

# Sentence Improvement

## Important Points To Remember

First of all, I must mention a few important points that will help you solve problems based on 'IMPROVEMENT OF SENTENCES'. Remember the points given below:

(i) Select those options which are least deviated from the phrase written in bold. The option which is much different from the phrase written in bold, is least probable option to be a correct option.

(ii) The option where the tense of the verb is changed, cannot be a correct option in most of the cases.

(iii) The options having changed parts of speech (Say, adjective changed to adverb, change of preposition etc) are generally improbable option. Hence, avoid to select such options as your answer.

(iv) The option, where in there is complete distortion of the structure of the sentence, cannot be a correct option. Distortion means placing object in place of subject, adding extra preposition or new word(s), using distorted idioms or phrases etc.

(v) Change in forms of verbs resulting into a change in voice (For example, change of Active into Passive and *vice versa*) cannot be allowed ).

## Exercise-1

**Directions: Which of the phrases (1), (2), (3), (4) given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in bold to make the sentence grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (5) ie 'No correction required' as the answer.**

1. We **had five fingers** in each hand.
  - 1) have five fingers for
  - 2) had five fingers on
  - 3) have five finger in
  - 4) have five fingers on
  - 5) No correction required
2. He regretted **that he had acted** so rashly in the 'Play'.
  - 1) because he had act
  - 2) that he had acts
  - 3) because he has acted
  - 4) that he had been acted
  - 5) No correction required
3. He is working hard **to success for** the examination.
  - 1) For succeeding
  - 2) For success off
  - 3) To succeed in
  - 4) For success into
  - 5) No correction required
4. The police are **tried hard for tracking up** the robbers.
  - 1) Trying hard to track down
  - 2) Tried hard to track in
  - 3) Trying hard to track up
  - 4) Tried hard for tracking down
  - 5) No correction required
5. The company **had decided for normal** its relation with its clientele.
  - 1) Has decided to normal
  - 2) Has decided to normalise
  - 3) Have decided normalisation
  - 4) Has decided in normalising
  - 5) No correction required
6. The crowd **which has gather** to protest against the decision slowly returned to their homes.
  - 1) Which had gathered
  - 2) Which have gather
  - 3) Gathering up
  - 4) Which gathers around
  - 5) No correction required
7. The bridge **in connection with** the two cities will remain closed for security reasons.
  - 1) Connects between
  - 2) In connection to
  - 3) Being connected from
  - 4) Connecting
  - 5) No correction required
8. Newspapers have great power **because** their enormous circulation.
  - 1) On account
  - 2) Because of
  - 3) As a result
  - 4) owing
  - 5) No correction required
9. **Besides criticism of** some supervisors the Chairman still commands respect from the employees.
  - 1) Despite criticism from
  - 2) Without criticism of
  - 3) Except the criticism from

- 4) Unless criticism of  
5) No correction required
10. He will be handling the next project since he has **vastly experience** in this business.  
1) Vast experience      2) Vastly experienced  
3) A vast experiencing    4) The vast experience  
5) No correction required
11. The inexperienced trainee **accidental turned off** the lights during presentation.  
1) Has accidentally turn off  
2) By accident turn on  
3) Accidentally turned off  
4) Accidentally turning off  
5) No correction required
12. Attempts by both parties **to reach for** a consensus have not succeeded.  
1) Reach at                  2) To reach  
3) In reaching to          4) To reach upon  
5) No correction required
13. Children nowadays are watching **too much** television.  
1) to much of                  2) more of  
3) very much of              4) much on  
5) No correction required
14. The approach **has affectedly** the methodology of research.  
1) Have affectedly          2) Had affect  
3) Has affected              4) Will affectedly  
5) No correction required
15. The research reported here is **based at** a survey.  
1) Based on a                  2) Base at a  
3) Based on an                4) Based into a  
5) No correction required
16. We **usual have** a meeting of all department heads every Friday.  
1) as usual has                2) as usually have  
3) usually have                4) unusually have  
5) No correction required
17. Over fifty per cent of people in the country **not have any** access to banking services.  
1) have not any  
2) are having not  
3) does not have do not have any  
4) do not have any  
5) No correction required
18. Anil's friends have convinced him **withdrawn his** resignation.  
1) in withdrawing him  
2) for withdrawal of  
3) to withdraw from his  
4) to withdraw his  
5) No correction required
19. India and China have **many large number of** educated workers than Brazil.  
1) a larger number          2) the largest number  
3) large numbers              4) very larger number  
5) No correction required
20. Many accidents at the factory **are caused of** workers do not read warning signs.  
1) is the cause of              2) are caused by  
3) are caused because        4) are a cause of  
5) No correction required
21. My sincere advice to him is **in pursuit of his** education instead of taking up a job.  
1) to pursue his                2) in the pursuit of his  
3) in pursuing                 4) to pursuit in his  
5) No correction required
22. The company is determined to achieve the target **by any means** possible.  
1) through no means        2) from some means  
3) in any means                4) using any mean  
5) No correction required
23. We have been **look forward to** the arrival of the new machinery for two weeks.  
1) looked forward for        2) looked forward at  
3) looking forward to        4) looking forward  
5) No correction required
24. He was quite upset **how we refused** his request for a loan.  
1) that we refuse              2) when we refused  
3) while we refuse              4) where we refused  
5) No correction required
25. The HR department plays a **such crucial** role in the organization.  
1) so crucially                 2) mostly crucial  
3) much crucial                4) very crucial  
5) No correction required
26. Most teenagers these days **prefer play** cricket to pursuing other hobbies.  
1) preferably played         2) prefer playing  
3) preferred to playing       4) prefer to play  
5) No correction required
27. He cordially enquired how **was my health**.  
1) my health was              2) my health had  
3) my health is                 4) is my health  
5) No correction required
28. The season being very favourable, he seems to **have been enjoyed** the vacation.  
1) have enjoyed                2) have been enjoy  
3) be enjoyed                  4) had been enjoyed  
5) No correction required
29. **He tried hardly** and that led to his success.  
1) Hardly had he tried        2) Had he tried hardly  
3) He had tried hard         4) He hard tried  
5) No correction required
30. They had not **been sympathetic** to the poor.  
1) being sympathetic  
2) been sympathized by  
3) sympathetic  
4) been shown sympathy for  
5) No correction required
31. Problems faced by the common man **can be classified by** several categories.  
1) will be classified by  
2) can be classified into  
3) will be classified between  
4) can classify into  
5) No correction required

32. The issues were so complicated that they **could hardly be resolved** in such a limited time.  
 1) were hardly to resolve  
 2) could resolve hardly  
 3) were being hardly resolved  
 4) were hardly resolving  
 5) No correction required
33. We are quite sure that he **will have proved** his merit in any forthcoming competition.  
 1) will have to prove    2) will be prove  
 3) will prove    4) would be proven  
 5) No correction required
34. He suffered only because of his **impolitely behaviour**.  
 1) behaviour was impolite  
 2) behaved impoliteness  
 3) impolite behaviour  
 4) behavioural impolite  
 5) No correction required
35. It has become a fashion to talk about **exercise restraint** on any thing and everything.  
 1) restraining exercises  
 2) exercising without restrain  
 3) exercise without restrain  
 4) exercising restraint  
 5) No correction required
36. If sense permits, it **is safe to use** short sentences than long ones.  
 1) is safe using    2) is safe for using  
 3) is safer to use    4) has to be safe to use  
 5) No correction required
37. He **was absolute ruining** by that unlucky business.  
 1) was absolutely ruined  
 2) had absolute in ruining  
 3) had been absolutely ruining  
 4) was absolute in ruining  
 5) No correction required
38. He told the police that he **had been robbed** of all his money by a stranger.  
 1) had been robbed off  
 2) had to be robbed from  
 3) had robbed of  
 4) had been rob off  
 5) No correction required
39. If the accused **was guilty for** the crime, he should be punished.  
 1) was guilty in    2) has been guilty for  
 3) was in guilt of    4) is guilty of  
 5) No correction required
40. Nothing will do him **so much good as** a change of air.  
 1) as good as    2) as much good as  
 3) so good as much    4) so much good for  
 5) No correction required
41. He is unique as he behaves with the same courtesy **of the poor as of** the rich.  
 1) for the poor as for  
 2) with the poor as of  
 3) with the poor as with  
 4) to the poor as to  
 5) No correction required
42. The judge asked the accused **why was he looking so depressed**.  
 1) why was he looking so depress  
 2) why he looked depressing  
 3) why he was looking so depressed  
 4) that why he looked so depressed  
 5) No correction required
43. They could not admire his bright performance **because of they dislike** him.  
 1) because of their dislike  
 2) because they dislike  
 3) because of their disliking of  
 4) as they have disliked  
 5) No correction required
44. **As the time were** hard for all, the country was generally making progress.  
 1) Though the times were  
 2) Since the time was  
 3) Since the times were  
 4) Because the time was  
 5) No correction required
45. Our hope was that he would not enter college till he **had had some grounding in** science.  
 1) had some ground of  
 2) had had some ground for  
 3) had to have some ground of  
 4) had been having some ground in  
 5) No correction required
46. Anyone with a little interest in sports is **bound to familiar** with Sachin Tendulkar's name.  
 1) binding to familiar  
 2) bound to be familiar  
 3) binding to be familiar  
 4) bound to have familiar  
 5) No correction required
47. He asked me **if I will accept** his conditions if he helped me.  
 1) that if I will accept  
 2) that if I would accept  
 3) if I would accept  
 4) if would I be accepting  
 5) No correction required
48. The ship was not **fit to survive** another storm as the damage was beyond repair.  
 1) fitted to survive    2) fit to be surviving  
 3) fitting for survival    4) fit with survival  
 5) No correction required
49. His changed attitudes **did not go well within** his family.  
 1) had not gone well within  
 2) went not well within  
 3) could not go well into  
 4) did not go well with  
 5) No correction required
50. What **all this mean**, is that the disciples are more powerful than their teacher.

- 1) all this means            2) does all this mean  
3) all the meaning        4) does this all mean  
5) No correction required
51. He did not take up the project because he was **fearful to fail**.  
1) fearing of failure        2) afraid of failing  
3) feared to fail            4) afraid in failing  
5) No correction required
52. **Stocks worthy of** rupees one lakh were destroyed in the fire which occurred last night.  
1) Stocks worth of        2) Stock worthy  
3) Stocks worth            4) Stock, off worth  
5) No correction required
53. The government's **focus on achieving** growth not to control inflation.  
1) focus is to achieve  
2) focus of achieving  
3) being focused on achieving  
4) focusing on achievement  
5) No correction required
54. The manager produced evidence **to bear out** his case against Shyam.  
1) in bearing                2) to bear with  
3) to bear up                4) while bearing  
5) No correction required
55. Our hotel is **near the venue that** the conference took place.  
1) nearby the venue of  
2) next to the venue  
3) near to the venue which  
4) near the venue where  
5) No correction required
56. Your bonus **will dependent** the quality of your work.  
1) is dependable            2) depends on  
3) being dependent        4) going to depend  
5) No correction required
57. He did not ask for a raise since he **had fear to** lose his job.  
1) was fearful of            2) was feared to  
3) was afraid to            4) had been afraid to  
5) No correction required
58. The organizers agreed to shift the conference **at some place convenience** to all participants.  
1) any of the place convenient  
2) at places convenient  
3) from a place of convenience  
4) to a place convenient  
5) No correction required
59. As compared to last year there **has been a sharp rise in** interest rates.  
1) sharper rise of            2) as sharp a rise  
3) sharp rises in            4) sharply rising  
5) No correction required
60. In the 1970s banks **required to submit** their detailed plans of expansion to RBI.  
1) were required to submit  
2) required for submission  
3) are required to submit  
4) requirement of submitting  
5) No correction required
61. He advised his son **not doing** anything which is against his conscience.  
1) never to do                2) not done  
3) to not doing              4) no doing of  
5) No correction required
62. Even after **talking** the matter for hours we could not arrive at a decision.  
1) talking to                2) talking over  
3) talked about              4) talk through  
5) No correction required
63. Every employee is entitled to those benefits **from the late** regulations.  
1) underneath the later  
2) below the latest  
3) within the lately  
4) under the latest  
5) No correction required
64. Recently there has been **suddenly increased** the price of oil.  
1) suddenly increasing  
2) sudden increase from  
3) a sudden increase in  
4) increased suddenly  
5) No correction required
65. That company is our rival since it provides similar services to ours **in a lowest rate**.  
1) with lowest of rate        2) in low rates  
3) for as lower rates        4) at lower rates  
5) No correction required
66. India has many laws **for regulating to use** of land in urban areas.  
1) regulated for using  
2) to regulate the use  
3) are regulating the use  
4) for regulating used  
5) No correction required
67. Mr Gates is a successful entrepreneur **donated most of** his wealth to charity.  
1) has donated most of  
2) donated mostly  
3) who has donated most of  
4) donates much of  
5) No correction required
68. We are **unwilling to make** any concession to their demands.  
1) not willing to take        2) willingly given  
3) not willing in giving      4) unwilling to take  
5) No correction required
69. Sudha was determined to get a better job, **in pursuing higher** studies.  
1) by pursuing higher        2) in the pursuit of high  
3) pursuing higher            4) to pursuit higher  
5) No correction required
70. The surface of the road **has got severe damage** during the heavy rains last week.  
1) getting severely damaged  
2) is been damaged severely

- 3) has severe damage  
4) was severely damaged  
5) No correction required
71. One of **the elected candidate**, did not attend the swearing-in ceremony.  
1) the election candidate  
2) the election candidates  
3) the elected candidates  
4) elected candidates  
5) No correction required
72. These days mobile phones **dominated the world** of teenagers.  
1) is dominant the world  
2) has been dominated the world.  
3) has dominated the world.  
4) dominate the world.  
5) No correction required
73. She performed **on the cultural** programme that day.  
1) at the cultural                      2) for the cultured  
3) by the cultured                      4) due to the cultured  
5) No correction required
74. Sun is the force **before all natural** phenomena.  
1) behind all natural  
2) responsible all natural  
3) at all natural  
4) pushing all natural  
5) No correction required
75. It is the doctor **who suggest new** medicines.  
1) who suggestions new  
2) which suggests new  
3) which suggested new  
4) who suggests new  
5) No correction required
76. It is predicted that oil **reserves will finished** by 2034.  
1) reserves are finished  
2) reserves would finish  
3) reserves have finish  
4) reserves should finish  
5) No correction required
77. The famous dancer died **on Mumbai recently**.  
1) from Mumbai recently.  
2) in Mumbai recently.  
3) owing to Mumbai recently.  
4) on Mumbai at recent.  
5) No correction required
78. The standard of English in the schools **are highly uneven**.  
1) are being uneven                      2) are often uneven  
3) is highly uneven                      4) is highly unevenly  
5) No correction required
79. Many healthy people **are been infected** by the virus.  
1) are having infected                      2) are being infected  
3) are in infection                      4) were bearing infected  
5) No correction required
80. Balding is much more common **in males than females**.  
1) at males than females  
2) in males then females  
3) at males then females  
4) in males against females  
5) No correction required
81. The new airport is under construction and **likely to** operational in two years.  
1) likely will                                      2) will be likely  
3) likely to be                                      4) in all likelihood being  
5) No correction required
82. If you want to complete this important assignment on time you must **carefully planned**.  
1) careful to plan                                      2) plan carefully  
3) carefully planning                                      4) planned carefully  
5) No correction required
83. The company's first priority is **to ensure that** these policies are enforced in order to prevent frauds.  
1) ensured    2) that ensuring  
3) of ensuring to                                      4) by ensuring  
5) No correction required
84. **During her studies** finance, she returned to India to manage her family business.  
1) She studied in                                      2) During studying  
3) While she studies                                      4) After studying  
5) No correction required
85. We **are still submitted** our proposal to the committee next week and will await their decision  
1) are going to submit  
2) will submit still  
3) have submitted  
4) will be still submitted  
5) No correction required
86. In these circumstances, they will not be able to meet the **assign target** to them.  
1) targeted assignment  
2) assigned target  
3) assigning of target  
4) target assigned  
5) No correction required
87. Banks **must be ensured** that 18 per cent of their loans is given to the agricultural sector.  
1) are ensured                                      2) have to ensure  
3) being ensured                                      4) should be ensured  
5) No correction required
88. The government has announced several initiatives **benefiting** to factory workers.  
1) beneficial    2) for benefiting to  
3) which will benefit                                      4) benefited to  
5) No correction required
89. A date for the committee meeting to discuss the details of the proposal **has yet to be decided**.  
1) will be yet decided  
2) is been decided yet  
3) have not been still decided  
4) is not yet been decided  
5) No correction required

