neglectful of her appearance."

Note: Negligent in means, not giving proper attention or care to something."

Mark the following example:

(a) We found her negligent in her work.

(b) She is negligent in the discharge of her duties.

However, some grammarians believe that even of can be used with negligent.

For examples:

"Mohan was negligent of his duties."

But, it does not mean that in can be used with neglectful.

17. (D) Write me in place of I in section (D). The sentence needed a possessive pronoun. So, the correct sentence will be:

"Whom do you plan to invite to your party besides Mr. Rao and me?"

18. (C) Write because in place of that in section (C). the correct sentence will be:

"I object to war not because it drains economy but because it seems inhuman."

Note: Drain in this sentence has a meaning different from its normal meaning. Here, it means, weakens or destroys or wastes.

19. (D) Write yesterday in place of tomorrow in section (D). the mood of the sentence shows that the action of

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the subject took place in the past. As such, tomorrow which is an expression of the future time cannot be used with it. So, correct sentence will be:

"I was unhappy at the thought that I could not attend Sachin's marriage yesterday."

Exercise 6

1. Because of the emergency help (a) / that the patient received (b) / he would have died (c) / No error (d) .
2. Arun's parents died when he was young and (a) /he looked after his aunt (b) / who had no children (c) / No error (d) .
3. All the boys (a) / returned back home (b) / well in time for lunch (c) / No error (d).
4. The article (a) / should not exceed (b) / more than five hundred words (c) / no error (d).
5. Atul's habit of (a) / delaying his work (b) / put his colleagues (c) / to a lot of trouble (d) / No error (e).
6. On entering the room (a) / she was found hanging (b) / from the ceiling (c) / No error (d) .
7. Emphasis on quality of life ensures (a) / for the health and happiness (b) / of every individual (c) / No error (d).
8. In the meeting (a) / Mr. Mehta's suggestions with regard to (b) / certain administrative reforms (c) / were hailed by all the members (d) / No error (e).
9. He (a) / came across (b) / with a beggar (c) / No error (d).
10. You will be tired of writing (a) / at the time you (b) / finish your research (c) / No error (d).

11. I offered him part-time job (a) / but he turned it over (b) / saying that he would (c) / rather wait for a full-time job (d) / No error (e).

12. We never buy any jam in the shops, (a) / because my wife makes all our jam with fruits of our garden, (b) / and these taste much better than the jam from the shops, we think (c) / No error (d).

Answer Ex 6

1. Replace 'because of' by 'but for'
2. The correct form is 'he was looked after by his aunt'
3. Remove 'back'
4. Remove 'more than'
5. Replace 'to' by 'into'
6. No error
7. Remove 'for'
8. Replace 'for' by 'to'
9. Remove 'with'
10. Replace 'at' by 'by'
11. Replace 'over' by 'down'
12. Replace 'in' by 'from'

Exercise 7

1. The car flew off the road (a) / and fell into the valley (b) / because Ashish (c) / was driving faster (d) / No error (e).
2. Watch how careful (a) / the sparrow knits the (b) / straws into one another (c) / No error (d).
3. Of all the friends (a) / I have had, he is the most helpful (b) / and less arrogant (c) / No error (d).

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4. Geometry and Drawing (a) / are more easier than (b) / Geography and Social Studies (c) No error (d).

5. He is (a) / too intelligent (b) / to make a mistake (c) / No error (d).

6. My observation is that (a) / between vivek and Shashi, (b) / Vivek is the most intelligent (c) / No error (d).

7. The technician reminded (a) / them to have a (b) / thoroughly cleaning of the (c) / machine after each use (d) / No error (e).

8. Firstly you should (a) / think over the meaning of the words (b) / and then use them (c) / No error (d).

9. I have had to work (a) / . at the fountain for almost (b) / ten hours before it could (c) / start functioning well (d) / No error (e).

