



GRADE 7  
SET - 2

# ENGLISH OLYMPIAD

Official Guide

 *International*  
**Olympiad**  
Foundation



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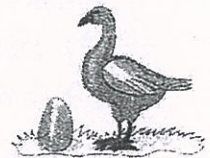


# 1. Singular and Plural Nouns

## Multiple Choice Questions

I. In each of the following questions, choose the right plural for the words in bold in the given sentences.

1. A **passerby** stopped to look at the robust horse.  
(A) Passerbys (B) Passersby  
(C) Passerbies (D) Passersbies
2. A man's true character is seen at a time of **crisis**.  
(A) Crisises (B) Crisisses  
(C) Crissis (D) Crises
3. You should be receptive to good **advice**.  
(A) Advice (B) Advices  
(C) Advises (D) Advise
4. It's a common **phenomenon** among the people of this community.  
(A) Phenomenons (B) Phenomenones  
(C) Phenomena (D) Phenomenum
5. He is fond of **goose** eggs.  
(A) Goose (B) Gooses  
(C) Geese (D) Goosses
6. The cat kept chasing the **mouse** throughout the day.  
(A) Mouse (B) Mouses  
(C) Mouseum (D) Mice
7. You seem to be a very attentive **child**.  
(A) Childs (B) Children  
(C) Child (D) Chicken



8. The bookseller's **wife** is a librarian at our school.
- (A) Wifey (B) Wifes  
(C) Wiften (D) Wives
9. Birju and his **ox** work very hard in the field.
- (A) Ox (B) Oxes  
(C) Oxen (D) Oxeses
10. Our **roof** doesn't leak anymore.
- (A) Roofs (B) Roof  
(C) Rooves (D) Roofes



**II. In each of the following questions, choose the right singular for the words in bold in the given sentences.**

11. The cow has been looking after her **calves**.
- (A) Calve (B) Caliph  
(C) Calf (D) Cuff
12. The tree has been shedding its **leaves**.
- (A) Leave (B) Leaf  
(C) Left (D) Lean
13. Their names are quite **mouthfuls**.
- (A) Mouthful (B) Mouthfull  
(C) Mouthsfull (D) Mouthsful
14. You must fulfil all the **criteria** for the job.
- (A) Criter (B) Creterium  
(C) Crater (D) Criterion
15. These are only **hypotheses**, not theories.
- (A) Hypothes (B) Hypothe  
(C) Hypothesis (D) Hippothesis
16. All planets do not rotate on their **axes**.
- (A) Axe (B) Axis  
(C) Ax (D) Axon
17. We are at the **crossroads** right now.
- (A) Crossroads (B) Crossroad  
(C) Crossingroad (D) Crossing



18. The **sheep** will give us wool.  
 (A) Ship (B) Sheep  
 (C) Shep (D) Chef
19. The books are arranged on the **shelves**.  
 (A) Shelve (B) Selfie  
 (C) Self (D) Shelf
20. Many **discoveries** have been made by chance.  
 (A) Discovery (B) Discover  
 (C) Discoverie (D) Discovers



## HOTS

21. If we are talking about multiple species of 'fish', the plural will be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) fish (B) fishes  
 (C) fishing (D) fries
22. **Pick the odd one out.**  
 (A) Den (B) Hen  
 (C) Pen (D) Men
23. The old wolf called two younger \_\_\_\_\_ to help him in his household work.  
 (A) wolf (B) wolfs  
 (C) wolves (D) woolfes
24. The aerodrome had a couple of \_\_\_\_\_ waiting to take off.  
 (A) aircraft (B) aircrafts  
 (C) aircravts (D) aircrafties
25. I need a good carpenter to repair all the \_\_\_\_\_ in my house.  
 (A) furnitures (B) furnitures  
 (C) furnish (D) furniture

### **Darken your Choice with HB Pencil**

1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	6. (A) (B) (C) (D)	11. (A) (B) (C) (D)	16. (A) (B) (C) (D)
2. (A) (B) (C) (D)	7. (A) (B) (C) (D)	12. (A) (B) (C) (D)	17. (A) (B) (C) (D)
3. (A) (B) (C) (D)	8. (A) (B) (C) (D)	13. (A) (B) (C) (D)	18. (A) (B) (C) (D)
4. (A) (B) (C) (D)	9. (A) (B) (C) (D)	14. (A) (B) (C) (D)	19. (A) (B) (C) (D)
5. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)	15. (A) (B) (C) (D)	20. (A) (B) (C) (D)
			21. (A) (B) (C) (D)
			22. (A) (B) (C) (D)
			23. (A) (B) (C) (D)
			24. (A) (B) (C) (D)
			25. (A) (B) (C) (D)

## 2.

# Relative Pronoun

### Multiple Choice Questions

1. In each of the following questions, choose the most appropriate relative pronoun to fill in the blank.

- I lost the pen \_\_\_\_\_ you gifted me.  
(A) who (B) whom  
(C) that (D) whose
- The man \_\_\_\_\_ won the prize was a good orator.  
(A) who (B) which  
(C) that (D) whom
- The boy \_\_\_\_\_ you chose for the event has not arrived yet.  
(A) which (B) that  
(C) whom (D) who
- This is the book \_\_\_\_\_ I had been looking for.  
(A) whose (B) that  
(C) whom (D) who
- The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ book I borrowed has agreed to guide me on the subject.  
(A) whom (B) which  
(C) that (D) whose
- Human beings, \_\_\_\_\_ are believed to be intelligent creatures, can be very silly sometimes.  
(A) whose (B) which  
(C) who (D) whom





7. Books, \_\_\_\_\_ impart knowledge, can also be a good source of entertainment.  
 (A) which (B) that  
 (C) whom (D) who
8. The bag \_\_\_\_\_ I bought last week was defective.  
 (A) who (B) whom  
 (C) whom (D) that
9. Indian festivals, \_\_\_\_\_ are many, are celebrated with fun fanfare.  
 (A) which (B) that  
 (C) whom (D) who
10. Mahatma Gandhi, \_\_\_\_\_ is considered the father of the nation, was a great thinker.  
 (A) whom (B) which  
 (C) who (D) whose



- II. In each of the following questions, choose the sentence where the given relative pronoun has been used incorrectly.**
11. **That**  
 (A) The idea that everyone likes will be implemented.  
 (B) The work that I was supposed to do was already done.  
 (C) The horse that won the race was mine.  
 (D) The man that came to see you was very good-looking.
12. **Whom**  
 (A) The lady whom they chose as the winner was from Spain.  
 (B) The actor whom you criticised is liked by many.  
 (C) The gentleman whom came to our locality was the mayor.  
 (D) Her mother, in whom she trusted, assured she would support her.
13. **Whose**  
 (A) The farmer whose land they liked was unwilling to sell his property.  
 (B) The old woman whose speaking is a knowledgeable person.  
 (C) Zarina, whose essays are famous, is a good speaker, too.  
 (D) The child whose toys were stolen has been crying.

14. **Which**

- (A) It was a situation for which we were not ready.
- (B) The advice which I received was a valuable one.
- (C) Shakespeare's plays, which he wrote centuries ago, are still relevant.
- (D) The boy which was caught stealing has been reprimanded.

15. **Who**

- (A) The animal who fled from the zoo has been captured.
- (B) The surgeon who operated upon her was the best in the city.
- (C) The engineer who built this bridge did a very shoddy job.
- (D) My mother, who is a teacher, is also a very good cook.

**III. In each of the following questions, choose the sentence where the given word has been used as a relative pronoun.**

16. **Which**

- (A) Which of the boys is the brightest?
- (B) Will you forgive the dog which bit you?
- (C) Which of the following statements is false?
- (D) The two are so much alike that it is difficult to say which is which.

17. **Whom**

- (A) Whom did they call for the meeting?
- (B) To whom should they call?
- (C) Will you meet the man whom you dislike so much?
- (D) To whom will you tell the whole story?

18. **Who**

- (A) Do you know the man who is standing next to Ramesh?
- (B) Who is that man standing next to Ramesh?
- (C) Who can that man be if not Ramesh's brother?
- (D) Who will be able to identify that man?

19. **That**

- (A) Is that gentleman our professor?
- (B) Yes, that gentleman is our professor.
- (C) He is going to teach the subject that I fear the most.
- (D) That I hate Maths is known to everyone.

20. **Whose**  
 (A) Whose clothes are you wearing today?  
 (B) Is he the friend whose pen you borrowed yesterday?  
 (C) Ronit, whose brother is Rohit, is a good actor.  
 (D) Whose house is that?

## HOTS

21. **Pick the odd one out.**  
 (A) What (B) Who  
 (C) Whom (D) Whose
22. **Relative pronoun is used to join sentences and introduce noun clause and \_\_\_\_\_.**  
 (A) neighbouring clause (B) relative clause  
 (C) friendly clause (D) familiar clause
23. **Which of the following relative pronouns cannot be used for persons?**  
 (A) Who (B) That  
 (C) Whose (D) Whom
24. **Which of the following relative pronouns cannot be used for non-living things?**  
 (A) Which (B) That  
 (C) Who (D) Whose
25. **Fill in the blank with the appropriate relative pronoun.**  
 A great idea is that \_\_\_\_\_ is liked by all.  
 (A) who (B) whom  
 (C) whose (D) which

**Darken your Choice with HB Pencil**

1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	6. (A) (B) (C) (D)	11. (A) (B) (C) (D)	16. (A) (B) (C) (D)	21. (A) (B) (C) (D)
2. (A) (B) (C) (D)	7. (A) (B) (C) (D)	12. (A) (B) (C) (D)	17. (A) (B) (C) (D)	22. (A) (B) (C) (D)
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5. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)	15. (A) (B) (C) (D)	20. (A) (B) (C) (D)	25. (A) (B) (C) (D)

# 3. Finite, Non-finite, Transitive and Intransitive Verb

## Multiple Choice Questions

1. In each of the following questions, a part of the sentence is given in bold and four different ways of phrasing the part (in bold) are given. Choose the correct option.

1. I **have did** my work properly.  
(A) have do (B) have done  
(C) have does (D) have doing
2. **Did you knew** the carpenter?  
(A) Did you know (B) Did you known  
(C) Did you knows (D) Did you knowing
3. I **will be drunk** milk after an hour.  
(A) will be drink (B) will be drinks  
(C) will be drank (D) will be drinking
4. **Have you saw** the Taj Mahal?  
(A) Have you see (B) Have you sees  
(C) Have you seen (D) Have you seeing
5. They **have been wait** for their dinner.  
(A) have been wait (B) have been waiting  
(C) have been waits (D) have been waited
6. **She meet** the secretary yesterday.  
(A) She met (B) She meets  
(C) She meeting (D) She will meet

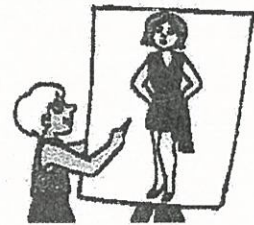


7. Your teacher **will being pleased** with this.  
 (A) will be pleased (B) will been pleased  
 (C) will is pleased (D) will was pleased
8. **Did you finished** your assignment?  
 (A) Did you finishes (B) Did you finish  
 (C) Did you finishing (D) Did you have finished
9. He **drive the car** very well last week.  
 (A) drive the car (B) driven the car  
 (C) drove the car (D) driving the car
10. They **will not taken** the issue lightly.  
 (A) will not take (B) will not took  
 (C) will not takes (D) will not taking



II. Choose the option among (A), (B), (C) and (D) to replace the phrase in bold in the given sentences, so that the sentences become grammatically meaningful and correct.