90. **With the raining heavily** the multi-storey office building was badly damaged and collapsed.
- 1) Owing to the heavy rains
  - 2) Because of raining heavily
  - 3) Since heavily it rained
  - 4) In raining heavily
  - 5) No correction required
91. The majority of our clients prefer our new office timings, which **are convenience for** them.
- 1) is convenient to
  - 2) are convenience to
  - 3) are convenient for
  - 4) convenience
  - 5) No correction required
92. The parents of **greater than half** these students have borrowed money to pay for their children's education.
- 1) above half off
  - 2) higher than half
  - 3) at least halve
  - 4) more than half of
  - 5) No correction required
93. He was so tired that he **could barely keeping** his eyes open while driving.
- 1) can barely keep
  - 2) could barely keep
  - 3) can bare keep
  - 4) could bear to keep
  - 5) No correction required
94. Once you get your postgraduate degree in management **get a job will** be much easier.
- 1) getting a job will
  - 2) to get a job
  - 3) you will get a job
  - 4) should get a job
  - 5) No correction required
95. He listened to my objections patiently and then explained **why he had** taken such a decision in my absence.
- 1) that he had been
  - 2) how he has
  - 3) why he was
  - 4) when having
  - 5) No correction required
96. Many animals **had been using** for experimentation.
- 1) have been using
  - 2) are being used
  - 3) are using
  - 4) have being used
  - 5) No correction required
97. Most of the basic facilities **in this hospital being** quite poor.
- 1) in these hospitals are
  - 2) in this hospital is
  - 3) off these hospitals are
  - 4) with this hospital being
  - 5) No correction required
98. He was detained **over the airport for** possessing illegal documents.
- 1) into the airport
  - 2) by the airports in
  - 3) at the airport for
  - 4) near the airport by
  - 5) No correction required
99. It was a **disappointed end to** a historic match.
- 1) disappointment end to
  - 2) disappointing end
  - 3) disappointment to
  - 4) disappointing end to
  - 5) No correction required
100. Being injured, one of the migratory birds **have not flown** south.
- 1) have not flew
  - 2) does not flew
  - 3) have not flown
  - 4) has not flown
  - 5) No correction required
101. Once the manager approves the plans, it **was easy convinced** the rest of the team.
- 1) was easily convinced
  - 2) will be easy to convince
  - 3) has easily convinced
  - 4) being easy to convince
  - 5) No correction required
102. During the meeting he discussed each of the suggestions and **how they are could** be implemented.
- 1) that they are
  - 2) why they could
  - 3) how it could
  - 4) when there can
  - 5) No correction required
103. When I studied engineering thirty years ago, there **was less as** ten female students in my class.
- 1) were smaller than
  - 2) was little as
  - 3) was lower than
  - 4) were fewer than
  - 5) No correction required
104. When he finished his studies, there was a lot of pressure **by him joining** our family business.
- 1) on him joining
  - 2) in his joining
  - 3) on him to join
  - 4) joining
  - 5) No correction required
105. It **is disappointment that** the majority of farmers who took loans last year have failed to repay them.
- 1) is disappointment in
  - 2) is disappointing that
  - 3) is to disappoint
  - 4) has disappointed to
  - 5) No correction required
106. He has visited many places all over the city **looked at** the perfect location to set up his factory.
- 1) looking out
  - 2) looking for
  - 3) looking after
  - 4) looked forward to
  - 5) No correction required
107. No traffic will be allowed in this area since the **minister visit** scheduled today.
- 1) minister's visit
  - 2) minister is visiting
  - 3) minister's visit is
  - 4) visit of the minister
  - 5) No correction required
108. Medical treatment here is **very expensive that** they had to sell off their land to pay for it.
- 1) quite expensive and
  - 2) too expensive for
  - 3) so expensive but
  - 4) more expensive
  - 5) No correction required
109. To be successful it is important to know **why your failure** in the past and ensure that it doesn't happen again.
- 1) Why you had failed
  - 2) because you have failed
  - 3) that your failure
  - 4) where you were failed
  - 5) No correction required

110. These hand woven shawls **are much in demand** in many European countries.  
 1) were much demand 2) are lots of demand  
 3) demanded much 4) will be lot of demand  
 5) No correction required
111. Our country is one of the most densely populated in the world and **need increased** food production.  
 1) needy of increasing  
 2) needed an increase  
 3) need increasingly the  
 4) needs to increase  
 5) No correction required
112. This is an organisation which helps the poor by providing loans **at mostly less** rates of interest.  
 1) at much smaller 2) at very low  
 3) with such lower 4) for so little  
 5) No correction required
113. I cannot say **if I definitely** get into the college of my choice but my teachers are confident that I will.  
 1) that I shall definitely  
 2) whether I was definitely  
 3) why I was definite  
 4) unless I definitely was to  
 5) No correction required
114. Since this is a crucial project you should choose those who **are experienced for** it.  
 1) will be experiencing  
 2) are experienced  
 3) have experience of  
 4) experiences from  
 5) No correction required
115. **Learnt that** he wanted to be posted in the city, I requested the manager to transfer him.  
 1) Once I learn  
 2) I have learnt since  
 3) On learning that  
 4) While learning because  
 5) No correction required
116. In spite of trying his best, Karthik **delivered whatever** he had promised.  
 1) was unable to deliver what  
 2) delivered none of  
 3) could not deliver  
 4) cannot deliver however  
 5) No correction required
117. It **was very hot** last year that the roads used to be empty in the afternoon.  
 1) being so hot 2) was so hot  
 3) had been very hot 4) was much hotter  
 5) No correction required
118. The salaries we pay our employees **are equal** the ones that commercial banks pay theirs.  
 1) are equally like 2) were alike  
 3) is similar to 4) are equivalent to  
 5) No correction required
119. To develop their problem solving skills trainees are encouraged to analyse situations and **came to its** own solutions.  
 1) come up with their  
 2) came forward with their  
 3) come down with its  
 4) come with its  
 5) No correction required
120. Overcoming obstacles in the course of her job **giving her** a lot of self-confidence.  
 1) is given her 2) she has been given  
 3) will give her 4) by giving her  
 5) No correction required
121. Since books are **quite expensive that** many children do not have access to them.  
 1) more expensive than  
 2) so expensive that  
 3) very expensive  
 4) too expensive for  
 5) No correction required
122. At the meeting they told us what kind of difficulties we **may likely to face** while establishing a rural branch.  
 1) may like to face 2) were being faced  
 3) could be likely face 4) would be likely to face  
 5) No correction required
123. What **response you** get to the proposal that you circulated among our investors?  
 1) responses have you  
 2) response did you  
 3) were your responses  
 4) did you respond  
 5) No correction required
124. One of our representatives will meet you at the airport **and accompanies you** to our office.  
 1) and accompany you  
 2) to accompany  
 3) accompanying you  
 4) will be accompanied by you  
 5) No correction required
125. I knew that **because I refused** to accept the old man's gift I would hurt his feelings.  
 1) not to refuse 2) by refusal  
 3) if I refused 4) should I refused  
 5) No correction required
126. We have **similarly come against** problems during the course of our work and have solved them.  
 1) similarly come forward  
 2) come across similar  
 3) similarly come round  
 4) to come along similar  
 5) No correction required
127. Before leaving, **without you forgetting** to compliment them for their good work.  
 1) not forgetting 2) you have forgot  
 3) do not forget 4) not to forget  
 5) No correction required
128. **Thankful to a** combined effort we were able to achieve the target.

- 1) Thankful for our  
2) Thanking the  
3) Thanks to a  
4) Thanks through which  
5) No correction required
129. He **is not a paid** employee of the school or the government but works for an NGO.  
1) is a paying                      2) has been a paying  
3) is neither a paid              4) is not being paid  
5) No correction required
130. Without a copy of our ration card your application **is not been in process**.  
1) has not been process  
2) is not able to process  
3) will unlikely be processed  
4) cannot be processed  
5) No correction required
131. He **wants a start** a new business but he did not have any money.  
1) thought to start              2) want to started  
3) wanted to start                4) wants for start  
5) No correction required
132. The smoke if inhaled proves to **be more fatal** than the burn itself.  
1) be most fatal                  2) kill more fatal  
3) be additional fatal          4) be greater fatal  
5) No correction required
133. He covered the expensive furniture **at sheet before** he started painting the ceiling.  
1) with sheet ahead              2) with sheet before  
3) in sheet prior                  4) in sheet earlier  
5) No correction required
134. As Rohan was already late, he had his breakfast while **walk down the** road.  
1) walking down the              2) walking at the  
3) walked on the                  4) walked down the  
5) No correction required
135. The poor bullock **do not move** since the cart was overloaded with heavy goods.  
1) can not move                  2) unable to move  
3) was not moved                4) could not move  
5) No correction required
136. I woke up early in the morning and **had a steamer** cup of coffee.  
1) has a steamer                  2) has a steaming  
3) had a steaming                4) had a steam  
5) No correction required
137. Tired **of being harassed** by the goons, I finally called the police and complained.  
1) in being harassed              2) of being harass  
3) in be harassed                4) of be harass  
5) No correction required
138. A friendship founded on business **is best than** a business founded on friendship.  
1) is good than                    2) is better than  
3) is bestest than                4) is better then  
5) No correction required.
139. Right action cannot **came out of** nothing, it must be preceded by thought.  
1) come out of                    2) came out off  
3) come of                        4) coming out of  
5) No correction required
140. One of the **base laws of** nature is that adaptability is the price of survival.  
1) basis laws of                  2) basic law of  
3) base law of                    4) basic laws of  
5) No correction required
141. He is a very lazy person and **hate doing** any kind of work.  
1) hated doing                    2) hate does  
3) hates do                        4) hates doing  
5) No correction required
142. She opened the door **as she know** the person very well and had spent quite a few mornings with him.  
1) as she knows                  2) as she was knowing  
3) as she knew                    4) as she knowing  
5) No correction required
143. Usha **could not thinking of** travelling without her car and feared the crowd.  
1) could not think                2) cannot thinking  
3) cannot think                  4) could not thinks  
5) No correction required
144. After a great deal of effort she finally **managed to success** in her venture.  
1) managing to succeed  
2) managed to succeed  
3) managing success  
4) manage to success  
5) No correction required
145. As she bought **quite a number** of books she got a heavy discount.  
1) quite numbers                  2) heavy numbers  
3) some numbers                4) many numbers  
5) No correction required
146. **If you would have taken** the medicine, you could have gone to school today.  
1) If you would take  
2) Had you taken  
3) If you would be taking  
4) If you been taking  
5) No correction required
147. Earning lots of money is one of the desires **which are never satisfied**.  
1) which are never satisfy  
2) who are never satisfied  
3) who is never satisfies  
4) which is never satisfied  
5) No correction required
148. The passage was **so difficult that** I could not comprehend it in the first reading.  
1) as difficult that  
2) so difficult as  
3) as difficult as  
4) very difficult that  
5) No correction required
149. Besides his wife, his children and other relatives **also attends** the function.



- 1) too attends                      2) also attending  
3) also attended                    4) too attending  
5) No correction required
150. **Good leaders are** always attentive towards his subordinates' needs.  
1) A good leader is  
2) Good leaders is  
3) Some good leader are  
4) All good leaders are  
5) No correction required
151. Banks charge **differently rate of interest** depending on the size of the loan.  
1) difference in rate of interests  
2) differently what rate of interest  
3) different rates of interest  
4) the different rate of interest  
5) No correction required
152. It is necessary that **we take any** steps to reduce pollution soon.  
1) we should take every  
2) we have taken no  
3) us to take any  
4) we take some  
5) No correction required
153. It is too early to say **how the impact** the new tax will have on investors.  
1) what impact  
2) that the impact  
3) how much impacts  
4) what are the impacts of  
5) No correction required
154. Kindly ask **his advice regarding** the various health insurance policies presently available.  
1) him to advise that  
2) regarding his advice  
3) that he should advise  
4) about his advice  
5) No correction required
155. Unfortunately many of our towns and cities do **have more good** transportation systems.  
1) have a good                      2) not have good  
3) not have much good            4) not having better  
5) No correction required
156. **Ensure we have** the necessary clearance is the responsibility of the legal department.  
1) Ensuring we have  
2) To ensure having  
3) We have been ensured  
4) Ensuring us having  
5) No correction required
157. They have decided to go ahead and implement **which was discussed** at last month's conference in Chennai.  
1) what we had discussed  
2) whatever discussion  
3) that being discussed  
4) which has been discussed  
5) No correction required
158. To reduce costs, we should replace our current system **by much efficient** one.  
1) through more efficient  
2) efficiently by  
3) with a more efficient  
4) for better efficiency  
5) No correction required
159. Staff in the district offices can **easily monitor whether** the payments are being made in time.  
1) easily be monitored  
2) monitor easier whether  
3) easy to monitor that  
4) monitor easily  
5) No correction required
160. Most of the managers **whom involved** in the deal had previously worked for multinational banks.  
1) whose involved                      2) involvement with  
3) involving whom                      4) involved in  
5) No correction required
161. I looked everywhere **as my keys**, but I couldn't figure out where I had put them.  
1) for my key                              2) as mine keys  
3) for my keys                            4) finding my key  
5) No correction required
162. The new restaurant is doing good business because **it serves food of** good quality at lower rates than other restaurants in the area.  
1) of serving food in                      2) it serves food for  
3) they serve food of                      4) it serves food in  
5) No correction required
163. The president was extremely popular on the world stage **but is dislike** in his own country.  
1) but was disliked                      2) rather is disliked  
3) because of dislike                      4) but is liked  
5) No correction required
164. In an attempt to change its old-fashioned image, the newspaper **must created a** section aimed at younger leaders.  
1) will create few                              2) is creating few  
3) should creates a                              4) has created a  
5) No correction required
165. **As her neighbour** have loud parties every night, she does not complain. She prefers to put up with it.  
1) Because her neighbour  
2) Even though her neighbours  
3) Despite of neighbours  
4) Instead of her neighbour  
5) No correction required
166. We have received many complaints from customers and have appointed an auditor to help us identify the reason for the **various delays**.  
1) variety of delay                              2) various delay  
3) varied delaying                              4) variety delays  
5) No correction required
167. A bank **has loans to its** own employees at interest rates below the rate decided by RBI.

- 1) is giving loans to  
2) loans their  
3) can give loans to its  
4) has given loans for its  
5) No correction required
168. The Indian banking sector is growing rapidly and banks are opening **much of branches** in unbanked areas.  
1) many branches            2) numerous branch  
3) mostly branch            4) as much branches as  
5) No correction required
169. Depending on the location you select, the cost of setting up a new factory **has vary from** Rs 50 lakhs to Rs 10 crores.  
1) is varied between        2) will vary from  
3) varying about            4) could vary around  
5) No correction required
170. **Although other parts** the world 20 per cent of the farm area is owned by women, in India women own less than 7 per cent.  
1) If in other parts  
2) However some parts  
3) Where another part of  
4) While in other parts of  
5) No correction required
171. As Anuj was familiar with the road to Neeraj's house, he **lead the way**.  
1) led the way                2) led away  
3) leading ways              4) lead ways  
5) No correction required
172. Although he was new to the field of painting, Sharad **give it a go**.  
1) gave goes                 2) gives his go  
3) gave it a go                4) giving it goes  
5) No correction required
173. The performance of the band on New Year's Eve was **out of worlds**.  
1) out of the worldly        2) outing of worlds  
3) out from the world       4) out of the world  
5) No correction required
174. Parents are **changing with the times** and are friendlier and more open to their children's views.  
1) changed timings         2) changed to the time  
3) changing times            4) change with time  
5) No correction required
175. Many people do not like to **switch at** one brand to another.  
1) switched in                2) switches at  
3) switch from                4) switching on  
5) No correction required
176. Meena loved to shop and **goes out with** her friends whenever she got time.  
1) went outside along  
2) went out with  
3) goes for outing to  
4) go outing and  
5) No correction required
177. Manoj was **many better at** sports than Anurag.  
1) much good than         2) many good to  
3) much better at            4) much better than  
5) No correction required
178. It was very dark and Trisha was **too scary to go** home alone.  
1) too scaring                2) to scary top  
3) to scare too                4) too scared to  
5) No correction required
179. Many people **not like being** interrupted when they are busy working.  
1) do not like being        2) do not like  
3) not liking when         4) no like being  
5) No correction required
180. The crowd loved her performance and gave her a **stand ovation** as she left the stage.  
1) stand ovate                2) stood ovation  
3) stand the ovation        4) standing ovation  
5) No correction required
181. As a member of the Cabinet, Aiyar had the opportunity to observe debates and see **which they were resolved**.  
1) About they being resolved  
2) That it was resolved  
3) To its resolution  
4) How they were resolved  
5) No correction required
182. **Did the court not intervned** the matter many students would have been denied admission.  
1) Because the court intervned in  
2) Until the court had intervned  
3) Had the court not intervned in  
4) If the court intervned between  
5) No correction required
183. Many employees are **hesitate to volunteer** for assignments in a foreign country because of language and cultural issues.  
1) Hesitated to volunteer  
2) Hesitant to volunteer  
3) Hesitating volunteer  
4) Hesitatingly volunteer  
5) No correction required
184. Salaries in state owned enterprises today have **to be in line on** prevailing market rates in order to reduce turnover.  
1) Been on line with        2) To be aligned on  
3) Been in line for         4) To be in line with  
5) No correction required
185. The Board **has inability to provide** any proper strategy to outdo the competition.  
1) Not being able to provide  
2) Has been unable to provide  
3) Cannot provide for  
4) Is being unable to provide  
5) No correction required
186. He was determined **in completing** the project despite opposition from the union.  
1) On completing            2) To complete  
3) For completion            4) About completed  
5) No correction required

187. The Director said that he did not want to see **neither of the student** who had failed and ordered them to leave.
- 1) None of the students
  - 2) One of the student
  - 3) Each of the student
  - 4) Any of the students
  - 5) No correction required
188. Budget hotels **are being set up across** the country to provide travellers with accommodation at reasonable rates.
- 1) Are to be set in
  - 2) Will be set up
  - 3) Have been setting up around
  - 4) Were set up through
  - 5) No correction required
189. In his speech he failed to emphasize the **only great reason why** Government programmes have not benefited the poor.
- 1) Greatest reason why
  - 2) Only greatest reason
  - 3) Only greatest reason for
  - 4) Great reason because
  - 5) No correction required
190. **Directly the meeting commenced then** the Board called for the Chairman's resignation.
- 1) No sooner had the meeting commenced than
  - 2) As soon as the meeting commenced when
  - 3) Hardly did the meeting commence
  - 4) Soon after the meeting commences that
  - 5) No correction required
191. The bank is overstuffed, **has led to** low productivity.
- 1) led to
  - 2) will lead towards
  - 3) and has led in
  - 4) which has led in
  - 5) No correction required
192. **You delay in taking** a decision conveys a negative impression.
- 1) You delay to take
  - 2) If you delay taking
  - 3) Your delay in taking
  - 4) To delay by taking
  - 5) No correction required
193. Today management **student itself are** opted to work for NGOs even though salaries offered to them are low.
- 1) student itself is
  - 2) students themselves are
  - 3) students have
  - 4) student himself has
  - 5) No correction required
194. **Absence off** any guidelines, they are unwilling to take up the project.
- 1) Absent of
  - 2) In the absence of
  - 3) Because of the absence
  - 4) Without being absent
  - 5) No correction required
195. Without the development of rural people in country we **can no claim** to be developed.
- 1) can never claim
  - 2) being claimed
  - 3) not able to claim
  - 4) have not any claim
  - 5) No correction required
196. If the evidence **bear out** the charge, he may be sentenced to death.
- 1) bears out
  - 2) bore out
  - 3) was born out
  - 4) has borne out
  - 5) No correction required
197. He has **to liaise direct** with the police while writing the report.
- 1) liaised direct
  - 2) to liaise directly
  - 3) to liaise direct
  - 4) to liaise directed
  - 5) No correction required
198. The rise in unemployment **is parallel by** an increase in petty crime.
- 1) was parallel by
  - 2) will be parallel by
  - 3) is paralleled by
  - 4) is paralleled with
  - 5) No correction required
199. He has a chance **redeem him** after last week's mistake.
- 1) to redeem him
  - 2) to redeem
  - 3) redeem himself
  - 4) to redeem himself
  - 5) No Correction required
200. We shall eat **some now and save some** for tomorrow.
- 1) now some and save some
  - 2) now some and some save
  - 3) some and save
  - 4) some now or save some
  - 5) No correction required
201. **Each of the loan** must be approved by the Branch Manager.
- 1) Every loan
  - 2) Each one of the loan
  - 3) Any of the loan
  - 4) All of the loan
  - 5) No correction required
202. The issue was **taken before** the Municipal Corporation meeting last week.
- 1) taking place at
  - 2) taken after
  - 3) being taken in
  - 4) taken up at
  - 5) No correction required
203. He **has asked for** the names of those employees involved in the project.
- 1) had asked
  - 2) having asked about
  - 3) was asked that
  - 4) is asking
  - 5) No correction required
204. **Considerate** the traffic, it is better to leave for the airport an hour early.
- 1) While considering
  - 2) Consideration of
  - 3) Considering
  - 4) Being considerate to
  - 5) No correction required
205. He is a good leader, **knowing that** to motivate his employees to achieve.
- 1) that known when
  - 2) who knows how
  - 3) which knows how
  - 4) knowing what
  - 5) No correction required
206. She rushed to the station but could **find any trace** of her daughter there.