10. I courteously asked him (a) / where was he going (b) / but he did not reply (c) No error (d).

7. Replace 'thoroughly' by 'thorough'

8. Replace 'firstly' by 'first'

9. No error

10. The correct form is 'where he was going'

Exercise 8

1. He fell from a running train (a) / and would have died (b) / if the villagers did not get him admitted in the nearby hospital immediately (c) / No error (d).

2. The teacher promised (a) / that he would explain it (b) / if they came (c) / before school the following day (d) No error (e).

3. although we are free (a) / for the last forty five years or so, (b) / yet we continue to be economically backward (c) / no error (d).

4. I wonder (a) / what he has done with the book (b) / I lend him (c) / No error (d).

5. He makes it clear in the very first novel (a) / of this period that (b) / he sees his life and work on dramatic terms (c) / No error (d).

6. Frozen foods are so popular today (a) / that many people wonder (b) / how they ever lived without them (c) / No error (d).

7. The mission provides (a) / able service to all (b) / the needy people in this area (c) / during last few years (d) / no error (e).

Answers Ex. 7

1. Replace 'faster' by 'fast' . No comparison has been made here and so positive degree should be used.

2. Replace 'careful' by 'carefully'

3. Replace 'less' by 'least'

4. Remove 'more' Double comparatives are not used

5. No error

6. Replace 'the most' by 'more'

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8. It was apparent to everyone present (a) / that he would die (b) / if he doesn't receive (c) / timely help (d) / No error (e).

9. If a thing (a) / is worth doing at all (b) / it is worth done well (c) / No error(d).

10. Having deprived from their homes (a) / in the recent earthquake, (b) / they had no other option but (c) / to take shelter in a school (d) / No error (e).

Answer Ex. 8

(1) Replace 'did not get ' by 'had not get'

(2) No error

(3) Replace 'are' by 'have been'

(4) Replace 'lend'by 'lent'

(5) Replace 'makes' by 'has made'

(6) Add 'had' before 'ever'

(7) Replace 'provides' by 'has provided'

(8) Replace 'doesn't by ' didn't'.

(9) Add 'being' before ' done'

(10) Replace 'having' by 'having been'

Exercise 9

1. We did the job (a) / as good as we could (b) / however it did not turn out to be satisfactory (c) / No

error (d).

2. One of the members (a) / expressed doubt if (b) / the minister was an atheist (c) / No error (d).

3. Can I lend (a) / your pencil (b) / for a minute please ? (c) / No error (d).

4. You are the man (a) / who is held (b) / in high esteem by by everybody (c) / No error (d).

5. Experience has taught me (a) / not to ignore any man, high or low (b) / not to ignore anything great or small (c)/ No error. (d).

6. Even many people (a) / carry an infection (b) / without showing its symptoms (c)./ No error (d).

7. The higher we climb (a)/ up the mountain peak, (b)/ the cooler (c) / we feel (d) / No error (d).

8. While luminaries of the dance world (a) / have dearth of opportunities to display their art , (b)/ upcoming dancers sufferfrom (c)/ an unfortunate lack of exposure (d) / No error (d).\

9. I will spend (a) / my remaining life (b) / in the village (c) / No error (d).

10. Each cigarette which (a) / a person smokes (b) / does some (c) / harm to him (d). / No error (e).

11. students should work (a) / hard in order to (b) / build their carrier (c)/ No error (d).

12. Like the Commission (a) / has recommended in its report, (b) / the rules need to be (c) / enforced more strictly (d). / No error (e).

13. The book is making (a) / waves and the sale (b)/ is quite brisk in (c) / all major cities (d). /No error (e).

14. My brother has been (a) / living in America (b) /with his family (c) / for the past ten years (d). /No error (e).

15. With the advancement of winter (a) / The days

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grow shorter (b) / while the nights grow longer (c) / No error (d).