11. Every man **know their** rights and duties.  
 (A) knows their (B) knowing their  
 (C) knows his (D) knowing their
12. He **has drew** a beautiful sketch.  
 (A) has draw (B) has drawn  
 (C) has draws (D) has drawing
13. **Have you ate** your breakfast?  
 (A) Have you eat (B) Have you eats  
 (C) Have you eating (D) Have you eaten
14. He **has lended** me some money.  
 (A) has lent (B) has lends  
 (C) has lending (D) has loan
15. The **sun rise** in the east.  
 (A) sun risen (B) sun rising  
 (C) sun rose (D) sun rises
16. **Please ordered** some good food.  
 (A) Please order (B) Please do ordered  
 (C) Please orders (D) Please ordering
17. **Let us meets** over the weekend.  
 (A) Let us meeting (B) Let us met  
 (C) Let us meet (D) Let us do meets



18. We will played a match this Sunday.  
 (A) We will play (B) We will plays  
 (C) We will playing (D) We will have playing
19. The elephant eat all the bananas we gave it.  
 (A) The elephant eats (B) The elephant ate  
 (C) The elephant eating (D) The elephant eaten
20. The TV show that we watching was boring.  
 (A) that we watch (B) that we watches  
 (C) that we are watch (D) that we watched



## HOTS

21. Pick the odd one out.  
 (A) Done (B) Gone  
 (C) Hone (D) Spun
22. If you do your home-work, you will \_\_\_\_\_ the concept.  
 (A) understood (B) understand  
 (C) understanding (D) understands
23. Which of the verbs (in bold) in the given sentences is an intransitive verb?  
 (A) He **wrote** a letter to me. (B) They **coughed** a lot.  
 (C) I **met** the man yesterday. (D) She **learnt** her lessons well.
24. Which of the following a non-finite form of the verb 'be'?  
 (A) Am (B) Were  
 (C) Is (D) Been
25. Did you \_\_\_\_\_ a short man with a yellow turban?  
 (A) see (B) saw  
 (C) seen (D) seeing

**Darken your Choice with HB Pencil**

1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	6. (A) (B) (C) (D)	11. (A) (B) (C) (D)	16. (A) (B) (C) (D)	21. (A) (B) (C) (D)
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5. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)	15. (A) (B) (C) (D)	20. (A) (B) (C) (D)	25. (A) (B) (C) (D)

# 4. Degrees of Adjective

## Multiple Choice Questions

I. In each of the following questions, choose the option that represents the superlative degree of the word given in bold.

1. Isn't she **pretty**?  
(A) most pretty  
(B) prettiest  
(C) prettier  
(D) prettymost
2. Rahul is very **quick**.  
(A) most quick  
(B) quicker  
(C) quickmost  
(D) quickest
3. Salma is one of the **beautiful** people.  
(A) most beautiful  
(B) beautifuller  
(C) beautifulmost  
(D) beautifullest
4. Let us appreciate the **brave** man.  
(A) bravest  
(B) braver  
(C) bravemost  
(D) most brave
5. I am in the **northern** part of the city.  
(A) northernest  
(B) northerner  
(C) northernmost  
(D) most northern
6. This is **delicious** food.  
(A) deliciouser  
(B) deliciousest  
(C) most delicious  
(D) deliciousmost



7. This is a very **stupid** decision.  
 (A) stupidest (B) most stupid  
 (C) stupidmost (D) stupider
8. Our house is located in a **posh** area.  
 (A) poshest (B) most posh  
 (C) poshmost (D) posher
9. Do not disregard a **common** man.  
 (A) commoner (B) most common  
 (C) commonest (D) commonmost
10. We have seen some **dramatic** reactions.  
 (A) dramaticest (B) most dramatic  
 (C) draconian (D) dramaticmost

**II. In each of the following questions, choose the correct degree of the given adjectives.**

11. **Latest**  
 (A) Positive (B) Comparative  
 (C) Superlative (D) Not an adjective
12. **Fore**  
 (A) Positive (B) Comparative  
 (C) Superlative (D) Not an adjective
13. **Further**  
 (A) Positive (B) Comparative  
 (C) Superlative (D) Not an adjective
14. **Furthermore**  
 (A) Positive (B) Comparative  
 (C) Superlative (D) Not an adjective
15. **Thoughtful**  
 (A) Positive (B) Comparative  
 (C) Superlative (D) Not an adjective
16. **Prefer**  
 (A) Positive (B) Comparative  
 (C) Superlative (D) Not an adjective
17. **Younger**  
 (A) Positive (B) Comparative  
 (C) Superlative (D) Not an adjective



18. **Near**  
 (A) Positive (B) Comparative  
 (C) Superlative (D) Not an adjective
19. **Black**  
 (A) Positive (B) Comparative  
 (C) Superlative (D) Not an adjective
20. **Merriest**  
 (A) Positive (B) Comparative  
 (C) Superlative (D) Not an adjective

## HOTS

21. **Pick the odd one out.**  
 (A) Better (B) Older  
 (C) Less (D) Bitter
22. My house is \_\_\_\_\_ than yours.  
 (A) small (B) smaller  
 (C) smallest (D) smallness
23. Ram is the \_\_\_\_\_ student of this class.  
 (A) intelligent (B) intelligentest  
 (C) most intelligent (D) intelligentmost
24. **Which of the following is not the superlative degree of an adjective?**  
 (A) Warmest (B) Ablest  
 (C) Simplest (D) Tempest
25. **Which of the following is not the positive degree of an adjective?**  
 (A) Clever (B) Older  
 (C) Prouder (D) Meaner

**Darken your Choice with HB Pencil**

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<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	12.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	17.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	22.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	13.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	18.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	23.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
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<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	15.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	20.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	25.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D

# 5. Determiners and Articles

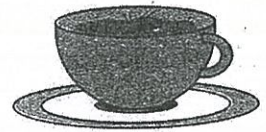
## Multiple Choice Questions

I. In each of the following sentences, identify the type of determiner given in bold.

1. There is **a** dead fly in your tea.

- (A) Demonstrative  
(C) Quantifier

- (B) Possessive  
(D) Article



2. I want **an** engineer to review this plan.

- (A) Demonstrative  
(C) Quantifier

- (B) Possessive  
(D) Article

3. **My** textbook has been lost.

- (A) Demonstrative  
(C) Quantifier

- (B) Possessive  
(D) Article

4. **Some** of my friends will be coming over.

- (A) Demonstrative  
(C) Quantifier

- (B) Possessive  
(D) Article

5. **This** book is mine.

- (A) Demonstrative  
(C) Quantifier

- (B) Possessive  
(D) Article

6. I will take only **a few** minutes to get ready.

- (A) Demonstrative  
(C) Quantifier

- (B) Possessive  
(D) Article

7. **Both** she and her sister are very tall.

- (A) Demonstrative  
(C) Quantifier

- (B) Possessive  
(D) Article



8. **The** balcony of my apartment needs cleaning.  
 (A) Demonstrative (B) Possessive  
 (C) Quantifier (D) Article
9. I don't think **their** plan will succeed.  
 (A) Demonstrative (B) Possessive  
 (C) Quantifier (D) Article
10. Does **any** student know the way to the library?  
 (A) Demonstrative (B) Possessive  
 (C) Quantifier (D) Article

**II. In each of the following questions, fill in the blank with the most appropriate quantifier.**

11. The idea is so bad that \_\_\_\_\_ people would like it.  
 (A) few (B) a few  
 (C) the few (D) many
12. We will have to do \_\_\_\_\_ of work to make the plan work.  
 (A) a few (B) some  
 (C) a good deal (D) several
13. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ doctor in your family?  
 (A) many (B) some  
 (C) much (D) any
14. There is \_\_\_\_\_ noise in big cities.  
 (A) too many (B) too much  
 (C) several (D) a few
15. I have \_\_\_\_\_ hope that my cousin will pass her exam.  
 (A) few (B) a few  
 (C) many (D) little
16. There is \_\_\_\_\_ bread on the table.  
 (A) some (B) many  
 (C) any (D) a few
17. \_\_\_\_\_ a student has taken the exam.  
 (A) Much (B) Many  
 (C) Few (D) A few
18. There are \_\_\_\_\_ metro stations in Delhi.  
 (A) most (B) much  
 (C) a lot of (D) little



19. I have \_\_\_\_\_ milk which I will drink in a while.  
 (A) many (B) a few  
 (C) a little (D) several
20. You should spend \_\_\_\_\_ time on useless discussions.  
 (A) a number of (B) little  
 (C) many (D) every

## HOTS

21. Pick the odd one out.  
 (A) Much (B) Plenty of  
 (C) A great many (D) Each
22. Choose the sentence that has all the possible types of articles.  
 (A) An apple a day keeps the doctor away  
 (B) If you eat an apple, you will like the fruit's taste.  
 (C) Apple is a fruit that the health enthusiasts love.  
 (D) An apple fan cannot spend a day without eating it.
23. I want you to bring \_\_\_\_\_ book that your father got last week.  
 (A) a (B) an  
 (C) the (D) none
24. Which of the following is not a demonstrative determiner?  
 (A) That (B) The  
 (C) Those (D) This
25. Which of the following is not a possessive determiner?  
 (A) Your (B) My  
 (C) Her (D) Of

**Darken your Choice with HB Pencil**

1.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	6.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	11.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	16.	(A) (B) (C) (D)
2.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	7.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	12.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	17.	(A) (B) (C) (D)
3.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	8.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	13.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	18.	(A) (B) (C) (D)
4.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	9.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	14.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	19.	(A) (B) (C) (D)
5.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	10.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	15.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	20.	(A) (B) (C) (D)

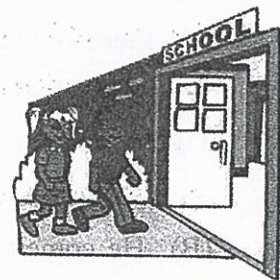
## 6. Position of Adverb and Words Followed by Preposition

### Multiple Choice Questions

I. In each of the following sentences, choose the option where the adverb (in brackets) has been used at its correct position in the sentence.

1. He goes to school on foot. (always)

- (A) He goes to **always** school on foot.  
(B) He **always** goes to school on foot.  
(C) He goes to school **always** on foot.  
(D) He goes **always** to school on foot.



2. He works to earn his living. (hard)

- (A) He **hard** works to earn his living. (B) He works to earn his **hard** living.  
(C) He works to **hard** earn his living. (D) He works **hard** to earn his living.

3. I can bear your behaviour. (scarcely)

- (A) I can **scarcely** bear your behaviour. (B) I **scarcely** can bear your behaviour.  
(C) I can bear **scarcely** your behaviour. (D) I can bear your **scarcely** behaviour.

4. I saw such an accident. (never)

- (A) I saw **never** such an accident. (B) I saw such **never** an accident.  
(C) I **never** saw such an accident. (D) I saw such a **never** accident.

5. Does he go fishing? (often)

- (A) Does **often** he go fishing? (B) Does he **often** go fishing?  
(C) Does he go **often** fishing? (D) **Often** does he go fishing?

6. Have you travelled by air? (ever)
 

(A) Have you <b>ever</b> travelled by air?	(B) Have <b>ever</b> you travelled by air?
(C) Have you travelled <b>ever</b> by air?	(D) Have you travelled by <b>ever</b> air?
  
7. I visit the club in the evening. (usually)
 

(A) I visit <b>usually</b> the club in the evening.	(B) I visit the club <b>usually</b> in the evening.
(C) I <b>usually</b> visit the club in the evening.	(D) I visit the club in the <b>usually</b> evening.
  
8. I believe what he says. (hardly)
 

(A) I <b>hardly</b> believe what he says.	(B) I believe <b>hardly</b> what he says.
(C) I believe what <b>hardly</b> he says.	(D) I believe what he <b>hardly</b> says.
  
9. Fierce-looking barking dogs bite. (seldom)
 

(A) <b>Seldom</b> fierce-looking barking dogs bite.	(B) Fierce-looking <b>seldom</b> barking dogs bite.
(C) Fierce-looking barking <b>seldom</b> dogs bite.	(D) Fierce-looking barking dogs <b>seldom</b> bite.
  
10. He comes across as a diligent person. (never)
 

(A) He <b>never</b> comes across as a diligent person.	(B) He comes across <b>never</b> as a diligent person.
(C) He comes across as <b>never</b> a diligent person.	(D) He comes across as a <b>never</b> diligent person.



**II. In each of the following sentences, choose the prepositions that should follow the given word(s).**

11. He turns a blind eye \_\_\_\_\_ his son's shortcomings.
 

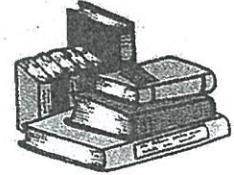
(A) for	(B) to
(C) of	(D) on
  
12. Give me a change \_\_\_\_\_ ₹ 100, please.
 

(A) of	(B) on
(C) to	(D) for
  
13. I do not approve \_\_\_\_\_ your behaviour.
 

(A) of	(B) for
(C) from	(D) under



14. Kanpur is **celebrated** \_\_\_\_\_ its leather work.  
(A) on (B) with  
(C) for (D) from
15. I can **assure you** \_\_\_\_\_ my full cooperation in this matter.  
(A) off (B) for  
(C) towards (D) of
16. It is impossible for him to **part** \_\_\_\_\_ his books.  
(A) on (B) of  
(C) with (D) from
17. You should always be **kind** \_\_\_\_\_ the poor and weak.  
(A) to (B) of  
(C) on (D) with
18. I don't think you are **eligible** \_\_\_\_\_ a driver's licence yet.  
(A) of (B) with  
(C) about (D) for
19. Will you please **dispose** \_\_\_\_\_ the trash?  
(A) for (B) of  
(C) off (D) on
20. The company will **benefit** \_\_\_\_\_ these initiatives.  
(A) from (B) for  
(C) with (D) of



## HOTS

21. **Which of the following has a correct placement of adverb?**  
(A) I mostly like working during the day time.  
(B) I like mostly working during the day time.  
(C) I like working mostly during the day time.  
(D) I like working during mostly the day time.
22. **Which of the following sentences has an incorrect usage of preposition?**  
(A) Your assistant is the most sought after employee here.  
(B) You remind me of an old friend.  
(C) The person is known to me.  
(D) I have a lot of respect of my mentor.