- 1) not found trace      2) find no trace  
3) found not trace      4) finding no trace  
5) No correction required
207. As it was already afternoon, Rohan decided to **check out** of the hotel and go home.  
1) for checking out      2) to checking out  
3) to check outing      4) to checked out  
5) No correction required
208. Five people **which ignored an** evacuation order were trapped in a mountain region encircled by a wildfire.  
1) who ignored an      2) those ignoring an  
3) who ignores a      4) that ignored a  
5) No correction required
209. Since she was the most popular model on the ramp, she thought **no end to herself**.  
1) no ending to herself  
2) no ends of herself  
3) no end of herself  
4) no end with herself  
5) No correction required
210. The actress says that she is not comfortable **walk into** the ramp in designer-wear.  
1) to walks on      2) walking down  
3) walking with      4) walks to  
5) No correction required
211. Not many bank on the power of realism and comedy to make an impression and so, when one does, it **makes head turns**.  
1) making heads turn  
2) make head turnings  
3) making heads turning  
4) makes heads turn  
5) No correction required
212. He was a **men of few words** but was very intelligent and respected by one and all.  
1) man of few words      2) man of few wordings  
3) men of few word      4) man to few words  
5) No correction required
213. She was feeling **very asleepy** today as she had not slept very well the previous night.  
1) very asleep      2) very sleeping  
3) very sleepy      4) very sleep  
5) No correction required .
214. She waited **with bated breath** as the names of the top rankers were announced.  
1) as bated breathe      2) for beating breath  
3) with beated breath      4) to beat breath  
5) No correction required
215. As Veena got ready to leave for the exam her mother kissed her and **wished her lucky**.  
1) wish her luckily      2) wishes her luck  
3) wishing her luckily      4) wished her luck  
5) No correction required
216. Finding himself in financial difficulty, he **came forward** me for help and advice.  
1) came across      2) is come upto  
3) came to      4) comes with  
5) No correction required
217. Deepak **having been over** eighteen years of age, is entitled to vote.  
1) has been of      2) being over  
3) who is having over      4) who is been  
5) No correction required
218. The magazine **that we subscribe to** is published monthly.  
1) which is subscribed  
2) we are subscribed  
3) which we subscribe  
4) whichever we subscribe  
5) No correction required
219. **Among of his** many good qualities, that I remember is his honesty.  
1) All of his      2) Some of the  
3) Only of his      4) One of his  
5) No correction required
220. Many of our clients **have deposit of** this foreign bank.  
1) have deposits in      2) had deposited  
3) with deposits      4) have deposited  
5) No correction required
221. **Occupying by** many meetings, he did not reach home till late.  
1) By occupying      2) While occupied  
3) Occupation of      4) Occupied with  
5) No correction required
222. We were nervous while the auditor **was going by** the accounts.  
1) had gone through      2) was going over  
3) gone through      4) went by  
5) No correction required
223. Parents have to take **some of this precaution** while allowing their children to use the internet.  
1) each of these precaution  
2) every precautions  
3) all these precautions  
4) any of this precaution  
5) No correction required
224. An employee will get the incentive, only if **he deserves it**.  
1) he himself deserves      2) they deserving it  
3) he deserved for it      4) he was deserving  
5) No correction required
225. Sunita has been posted in Chennai, **where is** her birthplace.  
1) which is her      2) that is her  
3) that she has      4) there is her  
5) No correction required
226. The company has set up a foundation which helps students who do not have the necessary funds **to study ahead**.  
1) further to study      2) of studying more  
3) to study onward      4) for higher studies  
5) No Correction Required
227. If this land is used to cultivate crops it will be **additionally source** of income for the villagers.  
1) a source of additional  
2) an additionally source

- 3) an additional source  
4) additionally the source  
5) No Correction Required
- 228. Belonged to** this cadre, you are eligible for facilities such as free air travel and accommodation.  
1) Since you belong to 2) Whoever belongs  
3) For belonging to 4) To belong in  
5) No Correction Required
- 229.** The bank has hired a consultant who **will look into** any issues which arise during the merger.  
1) is looking over 2) will be looked after  
3) will look out 4) looks down on  
5) No Correction Required
- 230.** I had severe doubts about **if I successfully** run a company, but my father encouraged me.  
1) if I am successful in  
2) how should I successfully  
3) whether I could successfully  
4) that I would succeed to  
5) No Correction Required
- 231. Starting out my** own business at this time would affect the financial stability of my family.  
1) Starting up my 2) For starting with  
3) To start out mine 4) By starting my  
5) No correction required
- 232. Use a tactic for** mixing the inferior with good quality rice is dishonest and you will lose your license.  
1) Using tactics as 2) Using a tactic like  
3) To use tactics 4) Used to tactics like  
5) No correction required
- 233.** The company **will invest more** six hundred crores in the next five years to expand its operations in Britain.  
1) will further invest  
2) has invested more than  
3) have invested over  
4) will be invested above  
5) No correction required
- 234.** Several of our projects **have delayed because** the equipment we ordered was delivered late.  
1) have been delayed when  
2) delayed because of  
3) are delayed since  
4) were delayed with  
5) No correction required
- 235.** The committee has ruled out the **possible raising** taxes for this financial year.  
1) possibly raised 2) possible rise of  
3) possibility to raise 4) possibility of raising  
5) No correction required
- 236.** He told his employer of his plans to leave the business to lead a **more leisure life**.  
1) more leisurely life  
2) many leisurely life  
3) many leisured life  
4) more leisurely live  
5) No correction required
- 237. All she could think** about was the beautiful dress and how she could earn enough money to buy it.  
1) All she can think 2) All she could thought  
3) All she can thought 4) All she can thinking  
5) No correction required
- 238.** A young and successful executive was travelling down a neighbourhood street, going **a bit to fast** in his new car.  
1) a bit too fastly 2) a bit as fast  
3) a bit to fastly 4) a bit too fast  
5) No correction required
- 239.** Padma could convince anyone with her talks as she had the **gift of the gabbing**.  
1) gifting of the gabbing  
2) gift of the gab  
3) gifting of the gab  
4) gift off the gab  
5) No correction required
- 240.** For countries undergoing a recession, large cuts in public spending seem to **be the ordering of the day**.  
1) be the ordering of days  
2) being the order of the day  
3) be the order of the day  
4) being the ordering of days  
5) No correction required
- 241.** As it was a dark and stormy night, Lata was **too scared to** go home alone.  
1) very scary to 2) much scared to  
3) as scared to 4) to scared too  
5) No correction required
- 242.** Since it was her engagement party, Riya was **dress to kill**.  
1) dresses to kill  
2) dressed to kill  
3) dressed to killings  
4) dressing to killed  
5) No correction required
- 243.** Ramesh **worries endlessly** about his son's future as he was so poor in studies.  
1) worry endless 2) worried endless  
3) worried endlessly 4) worries endless  
5) No correction required
- 244.** Now that the actual criminal had been caught, Kunal was happy that he was finally let **of the hook**.  
1) off the hook 2) of the hookings  
3) off the hooks 4) of the hooks  
5) No correction required
- 245.** The little boy appeared all of a sudden out of nowhere and **take everyone by surprise**.  
1) took everyone as surprised  
2) take everyone with surprised  
3) took everyone by surprises  
4) took everyone by surprise  
5) No correction required
- 246.** In order to forget his worries Rahul **take to smoke** day and night.

- 1) took to smoke      2) taking to smoking  
3) take to smoking    4) took to smoking  
5) No correction required
247. Prema **was very please** with the gift she had received from her best friend on her birthday,  
1) was very pleased    2) was very pleasing  
3) is very pleased      4) is very pleasing  
5) No correction required
248. She was so scared on seeing the lion that she **shooked like a leaf**.  
1) shook like a leaf    2) shook like a leaf  
3) shook like a leaves 4) shake like a leaf  
5) No correction required
249. Meena had the **presence of mind** to get out of the way as the bus sped out of control past her.  
1) present of mind    2) present mind  
3) presence in mind   4) presence to mind  
5) No correction required
250. Finally Suhas had **gather the courage** to speak against his father's atrocities.  
1) gathering the courage  
2) gathers courage  
3) gathered the courage  
4) gather the couraged  
5) No correction required
251. Her entry to the office party **was restrict** as an official enquiry had been constituted against her.  
1) was restricting      2) is restricted  
3) was restricted      4) is restricting  
5) No correction required
252. Rima was **at her wit's end** trying to figure out what to buy for her friend's birthday.  
1) at her witting end    2) at her wit ends  
3) to her wit's end      4) so wit's end  
5) No correction required
253. Pritesh **while away his time** in playing games on the computer instead of studying.  
1) whiled away his time  
2) whiled against his time  
3) whiling away his time  
4) while awayed his time  
5) No correction required
254. Mohan had **make up his mind** about going on the world tour all alone.  
1) made minds  
2) make his mind  
3) make up his minding  
4) made up his mind  
5) No correction required

### Exercise-2

1. **Despite being tried his best** to persuade people to give up smoking, he could not attain success.  
1) Despite his best trying  
2) Despite of his best  
3) In spite of being tried his best  
4) Despite trying his best  
5) No correction required
2. His suggestions were **so trivial and hence** nobody took any cognizance of them.  
1) so trivial that and have  
2) very trivial and hence so  
3) too trivial to and hence  
4) very trivial and hence  
5) No correction required
3. **But for your time of helping**, we could not have accomplished our goal in such a small time span.  
1) But for your timely help  
2) Because of your timely helping  
3) Despite your time of helping  
4) But your time for helping  
5) No correction required
4. He failed in his attempt to disperse the mob before the miscreants **sets the fire on the bus**.  
1) set the bus on fire  
2) setting fire on the bus  
3) set fire to the bus  
4) set the fire on to the bus  
5) No correction required
5. Even on most critical moments, he is calm, but today he **appears very much disturbed**.  
1) appeared very much disturb  
2) appears very much to disturb  
3) appeared to be very much disturbing  
4) is appearing very much disturbing  
5) No correction required
6. Their attempt of rioting was foiled because **of the police squad arrived** on time.  
1) of the police squad being arrived  
2) of the arrival of the police squad  
3) the police squad arrival  
4) of the police squad had arrived  
5) No correction required
7. How can one mobilise support from colleagues without **being cordially to** them?  
1) being cordially for    2) been cordially to  
3) being cordial to      4) cordially being to  
5) No correction required
8. For every citizen it is mandatory to help the civic administration **for keep up the city clean**.  
1) for upkeep clean the city  
2) for clean and keep the city  
3) for keeping of the city cleanliness  
4) to keep the city clean  
5) No correction required
9. Any one **who known to India's villages knows** the meaning of scarcity.  
1) knowing India's villages knows  
2) is known to India's villages knows  
3) knows India's villages knows  
4) knew India's villages knowing  
5) No correction required

10. In our country women **have opportunities to rise** to top in every walk of life.  
 1) have been having opportunities  
 2) have had opportunities for a raise  
 3) have opportunities to raise  
 4) having opportunities to rise  
 5) No correction required
11. If Indian people are united, this nation **can become a source** of strength for the entire world.  
 1) could become a resource of  
 2) can become resourceful for  
 3) would be a source in  
 4) can became a source with  
 5) No correction required
12. All their efforts **were direct to** promote harmony among various groups of people.  
 1) were directing to  
 2) were directed at  
 3) have directed for  
 4) were directed to  
 5) No correction required
13. **What did happen** there in the first place is not a matter of our concern.  
 1) What happens  
 2) What would have happened  
 3) What happened  
 4) What should have happened  
 5) No correction required
14. The speaker highlighted the contribution of women **for bringing about** social changes.  
 1) for bringing in      2) in bringing of  
 3) for the brought over      4) in bringing about  
 5) No correction required
15. Such inequalities **can be founded** enshrined in the constitutions of other countries also.  
 1) could have been founded  
 2) can be found  
 3) could be founded  
 4) could have found  
 5) No correction required
16. The local authorities **were never bothering to** care about the unfortunate happenings.  
 1) were never bothered to  
 2) never bothered to  
 3) never were bothering to  
 4) were never bothering to  
 5) No correction required
17. India's outlook on the word **is composing of** these various elements.  
 1) is composed of  
 2) is composed by  
 3) is composed with  
 4) has been composing at  
 5) No correction required
18. How religious intolerance can blight social peace and harmony can be gauged from events **take place around** the globe.  
 1) taken place over  
 2) taking place around  
 3) took place around  
 4) taken place in  
 5) No correction required
19. This exploitation of the helpless tribals **needs to be condemned**.  
 1) need to be condemne  
 2) needs condemnation  
 3) needs to be condemned  
 4) need to condemnation  
 5) No correction required
20. The fact-finding team **which had been at** the area found villagers giving information to the police.  
 1) which had been for  
 2) that led to  
 3) which led to  
 4) that had been to  
 5) No correction required
21. The new facts he has discovered **could not change** my opinion.  
 1) has not changed      2) could not be changed  
 3) cannot be changed      4) may not be changed  
 5) No correction required
22. On firm ground the tent **had held in** place by pegs driven into the ground.  
 1) has been held at      2) was held in  
 3) was being held with      4) should be held at  
 5) No correction required
23. In the midst of his laborious work, **came a stroke of** good fortune.  
 1) comes a strike of      2) came a strike of  
 3) a strike comes of      4) came a stroke for  
 5) No correction required
24. Tourists **have still come** to Egypt and are probably still inscribing their names on the old stones.  
 1) are still coming      2) have come still  
 3) still have come      4) will have still come  
 5) No correction required
25. There was a pause when we had finished and then a **strangely subdued** voice broke the silence.  
 1) the strange subdueing  
 2) a strange subdueing  
 3) the strange subdued  
 4) a stranged and subdueing  
 5) No correction required
26. I overheard him saying something to me when I **was quit**.  
 1) was almost quit      2) was about to quit  
 3) had about to quit      4) had been quitting  
 5) No correction required
27. We had **not only helped them with** money but also with new machinery and raw material.  
 1) not only helped them by  
 2) helped them not only with  
 3) helped not only to them with  
 4) not only been helped them by  
 5) No correction required

28. I was shocked to learn that no one **was knowing** where the files were kept.  
 1) had been knowing 2) had been known  
 3) knew 4) was known  
 5) No correction required
29. All **you really need is** a mask, a tube, flippers and a spear gun.  
 1) you really need are 2) your real need are  
 3) you real need is 4) you really needed is  
 5) No correction required
30. By contrast the construction of great temples which **had seemingly have presented** great engineering difficulties, was relatively easy.  
 1) had seemingly been presented  
 2) had been seemed present  
 3) was seemingly presented  
 4) would seemingly have presented  
 5) No correction required
31. The modifications made by them in the draft were so drastic that the entire emphasis **had been shifted**.  
 1) shall have been shifted  
 2) had shifted  
 3) was being shifted  
 4) had been shifting  
 5) No correction required
32. It **is reliable to learn** that there is not substantial evidence to prove his innocence.  
 1) is reliably learnt  
 2) reliably to learn  
 3) was reliable to learn  
 4) has been reliable learning  
 5) No correction required
33. He has now **succeeded in overwhelming** the grief.  
 1) successful in overwhelming  
 2) successful to overwhelm  
 3) succeeded to overwhelm  
 4) succeeded in overcoming  
 5) No correction required
34. Despite their best efforts, they could not convince the members **by changing their** decision.  
 1) and changed their 2) to change their  
 3) with changing their 4) in changing his  
 5) No correction required
35. The novel ideas suggested by the employee **were appreciated by** the management.  
 1) have appreciated by  
 2) have been appreciated for  
 3) were appreciative of  
 4) had appreciated by  
 5) No correction required
36. The two brothers were **so much similar in** appearance that nobody believed that they were twins.  
 1) very much similar in  
 2) so much similar at  
 3) so different in  
 4) so different from  
 5) No correction required
37. The sight of the accident was **so frightened that** the bystanders could not utter a single word.  
 1) so very frightening because  
 2) so frightening that  
 3) extremely frightening as  
 4) extremely frightened  
 5) No correction required
38. The police **breakup** the trunk and found the looted jewellery.  
 1) broke opened 2) broke open  
 3) break opened 4) breakingly opened  
 5) No correction required
39. The advertisement offered a reward for information **relating to the** activities of the terrorists.  
 1) relative to the 2) as related to the  
 3) which relate to 4) regarding to the  
 5) No correction required
40. He travelled by bus but **would have travelled** by train to save time.  
 1) must have travelled  
 2) should be travelling  
 3) could be travelling  
 4) should have travelled  
 5) No correction required
41. **Finishing his breakfast**, he started working on the problem that had been awaiting disposal for a long time.  
 1) His breakfast finished  
 2) His breakfast having finished  
 3) Having finished his breakfast  
 4) Finished his breakfast  
 5) No correction required
42. **One of the function of** a teacher is to spot cases of maladjustment.  
 1) One of the functions of  
 2) Most of the functions of  
 3) Some of the functions  
 4) One of the functions by  
 5) No correction required
43. In our friends' circle it is customary for each of the members **to buy their own tickets**.  
 1) buying their own tickets  
 2) are buying their own tickets  
 3) buying his own tickets  
 4) to buy his own ticket  
 5) No correction required
44. Where the distance is not too much I prefer walking on foot **than waiting for a bus**.  
 1) than wait for the  
 2) than no waiting for  
 3) to waiting for a  
 4) rather than waiting for a  
 5) No correction required
45. **Being a pleasant morning**, he went out for a walk along the seashore.  
 1) With a pleasant morning