Answers Ex. 9

1. Replace 'good' by 'well'
2. Replace 'if' by 'that'
3. Replace 'lend' by 'borrow'. Borrow means 'taking something from someone' and lend means 'giving something to someone'.
4. Replace 'everybody' by 'all'
5. Replace 'great' by 'big'
6. Replace 'even' by 'often'
7. Remove 'peak'. 'peak' is the highest point of a mountain. So it is correct to say that we climbed up the mountain, not mountain peak.
8. Add 'no' before 'dearth'
9. Replace 'my remaining life' by 'the rest of my life'
10. Replace 'each' by 'every'
11. Replace 'carrier' by 'career'. 'Carrier' is something that carries
12. Replace 'like' by 'as'
13. Replace 'quite' by 'very'
14. Replace 'past' by 'last'
15. Replace 'advancement' by 'advent'

Exercise 10

1. In the course of time (a) / the winged reptiles growing bigger and bigger (b) / and better and better at flying (c) / No error (d)

2. Although he reached his house on time (a) / he was left (b) / for the airport (c) / No error (d).

3. We wanted to purchase (a) / something but all the three stores (b) / in that area (c) / were closed on that day (d) / No error (e).

4. Children who have had (a) / good pre-school education (b) / are most likely to out do (c) / other children at school (d) / No error (e).

5. Sunita was popular (a) / with her classmate that (b) / she always had someone or (c) / the other coming to her house (d) / No error (e).

6. People should decide (a) / to not give (b) / or take dowry (c) / No error (d).

7. Being a well known physicist (a) / he was invited (b) / to deliver (c) / a lecture on Laser technology (d) / No error (e).

8. The lawyer told his client (a) / that he would represent him (b) / only if he pays up his fee (c) / No error (d).

9. Never I have listened to such beautiful music (a) / as the piece we heard (b) / on the radio last night (c) / No error (d).

10. The serial which appeared quite interesting initially (a) / turned out to be boring (b) / in its latter parts (c). No error (d).

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11. what sort of a drug this is (a) / that no one seems to be able to predict its long-term effects (b) / with any certainly ? (c) / No error (d).

12. You will come (a) / to my party tomorrow, (b) / isn't it ? (c) / No error (d) .

13. I can't (a)/ afford to pay (b) / that much for it (c) / No error (d).

14 .He was not only involved (a) / in her kidnapping (b) / but also in her murder (c) / No error (d) .

15. Women are now working (a) / in every fields (b) / like teaching , medicine , law, business, etc. (c) / no error (d) .

Answers Ex. 10

1. Replace 'growing' by 'grew'

2. Replace 'was' by 'had'

3. Replace 'That' by 'the'

4. No error

5. add 'so' before 'popular'

6. The correct form is ' not to give'

7. No error

8. Remove ' up'

9. The correct form is ' I would have died of shame '.

10. The correct form is ' towards the end '.

11. Replace 'this is' by 'is this'

12. Replace 'isn't it ' by 'won 't you ' ?

13. No error

14. The correct form is 'He was involved not only in'

15. Replace ' every ' by 'all'

Easy Level

Exercise 1

1. (A) They were/ (B) waiting for/(C) the train arrival. / (D) No error

2. (A) He is/(B) a student of three/(C) year's degree course. / (D) No error

3. (A) The two friends pointed out/ (B) each other merits and demerits/ (C) before the teacher./ (D) No error

4. (A) None of the/(B) two sisters has/(C) paid her tuition fees. / (D) No error

5. (A) She was more/(B) beautiful than/(C) either of her three sisters. / (D) No error

6. (A) The hotels of/(B) Kolkata are cheaper/(C) than Patna./ (D) No error

7. (A) The principal as well as/(B) the teachers / (C) absented themselves from the office./ (D) No error

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8. (A) I am sure that all my monthly/(B) expenses would exceed the income/(C) if I do not economise./ (D) No error
9. (A) When it comes to comparison between the two/(B) quality is most/(C) important than quantity./ (D) No error
10. (A) Your over-dependent on others/(B) even for trivial matters/(C) may prove disadvantageous./ (D) No error

Answers Ex. 1

1. C; Train's arrival will be used.
2. B; Years' should be used instead of year's.
3. B; Each other's merits should be used.
4. A; Neither will be used in place of none.
5. C; Either should be replaced by any. (Either is used for two persons.)
6. C; Than those of should be used before Patna.
7. C; Themselves should be replaced by himself. (Subject-Verb-Agreement)
8. A; All will not be used before monthly expenses because expenses include all expenditures.
9. B; Most should be replaced by more.
10. A; Over- dependent should be replaced by over-dependence.