23. Pick the odd one out.

- (A) Rarely (B) Usually  
(C) Scarcely (D) Hardly

24. Which of the following does not have the right preposition?

- (A) Ignorant of (B) Laugh at  
(C) Short at (D) Popular with

25. Which of the following has a correct usage of preposition?

- (A) Satisfied with (B) Sensitive at  
(C) Search to (D) Proud for

**Darken your Choice with HB Pencil**

<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	6.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	11.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	16.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	21.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	7.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	12.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	17.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	22.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	8.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	13.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	18.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	23.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	9.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	14.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	19.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	24.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	10.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	15.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	20.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	25.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D



# 7.

# Correct Usage of

# Conjunction and Interjection

## Multiple Choice Questions

- I. In each of the following questions, choose the most appropriate conjunction(s) to fill in the blank.
- \_\_\_\_\_ a person tries very hard to suppress the obsession, it continues to reoccur in an uncontrollable fashion.  
(A) Even though (B) Nevertheless  
(C) Therefore (D) Besides
  - Continued high-blood pressure is dangerous \_\_\_\_\_ it can increase the risk of heart disease and stroke.  
(A) as (B) no matter although  
(C) whereas (D) however
  - \_\_\_\_\_ the Oscar Award, the Cannes Film Festival is the biggest event which takes place in May in the South of France.  
(A) Lest (B) Except for  
(C) Such as (D) Unless
  - \_\_\_\_\_ vaccination has eliminated naturally occurring polio in North and South America, rare cases continue to occur in developing countries of Africa.  
(A) However (B) Moreover  
(C) Although (D) Hence
  - \_\_\_\_\_ they tried hard, the students could not complete the team project in time as they were lacking in team coordination.  
(A) Since (B) However  
(C) Although (D) Despite
  - \_\_\_\_\_ you fail, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you tried.  
(A) Even if (B) Provided  
(C) Unlike (D) Whereas



7. All the army men had to take their masks with them \_\_\_\_\_ there was a gas attack.  
 (A) nevertheless (B) so  
 (C) so that (D) in case
8. In Japan, the oyster seed is \_\_\_\_\_ being cultured in nets to market size but also released on the bottom where good returns are being obtained two to three years later.  
 (A) not only (B) no sooner  
 (C) nevertheless (D) no matter
9. Several years ago, a tobacco company attempted to sell a cigarette that made no smoke; \_\_\_\_\_, people who tested that product did not like it.  
 (A) despite (B) however  
 (C) because (D) on account of
10. The most common way of preserving genetic materials is to deposit seeds in gene banks; \_\_\_\_\_ that, cultivating plants in their original environment is the most natural preservation method.  
 (A) apart from (B) provided  
 (C) regardless (D) on condition



**II. In each of the following questions, choose the most appropriate interjection to fill in the blank.**

11. \_\_\_\_\_, that's really good news!  
 (A) Aah (B) Wow  
 (C) Yikes (D) Shh
12. \_\_\_\_\_, I could get that work done for half the money!  
 (A) Humph (B) Yeah  
 (C) Hmm (D) Eww
13. \_\_\_\_\_, I did not see you in the dark!  
 (A) Ouch (B) Yippee  
 (C) Oops (D) Eh
14. \_\_\_\_\_, we won; let's celebrate!  
 (A) Yippee (B) Whew  
 (C) Bingo (D) Darn
15. \_\_\_\_\_, you are not allowed to go beyond this point!  
 (A) Hi (B) Bah  
 (C) Wow (D) Stop
16. \_\_\_\_\_, I would like some tea!  
 (A) Yeah (B) Aww  
 (C) Eww (D) Ouch



17. \_\_\_\_\_, it's been a while since we last met!  
 (A) Bravo (B) Oh  
 (C) Shh (D) Shoo
18. \_\_\_\_\_, that place is so filthy!  
 (A) Shoo (B) Darn  
 (C) Eww (D) Yikes
19. \_\_\_\_\_, that was a superb performance!  
 (A) Bravo (B) Oops  
 (C) Yikes (D) Uh oh
20. \_\_\_\_\_, I hurt my toe!  
 (A) Oops (B) Wow  
 (C) Yay (D) Ouch



### HOTS

21. Pick the odd one out.  
 (A) Hurray (B) Bravo  
 (C) Yikes (D) Yippee
22. Which of the following is used for showing disappointment?  
 (A) Stop (B) Darn  
 (C) Eureka (D) Shoo
23. Which of the following is always in pairs?  
 (A) Coordinate conjunctions (B) Subordinate conjunctions  
 (C) Correlative conjunctions (D) None of the above
24. The type of conjunction used for joining clauses or sentences of equal rank is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Coordinate conjunctions (B) Subordinate conjunctions  
 (C) Correlative conjunctions (D) None of the above
25. Which of the following is used to express disgust?  
 (A) Wow (B) Whew  
 (C) Ahh (D) Eww

**Darken your Choice with HB Pencil**

1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	6. (A) (B) (C) (D)	11. (A) (B) (C) (D)	16. (A) (B) (C) (D)	21. (A) (B) (C) (D)
2. (A) (B) (C) (D)	7. (A) (B) (C) (D)	12. (A) (B) (C) (D)	17. (A) (B) (C) (D)	22. (A) (B) (C) (D)
3. (A) (B) (C) (D)	8. (A) (B) (C) (D)	13. (A) (B) (C) (D)	18. (A) (B) (C) (D)	23. (A) (B) (C) (D)
4. (A) (B) (C) (D)	9. (A) (B) (C) (D)	14. (A) (B) (C) (D)	19. (A) (B) (C) (D)	24. (A) (B) (C) (D)
5. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)	15. (A) (B) (C) (D)	20. (A) (B) (C) (D)	25. (A) (B) (C) (D)

# 8. Sentence, Phrase and Clause

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## Multiple Choice Questions

1. In each of the following questions, identify the type of the phrase given in bold in the given sentence.

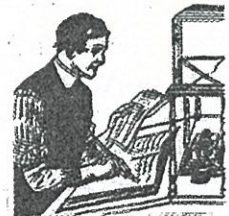
1. He lived in Bhutan **once upon a time**.  
(A) Noun phrase (B) Adverbial phrase  
(C) Adjectival phrase (D) Verbal phrase
2. **His sudden decision** remains a mystery.  
(A) Adjectival phrase (B) Prepositional phrase  
(C) Noun phrase (D) Adverbial phrase
3. My friend is a man **with strange tastes**.  
(A) Prepositional phrase (B) Noun phrase  
(C) Adverbial phrase (D) Adjectival phrase
4. He enjoys **playing cricket in the evening**.  
(A) Verbal phrase (B) Adverbial phrase  
(C) Prepositional phrase (D) Noun phrase
5. The two men cried **like babies**.  
(A) Noun phrase (B) Prepositional phrase  
(C) Verbal phrase (D) Adverbial phrase
6. **Taking long strides**, he reached there in no time.  
(A) Adjectival phrase (B) Adverbial phrase  
(C) Noun phrase (D) Verbal phrase



7. He looked **under the tables**.  
 (A) Prepositional phrase (B) Adjectival phrase  
 (C) Verbal phrase (D) Adverbial phrase
8. You must work hard to **pass your exams with good score**.  
 (A) Verbal phrase (B) Prepositional phrase  
 (C) Noun phrase (D) Adverbial phrase
9. This ornament is made **of gold**.  
 (A) Noun phrase (B) Adjectival phrase  
 (C) Adverbial phrase (D) Verbal phrase
10. A **10-year-old boy** was singing very well.  
 (A) Adverbial phrase (B) Verbal phrase  
 (C) Adjectival phrase (D) Noun phrase

**II. In each of the following questions, identify the type of the clause in bold in the given sentence.**

11. He says that **the plan will not work**.  
 (A) Noun clause (B) Adjective clause.  
 (C) Adverb clause (D) Not a clause
12. The man **who was here a little while ago** is a renowned writer.  
 (A) Noun clause (B) Adjective clause  
 (C) Adverb clause (D) Not a clause
13. I wasn't **sure whose fault it was**.  
 (A) Noun clause (B) Adjective clause  
 (C) Adverb clause (D) Not a clause
14. I want to keep it **wherever there is space**.  
 (A) Noun clause (B) Adjective clause  
 (C) Adverb clause (D) Not a clause
15. You may do the work **as you please**.  
 (A) Noun clause (B) Adjective clause  
 (C) Adverb clause (D) Not a clause



**III. In each of the following questions, identify the type of the given sentence.**

16. Hurrah, we have done it!  
 (A) Assertive (B) Imperative  
 (C) Interrogative (D) Exclamatory
17. Please pass on the letter to Hiren.  
 (A) Imperative (B) Interrogative  
 (C) Exclamatory (D) Assertive





18. She goes to the market every Tuesday.  
 (A) Exclamatory (B) Assertive  
 (C) Interrogative (D) Imperative
19. Can you do your work a little faster, please?  
 (A) Imperative (B) Exclamatory  
 (C) Assertive (D) Interrogative
20. Oh dear, you have a fever!  
 (A) Interrogative (B) Assertive  
 (C) Imperative (D) Exclamatory

## HOTS

21. **Pick the odd one out.**  
 (A) I am going to the library. (B) The library is a good place.  
 (C) But far from here (D) I will spend my entire day there.
22. **Which of the following is not an assertive sentence?**  
 (A) Do I need a pen? (B) You need a pen.  
 (C) You do. (D) Pen is necessary for writing.
23. He will help me, \_\_\_\_\_ he?  
 (A) wouldn't (B) won't  
 (C) shouldn't (D) shan't
24. **A sentence that expresses strong feelings like joy, grief, warning, concern or fear is called \_\_\_\_\_.**  
 (A) Assertive (B) Imperative  
 (C) Interrogative (D) Exclamatory
25. **A sentence for making orders, commands, requests or entreaty is called \_\_\_\_\_.**  
 (A) Assertive (B) Imperative  
 (C) Interrogative (D) Exclamatory

**Darken your Choice with HB Pencil**

1. A B C D	6. A B C D	11. A B C D	16. A B C D
2. A B C D	7. A B C D	12. A B C D	17. A B C D
3. A B C D	8. A B C D	13. A B C D	18. A B C D
4. A B C D	9. A B C D	14. A B C D	19. A B C D
5. A B C D	10. A B C D	15. A B C D	20. A B C D

# 9. Direct and Indirect Speech

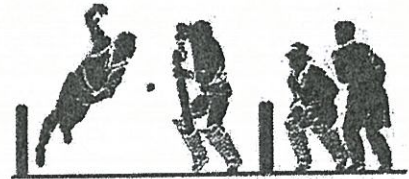
## Multiple Choice Questions

- I. In each of the following questions, choose the option that represents the correct conversion of the given sentence into indirect speech.
- "I go there," he said.  
(A) He said that we goes there.                      (B) He said that he will go there.  
(C) He said that he would go there.                (D) He said that he goes there.
  - The guru said, "God helps those who help themselves."  
(A) The guru said that God helped those who helped themselves.  
(B) The guru said that God helps those who helped themselves.  
(C) The guru said that God helps those who help themselves.  
(D) The guru said that God helped those who would help themselves.
  - "I have done my work," I said.  
(A) I said that I had done my work.                (B) I said that I did my work.  
(C) I said that I have done my work.                (D) I said that I do my work.
  - "I shall watch a movie," he said.  
(A) He said he would watch a movie.              (B) He said he should watch a movie.  
(C) He said he could watch a movie.                (D) He said he might watch a movie.
  - I said, "You cannot score a goal."  
(A) I said he cannot score a goal.  
(B) I said he could not score a goal.  
(C) I said he will not score a goal.  
(D) I said he would not score a goal.