- 2) It being a pleasant morning  
3) Being a pleasing morning  
4) As a pleasant morning  
5) No correction required
46. We are happy to recommend that his son **to be considered for** the post.  
1) considers for            2) be considered with  
3) be considered for    4) may consider for  
5) No correction required
47. A majority of the students believes that the examinations **are unnecessary**.  
1) have been not necessary  
2) have unnecessary  
3) are being unnecessary  
4) were being unnecessary  
5) No correction required
48. **No sooner the advertisement appeared** in the newspapers than there was a rush on the booking window.  
1) No sooner had the advertisement appear  
2) The advertisement appear no sooner  
3) The advertisement no sooner having appeared  
4) No sooner did the advertisement appear  
5) No correction required
49. May I know **whom I am talking** to?  
1) who I am talking  
2) to whom I am talking  
3) whom I talk  
4) who I have talked  
5) No correction required
50. I **am working** on this job since last Monday.  
1) was working            2) have been working  
3) being worked            4) were to have worked  
5) No correction required
51. It is the temple where religious rites are celebrated **as they were for** centuries.  
1) as they have been for  
2) so were they for  
3) as they are for  
4) as they were before  
5) No correction required
52. By the time he had won his commission, the senior officer **had to start seeking** employment elsewhere.  
1) had started seeking  
2) were started seeking  
3) had been started to seek  
4) were to have started seeking  
5) No correction required
53. The congestion on the streets must **be seen to believe**.  
1) have been to believe  
2) have been seen for believing  
3) have seen for belief  
4) be seen to be believed  
5) No correction required
54. He had begun to develop the qualities that he **was going to need** in later years.  
1) was going to be needed  
2) had gone to need  
3) was later to need  
4) had been gone to need  
5) No correction required
55. All **round is emptiness and silence**, the silence, it seems, of a land that man has not yet set foot upon.  
1) around is emptiness and silence  
2) round is empty and silent  
3) round are emptiness and silence  
4) around are empty and silence  
5) No correction required
56. He was quite sure that none of them **were aware of** the truth.  
1) were aware from            2) was aware of  
3) were beware of            4) had aware of  
5) No correction required
57. I was **too overwhelmed to** make any decision.  
1) too much overwhelm to  
2) so overwhelmed to  
3) extremely overwhelmed about  
4) quite overwhelming to  
5) No correction required
58. **Shocked of finding** an unknown person, the army officer briskly caught hold of him.  
1) Shockingly found            2) Shocked at finding  
3) Shocked by finding            4) Finding as a shock  
5) No correction required
59. No sooner did he reach the station than the train **had started moving**.  
1) had started movement  
2) had been moving  
3) had been started movement  
4) started moving  
5) No correction required
60. He **has even venturing into** areas which he had shunned.  
1) had even venturing into  
2) even is being venture into  
3) has even been venturing into  
4) has even been ventured in  
5) No correction required
61. I am glad to hear that you narrowly escaped **being run over by** a speeding car yesterday.  
1) by being run over by  
2) to run over by  
3) run over down by  
4) being over run by  
5) No correction required
62. It is with a heavy heart that I pen these few lines to **condole for you on** the death of your beloved mother.  
1) condole with you in  
2) condole upon you on  
3) condole with you on  
4) condole for you with  
5) No correction required

63. You should visit France when you **had been to England**.
- 1) had gone to England
  - 2) go to England
  - 3) were going to England
  - 4) should have gone to England
  - 5) No correction required
64. He is one of the best players **that has ever lived**.
- 1) that would have ever lived
  - 2) that have ever lived
  - 3) that would have been ever lived
  - 4) that would ever live
  - 5) No correction required
65. He asked me if he **did shut the window**.
- 1) will shut the window
  - 2) can shut the window
  - 3) may shut the window
  - 4) should shut the window
  - 5) No correction required
66. The teacher told us that the prize **would be presented the next day**.
- 1) will be presented tomorrow
  - 2) would have been presented the next day
  - 3) shall be presented tomorrow
  - 4) should be presented tomorrow
  - 5) No correction required
67. His speech was optimistic, but at the end of it he **stroke a note of caution**.
- 1) strike a note of caution
  - 2) struck for a note of caution
  - 3) striked a note of caution
  - 4) struck a note of caution
  - 5) No correction required
68. **Men have been known long** how important the sun is to them.
- 1) Men have long known
  - 2) Men have to know long
  - 3) Men had long known
  - 4) Men have long know
  - 5) No correction required
69. I did not like his comments on my paper but I had no alternative as **I have agreed to keep quiet**.
- 1) I have to agree to keep quit
  - 2) I had agreed to keep quiet
  - 3) I had agreed for keeping quiet
  - 4) I have to agree for keeping quiet
  - 5) No correction required
70. Please do not give him any food **if his temperature will rise**.
- 1) if his temperature rises
  - 2) if his temperature would rise
  - 3) if his temperature shall rise
  - 4) unless his temperature rises
  - 5) No correction required
71. It is only in the 1980s that **a new kind of unity appeared among** the capitalist powers.
- 1) a kind of new unity appeared among
  - 2) the kind of new unity appeared among
  - 3) a new kind of unity appeared with
  - 4) a new kind of unity was appeared among
  - 5) No correction required
72. Change in agricultural growth and rural prices are **determinations of important change** in rural poverty.
- 1) important changes of determinations
  - 2) changes of important determinations
  - 3) important for determining of change
  - 4) important determinants of changes
  - 5) No correction required
73. It is easy to prove the **guilt but not innocent** of a person.
- 1) guilty but not innocent
  - 2) guilt but not innocence
  - 3) guilty and not innocent
  - 4) guilt and not innocent
  - 5) No correction required
74. As a professional economist he **had throughout pre-occupied with** the basic problems of Indian society.
- 1) was throughout pre-occupied by
  - 2) is pre-occupied throughout by
  - 3) was throughout pre-occupied with
  - 4) had been pre-occupied throughout
  - 5) No correction required
75. Census reports in India have **voiced concerned over the declining** trends in the sex ratio.
- 1) voiced concern over the declining
  - 2) voiced concerned over the declining
  - 3) voice concerned by the declined
  - 4) voiced concern by the declined
  - 5) No correction required
76. They didn't pay any heed to their superior's instructions. **I did neither**.
- 1) I either did
  - 2) Either I did not
  - 3) Neither didn't I
  - 4) Nor did I
  - 5) No correction required
77. Every poet **gives voice to** his anger and his compassion through his poems.
- 1) voiced to give
  - 2) gives voice for
  - 3) gave voice against
  - 4) voiced at giving
  - 5) No correction required
78. The police nabbed a notorious criminal who **had been terrorizing builders and extorted** money from them for the past two years.
- 1) was terrorizing builders and extorted
  - 2) had not been terrorized builders and extorted
  - 3) had been terrorizing builders and extorting
  - 4) had terrorized builders and extorted
  - 5) No correction required
79. Managers frequently encounter situations where they need **to help others solved** problems.
- 1) to helping others solved
  - 2) help others solved
  - 3) to help others solve
  - 4) help others solving
  - 5) No correction required

80. From among various alternatives we should choose the one which is **viable and consumes less** time and energy.
- 1) is viable and consuming lesser
  - 2) is viability and consumes less
  - 3) being viable and consumes less
  - 4) has viable and consuming less
  - 5) No correction required
81. **We are looking forward for** good rains this year.
- 1) are looking forward to
  - 2) have looked forward for
  - 3) have been looking forward at
  - 4) should look forward with
  - 5) No correction required
82. There is full justification to close down the units **which are neither profitable nor serving** any social cause.
- 1) which are not profitable or serve
  - 2) which have neither profitable nor serving
  - 3) which have neither profitable nor serve
  - 4) which are neither profitable nor serve
  - 5) No correction required
83. Please take delivery of the material and **acknowledgement at the earliest**.
- 1) send acknowledging at the earliest
  - 2) acknowledge at the earliest
  - 3) acknowledge the earliest
  - 4) early acknowledgement
  - 5) No correction required
84. The Officer had triggered a controversy **by charging his superiors by ignoring** his warning.
- 1) by charging his superiors with ignoring
  - 2) with charging his superiors by ignoring
  - 3) by charging his superiors after ignored
  - 4) for charging his superiors on ignoring
  - 5) No correction required
85. Had we been alone we would have contented ourselves with any plain food **that give us strength**.
- 1) that gives us strength
  - 2) that gave us strength
  - 3) which give us strength
  - 4) which give strength to us
  - 5) No correction required
86. He claims that his proposal is **preferable than that of** any other employee.
- 1) preferable than for
  - 2) preferable for than
  - 3) preferably more than that of
  - 4) preferable to that of
  - 5) No correction required
87. The social worker **has championed the cause from** the weak and oppressed for the last four decades.
- 1) has been championing the cause of
  - 2) had championed the cause for
  - 3) has been championing the cause for
  - 4) had been championed the cause for
  - 5) No correction required
88. Initially the hijackers seemed determined not to submit but ultimately they **were given in**.
- 1) were given up
  - 2) gave in
  - 3) had been given up
  - 4) had been given in
  - 5) No correction required
89. Every one of us must have experienced how people **have to put up with a good deal of** discomfort while travelling.
- 1) have to be put with a good deal of
  - 2) have been putting up a good deal with
  - 3) have to put up a good deal with
  - 4) are putting up with a good deal with
  - 5) No correction required
90. Disputes are mainly maintained by those who **are nothing else to do**.
- 1) have nothing else to do
  - 2) are nothing to do else where
  - 3) had nothing to be done
  - 4) do not have nothing else to do
  - 5) No correction required
91. The judge noticed that the two statements made by the accused **were not consistent from** each other.
- 1) were not being in consistence for
  - 2) were being inconsistent at
  - 3) had not been consistent for
  - 4) were not consistent with
  - 5) No correction required
92. The economic reforms initiated in 1991 **have borne fruit**.
- 1) has born fruit
  - 2) have burnt fruit
  - 3) have been borne fruits
  - 4) have been bearing the fruits
  - 5) No correction required
93. Our business firms **were full aware of** the problems they were going to face on the threshold of the year 2000.
- 1) have been full aware of
  - 2) were fully aware of
  - 3) had been fully aware at
  - 4) were fully aware into
  - 5) No correction required
94. The habit of smoking **has been grow upon** the youngsters.
- 1) is growing up
  - 2) has been grown up
  - 3) has been growing upon
  - 4) has grown up
  - 5) No correction required
95. To succeed in a difficult task, **persistent is needed**.
- 1) persistent is what one needs
  - 2) persistence should have needed
  - 3) one need to be persisted
  - 4) persistence is needed
  - 5) No correction required

96. He admitted admiringly that he had never come across a painting which **did not please him more**.
- 1) pleased him more
  - 2) would have pleased him
  - 3) had not pleased him more
  - 4) had been pleased him any more
  - 5) No correction required
97. It **has always been** better to use preventive measures than to cure illness.
- 1) had always been
  - 2) is always
  - 3) was always
  - 4) would have always been
  - 5) No correction required
98. He had deliberately kept the matter pending so that people **should be bribed** him.
- 1) could be bribed      2) should bribe
  - 3) could be bribing      4) should have bribed
  - 5) No correction required
99. Because of a shortage the government had appealed people **to be extravagant** with water.
- 1) for being extravagant      2) to be saving
  - 3) to be economical      4) to be economic
  - 5) No correction required
100. He **was found absorbing** in his studies when I reached there.
- 1) was to find absorbed
  - 2) was found absorbed
  - 3) had been found absorbing
  - 4) had to be found absorbing
  - 5) No correction required
101. The guide warned us that we **had better be prepared** for a long, hard day.
- 1) had been better prepared
  - 2) should better be prepared
  - 3) should be prepared with
  - 4) had been better preparing
  - 5) No correction required
102. Income tax rates are usually **associated to one's** annual income.
- 1) related to one's      2) dependent to one's
  - 3) depended on one's      4) associated with one's
  - 5) No correction required
103. All that I have described **have been taken** place in the last four decades.
- 1) have taken      2) has been taken
  - 3) has taken      4) was taken
  - 5) No correction required
104. The fees charged by the architect for the plans of the new building **were unreasonable high**.
- 1) were unreasonably high
  - 2) were unreasonably higher
  - 3) had been unreasonably higher
  - 4) had been unreasonable high
  - 5) No correction required
105. There are many **new emerging** fields in information technology and electronics.
- 1) newly emerging      2) new emergent
  - 3) new emergency      4) newly emergent
  - 5) No correction required
106. People in underdeveloped countries **are distressing because of** the antagonistic attitude of developed countries.
- 1) have been distressing with
  - 2) are distressed because
  - 3) are distressed at
  - 4) were distressing by
  - 5) No correction required
107. He **had been behaved** impolitely and suffered owing to that.
- 1) was behaved      2) had behaved
  - 3) have been behaved      4) would have behaved
  - 5) No correction required
108. It has become a **commonly practise to talk about** women's liberation.
- 1) commonly practised talk about
  - 2) common practice to talk about
  - 3) common practice of talking with
  - 4) commonly practising to talk about
  - 5) No correction required
109. He is so brisk himself that he cannot **tolerate any efficiency**.
- 1) tolerate hardly any inefficiency
  - 2) hardly tolerates lethargy
  - 3) tolerate any haste
  - 4) tolerate any delay
  - 5) No correction required
110. No person with a **reasonably self-esteem** would ever like to succumb to any pressure.
- 1) reasonable self-esteem
  - 2) reasonable self-esteemed
  - 3) reasonably self-esteemed
  - 4) reasonably a self-esteem
  - 5) No correction required
111. Government **should not stop to spending** money on arms and ammunition in the wake of the present strained relations.
- 1) should not stop spending
  - 2) shall not be stopped to spend
  - 3) will not stop to spend
  - 4) should not be stopping to spend
  - 5) No correction required
112. The one-act play was so humorous that it **was hardly impossible** to keep a straight face.
- 1) is hardly impossible
  - 2) was almost impossible
  - 3) is hardly possible
  - 4) was barely impossible
  - 5) No correction required
113. One of the politicians **have open admittance** that he had resorted to corrupt practices.
- 1) have opened admittance
  - 2) has opened admittance
  - 3) has openly admitted
  - 4) have been open admittances
  - 5) No correction required

114. The unkind **comments passed by** her superiors made her resign.
- 1) unkindly comments passing by
  - 2) unkind comments passing on
  - 3) unkind comments posed by
  - 4) unkindly comments passed on
  - 5) No correct required
115. The ban on public meetings **have been lifted temporarily** in view of the auspicious occasion.
- 1) have been temporarily lifted
  - 2) have been lifting temporarily
  - 3) had been lifting temporary
  - 4) has been lifted temporarily
  - 5) No correction required
116. **Except for you and I, everyone brought** a present to the party.
- 1) With the exception of you and I everyone brought
  - 2) Except for you and I, everyone had brought
  - 3) Except you and me, everyone brought
  - 4) Exception of you and me, everyone had brought
  - 5) No correction required
117. **Had I realised how close** I was to falling, I would not have gone to the party.
- 1) If I would have realised
  - 2) Had I realise how close
  - 3) When I realised how close
  - 4) If I realised close
  - 5) No correction required
118. **If he was to decide to go to college**, I, for one, would recommend that he go to Yale University.
- 1) If he were to decide to go to college
  - 2) Had he decided to go to college
  - 3) In the event that he decides to go to college
  - 4) Supposing he was, to decide to go to college
  - 5) No correction required
119. **Being as I am a realist**, I could not accept his statement that supernatural beings have caused the disturbance.
- 1) That I am a realist
  - 2) Being a realist
  - 3) Being that I am a realist
  - 4) Realist that I am
  - 5) No correction required
120. Although he is **able to** make political enemies with this decision, the Prime Minister does not mind doing it for the sake of public welfare.
- 1) liable from
  - 2) of a mind to
  - 3) acknowledging his liability to
  - 4) liable to
  - 5) No correction required
121. The startling fact about his insubordination was that her behaviour, **in terms of the language she used, differed only in degree to that of one of her peers.**
- 1) evidenced by the language she used, was only different in degrees from the language used by one of her peers.
  - 2) in terms of the language she differed only in degrees from the one used by her peers.
  - 3) in terms of the language she used, differed only in degree from that of one of her peers.
  - 4) seen in the language she used, differed only in degrees to one of her peers.
  - 5) No correction required
122. To disregard recent happenings like terrorist attacks **is to ignore warning signals** that civilised society around us is crumbling.
- 1) means ignoring warning signals
  - 2) are to ignore things like warning signals
  - 3) are ignoring warning signals
  - 4) is ignoring warning signals
  - 5) No correction required
123. **Anyone of these two** ideas will be used to execute the project.
- 1) Anyone of those two
  - 2) Either two of these
  - 3) Two of any of these
  - 4) Either of these two
  - 5) No correction required
124. I have seen **Shyam's presentations, who was** a peer of mine.
- 1) presentations by Shyam
  - 2) presentations by Shyam, who was a
  - 3) presentations of Shyam
  - 4) presentations of Shyam, who was
  - 5) No change required
125. **Annu became a problem to the company when its original choice Anita became unavailable.**
- 1) When its original choice Anita became unavailable, Annu is becoming a problem to the company.
  - 2) Anita, the original choice, when she became unavailable, then Annu became a problem to the company.
  - 3) Annu became a problem to the company when Anita, that is its original choice, became unavailable.
  - 4) Anita, the original choice, became a problem to the company when Annu was becoming unavailable.
  - 5) No correction required
126. **No sooner had the man sunken into a coma, than it was realised by the doctor** that the medication given to the man was wrong.
- 1) No sooner had the man sunken into a coma, that it was realised by the doctor.
  - 2) No sooner had the man sunk into a coma than the doctor realised
  - 3) The man had sunken into a coma, when it was realised by the doctor
  - 4) As soon as the man sunk into a coma, the doctor realised
  - 5) No correction required