Exercise 2

11. (A) When I reminded of the mistake/(B) I had made/(C) I was struck with remorse. / (D) No error
12. (A) Mr. Mishra had/(B) to be operate on/(C) to cure him of the disease./ (D) No error
13. (A) He overcame with sorrow/(B) when he heard the sad news/(C) of his failure./ (D) No error
14. (A) The book on Political science brought/(B) in the market recently is really an asset/(C) for all college students./ (D) No error
15. (A) You must not held in high esteem/(B) those who are dangerous/(C) to our society./ (D) No error
16. (A) He read the message/(B) but he cannot/(C) understand it./ (D) No error
17. (A) His mother thinks that/(B) somebody must have dared/(C) him steal the bicycle. / (D) No error
18. (A) Hard had he thrown the ball/(B) when it fell/(C) on the ground./ (D) No error
19. (A) He ran so fastly that/(B) he reached the destination/(C) in just two minutes./ (D) No error
20. (A) The old man continued live a hard life/(B) but he never asked for/(C) any help from neighbours./ (D) No error

Answers Ex 2

11. A; When I was reminded will be used.

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12. B; Operate should be replaced by operated.

13. A; He was overcome will be used in the place of he overcame.

14. A; Brought should be replaced by introduced because a new thing is introduced.

15. A; Held should be replaced by held.

16. B; Cannot should be replaced with could not.

17. C; To should be used before use.

18. A; Hard should be replaced by hardly.

19. A; Fastly should be replaced by fast because fastly is no word in English language.

20. A; Live should be replaced by living.

Exercise 3

1. (1) He fell from the running train/ (2) and would have died/ (3) if the villagers did not get / (4) him admitted in the nearby hospital immediately./ (5) No error

2. (1) Wearing extremely fashionable / (2) and surrounded by photographers/ (3) and pressmen/ (4) she swept up the microphone. / (5) No error

3. (1) Although we are free/ (2) for the last forty five years/ (3) or so, yet we continue to/ (4) be economically backward. / (5) No error

4. (1) Having deprived from their homes/ (2) in the recent earthquake/ (3) they had no other option/ (4) but to take shelter in a school. / (5) No error

5. (1) In spite of working/ (2) very neat and careful/ (3) he could not win/ (4) even the third prize. / (5) No error

6. (1) Meerabai was sent away from home/ (2) because she spend most of / (3) the time / (4) in the company of holy men./ (5) No error

7. (1) The Hindi and Marathi are/ (2) different forms of the Sanskrit language/ (3) which were once spoken/ (4) in almost every part of India. / (5) No error

8. (1) As much as I admire him/ (2) for his sterling qualities/ (3) I cannot excuse him/ (4) for being unfair to his friends./ (5) No error

9. (1) Several prominent figures/ (2) involved in the scandal / (3) are required to appear/ (4) to the investigation committee./ (5) No error

10. (1) The town is not well known / (2) and there isn't / (3) much to see/ (4) so a few tourists come here. / (5) No error

Answers Ex 3

1. (3); had not got

2. (5); No error

3. (1); we have been

4. (1); Having been

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5. (2); neatly and carefully
6. (2); spent
7. (3); which was
8. (1); howsoever I admire him
9. (4); before the investigation committee
10. (4); Few tourists come here