6. "Rohit does his work himself," she said.
- (A) She said that Rohit does his work himself.
- (B) She said that Rohit does their work himself.
- (C) She said that Rohit did his work himself.
- (D) She said that Rohit did her work himself.

7. "Zimbabwe will win this match," the fan said.
- (A) The fan said that Zimbabwe will win the match.
- (B) The fan said that Zimbabwe would win the match.
- (C) The fan said that Zimbabwe could win the match.
- (D) The fan said that Zimbabwe might win the match.



8. "I hate travelling by bus," she said.
- (A) She said that she hates travelling by bus.
- (B) She said that she hated travelling by bus.
- (C) She said that she would hate travelling by bus.
- (D) She said that she will hate travelling by bus.
9. The teacher said, "The sun rises in the east."
- (A) The teacher said that the sun rose in the east.
- (B) The teacher said that the sun will rise in the east.
- (C) The teacher said that the sun has risen in the east.
- (D) The teacher said that the sun rises in the east.


10. Samir said, "You awoke very early."
- (A) Samir said that I awoke very early.
- (B) Samir said that I awake very early.
- (C) Samir said that I had awoken very early.
- (D) Samir said that he awakes very early.



**II. In each of the following questions, choose the option that represents the correct conversion of the given sentence into direct speech.**

11. He told me that I could stay with him.
- (A) "You can stay with me," he said to Ramesh.
- (B) "You can stay with me," he said to me.
- (C) "You can stay with me," he said to him.
- (D) "You can stay with me," he said to them.



12. Raju assured Manu that many people would be willing to help him.  
 (A) "Many people will be willing to help you," Raju said to Manu.  
 (B) "Many people will be willing to help you," Manu said to Raju.  
 (C) "Many people will be willing to help you," Raju said to him.  
 (D) "Many people will be willing to help you," Manu said to me.
13. Nitish told Ali that Ali had made a mistake.  
 (A) "You have made a mistake," Nitish said to Ali.  
 (B) "I have made a mistake," Nitish said to Ali.  
 (C) "You have made a mistake," Ali said to Nitish.  
 (D) "I had made a mistake," Nitish said to Ali.
14. My friend asked me if I was afraid of the dark.  
 (A) "Are you afraid of the dark," I asked my friend.  
 (B) "Are you afraid of the dark?", my friend asked me.  
 (C) "Am I afraid of the dark," I asked my friend.  
 (D) "Are you afraid of the dark," I said to my friend.
- 
15. The aggrieved father exclaimed with sorrow that Ravi had failed again.  
 (A) "Oh God! Ravi has failed again," said the father.  
 (B) "Oh God! I have failed again," said Ravi's father.  
 (C) "Oh God! Ravi has failed again," said the aggrieved father.  
 (D) "Oh God! Ravi's father has failed again," said an aggrieved Ravi.
16. She exclaimed in disappointment that she wasn't looking good.  
 (A) "Wow! I do not look good," she said. (B) "Yikes! I do not look good," she said.  
 (C) "Eww! I do not look good," she said. (D) "Darn! I do not look good," she said.
17. The poor man urged his friend to lend him some money.  
 (A) "Give me some money right away," the poor man said.  
 (B) "Lend me some money right away," the poor man said.  
 (C) "Please lend me some money," the poor man said to his friend.  
 (D) "Show me the money right away," the man exclaimed.
18. The boss ordered him to get out of his room.  
 (A) "Get out of your room," the boss said to him.  
 (B) "Get out of my room," the boss said to him.  
 (C) "Get out of the restroom," the boss said to him.  
 (D) "Get out of the meeting room," the boss said to him.

19. The man begged for some food as he was hungry.  
 (A) "Please give me some food, for I am hungry," the man said.  
 (B) "Give me some food," the man said.  
 (C) "Give me some food," the hungry man said.  
 (D) "Please give me some food; I am angry," the man said.
20. I congratulated him.  
 (A) "Congratulations," I said to myself. (B) "Congratulations," I said to them.  
 (C) "Congratulations," I said. (D) "Congratulations," I said to her.



## HOTS

21. Pick the odd one out.  
 (A) He said he had gone to the cafe.  
 (B) I exclaimed in pain that I had hurt myself.  
 (C) He asked them to leave him alone.  
 (D) "Will you please leave this room," said an angry teacher.
22. When the words said by a speaker are reiterated by someone else without making any change to it, the sentence is said to be in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Indirect Speech (B) Direct Speech  
 (C) Active Voice (D) Passive Voice
23. When the words said by a speaker are spoken by someone else after making some change to it, the sentence is said to be in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Indirect Speech (B) Direct Speech  
 (C) Active Voice (D) Passive Voice
24. Ramanuj urged Ramashish to tell Ramashray that Ramadh waj was ill. (Who is ill?)  
 (A) Ramanuj (B) Ramashish  
 (C) Ramashray (D) Ramadh waj
25. "I will see you at the bandstand for lunch," Sam told Ram. (When are they meeting?)  
 (A) Morning (B) Night  
 (C) Evening (D) Afternoon

**Darken your Choice with HB Pencil**

1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	6. (A) (B) (C) (D)	11. (A) (B) (C) (D)	16. (A) (B) (C) (D)	21. (A) (B) (C) (D)
2. (A) (B) (C) (D)	7. (A) (B) (C) (D)	12. (A) (B) (C) (D)	17. (A) (B) (C) (D)	22. (A) (B) (C) (D)
3. (A) (B) (C) (D)	8. (A) (B) (C) (D)	13. (A) (B) (C) (D)	18. (A) (B) (C) (D)	23. (A) (B) (C) (D)
4. (A) (B) (C) (D)	9. (A) (B) (C) (D)	14. (A) (B) (C) (D)	19. (A) (B) (C) (D)	24. (A) (B) (C) (D)
5. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)	15. (A) (B) (C) (D)	20. (A) (B) (C) (D)	25. (A) (B) (C) (D)

# 10. Active and Passive Voice

## Multiple Choice Questions

I. In each of the following questions, choose the option that represents the correct conversion of the voice of the given sentence into passive.

1. Am I disturbing you?  
(A) Are you disturbing me? (B) Am I disturbing Arun?  
(C) Are you being disturbed by me? (D) Is Arun being disturbed by me?
2. He had sent the email.  
(A) The email sent him. (B) The email he had sent has reached.  
(C) The email was sent by him. (D) The email had been sent by him.
3. Somebody stole my wallet.  
(A) My wallet was stolen by a thief. (B) My wallet was stolen.  
(C) I stole my own wallet. (D) My wallet was stealing somebody.
4. When did you paint the wall?  
(A) When was the wall painted by you?  
(B) Why did you paint the wall?  
(C) When were you painted by the wall?  
(D) When were the walls and you painted?
5. A lady looks after this house.  
(A) This house looks after by a lady. (B) This house looks after a lady.  
(C) This house is looked after by a lady. (D) This house is looked at by a lady.
6. Surjeet will have drawn a picture.  
(A) A picture will have drawn Surjeet. (B) A picture will have been drawn by Surjeet.  
(C) A picture will be drawn by Surjeet. (D) A picture will be drawing Surjeet.



7. Raju may give this flower to his friend.  
 (A) This flower may give Raju to his friend.  
 (B) Raju's friend may get this flower from him.  
 (C) Raju's friend may give this flower to Raju.  
 (D) This flower may be given to his friend by Raju.



8. Mahendra drinks two jugs of milk daily.  
 (A) Two jugs of milk drink Mahendra daily.  
 (B) Two jugs of milk are drank by Mahendra daily.  
 (C) Two jugs of milk are drunk by Mahendra daily.  
 (D) Two jugs of milk drunk Mahendra daily.

9. The child broke the TV set.  
 (A) The TV set was broken by the child.  
 (B) The TV set broke the child.  
 (C) The TV set is being broken by the child.  
 (D) The TV set was breaking the child.

10. Someone ate all the mangoes.  
 (A) All the mangoes ate someone.                      (B) All the mangoes are eating.  
 (C) All the mangoes have eaten.                      (D) All the mangoes were eaten.

**II. In each of the following questions, choose the option that represents the correct conversion of the voice of the given sentence into active.**

11. A portrait is being drawn by Anu.  
 (A) Anu is drawing a portrait.                      (B) A portrait is drawing Anu.  
 (C) A portrait that Anu draws.                      (D) Anu has drawn a portrait.
12. This book has been given to me by the teacher.  
 (A) This book has given me the teacher. (B) The book has given me this teacher.  
 (C) The teacher has given me this book. (D) This teacher has given me the book.

13. The thief was arrested by the police.  
 (A) The thief arrested the police.  
 (B) The police arrested the thief.  
 (C) The police were arresting the thief.  
 (D) The police had been arresting the thief.



14. Tea was made.  
 (A) Someone made the tea.                      (B) Jatin made the tea.  
 (C) Uma made the tea.                      (D) You made the tea.

15. Let the plants be watered.  
 (A) Plant the waters. (B) Plants need to be watered.  
 (C) Water the plants. (D) Water is necessary for plants.
16. You are requested to help him.  
 (A) Help him. (B) Do help him.  
 (C) Help him right away. (D) Please help him.
17. It is said that barking dogs seldom bite.  
 (A) Barking dogs do not bite.  
 (B) Barking dogs seldom bite.  
 (C) Barking dogs seldom say that they bite.  
 (D) We seldom bite, say barking dogs.
18. Let a noise not be made.  
 (A) Don't let anyone make noise. (B) Don't let yourself make noise.  
 (C) Don't make noise. (D) Shut up.
19. You are urged to come tomorrow.  
 (A) Tomorrow you must come. (B) Do come tomorrow.  
 (C) Dare not come today. (D) You should come tomorrow.
20. Is he known to you?  
 (A) Does anyone know him? (B) Do I know him?  
 (C) Do you know him? (D) Does he know you?



## HOTS

21. Pick the odd one out.  
 (A) I will go to school. (B) And I will study hard.  
 (C) Exams need to be taken well. (D) I will take them well.
22. A verb is in passive voice when it tells us something that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) is done to a person (B) is done to a thing  
 (C) is done to a person or thing (D) is done to none
23. A verb is in active voice when it tells us something that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) a thing does (B) a person does  
 (C) nobody does (D) a person or thing does

24. The subject can be dropped in passive voice if it is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) very important                      (B) not very important  
(C) useful                                  (D) repetitive
25. Choose the right active voice.
- The fence may have been painted by tomorrow.
- (A) Tomorrow may paint the fence.  
(B) Tomorrow may have painted the fence.  
(C) Someone may paint the fence tomorrow.  
(D) Someone may have painted the fence by tomorrow.

**Darken your Choice with HB Pencil**

1	A B C D	6	A B C D	11	A B C D	16	A B C D	21	A B C D
2	A B C D	7	A B C D	12	A B C D	17	A B C D	22	A B C D
3	A B C D	8	A B C D	13	A B C D	18	A B C D	23	A B C D
4	A B C D	9	A B C D	14	A B C D	19	A B C D	24	A B C D
5	A B C D	10	A B C D	15	A B C D	20	A B C D	25	A B C D

# 11. Subject-Verb Agreement

## Multiple Choice Questions

I. In each of the following questions, choose the verb that agrees with the subject of the given sentence to fill the blank.