127. **Draughts are a favourite** game among the residents of this colony.
- 1) Draught are a favourite
  - 2) Draughts is a favourite
  - 3) Games of draughts is a favourite
  - 4) Draughts games are a favourite
  - 5) No correction required
128. One should not try to berate them **and waste her time**.
- 1) and waste one's time
  - 2) to waste her time
  - 3) and waste time
  - 4) and waste one time
  - 5) No correction required
129. This is one of the most entertaining **plays that has debuted** this year.
- 1) debut plays
  - 2) plays that have debuted
  - 3) plays who have debuted
  - 4) plays that had debuted
  - 5) No correction required
130. When the result of the competition was announced, we two could **only look at one another** in wonder.
- 1) only look at another
  - 2) look only at one another
  - 3) only look at each other
  - 4) look at each other only
  - 5) No correction required
131. Old and infirm, the **doctor could not climb the slope**.
- 1) the slope climbing was given up by the doctor
  - 2) the climbing of the slope was not possible for the doctor
  - 3) the doctor should not climb the slope
  - 4) the slope could not be climbed by the doctor
  - 5) No correction required
132. Unaccustomed to working in the private sector, **it had impossible for her** to adjust in the new environment.
- 1) she was impossible
  - 2) she finds it impossible
  - 3) she found it impossible
  - 4) it was not possible
  - 5) No correction required
133. His friends were excited to learn about **his getting an award** at work.
- 1) his award getting
  - 2) his getting award
  - 3) himself getting an award
  - 4) he getting an award
  - 5) No change required
134. They were shocked by the **large amount of people** who came to the exhibition.
- 1) large numbers of people
  - 2) large amounts of people
  - 3) huge amount of people
  - 4) large number of people
  - 5) No change required
135. Among the methods adopted by the Literacy Mission to rid the country of illiteracy were the education of the masses, the execution of the "each-one-teach-one" programme, **and removing misconceptions about education**.
- 1) the removal of misconceptions about education
  - 2) education needing removing misconceptions
  - 3) educational misconceptions needing removing
  - 4) to remove educational misconceptions
  - 5) No change required
136. I complimented him **for** his success in the examination.
- 1) about
  - 2) on
  - 3) at
  - 4) to
  - 5) No correction required
137. He found it difficult to cope **along with** his work.
- 1) also with
  - 2) up with
  - 3) with
  - 4) around
  - 5) No correction required
138. The marriage ceremony **took place** in this very hotel last Saturday.
- 1) was took place
  - 2) did take place
  - 3) was taken place
  - 4) will have taken place
  - 5) No correction required
139. You will fail in the examination **if you will not** work hard.
- 1) if you did not
  - 2) if you shall not
  - 3) if you do not
  - 4) if you would not
  - 5) No correction required
140. Sushma **was hurried** to the station when she dashed against the truck.
- 1) was hurrying
  - 2) had hurried
  - 3) is hurried
  - 4) was being hurrying
  - 5) No correction required
141. **Take into account** the suggestions of the panel, a revised draft report is being placed in the public domain.
- 1) Taken into account
  - 2) Taking an account
  - 3) Taking into account
  - 4) Accounting for
  - 5) No correction required
142. They claim that their employees **are highly committing** and disciplined.
- 1) have been highly committing
  - 2) are highly committed
  - 3) have high commitments
  - 4) have been high committed
  - 5) No correction required
143. Before accepting a new assignment, **ensured that you complete** all your earlier assignments.
- 1) ensure that you complete
  - 2) ensure that you completed
  - 3) surely you can complete
  - 4) ensure that you are completing
  - 5) No correction required
144. I am **fully convinced of** the integrity of my colleagues.

- 1) full convincing of  
 2) fully convincing about  
 3) fully convincing of  
 4) full in convincing of  
 5) No correction required
145. The spectators were spellbound at the thrilling sight and at the end they could not **held their applause** in appreciation.  
 1) withheld their applause  
 2) withhold their applause  
 3) held their applauding  
 4) hold their applaud  
 5) No correction required
146. Tokyo is one of the **mostly populated cities in** the world.  
 1) thickly populated city in  
 2) thickly populated city of  
 3) most populated cities in  
 4) most populated city of  
 5) No correction required
147. There are indications that the prospects for growth in industrial output **has improved**.  
 1) have improved  
 2) have improvements  
 3) has improvements  
 4) has been improving  
 5) No correction required
148. Missed opportunities and **failure to delivery** results can destroy even well-run organisations.  
 1) failed deliveries      2) failure of delivery  
 3) failed to deliver      4) failure to deliver  
 5) No correction required
149. Banks have been **authorised to advance** loans to the distressed urban poor.  
 1) authorized to advancement of  
 2) authorized to advancing  
 3) authorizing to advancement  
 4) authorized for advancement  
 5) No correction required
150. The railway budget **is not proposed any revision** in passenger fares and freight rates.  
 1) is not proposing any revised  
 2) has not proposed any revision  
 3) has not revised any proposal  
 4) has no revised proposal  
 5) No correction required
151. The increased time **devoting to watch** television is one of the important causes of the decline in reading ability.  
 1) devoted for the watch  
 2) devoted to watching  
 3) devoted for the watch of the  
 4) devoted to keep watch  
 5) No correction required
152. Walking **has distinctly advantageous** over driving as you see many things while walking that you often miss while driving.  
 1) have advantages distinctly  
 2) is distinctly advantages  
 3) has distinct advantages  
 4) is distinct in advantageous  
 5) No correction required
153. He turned down our proposal which we **had prepared by** so much dedication.  
 1) had prepared with  
 2) have prepared by  
 3) were prepared with  
 4) have been preparing for  
 5) No correction required
154. Although family TV serials **do vary**, they have certain common elements.  
 1) do not vary      2) seldom vary  
 3) rarely vary      4) are varying  
 5) No correction required
155. We have profound **faith and hopes for** the future.  
 1) faith for also hopes for  
 2) faith in and hopes for  
 3) faith about and hopes in  
 4) faiths and hopes for  
 5) No correction required
156. They can't decide **who should they blame for** inefficiency.  
 1) who they should blame for  
 2) whom should they be blamed for  
 3) whom should they blame on  
 4) whom should they blame for  
 5) No correction required
157. Because our foreign policy **is not well defined**, it creates confusion among the people of other countries.  
 1) is not defining well  
 2) has not well-defined  
 3) was not well defined  
 4) has been not defining well  
 5) No correction required
158. Guests must register at the front desk, otherwise, they **don't obtain a** key.  
 1) will not obtain a      2) don't obtained a  
 3) cannot obtain a      4) can obtain not a  
 5) No correction required
159. Emission controls were created to eliminate or **at least reduction in** air pollution.  
 1) at least to reduce  
 2) to reduce in the least  
 3) for reducing in the  
 4) to at least reduction in  
 5) No correction required
160. Because certain scientific theories are **contradicting with** peoples' religious beliefs, they are reluctant to accept them.  
 1) contracting to      2) contracting with  
 3) conflicting for      4) contrary to  
 5) No correction required
161. It is not a good thing that only high officials **have access to** the Governor.  
 1) are accessible to  
 2) have acceded to

- 3) have acceded to  
4) have accessibility for  
5) No correction required
162. A dam was proposed to be **build at that site**.  
1) built at that sight 2) build at that sight  
3) built at that site 4) built at that cite  
5) No correction required
163. He **had accused of** various offences by his colleagues.  
1) was being accused for  
2) accused of  
3) accused for  
4) was accused of  
5) No correction required
164. You should not **lie the blame for** the accident upon the driver.  
1) lay the blame for  
2) lie the blame of  
3) impose the blame with  
4) laid the blame for  
5) No correction required
165. The innocence and playfulness of **a child exists in** all human beings.  
1) a child exist in 2) the child existence in  
3) child does exist in 4) a child exist with  
5) No correction required
166. I **had never had** any serious injury or ailment in my life.  
1) did never had  
2) have never been  
3) was never have  
4) have never been having  
5) No correction required
167. I **was touching with** pity when I heard that he had died.  
1) I was touched by  
2) I was touched with  
3) I had been touching with  
4) I had been touching by  
5) No correction required
168. I would accept the offer **if I were you**.  
1) even if I were you  
2) if I had in your place  
3) had I being you  
4) had been I in your place  
5) No correction required
169. The explorers **had frozen to death** due to extremely low temperature.  
1) had become freezed to death  
2) had been frozen for death  
3) had frozen and died  
4) had been frozen to death  
5) No correction required
170. He found the torch **there where he had left** it.  
1) where there he had left  
2) there he had left  
3) where he had left  
4) there where he left it  
5) No correction required
171. He must have behaved **impolite and suffer** because of that.  
1) impolitely and suffer  
2) impolitely and suffered  
3) impolite and suffered  
4) impolitely and have suffer  
5) No correction required
172. Because of his efficiency, the Director **wanted him to** work as his assistant.  
1) wanted to him 2) wants him to be  
3) wanted he to 4) wanted of him  
5) No correction required
173. Even less intelligent students can **be succeeded** through hard work and perseverance.  
1) get succession 2) be success  
3) get success 4) be getting succeeded  
5) No correction required
174. The Neo Club **has been extended** financial and technical help to poor and deserving women.  
1) has been extending  
2) have been extending  
3) is being extended  
4) have been extended  
5) No correction required
175. Highly intelligent people **seldom tolerate any ambiguity**.  
1) tolerate hardly any ambiguity  
2) hardly tolerate ambiguous  
3) tolerate any clarity whatsoever  
4) hardly tolerate any lacuna  
5) No correction required
176. **Being toiled for** two hours, he sat down to take some rest.  
1) Have toiled for  
2) Had toiled for  
3) Having to be toiled at  
4) Having toiled for  
5) No correction required
177. Some people **by naturally talk** more than others.  
1) by natural talk 2) naturally talk  
3) nature by talking 4) naturally by talking  
5) No correction required
178. One of the basic choices we make in life **is whether following** the path of smart selfishness or try to avoid all problems.  
1) while following  
2) is whether to follow  
3) is whether or not to follow  
4) has been whether follow  
5) No correction required
179. Some people **experienced life only if they are** totally at the mercy of their feelings.  
1) experience life as if they are  
2) experienced life as if they are  
3) experiencing if only when they are  
4) experience life when they were  
5) No correction required



180. Good-natured people **have been suffered because of** their politicking companions.  
 1) have suffering with  
 2) are suffered because of  
 3) are being suffered because of  
 4) may suffer because of  
 5) No correction required
181. Why **does he worry** over petty matters is not known.  
 1) he worries                      2) he did worry  
 3) he does worry                4) should he be worry  
 5) No correction required
182. Leaders enable a group **by imagining and create** a future which will fulfil the group purpose.  
 1) by imagining to create  
 2) to imagine and by create  
 3) to imagine and create  
 4) to imagining creativity  
 5) No correction required
183. Being a man of principle, he refused **to follow the illegitimate** instructions.  
 1) following the illegitimate  
 2) to following illegitimately  
 3) to follow the illegitimately  
 4) not to follow illegitimately  
 5) No correction required
184. The active learning of adulthood is not **only possible but infinitely and** desirable.  
 1) possible but only infinite  
 2) only possibly infinite and  
 3) possible only if infinite  
 4) only possible but infinitely  
 5) No correction required
185. Making a donation to charity **helps some people feel** good.  
 1) helped some people felt  
 2) helps some people felt  
 3) helping some people to feel  
 4) helps some of people feeling  
 5) No correction required
186. Please **take out your shoes and put out the light**.  
 1) take out your shoes and switch off the light  
 2) take out your shoes and put on the light  
 3) take off your shoes and put out the light  
 4) put off your shoes and switch off the light  
 5) No correction required.
187. My sister **was falling of** the cycle very often.  
 1) was falling off                2) fell off  
 3) did fall                         4) fell of  
 5) No correction required
188. When the child **is being bored and not occupied he** is also mischievous.  
 1) has boredom and no occupation he  
 2) was bored and not occupied he  
 3) is bored and unoccupied that he  
 4) is bored and unoccupied he  
 5) No correction required
189. It **took years for realizing** what was going on.  
 1) took years for realization  
 2) takes years for realizing  
 3) took years after realizing  
 4) took years before I realized  
 5) No correction required
190. I cannot **dance the music** like I did before the accident.  
 1) dancing                         2) dance for the music  
 3) dance by the music        4) dance to the music  
 5) No correction required
191. I **leave in hurry** because it was getting dark.  
 1) left with hurry                2) leave with hurry  
 3) hurriedly left                 4) left hurriedly  
 5) No correction required
192. **Being forewarned on** the lack of transport I hired a cycle.  
 1) I was forewarned on  
 2) On being forewarned on  
 3) Being forewarned about  
 4) Being warned before  
 5) No correction required
193. Everyone is here **exceptionally Ram**.  
 1) in exception Ram  
 2) occasionally Ram  
 3) with the exception of Ram  
 4) in exception of Ram  
 5) No correction required
194. The problem **lay that he was** so unused to this lifestyle.  
 1) was lying in that he is  
 2) lied in the fact that he was  
 3) lay in the fact that he was  
 4) is lying in the fact that he was  
 5) No correction required.
195. Today, after many years **it was a great success**.  
 1) it had been a great success  
 2) it will have been a great success  
 3) it is a great success  
 4) it may have been a great success  
 5) No correction correct.
196. America **has announced plans to shut up** recruitment agencies.  
 1) will announced plans to shut up  
 2) announced plans to shut off  
 3) has announced plans to shut down  
 4) has announced plans of shut down  
 5) No correction required
197. We are **constantly surrounding of sounds** and noise.  
 1) constantly surrounding about sounds  
 2) constantly surrounding by sounds  
 3) constantly surrounded by sounds  
 4) constantly surrounding with  
 5) No correction required
198. Cinema **cannot compete in** the luxury of watching a DVD at home.  
 1) cannot competing  
 2) will not compete in

- 3) will not compete for  
4) cannot compete with  
5) No correction required
199. **On account of she** lacked a sense of responsibility I confiscated the keys.  
1) On account that her  
2) On account she  
3) On account that she  
4) Because she  
5) No correction required
200. Sachin **is older of** the two sons.  
1) is older than                      2) will be older of  
3) is elder than                      4) is the older of  
5) No correction required
201. Lift the handset only after **paid a one rupee coin**.  
1) paying a one-rupee coin  
2) you pay one rupee coin  
3) pay one rupee-coin  
4) you paid one rupee coin  
5) No correction required
202. Good life, according to many people, **is to making** more and more money.  
1) is making                      2) is made  
3) are made                      4) are making  
5) No correction required
203. His behaviour with all his employees is so pleasing that everyone **come forward for helping him**.  
1) came towards him for help  
2) comes towards him for help  
3) comes forward to help him  
4) comes forward for help him  
5) No correction required
204. A master should never impose **his servants too much work**.  
1) his servants with too much work  
2) too much work with his servants  
3) too much work on his servants  
4) too much work for his servants  
5) No correction required
205. **What matter does** most is the quality and not the quantity.  
1) What does matter  
2) What does it matter  
3) That matters  
4) What matters  
5) No correction required
206. The police commissioner burst into rage and **ordered immediately** suspension of the inspector who had arrested the innocent boy.  
1) order immediately  
2) order immediate  
3) ordered immediate  
4) ordering immediate  
5) No correction required
207. He **would be like to** have some ice-cream.  
1) would like to  
2) would be liked to  
3) was to be liking to  
4) would being liked to  
5) No correction required
208. Not knowing the language and **had no** friends in the country, he found it impossible to get a job.  
1) has no                      2) with having  
3) with having not                      4) having no  
5) No correction required
209. She will not attend the meeting **until** she is asked to.  
1) except                      2) even with  
3) even except                      4) unless  
5) No correction required
210. Because of his smart work, he is **in the best books** of his employer.  
1) in the better books    2) in the good book  
3) in the good books    4) into the good books  
5) No correction required
211. With the introduction of the new system, the number of candidates who **resort** to unfair means is decreasing year after year.  
1) resorting to                      2) to resort to  
3) resorted to                      4) to resorting  
5) No correction required
212. Aruna is **wiser than all** her friends.  
1) more wise than most of  
2) more wise than all of  
3) more wiser than most of  
4) more wise than most of  
5) No correction required
213. Diet-conscious people **wouldn't be liked to** have ice cream after dinner.  
1) wouldn't like to  
2) would be like not to  
3) would be liking to not  
4) would be not liked to  
5) No correction required
214. Sumedh has such a sweet voice that **it is nice of hearing** him.  
1) it is nice for hearing  
2) it is nice to hear  
3) it is nice to give hearing  
4) it is nice of hearing  
5) No correction required
215. As the road was dusty, the journey **was not comfort**.  
1) had no comfortable  
2) was no with comfort  
3) had been no comfort  
4) was not comfortable  
5) No correction required
216. It is not true that a person who **is good into studies** is necessarily intelligent.  
1) is good into study  
2) is good at studies  
3) has best at study  
4) has been good to studies  
5) No correction required

217. Donations received by the Trust **will be proper accounted for.**
- 1) will be properly account for
  - 2) would be proper accounted for
  - 3) will be properly accounted for
  - 4) shall be proper and accounted
  - 5) No correction required
218. I **have not get** my cheque cashed on that day, as it was a bank holiday.
- 1) cannot get
  - 2) will not get
  - 3) have not got
  - 4) should not have got
  - 5) No correction required
219. **Dancing and participate** in drama are her favourite pastimes.
- 1) Dancing and participating
  - 2) Dances and participations
  - 3) Dance and participated
  - 4) Dancing and participations
  - 5) No correction required
220. He admitted to me that he **had not adequate prepared** for the test.
- 1) was not adequate prepared
  - 2) had not adequately prepared
  - 3) had not adequately preparations
  - 4) was not adequately preparations
  - 5) No correction required
221. This exercise is considerably difficult for all those **who suffer with** cough.
- 1) who suffer from
  - 2) which suffer from
  - 3) who suffers from
  - 4) who were suffered from
  - 5) No correction required
222. She asked him if she **can see him later** to fix an appointment for personal advice.
- 1) could see him later
  - 2) can saw him later
  - 3) could saw him later
  - 4) will see him lastly
  - 5) No correction required
223. Suresh Singh **took of his coat** and hung it on a nail in the wall.
- 1) take off its coat
  - 2) took his coat over
  - 3) took his coat off
  - 4) taking his coat off
  - 5) No correction required
224. **Despite his** poor vision, he had an eye for women.
- 1) Though his
  - 2) Instead of his
  - 3) Although his
  - 4) In spite his
  - 5) No correction required
225. It is a natural urge to retain the balance of advantage **in his own favour.**
- 1) for his own favour
  - 2) in his own favours
  - 3) from one's own favour
  - 4) in one's own favour
  - 5) No correction required
226. The news of his father's death came **as a bolt to the blue.**
- 1) as if bolt from the sky
  - 2) as a bolt from the blue
  - 3) across a bolt from the blue
  - 4) to a bolt in the blue
  - 5) No correction required
227. Long ago, there **had no such thing** as money and people exchanged the things that they wanted.
- 1) was no such thing
  - 2) have not such things
  - 3) had been not things like
  - 4) was no such things
  - 5) No correction required
228. **While playing** cricket, I sprained my foot.
- 1) Since playing
  - 2) Despite played
  - 3) From playing
  - 4) When played
  - 5) No correction required
229. Mohanlal **looking over himself into** the mirror of the waiting room at the railway station.
- 1) was looked at himself in
  - 2) looked into himself from
  - 3) looked at himself in
  - 4) looks at oneself in
  - 5) No correction required
230. The chilly wind **hits me over the face** and the rain pounded me.
- 1) hit me on face
  - 2) hit me in the face
  - 3) has hit me in the face
  - 4) hit me into my face
  - 5) No correction required
231. I shall **make you realise** your mistake.
- 1) make you to realise
  - 2) make you in realising
  - 3) made you realise
  - 4) make you realised
  - 5) No correction required
232. A nation that **had been once tried to** kill him was the first to embrace him.
- 1) had once been trying to
  - 2) had once tried to
  - 3) once had been tried to
  - 4) had to once try and
  - 5) No correction required
233. **Had he known more** about the policies of the company, he might not have accepted the offer.
- 1) He had known more
  - 2) Did he know more
  - 3) Since not more was known
  - 4) If he would know more
  - 5) No correction required
234. His life is an example of **how the human will can flourish** even in harsh conditions.
- 1) what the human will can
  - 2) how the human can and will
  - 3) when the human will can
  - 4) where the human will can
  - 5) No correction required