Exercise 4

1. For a poor man (A)/ even five rupees (B)/ are (C)/ a big sum. (D)/ No error. (E)
2. Science comprises (A)/ of many (B)/ branches of (C)/ learning.(D)/ No error. (E)
3. I shall avail (A)/ of this opportunity (B)/ to meet (C)/ you there. (D)/ No error. (E)
4. I asked him (A)/ whether (B)/ he has got (C)/ admission in the college. (D)/ No error. (E)
5. Walk slowly (A)/ lest (B)/ you may fall (C)/ in the ditch. (D)/ No error. (E)
6. Until he (A)/ does not confess his fault (B)/ he will not be (C)/ included in the team. (D)/ No error. (E)
7. By this time (A)/ next year (B)/ I had completed (C)/ my university degree. (D)/ No error . (E)
8. He is serving (A)/ under me (B)/ for the last (C)/ several years. (D)/ No error. (E)
9. No man (A)/ on the earth (B)/ is (C)/ immortal. (D)/ No error. (E)
10. Hardly (A)/ we had reached (B)/ the platform (C)/ when the train started. (D)/ No error. (E)

Answers Ex. 4

1. (C) The subject sum should take a singular auxiliary verb. Hence, are should be replaced by is.
2. (B) The verb comprise is not followed by any preposition. The preposition of should be deleted.
3. (A) Write I shall avail myself instead of I shall avail in section (A).
4. (C) The principal clause is in the past tense. Therefore, the subordinate clause he has got should be placed in the past tense. The correct usage is he had got.
5. (C) Lest is always followed by should. You should fall is the correct usage.
6. (B) Until conveys the negative sense and hence, the second negative does not should be deleted. The correct usage is confesses his fault.
7. (C) The sentences denotes the completion of a future action and hence, future perfect tense i shall have completed should be used in place of I had completed.
8. (A) The sentence denotes a present perfect continuous action. Therefore, He has been serving is the correct answer.
9. (B) Man on earth is a phrase. Therefore, article the should be deleted.
10. (B) Hardly is followed by the auxiliary had and third form (past participle) of the verb. The correct usage is had we reached.

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Exercise 5

11. Everyone (A)/ of you (B)/ are required to do the (C)/ writing work in the classroom. (D)/ No error. (E)
12. John totally (A)/ disapproved with (B)/ his friend's behaviour (C)/ in the party. (D)/ No error. (E)
13. He walked (A)/ so fast (B)/ as he (C)/ fainted. (D)/ No error. (E)
14. Having complete his work (A)/ he (B)/ went home (C)/ to take rest. (D)/ No error. (E)
15. These kind of shoes (A)/ seem to be expensive (B)/ but they are relatively (C)/ easy to care for. (D)/ No error. (E)
16. Although these houses (A)/ are in need of repair (B)/ there have been much improvement (C)/ in their appearance. (D)/ No error. (E)
17. No sooner (A)/ did he ran (B)/ than he was chased (C)/ by everyone. (D)/ No error. (E)
18. Any help (A)/ that you can (B)/ give me (C)/ will be appreciate. (D)/ No error. (E)
19. If he will not work hard (A)/ he will not (B)/ be able to (C)/ score good marks. (D)/ No error. (E)
20. When I reached home (A)/ my father (B)/ already came (C)/ from office. (D)/ No error. (E)

13. (C) Use that instead of as. So in the principal clause is followed by that in the subordinate clause. Hence, the correct usage is that he.
14. (A) The present perfect participle having is followed by third form of the verb. The correct usage is having completed his work.
15. (A) Here, kind refers to type and therefore, it should be used in plural. These kinds of shoes is the correct usage.
16. (C) Improvement being singular should take the singular helping verb has. The correct usage is there has been much improvement.
17. (B) Did is followed by first (present) form of the verb; did he run is the correct usage.
18. (D) Be is followed by third form of the verb. Hence, the correct usage is will be appreciated.
19. (A) Whenever there are two future actions in one sentence, the principal clause is placed in present simple tense. Hence, the correct usage is if he does not work hard.
20. (C) The sentence denotes a past perfect action and hence, past simple already came should be replaced by had already come.

Answers Ex. 5

11. (C) Everyone always takes the singular helping verb. Hence, the correct usage is is required to do the .
12. (B) Wrong preposition with has been used. Disapprove is followed by of. Hence, the correct usage is disapproved of.