- This packet and that bag \_\_\_\_\_ part of my luggage.  
(A) is (B) are  
(C) am (D) none of the above
- Cash or cheque \_\_\_\_\_ welcome for payment here.  
(A) is (B) are  
(C) am (D) none of the above
- Either Puneet or his brother \_\_\_\_\_ the keys.  
(A) has (B) have  
(C) are having (D) none of the above
- Neither the ship nor the boats \_\_\_\_\_ in sight.  
(A) is (B) are  
(C) am (D) none of the above
- The last lap of 100 metres \_\_\_\_\_ the most difficult in the race.  
(A) were (B) are  
(C) was (D) none of the above
- Sonam is one of the students who \_\_\_\_\_ performed well.  
(A) has (B) have  
(C) are having (D) none of the above



7. The principal, as well as her deputy, \_\_\_\_\_ the problem.  
 (A) know (B) known  
 (C) knows (D) knowing
8. Either the examiner or the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ grades to the students.  
 (A) assign (B) assigning  
 (C) assignment (D) assigns
9. Neither of Ram and Shyam \_\_\_\_\_ the plants.  
 (A) water (B) watering  
 (C) waters (D) water vapour
10. Five times five \_\_\_\_\_ 25.  
 (A) is (B) am  
 (C) are (D) none of the above
11. Many a student \_\_\_\_\_ to pass the exam.  
 (A) try (B) tries  
 (C) trying (D) trial
12. A group of protesters \_\_\_\_\_ outside the office.  
 (A) shouting slogans (B) shout slogans  
 (C) shouts slogans (D) none of the above
13. Rice and fish \_\_\_\_\_ the most favorite food in Bengal.  
 (A) is (B) am  
 (C) are (D) none of the above
14. He is the only one of those boys who \_\_\_\_\_ exams seriously.  
 (A) take (B) taking  
 (C) taker (D) takes
15. Birds of a feather \_\_\_\_\_ together.  
 (A) flock (B) flocks  
 (C) flocking (D) flocker
16. All students have raised their hands but few \_\_\_\_\_ the answer.  
 (A) knowing (B) knows  
 (C) know (D) known
17. Economics \_\_\_\_\_ a very interesting subject.  
 (A) is (B) am  
 (C) are (D) none of the above







18. I am quite tall, \_\_\_\_\_ I?  
 (A) isn't (B) amn't  
 (C) aren't (D) none of the above
19. I am not scared, \_\_\_\_\_ I?  
 (A) is (B) are  
 (C) am (D) none of the above
20. This is known to anyone who \_\_\_\_\_ carefully.  
 (A) read (B) reads  
 (C) reader (D) reading

## HOTS

21. Pick the odd one out.  
 (A) I am very honest. (B) Rahul is very honest, too.  
 (C) And so is Kishan. (D) Both Rahul and Kishan are very honest.
22. If the subject and the verb are separated by a prepositional phrase, the prepositional phrase has \_\_\_\_\_ on the verb.  
 (A) a powerful effect (B) a little effect  
 (C) no effect (D) a lot of effect
23. If the subject begins with 'each of' the verb takes a \_\_\_\_\_ form.  
 (A) singular (B) plural  
 (C) neither (D) either
24. If a compound subject is connected by 'and' both the subjects take \_\_\_\_\_ verbs.  
 (A) singular (B) plural  
 (C) neither (D) either
25. If 'none' refers to an uncountable noun, the verb is singular, but if it refers to a countable noun in its plural form, the verb is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) singular (B) plural  
 (C) either (D) neither

**Darken your Choice with HB Pencil**

1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	6. (A) (B) (C) (D)	11. (A) (B) (C) (D)	16. (A) (B) (C) (D)
2. (A) (B) (C) (D)	7. (A) (B) (C) (D)	12. (A) (B) (C) (D)	17. (A) (B) (C) (D)
3. (A) (B) (C) (D)	8. (A) (B) (C) (D)	13. (A) (B) (C) (D)	18. (A) (B) (C) (D)
4. (A) (B) (C) (D)	9. (A) (B) (C) (D)	14. (A) (B) (C) (D)	19. (A) (B) (C) (D)
5. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)	15. (A) (B) (C) (D)	20. (A) (B) (C) (D)
			21. (A) (B) (C) (D)
			22. (A) (B) (C) (D)
			23. (A) (B) (C) (D)
			24. (A) (B) (C) (D)
			25. (A) (B) (C) (D)

12.

# Punctuation, Editing and Capitalization

## Multiple Choice Questions

I. In each of the following questions, choose the most appropriate way of writing the given sentence correctly.

1. Its time to eat boys.

- (A) It's time to eat boys:
- (B) Its time to eat, boys.
- (C) Its' time, to eat boys.
- (D) It's time to eat, boys.



2. Shubham said, "I would like some grapes".

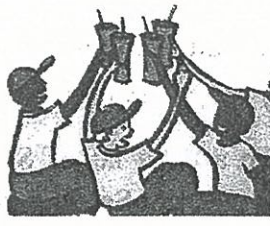
- (A) Shubham, said "I would like some grapes".
- (B) Shubham said, "I would like some grapes."
- (C) Shubham said "I would like some grapes."
- (D) Shubham said! "I would like, some grapes".

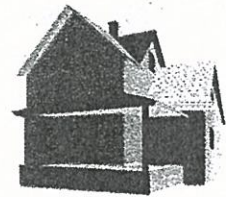
3. Will you be coming home after work:

- (A) Will you be coming home after work;
- (B) Will you be coming home, after work?
- (C) Will you be coming home after work!
- (D) Will you be coming home after work?

4. You know, don't you, that this is a great plan?

- (A) You know, don't you; that this is a great plan.
- (B) You know, don't you that: this is a great plan!
- (C) You know, don't you, that this is a great plan.
- (D) You know don't you that this is a great plan?

5. What an incredible start of the day this is.
    - (A) What an incredible start of the day this is!
    - (B) What an incredible start of the day this is?
    - (C) What! an incredible start of the day this is.
    - (D) What an incredible start of the day this is —
  
  6. Hurray... we are the champions.
    - (A) Hurray, we are the champions!
    - (B) Hurray we, are the champions.
    - (C) Hurray; we are the champions...
    - (D) Hurray — we are the champions.
- 
7. Luckily the help arrived in time.
    - (A) Luckily! the help arrived in time.      (B) Luckily: the help arrived in time.
    - (C) Luckily; the help arrived in time.      (D) Luckily, the help arrived in time.
  
  8. Ratnesh, a man from the plains is a storyteller.
    - (A) Ratnesh, a man from the plains, is a storyteller.
    - (B) Ratnesh, a man, from the plains is a storyteller.
    - (C) Ratnesh, a man from the plains is, a storyteller.
    - (D) Ratnesh, a man from the — plains is: a storyteller.
  
  9. It was on December 4, 1920 that this city chose its first mayor.
    - (A) It was on December — 1984 that this city chose its first mayor.
    - (B) It was on December 4, 1984, that this city chose its first mayor.
    - (C) It was on December 4, 1984: that this city chose its first mayor.
    - (D) It was on December 4, 1984! that this city chose its first mayor.
  
  10. Im quite bored here Id rather go home.
    - (A) I'm quite bored here I'd rather go home.
    - (B) Im quite bored here: Id rather go home.
    - (C) Im' quite bored here, Id' rather go home.
    - (D) I'm quite bored here; I'd rather go home.

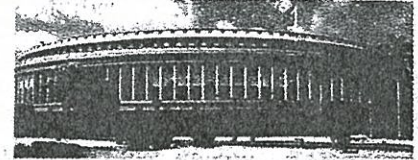


**II. In each of the following questions, choose the best option to replace the words given in bold in the sentence.**

11. We **Sahil, Ishan and I** have been working on this project for two weeks.
  - (A) We (Sahil, Ishan and I) have      (B) We — Sahil, Ishan and I have
  - (C) We, Sahil, Ishan and I, have      (D) We, Sahil, Ishan and I have

12. The legislation was cleared with support **from two thirds of the members.**

- (A) from two third of the members
- (B) from two-third of the members
- (C) from two-thirds of the members
- (D) from two thirds-of the members



13. The **editor in chief of this newspaper** is a noble man.

- (A) editor-in chief of this newspaper
- (B) editor-in-chief of this newspaper
- (C) editor in-chief of this newspaper
- (D) editorinchief of this newspaper

14. I am a great fan of **Shaw's Saint Joan.**

- (A) Shaw's **Saint Joan**
- (B) Shaw's Saint Joan
- (C) Shaw's, Saint Joan
- (D) Shaw's — Saint Joan

15. The **p** in the word pneumonia is silent it is not supposed to be pronounced.

- (A) The *p* in the word 'pneumonia' is silent it is not supposed to be pronounced.
- (B) The **p** in the word **pneumonia** is silent it is not supposed to be pronounced.
- (C) The *p* in the word 'pneumonia' is silent; it is not supposed to be pronounced.
- (D) The **p** in the word **pneumonia** is silent it is not *supposed* to be pronounced.

16. **Oops I have made the same mistake again.**

- (A) Oops, I have made the same mistake, again!
- (B) Oops! I have made the same mistake again.
- (C) Oops! I have made the same mistake: again.
- (D) Oops I have made the same mistake, again?

17. **Many invitees wont be able to come therefore** we are scrapping the event.

- (A) Many invitees won't be able to come, therefore;
- (B) Many invitees won't be able to come, therefore
- (C) Many invitees wont be able to come; therefore
- (D) Many invitees won't be able to come; therefore,

18. We will go on a vacation to **Goa this Summer.**

- (A) to Goa this summer
- (B) to goa this Summer
- (C) to Goa this Summer
- (D) to Goa: this summer



19. **The president of India lives in new delhi's** Rashtrapati Bhavan.

- (A) The president of india lives in New Delhi's
- (B) The president of India lives in New Delhi's
- (C) The President of India lives in New Delhi's
- (D) The President of India lives in new delhi's

20. she will have written an explosive article by tomorrow.  
 (A) She will have written (B) She will have, written  
 (C) she will have — written (D) she will, have written

## HOTS

21. Pick the odd one out.  
 (A) I'll (B) I'd  
 (C) I's (D) I'm
22. A question mark is used at the end of an \_\_\_\_\_ sentence.  
 (A) Assertive (B) Interrogative  
 (C) Imperative (D) Exclamatory
23. Ellipses (...) indicate that something has been \_\_\_\_\_ from a sentence.  
 (A) omitted (B) committed  
 (C) submitted (D) remitted
24. Which of the following tools is used for titles of movies, books, etc?  
 (A) Underline (B) Bold  
 (C) Italics (D) Parentheses
25. In English language, the first letter of the first word within quotation marks is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) capitalised (B) italicised  
 (C) carried in bold (D) omitted

**Darken your Choice with HB Pencil**

1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	6. (A) (B) (C) (D)	11. (A) (B) (C) (D)	16. (A) (B) (C) (D)	21. (A) (B) (C) (D)
2. (A) (B) (C) (D)	7. (A) (B) (C) (D)	12. (A) (B) (C) (D)	17. (A) (B) (C) (D)	22. (A) (B) (C) (D)
3. (A) (B) (C) (D)	8. (A) (B) (C) (D)	13. (A) (B) (C) (D)	18. (A) (B) (C) (D)	23. (A) (B) (C) (D)
4. (A) (B) (C) (D)	9. (A) (B) (C) (D)	14. (A) (B) (C) (D)	19. (A) (B) (C) (D)	24. (A) (B) (C) (D)
5. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)	15. (A) (B) (C) (D)	20. (A) (B) (C) (D)	25. (A) (B) (C) (D)

# 13.

# Tenses

## Multiple Choice Questions

I. In each of the following questions, choose the most appropriate option to express the given erroneous sentence correctly in the tense indicated in brackets.

1. They will have complete the task by evening. (Future Perfect)  
(A) will have completed                      (B) will have completing  
(C) will have completes                      (D) will have been complete
2. Shetty often come to our office until last year. (Simple Past)  
(A) often has came                              (B) often came  
(C) often coming                                (D) often comes
3. Sonu is pursue his graduation from Delhi University. (Present Continuous)  
(A) is pursued                                  (B) is pursues  
(C) is being pursue                              (D) is pursuing
4. They have been spoken to their clients. (Present Perfect Continuous)  
(A) have been speak                          (B) have been spoke  
(C) have been speaking                        (D) have spoke
5. Are they not go to the party late tonight? (Present Continuous)  
(A) gone to the party                          (B) going to the party  
(C) goes to the party                            (D) went to the party
6. I shall have being gone to the hills by this time next year. (Future Perfect)  
(A) shall have been goes                      (B) shall have gone  
(C) shall have been go                        (D) shall have go



7. She **was been** here since yesterday. (Present Perfect)
 

(A) have been	(B) has been
(C) is been	(D) was been
8. Don't you **takes** morning classes now? (Simple Present)
 

(A) you take	(B) you taking
(C) you took	(D) you have take
9. Rohit **doesn't went** to school anymore. (Simple Present)
 

(A) doesn't going	(B) doesn't goes
(C) doesn't go	(D) doesn't gone
10. Is it going to be late before you **arrived**? (Present Continuous)
 

(A) you arrives	(B) you have arrive
(C) you arriving	(D) you arrive



**II. In each of the following questions, choose the most appropriate option to rewrite the phrase given in bold such that the sentence becomes grammatically meaningful and correct.**

11. Simran **go to the gym** every morning.
 

(A) goes to the gym	(B) going to the gym
(C) gone to the gym	(D) has going to the gym
12. I **have learn** that you are going to Shimla this month.
 

(A) have learning	(B) have learns
(C) have learnt	(D) have been learnt
13. The winners **have not been felicitate** yet.
 

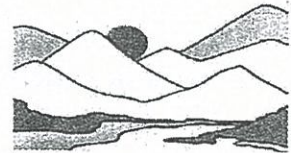
(A) have not been yet felicitated.	(B) have not yet been felicitate
(C) have yet not been felicitates	(D) have not been felicitated yet.
14. The debutant **will have play** a fair amount of the game by next year.
 