235. The social worker passionately stroked the annoyed passenger in order **that be pacified**.
- 1) to pacify him
  - 2) that to pacify
  - 3) to be pacified for
  - 4) that to be pacified with
  - 5) No correction required
236. They were no longer able to provide the **help their children need**.
- 1) helped their children need
  - 2) help their children needed
  - 3) help that their children need
  - 4) help that their children would need
  - 5) No correction required
237. You may be well-organised in your thoughts but **what would you propose** may not be necessarily acceptable on all occasions.
- 1) what you would propose
  - 2) that you would propose
  - 3) what you propose
  - 4) what you would have proposed
  - 5) No correction required
238. The striking difference between the two contestants **compatible with each other** for the match was related to their age.
- 1) compatible with one another
  - 2) compatible against one another
  - 3) competing with the other
  - 4) competing with each other
  - 5) No correction required
239. Market research and market communication **is so far being confined to** a handful of consumer goods like soaps, cosmetics, etc.
- 1) is thus far being confined to
  - 2) have so far been confined to
  - 3) are so far being confined to
  - 4) have so far been confined with
  - 5) No correction required
240. If we rely on others for technology upgradation, **potential serious damage may** be caused.
- 1) potentially serious damage may
  - 2) serious potentially damage may
  - 3) seriously potential damage may
  - 4) seriously potential damage might
  - 5) No correction required
241. The load-shedding, however justifiable it may be, **has been aggravating** the problems.
- 1) has been aggravated
  - 2) have aggravated
  - 3) have been aggravating
  - 4) would have been aggravated
  - 5) No correction required
242. The executive had received several warnings **before been suspended** finally for his lack of punctuality.
- 1) after suspension
  - 2) after suspending
  - 3) before suspended
  - 4) before being suspended
  - 5) No correction required
243. **Accordingly to** the senior partner's instructions they have remitted the amount to your bankers.
- 1) According on
  - 2) On accord of
  - 3) In accordance with
  - 4) Accordingly as
  - 5) No correction required
244. The museum **has planned of** a ten-day exhibition showcasing the rich culture of the South.
- 1) plan for
  - 2) has been planning
  - 3) planning on
  - 4) have a plan
  - 5) No correction required
245. Since the collapse of his business he has become **frequent depressed and addicted to** alcohol.
- 1) frequent depression and addicted for
  - 2) frequently depress and addict to
  - 3) frequently depressing and addicted on
  - 4) frequently depressed and addicted to
  - 5) No correction required
246. The government will refrain from intervening **in the dispute except** the company requests it to do so.
- 1) with the dispute except
  - 2) in the dispute unless
  - 3) to the dispute excepting
  - 4) in the dispute without
  - 5) No correction required
247. The issue of employee pension schemes **will come to** the Governing Board meeting next week.
- 1) shall come about in
  - 2) will come before
  - 3) will come up at
  - 4) shall come to
  - 5) No correction required
248. The steep rise in oil prices is **the reason on account of which** we must conserve energy.
- 1) the reason
  - 2) the reason for
  - 3) the reason because
  - 4) the reason to
  - 5) No correction required
249. Several customers have requested that the branch timings on weekdays **should be changed** to reduce inconvenience.
- 1) is changed
  - 2) have changed
  - 3) shall change
  - 4) can change
  - 5) No correction required
250. Having failed to plan their political campaign in advance the party members **got each other** into a mess.
- 1) get one another
  - 2) got themselves
  - 3) have got anyone
  - 4) has got everyone
  - 5) No correction required
251. Despite his youth he has the reputation of being one **of the most efficient** administrators in the organisation.
- 1) from the efficient
  - 2) off the more efficient
  - 3) of the efficient in
  - 4) among the most efficiently of
  - 5) No correction required

252. A student was arrested for displaying an **indecently** art work in public.  
 1) an indecent                      2) indecently  
 3) the indecently                  4) any of indecent  
 5) No correction required
253. He did not like **me to smoking** in the presence of our teacher yesterday.  
 1) that I smoke                      2) my smoking  
 3) me smoking                      4) smoking by me  
 5) No correction required
254. The government has **granted permission to prosecute** the public servant.  
 1) granted permission to prosecution  
 2) sanction to prosecuting  
 3) sanctioned permission to prosecute  
 4) grant permission to prosecute  
 5) No correction required
255. The scenery around the hill stations of Himachal Pradesh is **quite picturesque and enjoyed**.  
 1) quite picturesque and enjoyable  
 2) quiet picturesque and enjoyed  
 3) quietly picturesque and enjoyed  
 4) quietly picturesque and enjoyable  
 5) No correction required
256. These awards are the only regional awards to **recognize marketing** campaigns that show real results.  
 1) in recognition to market  
 2) for recognizing the marketeer  
 3) in the recognition of markets  
 4) to recognizing the markets  
 5) No correction required
257. Within three years, he demonstrated a **dramatic improved** business performance.  
 1) the dramatic improved  
 2) the dramatically improved  
 3) a dramatically improved  
 4) a dramatic improvement  
 5) No correction required
258. He is **bound to get disappointment** if he is not selected.  
 1) binding to get disappointment  
 2) bound to get disappointed  
 3) bound to be disappointment  
 4) binding to get disappointed  
 5) No correction required
259. **If in case** you want to resign within one month, you will have to pay Rs 10000.  
 1) If the case                      2) If the case of  
 3) If at all in case                  4) In case  
 5) No correction required
260. He was visibly upset when he heard the sad news of **his debacle in** the election.  
 1) of his debacle of  
 2) of his being debaced in  
 3) with his debacle in  
 4) stating he debaced for  
 5) No correction required
261. **Had he been presented** there, he would have put an end to the happenings.  
 1) If he had been presented  
 2) If he had been present  
 3) Had he present  
 4) If he had present  
 5) No correction required
262. Your defence that you found the purse lying on the floor **cannot be trust**.  
 1) cannot be trusted                  2) can hardly be trust  
 3) can never be trust                  4) could not be trust  
 5) No correction required
263. **Expeditionously completion** of the process will be appreciated by everyone involved.  
 1) Expeditionously complete  
 2) Expedition complete  
 3) Expeditionous completion  
 4) Expedite completion  
 5) No correction required
264. **For honour to** the social worker on her tenth death anniversary the government has planned a series of events.  
 1) In honouring of                      2) With honour  
 3) The honouring of                      4) To honour  
 5) No correction required
265. **He is decided to** build a luxury hotel for the convenience of tourists visiting the ancient monument.  
 1) Having decided to                  2) He has decided to  
 3) His decision to                      4) Deciding to  
 5) No correction required
266. **Except another** restaurants this one offers no discounts.  
 1) Unlike other                      2) Beside other  
 3) Without another                      4) Unless other  
 5) No correction required
267. He made it a rule to arrive early in order to **avoid no delay** in the presentation.  
 1) to no delay                      2) not to avoid  
 3) to avoid any delay                  4) without avoiding  
 5) No correction required
268. **The so serious challenge to** companies face is to retain its younger staff.  
 1) more serious of challenge to  
 2) very serious challenge for  
 3) most serious challenge  
 4) quite serious challenge against  
 5) No correction required
269. The famous playwright has been in the sick bed **from the last** one week.  
 1) for the past                      2) for past  
 3) since past                      4) for last  
 5) No correction required
270. Rural-area people can cope well with physical strain as they are used to **working hardly**.  
 1) work hard                      2) the working hard  
 3) hardly working                      4) hard working  
 5) No correction required



- 1) will he be arrived  
2) he will arrive  
3) he would be arrived  
4) will he have arrived  
5) No correction required
291. They **tend to rely on** unscrupulous elements which are most likely to ditch them.  
1) tendency to be relied on  
2) intended to be rely upon  
3) tend to rely at  
4) tend to be relied by  
5) No correction required
292. When I **will receive the letter**, I found that the date for the interview was already over.  
1) receive the letter  
2) the letter I had received  
3) received the letter  
4) was receiving the letter  
5) No correction required
293. If he continues to behave in the same unpleasant manner, I **would not have granted** him any relief.  
1) will not be granted  
2) will not have grant  
3) will not have granted  
4) will not grant  
5) No correction required
294. The newly appointed Chairman has **recent visited** all our branches.  
1) on a recent visit    2) recently visit to  
3) recently visited    4) recent to visit  
5) No correction required
295. Mr Sen's colleagues asked him **that he planned** to do after his retirement.  
1) when he planned    2) that his plans  
3) what he planned    4) how he plans  
5) No correction required
296. The Minister denied reports that prices **will rose after** the budget.  
1) would rise after    2) will now rise  
3) is rising up    4) are rising from  
5) No correction required
297. They decided to begin the meeting **till he arrive**.  
1) since he arrives    2) when he arrived  
3) on arrival    4) than he arrived  
5) No correction required
298. The employees successfully **carried out** the manager's instructions.  
1) carried on    2) carried of  
3) carry    4) carry away  
5) No correction required
299. Considering the high demand for flights to Gulf countries airlines **can risen** prices.  
1) should rise    2) could raised  
3) may raise    4) will raise up  
5) No correction required
300. **Without both issue is** clarified the Board has kept all other matters before it pending.  
1) Unless both issues are  
2) Until each issue were  
3) Without the issue being  
4) Since both issues  
5) No correction required
301. The incident has clearly highlighted his knowledge and **attentive of detail**.  
1) attended to detail  
2) attentively on details  
3) attention to detail  
4) attention for detail  
5) No correction required
302. The bank's accumulated losses have **come up for** manageable levels this year.  
1) come to    2) came into  
3) coming from    4) came within  
5) No correction required
303. Improving the educational system, which is **one of the worst** in the world, requires commitment from the country's politicians.  
1) among the worse    2) one of the worse  
3) become the worse    4) from the worst  
5) No correction required
304. We have **reliably inform** that the new branch will not open till next year.  
1) reliably to inform    2) reliable information  
3) informed reliability    4) to be reliably inform  
5) No correction required
305. The appointment to these posts **were temporarily** so we shall have to apply to other companies.  
1) is temporary    2) being temporarily  
3) will be temporarily    4) are temporary  
5) No correction required
306. In anticipation of the transport strike we have decided **for delayed** our vacation.  
1) to delay    2) on delay  
3) in delaying    4) delaying  
5) No correction required
307. You cannot dismiss him **unless you had** a good reason.  
1) until having    2) without  
3) except you have    4) if there being  
5) No correction required
308. In our opinion Mr Dayal's son has **carry forward** the business well in his absence.  
1) carried through    2) been carried out  
3) carried on    4) been carrying away  
5) No correction required
309. How **does a photograph looks** depends upon what parts of the scene you include or exclude.  
1) does a photograph look  
2) a photograph looks  
3) a photograph does look  
4) will be a photograph looking  
5) No correction required
310. **In less than** two days the missing dog was back home.

- 1) For fewer than            2) For lesser than  
 3) In lesser than            4) Within lesser than  
 5) No correction required
- 311. Generally people are easily fools** by statistical data and figures.  
 1) Generally people are easy fools  
 2) Generally for people it is easy to fool  
 3) General people are easy to fool  
 4) Generally people are easily fooled  
 5) No correction required
- 312. Integrity can best taught** to children when they are small.  
 1) is best taught  
 2) can be best teaching  
 3) is taught better  
 4) should be best teaching  
 5) No correction required
- 313. A shy person devised a trick that worked wondering for** him.  
 1) which is worked wondering with  
 2) that is working wonderful of  
 3) that worked wonders for  
 4) than works wonderful about  
 5) No correction required
- 314. The minimum eligibility age shall be less** to sixty years to allow more senior citizens to avail of the benefits of the scheme.  
 1) should be lowered    2) should be lower  
 3) being lesser            4) must be lessen  
 5) No correction required
- 315. The latest study by NASSCOM indicates possibly short of** five lakh qualified engineers in the IT industry.  
 1) the possible shortage off  
 2) possibly short by  
 3) possibility of shortage  
 4) a possible shortage of  
 5) No correction required
- 316. China has to be prepared** to meet many age-related social and financial challenges in the coming years.  
 1) is been preparing    2) was prepared  
 3) have been prepared    4) has preparations  
 5) No correction required
- 317. It is necessary to ascertain that we can do to** attract investment to the manufacturing sector.  
 1) how we can do        2) what we can do  
 3) more can be done    4) that has been done  
 5) No correction required
- 318. Despite all my efforts I could not prevail** him to attend next week's conference.  
 1) was unable to prevail  
 2) cannot prevail for  
 3) could not prevail on  
 4) am not able to prevail with  
 5) No correction required
- 319. She has inherited the company from her father and will have to work hard to prove her worthy.**  
 1) proving its worth  
 2) to prove her worthy  
 3) to prove her worth  
 4) as proof of its worth  
 5) No correction required
- 320. Importantly recognizing** that foreign banks in India today control more than fifteen per cent of the banking business.  
 1) Important to recognize  
 2) The importance of recognizing  
 3) Importantly recognition  
 4) It is important to recognize  
 5) No correction required
- 321. It is unfair to expect myself to take** a decision in this matter because I am unaware of the exact nature of the transaction.  
 1) my taking on            2) myself taken  
 3) me to take                4) I have taken  
 5) No correction required
- 322. Company policy does not permit employees to engage this kinds** of deals.  
 1) in this kind  
 2) in these kinds  
 3) with this kind  
 4) for these kinds  
 5) No correction required
- 323. The majority of investors attending the conference is interested in** furthering their investments in Asia.  
 1) were interested in  
 2) are interested to  
 3) have shown interest  
 4) being interested about  
 5) No correction required
- 324. During the recession many companies will be forced to** lay off workers.  
 1) have the force to        2) be forced into  
 3) forcibly have            4) forcefully to  
 5) No correction required
- 325. He wanted nothing else excepting** to sleep after a stressful day at work.  
 1) nothing better than  
 2) anything else unless  
 3) nothing but having  
 4) nothing else than  
 5) No correction required
- 326. Ramesh took charge of the project within a few days of having appointed.**  
 1) having an appointment  
 2) being appointed  
 3) after being appointed  
 4) appointing  
 5) No correction required
- 327. It is difficult to work with him because he is one of those persons who think he is always** right.  
 1) think they are always  
 2) always thinks he is  
 3) is always thinking they are  
 4) always think his  
 5) No correction required



328. Foreign businesses in developing countries have **usually problems with** lack of infrastructure and rigid laws.
- 1) usual problems as
  - 2) usually problems on
  - 3) as usual problems like
  - 4) the usual problems of
  - 5) No correction required
329. The main objective of the workshop **has made children aware** of Western classical music.
- 1) will make children are aware
  - 2) is to make children aware
  - 3) is making aware children
  - 4) awareness of children
  - 5) No correction required
330. Afraid of missing her train **and was late for** the meeting, Sunita arrived an hour early at the station.
- 1) but later for
  - 2) and been late to
  - 3) after being late
  - 4) and being late for
  - 5) No correction required
331. As a famous historian he has travelled around the world giving lectures **on rare subjects**.
- 1) rarely to subjects
  - 2) of rare subject
  - 3) with rarest of subject
  - 4) in subjects rarely
  - 5) No correction required
332. The stadium **wherever the opening ceremony** will be held next month, is equipped with the latest facilities.
- 1) in the opening ceremony
  - 2) which the ceremony will open
  - 3) where the opening ceremony
  - 4) that the opening ceremony
  - 5) No correction required
333. **There will be** a trend of unseasonal rainfall in April, in recent years.
- 1) There has been
  - 2) It has been
  - 3) There is being
  - 4) It may have been
  - 5) No correction required
334. What **does make him feel** awkward, is only a trivial matter.
- 1) does make him to feel
  - 2) makes him to feel
  - 3) makes him feel
  - 4) would make him feeling
  - 5) No correction required
335. This is exactly **what he wanted me** to solve the problem.
- 1) how he wanted me
  - 2) what he wants from I
  - 3) how does he want me
  - 4) how did he want me
  - 5) No correction required
336. They wanted to know **that we could extend** the required help.
- 1) that can we extend
  - 2) that we had extended
  - 3) if could we extend
  - 4) if we could extend
  - 5) No correction required
337. The Minister said that **he is proud of** the people of his constituency.
- 1) he should be proud of
  - 2) he was proud of
  - 3) he had pride for
  - 4) it is he to be proud of
  - 5) No correction required
338. The mob **started pelting stones** on the vehicles which were parked on the street.
- 1) started to pelting stones
  - 2) started stones to be pelted
  - 3) pelted stones starting
  - 4) had started to pelting stones
  - 5) No correction required
339. The priest describes **expectations as the root cause** of all miseries.
- 1) expectation is the root cause
  - 2) expectations are the root cause
  - 3) expectations are the root causes
  - 4) the root cause as expectation
  - 5) No correction required
340. If a person is able to see **what is wrong with oneself**, he can improve fast.
- 1) what is wrong with myself
  - 2) what are the wrongs in oneself
  - 3) what is wrong in oneself
  - 4) what is wrong with himself
  - 5) No correction required
341. Some people feel that **nurtured high aims** is a sign of immaturity.
- 1) nurturing high aims
  - 2) nurture for high aim
  - 3) nurturing for higher aims
  - 4) nurturing with higher aims
  - 5) No correction required
342. **He firmly belief** is that Yoga is the permanent solution to any disease.
- 1) His firmly belief
  - 2) He firmly believes
  - 3) His firm belief
  - 4) He is firm in belief
  - 5) No correction required
343. Dust **particles have accumulated** on the window panes are harmful to health.
- 1) particles are accumulated
  - 2) particles accumulated
  - 3) particles that is accumulating
  - 4) has particles accumulated
  - 5) No correction required
344. As soon as she opened the umbrella, a scorpion **fell about of it**.
- 1) fell up from
  - 2) fell off from
  - 3) fell out off
  - 4) fell from off
  - 5) No correction required
345. A true leader's life is a saga **of dedicating to** the cause of welfare of human beings.
- 1) of dedicated
  - 2) of having dedication in