Exercise 6

1. sooner than he had arrived (a) / his friends arranged a reception (b) / in his honour in (c) / the best hotel in town (d) / No error (e).
2. The managing director well as the Board members

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(a) / was the favor to taking strict action (b) / against the workers on strike (c) / No error (d)

3. No sooner did the jeep arrive (a) / at the station (b) / than a young police officer (c) / jumped out of it (d) / No error (e).

4. Neither the famine (A) / or the subsequent fire (b) / was able to destroy the spirit of the people (c) / No error (d).

5. hardly had arrived (a) / when the house caught fire (b) / and everything was reduced to ashes (c) / No error (d).

6. No sooner did (a) / the Chairman begin speaking, some (b) / participants started (c) / shouting slogans (d) / no error (e).

7 Though she was sick (a) / but (b) / she went to work (c) / No error (d).

8. Mohan could not (a) / go to picnic (b) / for his mother (c) / was not will (d) / No error (e).

9. Even though the shirt is rather expensive (a) / but i wish to (b) / purchase it with my own money (c) / no error (d).

10. The reason for (a) / his failure is because (b) / he did not work hard (c) / No error (d).

11. No sooner did the sun rise (a) / when we took a hasty breakfast (b) / and resumed the journey (c) / No error (d).

12. The manager of the bank was busy ; (a) / so he asked them to come and (b) / see him between two to three in the afternoon (c) / No error (d).

13. The old woman has had the best medical facilities available (a) / but she will not be cured (b) / unless she does not have a strong desire to live (c) / No error (d).

14. The downfall of this kind (a) / is to be attributed to (b) / nothing else than pride (c) / No error (d).

15. No sooner did I open the door (a) / when the rain, heavy and stormy, rushed in (b) / making us shiver form head to toe (c) / No error (d) .

Answers ex. 6

1. The correct form is 'As soon as he arrived'

2. Add 'as' before 'well'

3. No error

4. Replace 'or' by 'nor'

5. No error'

6. Add 'than' before 'some'

7. Replace 'but' by 'yet'

8. No error

9. Remove 'but'

10. Replace 'because ; by 'that'

11. Replace ' when' by 'than'

12. Replace ' to' by 'and'

13. Replace 'does not have' by 'has'

14. Replace 'than' by 'but'

15. Replace 'when' by 'than'

Exercise 7

1. The famous Dr. Chandra (a) / is only dentist (b) / in our village. (c) / No error (d).

2. The majority of the (a) / Computer professionals recommends (b) / that effective measures (c) / should be taken against software piracy (d) / No error (e).

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3. The accelerating pace of life in our metropolitan city (a) / has had the tremendous effect (b) / on the culture and life-style of the people (c) / No error (d).
4. This town isn't very well known (a) / and there isn't much to see, (b) / so a few tourists come here (c) / No error (d).
5. On my request (a) / Lalit introduced me (b) / to his friend (c) / who is singer and scientist (d) / No error (e).
6. My father is (a) / in bad mood (b) / today (c) / No error (d).
7. Sunita opened a almirah (a) / full of books (b) / and took out one of them (c) / for reading (d) / No error (e).
8. according to the Bible (a) / it is meek and humble (b) / who shall inherit the earth (c) / No error (d).
9. These display (a) / the (b) / remarkable variety (c) / No error (d).
10. Now that she is living in her own flat ,(a) / she cleans the windows, (b) / twice a week in the summer and once a week in the winter .(c) / No error (d).
11. The road (a) / to famous monument (b) / passes through a forest (c) / No error (d).
12. I will discuss the matter with him (a) / when I will see him (b) / in the next few days (c) / No error (d).

Answer Ex. 7

1. Add 'the' before 'only'
2. The correct form is 'A majority of the
3. Replace 'the' by 'a'
4. Remove 'a'
5. Add 'a' before 'singer'
6. Add 'a' before 'bad mood'

7. Replace 'a' by 'an'
8. Add 'the' before 'meek'
9. Replace 'the' by 'a'
10. Remove 'the' before 'winter' and 'summer'
11. Add 'the' before 'famous'. 'The' is used before particular objects.
12. Remove 'will'.