(A) will have playing	(B) will have played
(C) will played	(D) will have been plays
15. They had been there for a while **when we arrive**.
 

(A) when we arriving	(B) when we arrived
(C) when we have arrived	(D) when we arrives
16. **Do you wants to go** to the restaurant with them?
 

(A) Do you wanting to go	(B) Do you wanted to go
(C) Do you want to go	(D) Do you want to gone
17. Shakespeare **has been considering** one of the greatest poets ever.
 

(A) has been consider	(B) has considered
(C) has considers	(D) has been considered



18. She **has works** at this place for 25 years.  
 (A) has worked (B) has been worked  
 (C) has working (D) has been works
19. These days, I **have been learns** to play the guitar.  
 (A) I have been learnt (B) I have been learning  
 (C) I have learning (D) I have been learned
20. I **have just finish** drinking my soup.  
 (A) have just finished (B) have just finishing  
 (C) have just finishes (D) just have finished

## HOTS

21. Pick the odd one out.  
 (A) Bend (B) Bled  
 (C) Tame (D) Moot
22. An action that will or won't be going on at a certain time to come is described by \_\_\_\_\_ Tense.  
 (A) Future Perfect (B) Future Continuous  
 (C) Future Perfect Continuous (D) Simple Future
23. An action that occurred either before another activity or before a point of time in the past is described by \_\_\_\_\_ Tense.  
 (A) Simple Past (B) Past Continuous  
 (C) Past Perfect (D) Past Perfect Continuous
24. An action that goes on every day or at all times is described by \_\_\_\_\_ Tense.  
 (A) Simple Present (B) Present Continuous  
 (C) Present Perfect (D) Present Perfect Continuous
25. An action that began in the past, is progressing in the present, and might also continue in the future is described by \_\_\_\_\_ Tense.  
 (A) Past Perfect (B) Present Continuous  
 (C) Simple Future (D) Present Perfect Continuous

Darken your Choice with HB Pencil

1.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	6.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	11.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	16.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	21.	(A) (B) (C) (D)
2.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	7.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	12.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	17.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	22.	(A) (B) (C) (D)
3.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	8.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	13.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	18.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	23.	(A) (B) (C) (D)
4.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	9.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	14.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	19.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	24.	(A) (B) (C) (D)
5.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	10.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	15.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	20.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	25.	(A) (B) (C) (D)



# 14. Vocabulary: Names of Animals, Birds and Their Young Ones

## Multiple Choice Questions

1. In each of the following questions, choose the correct name of the young one of the given animal.

1. Fox

- (A) Lamb
- (C) Foal

- (B) Cub
- (D) Fawn

2. Rabbit

- (A) Pup
- (C) Cygnet

- (B) Calf
- (D) Bunny



3. Whale

- (A) Gosling
- (C) Calf

- (B) Piglet
- (D) Pup

4. Bat

- (A) Pup
- (C) Young

- (B) Kitten
- (D) Squab

5. Owl

- (A) Eyas
- (C) Owlet

- (B) Chick
- (D) Signet

6. Butterfly

- (A) Larva
- (C) Butter

- (B) Caterpillar
- (D) Fry



7. **Toad**  
 (A) Baby (B) Spat  
 (C) Tadpole (D) Larva
8. **Donkey**  
 (A) Fawn (B) Kid  
 (C) Calf (D) Colt
9. **Sheep**  
 (A) Lamb (B) Fawn  
 (C) Foal (D) Kit
10. **Snail**  
 (A) Kid (B) Young  
 (C) Babu (D) Baby



II. In each of the following questions, choose the correct name for the female of the given male animal.

11. **Jack (donkey)**  
 (A) Jill (B) Nanny  
 (C) Jenny (D) Ewe
12. **Buck**  
 (A) Doe (B) Sow  
 (C) Hen (D) Jill
13. **Cob**  
 (A) Pencil (B) Pen  
 (C) Eraser (D) Sharpener
14. **Hare**  
 (A) Jill (B) Soe  
 (C) Dow (D) Hen
15. **Gander**  
 (A) Duckling (B) Hen  
 (C) Tiercel (D) Goose
16. **Peacock**  
 (A) Hen (B) Peahen  
 (C) Tiercel (D) Queen
17. **Boar**  
 (A) Female (B) Hen  
 (C) Soe (D) Cow



18. **Drone**  
 (A) Queen bee (B) Honey bee  
 (C) Housefly (D) Mosquito
19. **Bison**  
 (A) Hen (B) Female  
 (C) Queen (D) Cow
20. **Drake**  
 (A) Duck (B) Hen  
 (C) Cow (D) Sow

## HOTS

21. **Pick the odd one out.**  
 (A) Otter-Bitch (B) Cock-Hen  
 (C) Stag-Fawn (D) Owl-Jenny
22. The young one of a salmon is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Larva (B) Fry  
 (C) Tadpole (D) Pup
23. The female of a tomcat is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Kitten (B) Sow  
 (C) Bitch (D) Queen
24. A zoea is the young one of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Crab (B) Fish  
 (C) Snail (D) Oyster
25. A leveret is the young one of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Stag (B) Hare  
 (C) Mouse (D) Squirrel

**Darken your Choice with HB Pencil**

1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	6. (A) (B) (C) (D)	11. (A) (B) (C) (D)	16. (A) (B) (C) (D)	21. (A) (B) (C) (D)
2. (A) (B) (C) (D)	7. (A) (B) (C) (D)	12. (A) (B) (C) (D)	17. (A) (B) (C) (D)	22. (A) (B) (C) (D)
3. (A) (B) (C) (D)	8. (A) (B) (C) (D)	13. (A) (B) (C) (D)	18. (A) (B) (C) (D)	23. (A) (B) (C) (D)
4. (A) (B) (C) (D)	9. (A) (B) (C) (D)	14. (A) (B) (C) (D)	19. (A) (B) (C) (D)	24. (A) (B) (C) (D)
5. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)	15. (A) (B) (C) (D)	20. (A) (B) (C) (D)	25. (A) (B) (C) (D)

# 15. Antonyms and Synonyms

## Multiple Choice Questions

1. In each of the following questions, choose the option that can replace the word given in bold without changing the meaning of the sentence.

1. It is hard to **fathom** why you would want to do that.

- (A) Confess (B) Guess  
(C) Reveal (D) Comprehend

2. The witness was found guilty of **perjury**.

- (A) Honesty (B) Lying under oath  
(C) Cheating (D) Murder



3. He was **admonished** for talking in class.

- (A) Rebuked (B) Praised  
(C) Teased (D) Beaten up

4. We are **poised** to win the next tournament.

- (A) Likely (B) Unlikely  
(C) Set (D) Waiting

5. There is widespread **apathy** among the members of the group.

- (A) Indifference (B) Passion  
(C) Interest (D) Bonding

6. Work on the project was **impeded** by several factors.

- (A) Accelerated (B) Aided  
(C) Slowed down (D) Stopped

7. They decided to take a more **subtle** stand.  
 (A) Reciprocal (B) Detailed  
 (C) Hard (D) Indirect
8. The success brought much **mirth** to the team.  
 (A) Sadness (B) Merriment  
 (C) Pain (D) Anger
9. We have finally bagged the **coveted** title.  
 (A) Hated (B) Frivolous  
 (C) Desired (D) Unwanted
10. The government has been **mulling over** increasing the tax.  
 (A) Asking for (B) Deciding against  
 (C) Getting us to (D) Considering



**II. In each of the following questions, choose the option that can replace the word given in bold to completely change the meaning of the sentence.**

11. Let's not argue over such **trivial** issues.  
 (A) Unnecessary (B) Silly  
 (C) Essential (D) Scary
12. They **devoured** half the building in 15 minutes.  
 (A) Built (B) Razed  
 (C) Painted (D) Cleaned
13. You need a **nimble** approach for that work.  
 (A) Agile (B) Stiff  
 (C) Flexible (D) Sound
14. Their performance has been **dismal** this year.  
 (A) Gloomy (B) Miserable  
 (C) Cheerful (D) Quick
15. We have long **yearned** to visit that city.  
 (A) Hated (B) Desired  
 (C) Wanted (D) Wished for
16. You will not be able to bear the master's **wrath**.  
 (A) Love (B) Anger  
 (C) Acrimony (D) Itch
17. These little children need careful **nurturing**.  
 (A) Feeding (B) Nutrition  
 (C) Nourishment (D) Negligence



18. He gazed into the **murky** depths of the future.  
 (A) Cloudy (B) Clear  
 (C) Gloomy (D) Obscure
19. The poor people could not **withstand** the pain.  
 (A) Bear (B) Feel  
 (C) Remove (D) Increase
20. They plan to launch a **vicious** attack.  
 (A) Cruel (B) Barbarous  
 (C) Gentle (D) Planned

## HOTS

21. Which of the following is another word for 'docile'?  
 (A) Boring (B) Meek  
 (C) Scared (D) Angry
22. Which of the following means the opposite of 'mellow'?  
 (A) Harsh (B) Suave  
 (C) Soft (D) Gentle
23. Which of the following is not another word for 'upright'?  
 (A) Ethical (B) Virtuous  
 (C) Noble (D) Immoral
24. Which of the following is not one of the antonyms of 'casual'?  
 (A) Formal (B) Accidental  
 (C) Planned (D) Deliberate
25. Which of the following is not another word for 'maternal'?  
 (A) Motherly (B) Affectionate  
 (C) Inherited (D) Protective

**Darken your Choice with HB Pencil**

<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	11.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	16.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	21.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	12.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	17.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	22.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	13.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	18.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	23.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	14.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	19.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	24.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	15.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	20.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	25.	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D

## Multiple Choice Questions

**I. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.**

It was a setting that had defined his life, first as a scientist and then as India's 11th President. It was also one that summed up his final moments. On the dais was Dr A P J Abdul Kalam, delivering the first lines of a lecture on sustainable development, to be followed by a trademark interaction with over 135 students from a management college in Shillong.



However, at around 6:30 pm, just as he had clicked past the first two slides of his presentation, Kalam collapsed. After 75 minutes, it was official: "All efforts were made but Dr A P J Abdul Kalam could not be revived," the Bethany Hospital said in a statement.

Kalam had earlier said: "Tomorrow if I address a group of youngsters and talk about the flag flying in my heart and how I will uphold the dignity of the nation, I can get them to dream. But if I talk to people who are 40, 50 or 70 years old, it will not go down that well. Also, the youth have fewer biases about their society as compared to the grown-ups."

1. Who was Dr A P J Abdul Kalam?  
(A) A scientist  
(B) India's 11th President  
(C) Both of the above  
(D) Neither of the above
2. Where did Kalam breathe his last?  
(A) Kohima  
(B) Aizawl  
(C) Gangtok  
(D) Shillong
3. What was Kalam doing when he collapsed?  
(A) Delivering a lecture  
(B) Holding a meeting  
(C) On a diplomatic visit  
(D) Talking to his colleagues

4. Which hospital was Kalam taken to?  
 (A) Nazareth Hospital (B) Civil Hospital  
 (C) Bethany Hospital (D) Woodland Hospital
5. Why is it easier to talk to the youth?  
 (A) They are willing to listen (B) They have fewer biases  
 (C) They are enthusiastic (D) They want to change the world
6. At what time did Dr. Kalam collapse?  
 (A) At 7:00 am (B) At 6:30 am  
 (C) At 7:00 pm (D) At 6:30 pm
7. With whom was he supposed to interact?  
 (A) Over 135 students (B) Over 50 politicians  
 (C) Over 150 delegates (D) Over 100 scientists
8. In his final moments, Kalam was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) in the President's House (B) in his office  
 (C) on dais (D) on a foreign visit
9. "Tomorrow if I address a group of youngsters and talk about the flag flying in my heart... I can get them to \_\_\_\_\_," Kalam had said.  
 (A) act (B) dream  
 (C) think (D) do nothing
10. Kalam had also said, "The youth have fewer biases about \_\_\_\_\_ as compared to the grown-ups."  
 (A) their society (B) their world  
 (C) their city (D) their lives

**II. Fill in the numbered blanks with the most appropriate option.**

All of us \_\_\_\_\_ (11) ourselves on some or the other occasion by inadvertently sending emails to unintended recipients. Once you \_\_\_\_\_ (12) the send button in your compose email window, there is little you can do to stop it from going. And if you then realise the email \_\_\_\_\_ (13) to the wrong recipient, you can only rue your action and wait for unexpected consequences.