- 3) of dedication to  
4) for dedication at  
5) No correction required
346. He firmly believes that a **significant change in the structures** of our various departments is the necessary.
- 1) significant in change among the structures
  - 2) significant changing structures
  - 3) significantly changing throughout the structures
  - 4) significant change among the structure
  - 5) No correction required
347. Despite being **considerable difficulty**, this is one of the most popular exercises.
- 1) considerably difficult
  - 2) considerable difficult
  - 3) considerable difficulties
  - 4) considerably and difficulty
  - 5) No correction required
348. The prayer **is most likely to start at** 6.00 am.
- 1) be most likely started by
  - 2) is mostly liked to start at
  - 3) is mostly like to starting at
  - 4) is most likely start at
  - 5) No correction required
349. If you would like to reconsider your decision, please **give a word to** me.
- 1) have a word to
  - 2) have a word with
  - 3) give a word for
  - 4) have to give a word to
  - 5) No correction required
350. If I were you, I **cannot have granted** him any relief.
- 1) did not have granted
  - 2) would not granted
  - 3) would not have been granting
  - 4) would not have granted
  - 5) No correction required
351. The issues were so complicated that they could not **be easily resolved**.
- 1) easily been resolved
  - 2) have been resolving
  - 3) be easily resolve
  - 4) had to be easily resolved
  - 5) No correction required
352. Over-exploitation of ground water **has been led to their levels falling drastically** and causes droughts.
- 1) has led to their levels falling drastically
  - 2) was leading its levels to be fallen drastically
  - 3) has been led to their levels drastically fell
  - 4) was being led to levels fell drastically
  - 5) No correction required
353. Why you **refrained from mention** this point is a surprise to me.
- 1) refrained from mentioning
  - 2) refrained from mention of
  - 3) refrain from any mention
  - 4) refrained to have any mention of
  - 5) No correction required
354. The production of the factory's various departments **had not been** satisfactory this year.
- 1) have not been
  - 2) was not been
  - 3) will not have been
  - 4) has not been
  - 5) No correction required
355. A committee **comprising of imminent** scholars from various technical institutes was set up.
- 1) comprising with eminent
  - 2) comprised eminent
  - 3) comprising eminent
  - 4) comprising eminently
  - 5) No correction required
356. In the **recent held** cricket match, most of the players scored more than fifty runs.
- 1) recent holding
  - 2) recently held
  - 3) recent hold
  - 4) recent holding of
  - 5) No correction required
357. Inhabitants of that locality **can classify into** only two groups, namely the poor and the very poor.
- 1) will classify in
  - 2) can classify for
  - 3) will be classified between
  - 4) can be classified into
  - 5) No correction required
358. He gathered courage and rushed to the **blast sight to save** his colleague.
- 1) blast site to save
  - 2) blast sight for saving
  - 3) blast site for safety
  - 4) blast sight so that to save
  - 5) No correction required
359. He was a brilliant student **started work** on this idea while still in college.
- 1) started working
  - 2) at the start worked
  - 3) who started work
  - 4) who worked starting
  - 5) No correction required
360. A successful manager is **one who can adapt** to different situations.
- 1) he can adapt
  - 2) anyone who adapt
  - 3) one whose adapted
  - 4) who can adapt
  - 5) No correction required
361. Starting a company in India **has difficulty** because of the high level of competition.
- 1) has the difficulty
  - 2) has been of difficulty
  - 3) is been difficult
  - 4) is difficult
  - 5) No correction required
362. Pressure from the shareholders has forced the Board to reverse **its previous made decision**.
- 1) they previously decided
  - 2) its earlier decision
  - 3) its decision previously
  - 4) their earlier decision taken
  - 5) No correction required

363. It is **necessarily to invest** in stocks which will provide good income during retirement.  
 1) necessarily investing  
 2) necessary to invest  
 3) necessity to invest  
 4) necessary for investment  
 5) No correction required
364. What impressed me most about him was **that his commitment to** his work as well as his family.  
 1) he was committed  
 2) that he is committed  
 3) he has committed for  
 4) his commitment to  
 5) No correction required
365. It is the crippling losses suffered by US banks **have led to** the current economic slump.  
 1) which have led to      2) that have led  
 3) leading into          4) have lead to  
 5) No correction required
366. Public health facilities are **more scarce since** patients have to wait for hours to see a doctor.  
 1) too scarce for          2) very scarce because  
 3) so scarce that          4) quite scarce that  
 5) No correction required
367. **If he is fortunately** to be successful, you should give something back to society.  
 1) Unless you are fortunate  
 2) If you are fortunate  
 3) By being fortunate  
 4) If you were fortunately  
 5) No correction required
368. Last week the Committee **summarily rejected** their proposal for acquisition of the investment bank.  
 1) have rejected in summary  
 2) summarily reject  
 3) is rejected summarily  
 4) were summarily rejected  
 5) No correction required
369. He didn't want **risking to get wet** as he had only one suit.  
 1) risking for getting wet  
 2) risking at getting wet  
 3) to risk getting wet  
 4) to get wet at the risk of  
 5) No correction required
370. He postponed making a decision **until he been given** complete information.  
 1) till he had been given  
 2) until he will get  
 3) till he would be giving  
 4) till he could be giving  
 5) No correction required
371. They came in **quiet so as not** to wake the others in the dormitory.  
 1) as quiet as not          2) so quiet as not  
 3) so quiet that not      4) quietly so as not  
 5) No correction required
372. If you were rule-bound as you claim to be, you **should stop at** the signal.  
 1) should stop before  
 2) would have stopped at  
 3) should be stopped at  
 4) would have been stopped  
 5) No correction required
373. He refused to sign till he **would read** the text of the agreement.  
 1) had read                      2) will read  
 3) would have read          4) should be reading  
 5) No correction required
374. Kidnappers had telephoned the victim's father from a public booth **to conceal his** identity.  
 1) for concealing his  
 2) because of concealing their  
 3) to conceal their  
 4) by concealing his  
 5) No correction required
375. He usually wears a coat but he **is not wearing** it today as it is not cold.  
 1) has not wearing          2) has not been worn  
 3) doesn't wear              4) didn't wore  
 5) No correction required
376. The metal roof was dismantled to be broken up **and sell as scrap**.  
 1) for selling with scrap 2) for sell as scrap  
 3) and to sell as scrap    4) and sold as scrap  
 5) No correction required
377. It **is noteworthy to note that** India had pioneered the use of non-cash-based payment systems.  
 1) is noteworthy that      2) is notably that  
 3) is worth to note        4) is noted about  
 5) No correction required
378. Some social service organisations **are done yeoman service** in empowering the downtrodden women.  
 1) will be provided yeoman service  
 2) have been doing yeoman service  
 3) are doing service of yeoman  
 4) have been doing services of yeoman  
 5) No correction required
379. Radha's three children, Shantana, Manu and Meera are talented, but **the latter excels** the other two.  
 1) the last excels          2) latter excel  
 3) the latter excelling    4) the last excelling  
 5) No correction required
380. **Being a successful businessman demands** hard work, honesty, persuasive skills and sound market knowledge.  
 1) To be a successful business who demands  
 2) Being a successfully demanding businessman  
 3) To be a successful businessman demanding  
 4) For being a successful demanding businessman  
 5) No correction required

381. The officer appreciated his subordinate's **many attempt to bravely confront** the miscreants.  
 1) many attempting brave confronts  
 2) many brave attempts to confront  
 3) repeated attempts to brave confront  
 4) many attempts of brave confront  
 5) No correction required
382. **Was it they who were** accused of stealing the neighbour's car?  
 1) Were it they who were  
 2) Was it they who had  
 3) Were they who  
 4) Were it they who  
 5) No correction required
383. We must treat any statement as a rumour **until they are confirmed** with proof.  
 1) till they are confirmed  
 2) until they are confirming  
 3) until it is confirmed  
 4) until it is confirming  
 5) No correction required
384. He is the only one of the **members who have paid** all the dues.  
 1) member who has paid  
 2) members who have been paying  
 3) member who has been paid  
 4) members who has paid  
 5) No correction required
385. The doctor has advised him **to lay in bed** at least for two weeks.  
 1) that he lay in bed      2) that he lays in bed  
 3) to lie in bed          4) to be laid in bed  
 5) No correction required
386. Neither any of the members of the society nor the Chairman **were present for** the annual meeting.  
 1) were present at      2) was present for  
 3) have been present    4) has been present for  
 5) No correction required
387. We admire **him attempting to climb** the summit in such a bad weather.  
 1) his attempting to climb  
 2) his attempt of climb  
 3) him for attempt of climb  
 4) his for attempt to climbing  
 5) No correction required
388. Students are not abandoning helmets, but **some avoiding use** of helmets while riding motorbikes.  
 1) some avoid the used  
 2) some avoid of the use  
 3) some are avoiding of use  
 4) some are avoiding use  
 5) No correction required
389. She had created problems even when she was on training while **she was still waiting** to take full charge of her duties.  
 1) she has been waiting  
 2) she had been still  
 3) she would have still  
 4) she has still to wait  
 5) No correction required
390. The director insisted on his orders being carried out **with the letter**.  
 1) for the letter          2) to the letter  
 3) by the letter          4) into the letter  
 5) No correction required
391. He admired the speed with which Koti completed the work and **appreciating the method adopted** by him.  
 1) appreciate the method being adopted  
 2) appreciated the method adopted  
 3) appreciate the method of adoption  
 4) appreciate the adopting method  
 5) No correction required
392. Unless I get some break, I **should not be able** to do any more work.  
 1) shall not be able      2) should be unable  
 3) shall not be unable    4) should not be unable  
 5) No correction required
393. Some people have a habit of **wearing their heart on their sleeves**.  
 1) bearing their heart on their sleeves.  
 2) wearing heart on their sleeves.  
 3) wearing their heart on sleeves.  
 4) bearing their heart on their sleeve.  
 5) No correction required.
394. Your plea that you **were thorough ignorant** of the consequences can not be accepted.  
 1) had thorough ignorance  
 2) were thoroughly ignorance  
 3) had thoroughly ignorant  
 4) were thoroughly ignorant  
 5) No correction required
395. I had met him after the party **where he had been** given an inspiring speech.  
 1) when he had  
 2) where he would have  
 3) in which he was given  
 4) where he had  
 5) No correction required
396. Because of scientific progress, **we expect to live better than our parents have**.  
 1) should expect to live better than our parent  
 2) expect to live as good as our parents live  
 3) expect to live better than our parents did  
 4) expected to live better than our parents  
 5) No correction required
397. I cannot **put up with** that nasty fellow.  
 1) put up  
 2) put at  
 3) put on with  
 4) put up in  
 5) No correction required
398. It is useless to run away from every danger; **risks must not be** taken.  
 1) no risks must be  
 2) any risk must be

- 3) although risks must be  
4) some risks must be  
5) No correction needed
399. We have hired an advertising agency to prepare a campaign to encourage **people votes**.  
1) people from voting    2) voting for people  
3) people to vote        4) votes by people  
5) No correction required
400. During the training programme the new recruits will be briefed **about how their role** in the new organisation.  
1) what their roles  
2) about their role  
3) for its roles  
4) which are their role  
5) No correction required
401. The equipment is in such poor condition that we have **no alternative** to buy new ones.  
1) many alternative like  
2) any alternative except  
3) no other alternative  
4) no alternative but  
5) No correction required
402. Since the deadline has been changed from next week to this Thursday you should **give this work priority**.  
1) be given this work priority  
2) not give priority this work  
3) prioritised this work  
4) priority this work  
5) No correction required
403. After the success of our project we have been receiving **more requests than** we do not have the resources to handle them.  
1) many requests but  
2) most of the requests  
3) more requests that  
4) too many requests  
5) No correction required
404. One of the **main function of** the State is maintenance of law and order.  
1) main function for    2) main functions of  
3) main functions for    4) main functions off  
5) No correction required
405. Setbacks and failures **has always been** an integral part of science.  
1) has always being    2) were always been  
3) has been always    4) have always been  
5) No correction required
406. The sword of Tipu Sultan was recently **brought at an auction** by an Indian for Rs 2 crores.  
1) brought in a        2) brought in an  
3) bought in an        4) bought at a  
5) No correction required
407. Alcohol in moderate quantity boosts concentration of good cholesterol and **inhibiting blood clots**.  
1) inhibits blood clots  
2) inhibit blood clots  
3) inhibited blood clots  
4) inhabiting blood clots  
5) No correction required
408. We must realize that learning from **mistakes is an** important part of life.  
1) mistakes are an        2) mistakes are a  
3) mistake are a        4) mistakes has an  
5) No correction required
409. The grim job market has taken its toll on students, **many of those** had hoped for a much better future.  
1) much of whom        2) many of whom  
3) several of those    4) many of which  
5) No correction required
410. The relationship we have with **our clients are** the cornerstone of our future.  
1) our client are        2) each clients is  
3) our clients is        4) all clients are  
5) No correction required
411. Many developed countries **have been attempting** to buy agricultural land in other countries to meet their own demand.  
1) has been attempting  
2) have being attempting  
3) are being attempting  
4) have been attempted  
5) No correction required
412. A nuclear testing fills the air with radioactive dust **and left the** area uninhabitable  
1) and leaves the        2) also leaves the  
3) and leaving the       4) and making the  
5) No correction required
413. Modern ideas of governance **started back to** the time when people began to question kings.  
1) started when        2) set back to  
3) start back to        4) date back to  
5) No correction required
414. Although scared of heights, she **gather all her courage** and stood atop the 24-storey building to participate in the activities.  
1) gathered all her courage  
2) gathered all courageous  
3) gather all courageous  
4) is gathered all courage  
5) No correction required
415. Naturally, with everything **gone so well** for them, it was time for celebration.  
1) go so well            2) going so well  
3) gone as well        4) going as well  
5) No correction required
416. The ban was imposed by the state's commercial taxes department last Friday after protests by a certain community, which **had threat to burn** cinema halls screening the controversial movie.  
1) had threats of burning  
2) had threatened to burn  
3) had threatened to burn  
4) had threatened to burning  
5) No correction required

417. Rakesh, an avid football player who captained his team in school and college, **will inaugurate** the match tomorrow in Pune.  
 1) will be inaugurate    2) is inauguration  
 3) will inaugurating    4) is inaugurate  
 5) No correction required
418. At a musical night organised for them, the artistic side of the doctors **came as forward**, as they sang beautifully and made the evening truly memorable.  
 1) come forward            2) come to the fore  
 3) came to the forth    4) came to the fore  
 5) No correction required
419. Many **students waits anxiously** at the college gate to know their results.  
 1) student waited anxiously  
 2) students waiting anxiously  
 3) students waited anxiously  
 4) students waited anxious  
 5) No correction required
420. Through a fortuitous circumstance Rakhi met her childhood friend on the bus in which **she was travelling**.  
 1) she was travelled    2) she did travel  
 3) she has travelling    4) she were travelling  
 5) No correction required
421. The opposition party has alleged that the prices of essential commodities are soaring like never **before on the last** three decades.  
 1) before on the next  
 2) before in the last  
 3) before at the last  
 4) previously in the next  
 5) No correction required
422. The salaries and the perks of the employees in this institution **are not in according** with the rest of the industry.  
 1) are not in accordance  
 2) is not in accordance  
 3) are not according  
 4) is not on accordance  
 5) No correction required
423. The soldiers deployed in the town **were instructed to exercising** restraint and handle the situation peacefully.  
 1) was instructed to exercising  
 2) were instructed for exercise  
 3) were instructed to exercise  
 4) was instructing to exercising  
 5) No correction required
424. The mid-day meal scheme has helped **but should it have been linked less** with the schooling system and more with the hunger pattern.  
 1) but should it had been linked less  
 2) but should it not have been linked less  
 3) but it should been linked lesser  
 4) but it should have been linked less  
 5) but it should had been linked less
425. The government is **suppose to monitor the import of** hazardous waste which enters India through a gap in the law that allows the import of waste for recycling.  
 1) supposedly to monitor the import of  
 2) supposed for monitoring the import of  
 3) supposed to monitor the import of  
 4) supposed to monitoring the import of  
 5) supposed to monitor the importing of
426. **It is being still not realized that** there is definite connection between education, good motherhood and efficient house management.  
 1) It still not being realized that  
 2) It is still not being realized that  
 3) It not is still being realized that  
 4) It is still not realized than  
 5) It was still not realized when
427. According to child rights activists, to avoid **crimes on children it is important** to have community-level child protection mechanisms like community watchdogs and committees for child protection, child welfare and anti-trafficking. These will create an interface between communities and state/district mechanisms.  
 1) crimes over children it was important  
 2) crimes of children it is important  
 3) crimes over children it is important  
 4) crimes against children it is important  
 5) crime onto children it is important
428. While the acceptance of man's gender role has been willingly taken up by women, **the same do not always holds true for men**.  
 1) the same does not always hold true for men.  
 2) the same does not always holds true for men.  
 3) the same does always hold true for men.  
 4) the same does not hold true for always men.  
 5) its does not hold true for men.
429. Please **take out your shoes and put out the light**.  
 1) take out your shoes and switch off the light  
 2) take out your shoes and put on the light  
 3) take off your shoes and put out the light  
 4) put off your shoes and switch off the light  
 5) No correction required.
430. **On account of she** lacked a sense of responsibility I confiscated the keys.  
 1) On account that her    2) On account she  
 3) On account that she    4) Because she  
 5) No correction required
431. I **leave in hurry** because it was getting dark.  
 1) left with hurry            2) leave with hurry  
 3) leave and hurry            4) hurriedly left  
 5) No correction required
432. Sachin **is the older of** the two sons.  
 1) is older than            2) will be older of  
 3) is elder than            4) is the elder of  
 5) No correction required
433. I cannot **dance the music** like I did before the accident.