Exercise 8

1. My father told me (A) / that if I do not (B) / study seriously (C) / I would fail. (D) No error. (E)
2. The girl who (A) / met you (B) / yesterday (C) / is my cousin sister. (D) / No error. (E)
3. The teacher asked (A) / the student (B) / why had he (C) / not done his homework . (D) / No error. (E)
4. I want (A) / to get rid from (B) / this bad habit (C) / immediately. (D) / No error. (E)
5. The news that (A) / the Lebanon Prime Minister (B) / was killed (C) / in aircrash is correct. (D) / No error. (E)
6. Be careful (A) / lest you will (B) / fall (C) / and hurt yourself. (D) / No error. (E)
7. I, along with my parents (A) / were (B) / present (C) / at the reception . (D) No error. (E)
8. Although I tried (A) / my best (B) / I could not prevent him to do (C) / that mischief . (D) / No error . (E)
9. Many persons (A) / who came to attend the meeting (B) / did not know (C) / each other. (D) / No error. (E)

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10. The telephone bell (A) rang (B)/ when I (C)/ took bath. (D)/ No error. (E)

Answers Ex 8

1. (B) Since the principal clause of the sentence is in the past tense, the subordinate clause should also be in the past tense. Hence, that if I did not is the correct usage.

2. (D) Cousin sister is a slang use, the correct use is cousin.

3. (C) If an interrogative sentence is changed to indirect speech, the noun or pronoun is placed before the helping verb. The correct usage is why he had.

4. (B) To get rid is followed by the preposition of . Hence, the correct use is to get rid of.

5. (E) The sentence is correct.

6. (B) Lest is always followed by should and hence, the correct use is lest you should.

7. (B) In this sentence, the subject of the helping verb were is I (singular). hence. the correct use is was, the singular verb.

8. (C) Prevent is followed by the preposition from and present participle, Hence, the correct use is I could not prevent him from doing.

9. (D) Each other is used when there are only two persons. One another is used when there are many.

10. (D) The clause denotes a continuous action in the past. Hence, past continuous was taking bath should be used.

Exercise 9

11. I am working (A)/ in the office (B)/ for a (C)/ very long period. (D)/ No error. (E)

12. If you would have (A)/ come to me (B)/ in time (C)/ I would have helped you. (D)/ No error. (E)

13. He asked me (A)/ if the number of dacoities (B)/ this year were more than (C)/ that of the last year. (D)/ No error . (E)

14. Unless you do not (A)/ study seriously (B)/ you will not pass (C)/ the examination. (D)/ No error. (E)

15. The suspected terrorist (A)/ was remanded (B)/ by the judge (C)/ to a week. (D)/ No error. (E)

16. Everyone except me (A)/ have been (B)/ able to solve (C)/ all the sums. (D)/ No error. (E)

17. No sooner (A)/ did I reach home (B)/ then (C)/ it started raining. (D)/ No error . (E)

18. He has (A)/ been studying (B)/ in this college (C)/ from 1975. (D)/ No error . (E)

19. One of my sister (A)/ is a (B)/ doctor (C)/ in England. (D)/ No error. (E)

20. I knew (A)/ that he will fail (B)/ because he did not (C)/ study seriously. (D)/ No error. (E)

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Answers Ex 9

- 11.** (A) The sentence denotes a present perfect continuous action. Hence, the correct use is I have been working.
- 12.** (A) Had in the principal clause is followed by would have in the subordinate clause. Hence, the principal clause should have If you had.
- 13.** (C) Number is singular and should have singular verb was. The correct use therefore, is, this year was more than.
- 14.** (A) Unless conveys the negative sense and hence, it is not followed by not. The correct use is Unless you.
- 15.** (D) To is a wrong preposition used in this sentence. The correct preposition is for. Hence for a week is the correct form.
- 16.** (B) Everyone is followed by a singular verb. hence, the correct use is has been.
- 17.** (C) No sooner is followed by the helping verb did, first form of the verb and than. Hence, the correct use is than.
- 18.** (D) Here, the preposition from has been wrongly used. the correct use is since 1975.
- 19.** (A) One of is followed by plural noun or pronoun. The correct from is One of my sisters.
- 20.** (B) The principal clause is in the past tense, and therefore, the subordinate clause should be in the past tense too. The correct use is that he would fail.