But that was until now. Google has \_\_\_\_\_ (14) to spare your blushes by launching an official feature in Gmail to 'undo' \_\_\_\_\_ (15) a mail. The feature is called 'Undo Send'. The company \_\_\_\_\_ (16) it available as part of Gmail 'Labs' which allowed to retract emails. You





\_\_\_\_\_ (17) a window in which this 'Undo' would work between five seconds and 30 seconds, as you \_\_\_\_\_ (18) set as your default time lag.

Now, Google's new app, 'Inbox', also \_\_\_\_\_ (19) 'Undo Send'. So if you want to save yourself some apologies, this will \_\_\_\_\_ (20) a lot.

- |                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 11. (A) has embarrassed     | (B) have been embarrassed |
| (C) have embarrassing       | (D) have embarrassed      |
| 12. (A) have hitting        | (B) have hit              |
| (C) hits                    | (D) having hit            |
| 13. (A) has sends           | (B) has sent              |
| (C) has been sending        | (D) has been sent         |
| 14. (A) finally have decide | (B) finally decide        |
| (C) finally decided         | (D) finally deciding      |
| 15. (A) sent                | (B) sending               |
| (C) having sent             | (D) have sending          |
| 16. (A) had earlier makes   | (B) had earlier made      |
| (C) had earlier making      | (D) had earlier make      |
| 17. (A) could select        | (B) could selecting       |
| (C) could have select       | (D) could be select       |
| 18. (A) might had           | (B) might have            |
| (C) might having            | (D) might has             |
| 19. (A) support             | (B) supporting            |
| (C) supported               | (D) supports              |
| 20. (A) help you            | (B) helped you            |
| (C) helping you             | (D) helps you             |

## HOTS

21. Dr Kalam was very popular among \_\_\_\_\_ people.
- |           |               |
|-----------|---------------|
| (A) young | (B) teenaged  |
| (C) old   | (D) political |
22. Dr Kalam preferred speaking to youngsters because of their \_\_\_\_\_.
- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| (A) rigidity | (B) enthusiasm  |
| (C) openness | (D) good humour |

23. Before becoming the President, Dr. Kalam was a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) politician (B) scientist  
(C) actor (D) singer
24. Google launched a feature to \_\_\_\_\_ sent mails.
- (A) delete (B) push  
(C) withdraw (D) resend
25. Google's new feature was earlier tested as part of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Google Search (B) Google Pics  
(C) Google Videos (D) Google Labs

**Darken your Choice with HB Pencil**

(A) (B) (C) (D)	6	(A) (B) (C) (D)	11	(A) (B) (C) (D)	16	(A) (B) (C) (D)	21
(A) (B) (C) (D)	7	(A) (B) (C) (D)	12	(A) (B) (C) (D)	17	(A) (B) (C) (D)	22
(A) (B) (C) (D)	8	(A) (B) (C) (D)	13	(A) (B) (C) (D)	18	(A) (B) (C) (D)	23
(A) (B) (C) (D)	9	(A) (B) (C) (D)	14	(A) (B) (C) (D)	19	(A) (B) (C) (D)	24
(A) (B) (C) (D)	10	(A) (B) (C) (D)	15	(A) (B) (C) (D)	20	(A) (B) (C) (D)	25

1.

# Mock Test

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## Multiple Choice Questions

(This section contains 40 multiple choice questions. Each question has four options, (A), (B), (C) and (D), out of which ONE is correct.)

1. Choose the correct sentence.

Has the ship really sank?

- (A) Has the ship really sink?                      (B) Has the ship really sunk?  
(C) Has the ship really sinking?                (D) Has the ship really sinks?

2. Choose the right position for the adverb 'rarely'.

He pays attention in class.

- (A) He pays rarely attention in class.  
(B) He pays attention rarely in class.  
(C) He rarely pays attention in class.  
(D) He pays attention in rarely class.

3. Choose the correct relative pronoun.

Dinosaurs, \_\_\_\_\_ are now extinct, lived millions of years ago.

- (A) whose    (B) which  
(C) who    (D) whom

4. Choose plural of the word in bold.

The man had been collating **information** on the subject.

- (A) Informations                                      (B) Infos  
(C) Information                                      (D) Informs

5. Choose the option that can replace the word given in bold without changing the meaning of the sentence.  
Firemen tried to **quench** the flames.  
(A) Stoke (B) Extinguish  
(C) Light (D) Make
6. Choose the correct degree of the adjective in bold.  
This plan is **useful** than the earlier one.  
(A) Most useful (B) Usefullest  
(C) Usefuller (D) More useful
7. Choose the determiner type.  
A **few** of them were too aggressive.  
(A) Demonstrative (B) Possessive  
(C) Quantifier (D) Article
8. Choose the most appropriate conjunction.  
We came to this town \_\_\_\_\_ we get better opportunities.  
(A) so that (B) before  
(C) such a (D) therefore
9. Choose the correct type of the phrase in bold.  
He placed the books **on the desk**.  
(A) Prepositional phrase (B) Adjectival phrase  
(C) Verbal phrase (D) Adverbial phrase
10. Choose the most appropriate verb form to fill in the blank.  
Either the boy or his uncle \_\_\_\_\_ milk to our place.  
(A) bring (B) bringing  
(C) brings (D) none of the above
11. Choose the option that can replace the words in bold to write the sentence in present continuous tense.  
Shivam **is announce** the good news today.  
(A) is announced (B) is announces  
(C) is being announce (D) is announcing

12. **Choose the option with correct punctuations.**

Im done with my work now Id go to sleep.

- (A) I'm done with my work now I'd go to sleep.
- (B) Im done with my work: now Id go to sleep.
- (C) I'm done with my work, now I'd go to sleep.
- (D) I'm done with my work; now I'd go to sleep.

13. **Choose the right conversion into indirect speech.**

The student replied, "Honesty is the best policy."

- (A) The student replied that honesty was the best policy.
- (B) The student replied that honesty will always be the best policy.
- (C) The student replied that honesty is the best policy.
- (D) The student replied that honesty has been the best policy.

14. Which of the following sentences has a plural subject?

- (A) She will cook well.
- (B) Her mother taught her how to cook.
- (C) She cooks for her entire family.
- (D) The cooks did a great job.

15. In which of the following sentences is a relative pronoun used incorrectly?

- (A) The boy who lisps will get proper treatment.
- (B) The man whose goat was grazing in the park will have to be warned.
- (C) That she topped her class came as a surprise to many.
- (D) The book which you gave me was very interesting.

16. **Choose the option to replace the words in bold with, so that sentence becomes grammatically correct.**

Please **saw me** after the dinner.

- (A) Seen me
- (B) Have seen me
- (C) Sees me
- (D) See me

17. Which of the following sentences has an adjective in superlative degree?

- (A) Darjeeling is a beautiful city.
- (B) Delhi is one of the busiest cities.
- (C) Mumbai is a financial hotspot.
- (D) Kolkata is more famous for its food.

18. Which of the following sentences has all the possible types of articles?

- (A) The family saw an elephant and a hyena.
- (B) The family saw an elephant in the zoo.
- (C) The family saw an elephant and an alligator in the zoo.
- (D) The family saw an elephant and an alligator at an airport.

19. Which of the following sentences has an incorrect use of preposition?  
(A) I do not approve of your habits.      (B) I will not part with my collection.  
(C) Please dispose off the junk.      (D) Do not be vexed with me.
20. Which of the following sentences has an incorrect use of conjunction?  
(A) I know the answer, but I will not tell you.  
(B) I know the answer, so I will not tell you.  
(C) I know the answer, yet I will not tell you.  
(D) I know the answer, so that I don't tell you.
21. Which of the following sentences is an imperative one?  
(A) Zubeida works as a bank manager in Kolkata.  
(B) You ought to reduce your weight now.  
(C) Don't you think you are getting fat?  
(D) Abhik goes for long walks every evening.
22. Which of the following sentences is in direct speech?  
(A) Sujeet said that he wanted to be with us for Holi.  
(B) But he conceded that it might not be possible.  
(C) "I will definitely be there for Diwali, though," he said.  
(D) He said that he was sure he would be freer towards the end of the year.
23. Which of the following sentences is in active voice?  
(A) She was always teased by her cousins.  
(B) Her cousins said they found her voice funny.  
(C) They were amused by her sing-song way of speaking.  
(D) But other people were not so amused by her voice.
24. Which of the following sentences has a verb that does not agree with the subject?  
(A) There has always been a debate over this subject.  
(B) Many people think that the egg came before the hen.  
(C) Each one of such people think they know better than others.  
(D) But there are others who seem to be sure that the hen came before the egg.
25. Which of the following sentences does **not** have an error?  
(A) I said, "Let me first reach there; I will then decide when to come back."  
(B) I said, "let me first reach there; I will then decide when to come back."  
(C) I said, "Let me first reach there, I will then decide when to come back."  
(D) I said, "Let me first reach there; I will then decide when to come back".

26. Which of the following is incorrect?
- (A) Magnetic means hypnotic or irresistible.
  - (B) Utmost means absolute or unconditional.
  - (C) Lurking around means creeping or prowling.
  - (D) Vengeance means pardoning and showing sympathy.
27. Which of the following words mean 'looking into one's own thoughts'?
- (A) Retrospection
  - (B) Introspection
  - (C) Inspection
  - (D) Acceleration
28. **Transform the given sentence into indirect speech.**  
Rohan said to me, "You can take the books."
- (A) Rohan told me that I could take the books.
  - (B) Rohan said to me to take the books.
  - (C) I could take the books, Rohan said to me.
  - (D) Rohan asked me to take the books.
- Choose the collective for the phrase given in bold.**
29. **The group of worshippers** walked towards the temple.
- (A) Mob
  - (B) Committee
  - (C) Congregation
  - (D) Audience
30. **Choose the option that best suits the purpose of the mentioned place.**  
SANATORIUM
- (A) A hotel with accommodation and servicing facilities for cars
  - (B) A stretch of open, grass covered land, esp. one closely mowed, as near a house, on an estate, or in a park
  - (C) A place where ships are built or repaired
  - (D) A kind of hospital for sick people who need treatment or rest

**Darken your Choice with HB Pencil**

1	(A) (B) (C) (D)	9	(A) (B) (C) (D)	17	(A) (B) (C) (D)	25	(A) (B) (C) (D)
2	(A) (B) (C) (D)	10	(A) (B) (C) (D)	18	(A) (B) (C) (D)	26	(A) (B) (C) (D)
3	(A) (B) (C) (D)	11	(A) (B) (C) (D)	19	(A) (B) (C) (D)	27	(A) (B) (C) (D)
4	(A) (B) (C) (D)	12	(A) (B) (C) (D)	20	(A) (B) (C) (D)	28	(A) (B) (C) (D)
5	(A) (B) (C) (D)	13	(A) (B) (C) (D)	21	(A) (B) (C) (D)	29	(A) (B) (C) (D)
6	(A) (B) (C) (D)	14	(A) (B) (C) (D)	22	(A) (B) (C) (D)	30	(A) (B) (C) (D)
7	(A) (B) (C) (D)	15	(A) (B) (C) (D)	23	(A) (B) (C) (D)		
8	(A) (B) (C) (D)	16	(A) (B) (C) (D)	24	(A) (B) (C) (D)		



## 2.

## Mock Test

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### Multiple Choice Questions

(This section contains 40 multiple choice questions. Each question has four options, (A), (B), (C) and (D), out of which ONE is correct.)

1. Choose the most appropriate verb form to fill in the blank.

Rahim, as well as Kabir, \_\_\_\_\_ answers to these questions.

- (A) know (B) knowing  
(C) knows (D) known

2. Choose the right position for the adverb 'generally'.

I understand what the teacher says.

- (A) I generally understand what the teacher says.  
(B) I understand generally what the teacher says.  
(C) I understand what generally the teacher says.  
(D) I understand what the teacher generally says.

3. Choose the correct sentence.

Will you be visited Amritsar?

- (A) Will you be visited Amritsar? (B) Will you visited Amritsar?  
(C) Will you visiting Amritsar? (D) Will you be visiting Amritsar?

4. Choose the correct relative pronoun and fill in the blank.

The baby \_\_\_\_\_ you put to sleep a little while ago has woken up again.