Exercise 10

- 1.** Involving of terrorists (A)/ in the blast (B)/ has been ruled out (C)/ by the police. (D)/ No error. (E)
- 2.** The doctor has (A)/ prescribed two (B)/ spoonful of medicine (C)/ thrice daily. (D) No error. (E)
- 3.** The police could not (A)/ ascertain the (B)/ reason of the (C) girl's death. (D)/ No error. (E)
- 4.** The government (A)/ has been incurring (B)/ loss at the rate of (C)/ fifty thousand annually. (D)/ No error. (E)
- 5.** The mother rushed (A)/ to catch the child (B)/ who was leaning (C)/ over the wall. (D)/ No error. (E)
- 6.** It is unfortunate (A)/ that she could not (B)/ avail of the opportunity (C)/ that presented itself. (D)/ No error. (E)
- 7.** She was not allowed (A)/ to enter into the examination hall (B)/ as he had (C)/ lost her admit card. (D)/ No error. (E)
- 8.** When I will write (A)/ to my brother (B)/ I will convey (C)/ your message. (D)/ No error. (E)
- 9.** Neither of the two books (A)/ could be (B)/ traced (C)/ anywhere. (D)/ No error. (E)
- 10.** You would not have (A)/ failed in the test (B)/ if you would have (C)/ worked hard. (D)/ No error. (E)
- 11.** These customs are (A)/ prevalent between the (B)/ inhabitants of (C)/ the lower regions. (D) No error. (E)

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12. The police has been (A)/ accused of (B)/ connivance along the thieves (C)/ in his case. (D)/ No error. (E)

13. The essays (A)/ given on page ten (B)/ are relevant (C)/ to your topic. (D)/ No error. (E)

14. What to speak (A)/ of India (B)/ even developed countries (C)/ are faced with this problem. (D)/ No error. (E)

15. Persons engaged (A)/ in teaching line (B)/ lead a (c) comfortable life. (D)/ No error. (E)

Answers Ex. 10

1. (A) Write Involvement instead of Involving in part (A). Here, the noun form of the word involving is required which is involvement and not involving.

2. (C) Write spoonfuls instead of spoonsful in part (C). Spoonful is a compound word, the plural of which is formed by adding s to full and not to spoon.

3. Replace reason with cause in part (C). Reason refers to the explanation or justification of some happening whereas cause refers to something that brings about a certain happening.

4. (D) Write rupee instead of rupees in part (D).

5. (D) Change over to against in part (D). To lean means to stand with the support of something. So, in this situation the prepositions against will be used.

6. (C) Write avail herself of in part (C). With avail we always use reflexive pronouns. The reflexive pronouns are myself, herself, himself, yourself, etc. Here, we have she as the subject, so, the proper reflexive pronoun will be herself.

7. (B) Delete into from part (B). The word enter is sufficient to convey the sense that one is going inside a certain place. Therefore, the prepositions into is not required.

8. (A) Remove will from part (A). According to the rules of grammar, if a sentence conveys two actions both of the future tense, the principal actions will be in simple future and the subordinate action will be in simple present

9. (E) No error.

10. (C) Write if you had in part (C). When an action of the party conveying a condition is referred to. the verb used is in past perfect.

11. (B) Write among in place of between in part (B). Between is used while talking of two persons only. But when the persons are more than two, as in the case of inhabitants in this sentence, among is used.

12. (C) Change along to with in part (C). Connivance always takes the prepositions with.

13. (B) Change on to at in part (B). Page used in this context always gets the prepositions at.

14. (A) Remove What and write Not in its place in part (A). The right usage is Not to speak.

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15. (B) Write teaching profession instead of teaching line in part (B). The expression teaching line is a slang word and is not used in standard English.