- (A) whose (B) who  
(C) that (D) whom

5. Choose the option that can replace the word given in bold without changing the meaning of the sentence.  
We condemn their **obnoxious** behaviour.  
(A) Regrettable (B) Wonderful  
(C) Offensive (D) Soft
6. Choose the option that can replace the words in bold to write the sentence in past perfect tense.  
Saurabh **had always wanting** to own a bike.  
(A) always wanted (B) had always wants  
(C) had always want (D) had always wanted
7. Choose the correct type of the clause in bold.  
I am **hopeful that he would agree to our proposal**.  
(A) Noun clause (B) Adjective clause  
(C) Adverb clause (D) None of the above
8. Choose plural for the word given in bold.  
We will be boarding the **aircraft** in two hours.  
(A) Aircrafts (B) Aircraft  
(C) Many aircrafts (D) Aircraftes
9. Choose the correct degree of the adjective in bold.  
I have **little** knowledge on this issue than you.  
(A) Littler (B) More little  
(C) Lesser (D) Less
10. Choose the determiner type.  
**My** bag looks neater than **yours**.  
(A) Demonstrative (B) Possessive  
(C) Quantifier (D) Article
11. Choose the incorrect conversion into indirect speech.  
“Sir, please accept my application for a day’s leave of absence,” the employee said to his boss.  
(A) The employee pleaded to his boss to accept his application for a day’s leave of absence.  
(B) The employee ordered his boss to accept his application for a day’s leave of absence.  
(C) The employee threatened his boss to accept his application for a day’s leave of absence.  
(D) The employee said that his boss must accept his application for a day’s leave of absence.

12. **Choose the option with correct punctuations.**  
Wow that's the most wonderful gift I could have got.  
(A) Wow that's the most wonderful gift I could have got!  
(B) Wow, that's the most wonderful gift I could have got.  
(C) Wow, that's the most wonderful gift I could have got!  
(D) Wow, thats the most wonderful gift I could have got!
13. **Choose the right conversion into active voice.**  
It is said that too many cooks spoil the broth.  
(A) Too many cooks spoil the broth.  
(B) Too many cooks are said to spoil the broth.  
(C) Too many cooks are spoiling the broth together.  
(D) Too many cooks will spoil the broth.
14. **Choose the most appropriate conjunction.**  
We went home \_\_\_\_\_ he came to office.  
(A) so that (B) such that  
(C) after (D) As many as
15. **Choose the correct name for the young one of the given animal.**  
**Boar**  
(A) Kid (B) Baby  
(C) Cub (D) Pup
16. Which of the following is incorrect?  
(A) Orthodox does not mean traditional.  
(B) Peevish and irritable mean the same thing.  
(C) Acrid is the opposite of savoury.  
(D) Being flabbergasted means being astonished.
17. **Choose the option to replace the words in bold, so that the sentence becomes grammatically correct.**  
The teacher **has been narrate** a past incident that changed the rules.  
(A) has been narrated (B) has been narrating  
(C) has narrating (D) has narrates
18. **Choose the option that lists all the relative pronouns used in the sentence.**  
Which of the players is the one who has scored a century that is the biggest to date?  
(A) Which, who (B) Which, that  
(C) That, who (D) That

19. Which of the following sentences does **not** have an error?
- (A) If I take a vacation, I will visit three cities — Mussoorie, Shimla and Manali.  
(B) If I take a vacation; I will visit three cities — Mussoorie, Shimla and Manali.  
(C) If I take a vacation, I will visit three cities, Mussoorie, Shimla and Manali.  
(D) If I take a vacation, I will visit three cities Mussoorie, Shimla and Manali.
20. Which of the following sentences has a singular subject?
- (A) They have worked hard on this project.  
(B) Their bosses want the result to be good.  
(C) So they have roped in a specialist engineer.  
(D) The engineer has an impeccable record.
21. Which of the following sentences has an adjective in the comparative degree?
- (A) Rahul is a very eloquent boy.  
(B) He is the most eloquent in his class.  
(C) But he is less eloquent than his brother Mohit.  
(D) The brothers are known to speak very articulately.
22. Which of the following sentences has an incorrect use of preposition?
- (A) A son was born to her.                      (B) Be mindful of your limitations.  
(C) She has applied for a long leave.        (D) This line is parallel with that.
23. Which of the following sentences has all four types of determiners?
- (A) These clothes are a few of his things that he left in the living room.  
(B) These clothes are his things that he left in the living room of our house.  
(C) These clothes are a few of the things that he left in our house when he came.  
(D) These clothes are some of the things that he left in our living room last week.
24. Which of the following sentences has a verb that does not agree with the subject?
- (A) The committee has advised the leaders to desist from making observations.  
(B) The group of leaders are not amused by this advice.  
(C) They feel that their right to speech is being curbed.  
(D) The leaders have refused to follow the advice of the committee.
25. Which of the following sentences has an incorrect male-female pair?
- (A) Male crows are darker than the female ones.  
(B) Peacocks dance beautifully to impress peahens.  
(C) Drone ants sit quietly but do little work, while worker ants are industrious.  
(D) Billy goats are larger in size than jenny goats.

26. Which of the following sentences has an incorrect use of conjunction?
- (A) Duly filled applications will be accepted from 8 am to 5 pm.
  - (B) The contestants must reach between 4 pm to 5 pm.
  - (C) I watch only such movies as have good music.
  - (D) Their neighbours are not as sharp as them.
27. Which of the following sentences is expressed in indirect speech?
- (A) "I shall devise a way to see what is happening in office," he said.
  - (B) He claimed that he could monitor activities from "a remote location".
  - (C) "I will stream the precise movements on my computer screen," he said.
  - (D) He added, "This innovation will improve the team's productivity."
28. Which of the following sentences is in passive voice?
- (A) My friends and I will participate in the drawing competition.
  - (B) That will help us display our artistic side to the world.
  - (C) We are all very excited by the very idea.
  - (D) And, if one of us wins, it will be like icing on the cake.
29. Which of the following sentences is not an assertive one?
- (A) I cannot do this work so soon.
  - (B) They understand the situation.
  - (C) They will give us more time, won't they?
  - (D) I think they will be a little more flexible.
30. Which of the following sentences is not in the past tense?
- (A) The village chieftain was an experienced man.
  - (B) He had known all the ways in which people fooled others.
  - (C) So he was always on his toes when listening to cases.
  - (D) He would never ignore any possibility.

**Darken your Choice with HB Pencil**

1.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	9.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	17.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	25.	(A) (B) (C) (D)
2.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	10.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	18.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	26.	(A) (B) (C) (D)
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6.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	14.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	22.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	30.	(A) (B) (C) (D)
7.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	15.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	23.	(A) (B) (C) (D)		
8.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	16.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	24.	(A) (B) (C) (D)		

# Answers

Chapter-1: Singular and Plural Nouns										
1. B	2. D	3. A	4. C	5. C	6. D	7. B	8. D	9. C	10. A	
11. C	12. B	13. A	14. D	15. C	16. B	17. A	18. B	19. D	20. A	
21. B	22. D	23. C	24. A	25. D						
Chapter-2: Relative Pronoun										
1. C	2. A	3. C	4. B	5. D	6. C	7. A	8. D	9. A	10. C	
11. D	12. C	13. B	14. D	15. A	16. B	17. C	18. A	19. C	20. B	
21. A	22. B	23. B	24. C	25. D						
Chapter-3: Finite, Non-finite, Transitive and Intransitive Verb										
1. C	2. A	3. D	4. C	5. B	6. A	7. A	8. B	9. C	10. A	
11. C	12. B	13. D	14. A	15. D	16. A	17. C	18. A	19. B	20. D	
21. C	22. B	23. B	24. D	25. A						
Chapter-4: Degrees of Adjective										
1. B	2. D	3. A	4. A	5. C	6. C	7. A	8. A	9. C	10. B	
11. C	12. A	13. B	14. D	15. A	16. D	17. B	18. A	19. A	20. C	
21. D	22. B	23. C	24. D	25. A						
Chapter-5: Determiners and Articles										
1. D	2. D	3. B	4. C	5. A	6. C	7. C	8. D	9. B	10. C	
11. A	12. C	13. D	14. B	15. D	16. A	17. B	18. C	19. C	20. B	
21. D	22. A	23. C	24. B	25. D						
Chapter-6: Position of Adverb, Words Followed by Preposition										
1. B	2. D	3. A	4. C	5. B	6. A	7. C	8. A	9. D	10. A	
11. B	12. D	13. A	14. C	15. D	16. C	17. A	18. D	19. B	20. A	
21. A	22. D	23. B	24. C	25. A						
Chapter-7: Correct Usage of Conjunction and Interjection										
1. A	2. A	3. B	4. C	5. C	6. A	7. D	8. A	9. C	10. C	
11. B	12. A	13. C	14. A	15. D	16. A	17. B	18. C	19. A	20. D	
21. C	22. B	23. C	24. A	25. D						
Chapter-8: Sentence, Phrase and Clause										
1. B	2. C	3. D	4. A	5. B	6. D	7. A	8. A	9. B	10. D	
11. A	12. B	13. D	14. C	15. C	16. D	17. A	18. B	19. D	20. D	
21. C	22. A	23. B	24. D	25. B						

**Chapter-9: Direct and Indirect Speech**

1.	D	2.	C	3.	A	4.	B	5.	B	6.	C	7.	B	8.	A	9.	D	10.	C
11.	B	12.	A	13.	A	14.	B	15.	C	16.	D	17.	C	18.	B	19.	A	20.	C
21.	D	22.	B	23.	A	24.	D	25.	D										

**Chapter-10: Active and Passive Voice**

1.	C	2.	D	3.	B	4.	A	5.	C	6.	B	7.	D	8.	C	9.	A	10.	D
11.	A	12.	C	13.	B	14.	A	15.	C	16.	D	17.	B	18.	C	19.	B	20.	C
21.	C	22.	C	23.	D	24.	B	25.	D										

**Chapter-11: Subject-Verb Agreement**

1.	B	2.	A	3.	A	4.	B	5.	C	6.	B	7.	C	8.	D	9.	C	10.	A
11.	B	12.	C	13.	A	14.	D	15.	A	16.	C	17.	A	18.	C	19.	C	20.	B
21.	D	22.	C	23.	A	24.	B	25.	C										

**Chapter-12: Punctuation, Editing and Capitalization**

1.	D	2.	B	3.	D	4.	C	5.	A	6.	A	7.	D	8.	A	9.	B	10.	D
11.	A	12.	C	13.	B	14.	B	15.	C	16.	A	17.	D	18.	A	19.	C	20.	A
21.	C	22.	B	23.	A	24.	C	25.	A										

**Chapter-13: Tenses**

1.	A	2.	B	3.	D	4.	C	5.	B	6.	B	7.	B	8.	A	9.	C	10.	D
11.	A	12.	C	13.	D	14.	B	15.	B	16.	C	17.	D	18.	A	19.	B	20.	A
21.	B	22.	B	23.	C	24.	A	25.	D										

**Chapter-14: Vocabulary: Names of Animals, Birds and Their Young Ones**

1.	B	2.	D	3.	C	4.	A	5.	C	6.	B	7.	C	8.	D	9.	A	10.	D
11.	C	12.	A	13.	B	14.	A	15.	D	16.	B	17.	C	18.	A	19.	D	20.	A
21.	C	22.	B	23.	D	24.	A	25.	B										

**Chapter-15: Antonyms and Synonyms**

1.	D	2.	B	3.	A	4.	C	5.	A	6.	C	7.	D	8.	B	9.	C	10.	D
11.	C	12.	A	13.	B	14.	C	15.	A	16.	A	17.	D	18.	B	19.	C	20.	C
21.	B	22.	A	23.	D	24.	B	25.	C										

**Chapter-16: Comprehension**

1.	C	2.	D	3.	A	4.	C	5.	B	6.	D	7.	A	8.	C	9.	B	10.	A
11.	D	12.	B	13.	D	14.	C	15.	B	16.	B	17.	A	18.	B	19.	D	20.	A
21.	A	22.	C	23.	B	24.	C	25.	D										



Mock Test 1																			
1.	B	2.	C	3.	B	4.	C	5.	B	6.	D	7.	C	8.	A	9.	A	10.	C
11.	D	12.	D	13.	C	14.	D	15.	B	16.	D	17.	B	18.	A	19.	A	20.	A
21.	B	22.	C	23.	B	24.	C	25.	A	26.	D	27.	B	28.	A	29.	C	30.	D

Mock Test 2																			
1.	A	2.	A	3.	D	4.	D	5.	C	6.	D	7.	A	8.	B	9.	D	10.	B
11.	A	12.	C	13.	A	14.	C	15.	C	16.	A	17.	B	18.	C	19.	A	20.	D
21.	C	22.	D	23.	A	24.	B	25.	D	26.	B	27.	B	28.	C	29.	C	30.	D







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