- 1) dancing                      2) dance for the music  
3) dance by the music   4) dance to the music  
5) No correction required
- 434. The designs finally** ready and we shall submit them for approval tomorrow, well before the specified deadline.  
1) designs finally will be  
2) designs are finally  
3) final designs  
4) designing finally  
5) No correction required
- 435. Unless the government monitored** the loan waiver scheme well, it is likely to be a success.  
1) For the government to monitor  
2) Unless the government monitors  
3) Though the government monitored  
4) If the government monitors  
5) No correction required
- 436. Many Indian companies import components from China as they are cheap** compared to those manufactured locally.  
1) as they are cheap as  
2) because it is cheaper  
3) since these are cheaper  
4) which is cheap  
5) No correction required
- 437. The main objective of hiring this consultant is in assessing that** this data can be computerised.  
1) assessing that  
2) an assessment of  
3) to assess how  
4) for assessing that when  
5) No correction required
- 438. Most irrigation projects have delayed due to** lack of adequate government funding.  
1) have been delayed from  
2) will be delayed for  
3) were delaying due to  
4) are delayed because of  
5) No correction required
- 439. An NGO is working towards providing free education to the girl child so that every girl can stand on their own** feet.  
1) stands on their own  
2) stand on her own  
3) stand in her own  
4) stand on their own's  
5) No correction required
- 440. The animal rescuers anaesthetised the dog which had been with** great pain after having met with an accident.  
1) which had been in      2) which is being with  
3) who had been in      4) who has been at  
5) No correction required
- 441. In its final decision, the court ruled that all the allegations levelled for the** accused were false and baseless.  
1) allegation levelled against the  
2) allegations level against that  
3) allegations levelled against the  
4) allegation levelled with that  
5) No correction required
- 442. If I leave early** from home, I could have made it on time to the airport.  
1) If I would leave early  
2) Had I leave earlier  
3) If I could left early  
4) Had I left earlier  
5) No correction required
- 443. Thousands of fire-fighters were deployed at the factory when** a fire suddenly broke out due to a short circuit.  
1) on the factory when  
2) at the factory while  
3) at that factory when  
4) in the factory while  
5) No correction required
- 444. Striking this deal will** enable the company to expand its operations in Europe.  
1) Strike this deal that  
2) To strike off this deal  
3) By striking this deal to  
4) This deal was struck which  
5) No correction required
- 445. The management has been left with no option else to change** the branch timings to avoid losing, business.  
1) but to change  
2) except the change of  
3) unless it changes with  
4) other than the changing  
5) No correction required
- 446. We admire they are taking** this step despite the numerous risks involved.  
1) them to take  
2) them for taking  
3) that they have taken over  
4) how their taking of  
5) No correction required
- 447. We have accepted over two billion dollars from them yet it is been used** to build hospitals in the area.  
1) that is yet to use  
2) although it has been used  
3) not yet being used  
4) which will be used  
5) No correction required
- 448. People have respond in favour** the government's efforts to resolve the budget crisis.  
1) favourably responded  
2) response in favour of  
3) responded favourably to  
4) been responding favourably  
5) No correction required
- 449. Soon after the Tsunami had killed thousands of** people along the coasts of southern India,

- parliament **passes a bill that proposed** to set up an institutional mechanism to respond promptly to natural disasters.
- 1) passed a bill that proposed
  - 2) passes a bill with purpose
  - 3) pass a bill proposing
  - 4) passed a bill which propose
  - 5) No correction required
- 450.** Denial of wages forced scientists and teachers at the agriculture universities throughout the country **to go on strike**, crippling crucial research that could help the state of agriculture in the country.
- 1) from going on strike
  - 2) which went on strike
  - 3) on going for a strike
  - 4) for going to strike
  - 5) No correction required
- 451.** In an attempt to boost their profits, many edible oil producing companies have been engaging themselves in propaganda against commonly used oils and promoting exotic and expensive varieties of oils **as more healthier options**.
- 1) as most healthiest options
  - 2) as less healthy option
  - 3) as a healthier option
  - 4) as much healthiest option
  - 5) No correction required
- 452.** Thanks to numerous government initiatives, rural masses **which was earlier unaware** of the luxuries of urban ways of living are now connected to the same lifestyle.
- 1) who was earlier unaware
  - 2) which were earlier aware
  - 3) who were earlier conversant
  - 4) who were earlier unaware
  - 5) No correction required
- 453.** Over the last few months, **while most industries are** busy in restructuring operations, cutting costs and firing, the Indian pharmaceutical and healthcare industry was adding manpower and giving salary hikes.
- 1) as many industries are
  - 2) while most industries were
  - 3) while many industries is
  - 4) where many industries were
  - 5) No correction required
- 454.** Banks charge **differently rate of interest** depending on the size of the loan.
- 1) difference in rate of interests
  - 2) differently what rate of interest
  - 3) different rates of interest
  - 4) the different rate of interest
  - 5) No correction required
- 455.** It is necessary that **we take any** steps to reduce pollution soon.
- 1) we should take every 2) we have taken no
  - 3) us to take any 4) we take some
  - 5) No correction required
- 456.** It is too early to say **how the impact** the new tax will have on investors.
- 1) what impact
  - 2) that the impact
  - 3) how much impacts
  - 4) what are the impacts of
  - 5) No correction required
- 457.** Kindly ask **his advice regarding** the various health insurance policies presently available.
- 1) him to advise that
  - 2) regarding his advise
  - 3) that he should advice
  - 4) about his advice
  - 5) No correction required
- 458.** Unfortunately many of our towns and cities do **have more good** transportation systems.
- 1) have a good 2) not have good
  - 3) not have much good 4) not having better
  - 5) No correction required
- 459.** A twenty-first century economy **cannot be held** hostage by power cuts nor travel on nineteenth-century roads.
- 1) cannot be hold 2) can either be held
  - 3) can neither be held 4) can either be hold
  - 5) No correction required
- 460.** The company's philosophy is to make sure that the employees are happy, have the ability to be intellectually stimulated and **contributes towards their growth**.
- 1) contribute to their growth
  - 2) contribute towards its growth
  - 3) contributes towards its growing
  - 4) contribute to its growing
  - 5) No correction required
- 461.** **Even though many companies are** now penetrating rural India, it would help to give India a real chance of witnessing a double-digit GDP growth.
- 1) Despite many companies are
  - 2) As many company is
  - 3) Besides many companies are
  - 4) Since many companies are
  - 5) No correction required
- 462.** Today, governments are introducing more and more technology into their system to address the needs of citizens at a pace **fast than that of** manual operations.
- 1) faster than that of
  - 2) faster than those for
  - 3) fast than that for
  - 4) more than that in
  - 5) No correction required
- 463.** Making good school education a reality **would require major changes** in existing school system with expansion at both secondary and elementary levels.
- 1) should requires major changes
  - 2) would requires major change
  - 3) must require some changes



- 4) require major changes  
5) No correction required
- 464.** If the complaint is not addressed within thirty days bring the matter **to notice** the RBI customer services department.  
1) before noticing      2) will be noticed by  
3) through its notice of 4) to the notice of  
5) No correction required
- 465.** Although microfinance initiatives are a very recent phenomenon in India, these **have significantly impact** on millions of households across the country.  
1) are significant in impact  
2) have had a significant impact  
3) had significantly impacted  
4) were a significant impact  
5) no correction required
- 466.** Of the 21 crore **households in need of** financial inclusion, banks reach out to around 5 crore households through self-help groups.  
1) households needy of  
2) households needed  
3) household that needs  
4) households with needs  
5) no correction required
- 467.** **Increasing investing in** technology will certainly help to reduce costs in the long run.  
1) Increased investment in  
2) An increase investment of  
3) With increase invested in  
4) By increasing investment of  
5) no correction required
- 468.** The prices of pulses have risen because production **were low compared** demand.  
1) lower compared to    2) is lower comparable  
3) will be lower for    4) is lower than  
5) no correction required
- 469.** The poor Brahmin led a **hand to mouthful existence** and could use any job which paid him a little.  
1) handful-to-mouthful existence  
2) hand-to-mouth existence  
3) handing for mouthful existing  
4) hand and mouth exist  
5) No correction required.
- 470.** In order to **earning decent living** we need to have a good job which pays a substantial amount of money,  
1) earned decency life  
2) earning decency live  
3) earn a decent living  
4) earned decently life  
5) No Correction required
- 471.** We went to the famous restaurant to eat and were **served piped hot** food.  
1) served piping hotter    2) serving pipe hot  
3) served piping hot      4) serve pipe hotten  
5) No correction required
- 472.** Akshay considered Suresh a complete **pain in the neck** as he kept asking baseless questions.  
1) paining in the neck  
2) painless neck  
3) painful necks  
4) pain in necking  
5) No correction required
- 473.** I **jump through hoop** to finish this project in time but was not rewarded adequately.  
1) jumped through hoops  
2) jumping for hooping  
3) jumped on hoop  
4) jumping from hoop  
5) No correction required
- 474.** Since Riya did not want to be disturbed while studying, she left the phone **off hooks**.  
1) off the hook            2) off hooking  
3) for the hook            4) of hook  
5) No correction required
- 475.** Since Shilpa was overburdened with work, Deepa decided to **gave her hand**.  
1) giving hands            2) give her a hand  
3) giving her handful      4) gave her hands  
5) No correction required
- 476.** Despite having passed out from school over ten years back, most schoolmates **has keep touch** with each other.  
1) are kept touched      2) is keeping touch  
3) keep touched          4) had kept in touch  
5) No correction required
- 477.** Seeta **has well awareness of** the fact that her actions would have terrible repercussions.  
1) was well aware of    2) has aware for  
3) is aware to            4) is in awareness with  
5) No correction required
- 478.** Shashi tried **as hard he would** to win the race but failed to do so  
1) as hardly so he could  
2) as hard as he could  
3) hardly so as  
4) so hard that could  
5) No correction required
- 479.** While these circumstances do not exonerate **their actions on the least**, these are signs of how economic bitterness can create high social costs.  
1) the actions on the least  
2) the actions on their least  
3) their actions at the least  
4) their actions in the least  
5) all their actions on the least
- 480.** There is a **urgent need to look at** alternative sources of portable water in places where water quality has deteriorated sharply.  
1) an urgency to look on  
2) an urgent needs to look for  
3) an urgent need to looking at  
4) an urgent need to look for  
5) always urgent need to look for and at

481. **Not only does children have** fewer chances of surviving and are underfed they also lack educational opportunities.
- 1) Not only did children have
  - 2) Not only does the child have
  - 3) Not only does the child has
  - 4) Not do children have only
  - 5) Not only do children have

482. But equally, it should be made clear that there is no escape for those who **take justice to their own hand**.
- 1) take justice onto the own hands.
  - 2) take justice onto their own hand.
  - 3) take justice into their own hands.
  - 4) take justices into their own hands.
  - 5) took justice into their own hand.

## Answers and explanations

### Exercise-1

1. 4; The main intention of writing the given sentence is to express the fact that 'we have five fingers on each hand'. In option (1), 'had' has been replaced by 'have'. The use of 'have' is correct because we still have five fingers on our each hand. But the replacement of 'in' with 'for' is not correct because 'for' is used to express a sense of purpose or application. For example, 'Pension plan is meant for old age people'. Hence option (1) is ruled out. Now let us consider option (2). In option (2) 'had' has been used which is not proper. 'Had' is used to express a past event. The use of 'had' in option (2) means men possessed five fingers on their each hand in past only, but the fact is that men still possess five fingers on their each hand. Thus it becomes clear that the use of 'had' in option (2) makes it incorrect. In option (3), we see the use of 'in' after fingers. The use of preposition 'in' is not proper. 'In' is used to express a sense of 'something inside something'. For example, 'Milk is in the glass'. But when we apply this logic we do not find that our fingers are inside something. Hence this option also is incorrect. Now, we come to the option (4). Here, the use of preposition 'on' and the auxiliary verb 'have' are absolutely correct. Hence (4) is the correct option.
2. 5; No correction required
3. 3; The first option does not have any preposition after the word 'succeeding'. Due to omission of preposition after 'succeeding' the sentence becomes grammatically incorrect. Hence option (1) cannot be our choice. Option (2) has 'off' after 'success'. 'Off' is used to express separation or detachment. For example, I. The cat jumped off the table. II. He is off duty now. (I) means the cat got separated from the table as soon as it jumped off. Similarly, (II) means 'He is not doing duty presently' or he is away from his duty.

Thus, it is clear that (2) cannot be a correct option.

Option (3) has 'in' after 'succeed' which is correct hence, go with it.

4. 1; The use of 'are' before the phrase given in bold suggests, that the police are doing something presently. This means the sentence should be in present continuous tense. Hence the verb should be 'trying' not 'tried'. 'Trying' is written in only in options (1) and (3). Hence options (2) and (4) are ruled out. Now, the phrase 'track up' is also incorrect. Correct phrase is 'track down' which means 'to find by searching'. This phrase in correctly written in option (1). Therefore (1) is correct.
5. 2; Since the 'company' is singular the auxiliary verb should be 'has' not 'have'. Hence (3) is ruled out. Now, to make the given sentence meaningful, the phrase given in bold requires a transitive verb. The transitive verb of 'normal' is 'normalize'. Hence correct option is (2). Moreover option (3) doesn't have 'to' after decided and option (4) has 'in' in place of 'to'. Hence reject options (3) and (4).
6. 1; The use of 'returned' in the given sentence shows that the sentence is in past tense. Therefore, in order to make the sentence coherent other parts also must be written in past tense, Hence 'has' and 'gather' should be replaced with 'had' and 'gathered'. We find that only option (1) has both the words correctly written. Hence (1) is the correct answer.
7. 4; The primary function of a bridge is 'to connect' two places, or in other words the bridge does the function of 'connecting' two places. Option (4) has the word 'connecting' in it, so this option has the probability of being a correct option. Now in order to arrive at the conclusion let us consider other options also. In the given option (1) the preposition 'between' is incorrect. Option (2) has 'in connection to' which means 'in reference

- to' which is not relevant here. Similarly, option (3) is clearly absurd. Thus, options (1), (2) and (3) are ruled out. Now, it is clear that option (4) is the only correct option.
8. 2; The correct phrases are **'on account of', 'because of', 'As a result of'** and **'owing to'**. All the options except (2) are incomplete.
9. 1; The given sentence suggests that the Chairman commands respect **'inspite of'** criticism from some supervisors. We can replace **'inspite of'** with **'despite'** because both the phrases have similar meanings. So in place of **'Besides criticism of'** we can write **'Despite criticism from'**. Thus (1) is the correct choice. Other options are **widely deviated** from the phrase in bold, hence can't be our choice.
10. 1; The desired quality of the person who is going to handle the next project is **'vast experience'**. Because of **'vast experience'** the correct option may be either (1) or (4). Option (2) and (3) are outrightly rejected because of words **'experienced'** and **'experiencing'**. Now, Let us consider option (4) again. Here in this option **'the'** is added. **'The'** is used when we talk about something specifically. But here we are not talking of any **'specific experience'**. Hence there is no need to use **'the'** before **'vast experience'**. Thus option (4) also is ruled out. Therefore, option (1) is the only correct option.
11. 3; In order to arrive at the correct option, let us consider all the options one by one. Option (1) - *Has accidentally turn off*. **'Has'** takes  $V_3$ . Therefore **'turn off'** should have been **'turned off'**. Hence reject this option. Option (2) has *turn on*. We cannot replace **'off'** with **'on'**. Hence, this option also is incorrect. Option (3) **'Accidentally turned off'** is absolutely correct. There is no need to justify option (4) any further.
12. 2; The word **'reach'** does not take preposition with it. Therefore, options (1), (3) and (4) are ruled out. Option (2) is the only correct option.
13. 5; No correction required
14. 3; There is no word **'affectedly'** as such. The correct word is **'affect'**. Because of the use of *'affectedly'*, options (1) and (4) are ruled out. Option (2) has **'had'** in place of **'has'**. The use of **'had'** changes the structure of the sentence from present tense to past tense. Such type of substitution of verbs which changes the meaning of the sentence cannot be allowed. Hence option (2) cannot be a correct option. Now, we come to option (3). We see that there is no change in the first word **'has'**. As we know, *'has'* takes  $V_3$ , the  $V_3$  of affect ie, **'affected'** is also written here. Hence option (3) is absolutely correct.
15. 1; The correct phrase is **'based on'**. Options (2) and (4) are ruled out because of the use of **'at'** and **'into'** in options (2) and (4) respectively. Due to the use of **'an'**, option (3), becomes incorrect. The article **'an'** cannot be used before a word starting with consonant. Thus, we come to conclusion that option (1) is the only correct option.
16. 3; Owing to the use of **'has'**, option (1) becomes incorrect. We cannot use **'has'** with the subject **'We'**. The correct substitution for **'usual'** is **'usually'**. Hence option (4) is ruled out. The use of **'as'** in option (2) is superfluous, hence reject it. Now, we are left with option (3). Both the words used in this option are grammatically correct. Hence we should go with it.
17. 4; If we possess something, we say that **'we have something'**. In the same way, if we lack something, we say that **'we do not have something/anything'** On the basis of above facts, our choice lies with (4). Now, let us consider other options also. Option (1) does not have **'do'**, hence, it cannot be our choice. The arrangement of words is haphazard in option (2). Here in place of *not having*, **'having not'** is given. Therefore, this option cannot be the correct answer. Option (3) has two negative phrases **'does not have'** and **'do not have'**. This option is totally absurd. Hence rule it out. Now, we are left with option (4). This option is absolutely correct.
18. 2; **'To withdraw'** is a verb whereas **'withdrawal'** is a noun. Here, the sentence requires a noun because a verb **'convinced'** has already been used. Hence the option having **'withdrawal'** would be the correct option. (2) is such an option. There is no need to justify other options any further because all other options except (2) have **'withdraw'** in different forms.
19. 1; The correct phrase is **'a large number of'**. Hence the correct option is (1).
20. 3; Let us consider all the options one by one. (1) has **'is the cause of'** in place of **'are caused of'** and hence it cannot be a correct option. Now, Let us move on to option (2). When we replace the phrase given in bold by the phrase given in option (2), the sentence becomes "..... factory are caused **by of** workers....." How can we use two preposition **'by'** and **'of'** together? Therefore, this option also is ruled out. On replacement by option (3) the given sentence becomes grammatically correct and meaningful. Hence we must go with this option.
21. 2; **'Pursue'** and **'pursuit'** are two different words. *Pursue* is a **verb** while *pursuit* is a **noun**. **'Pursuit'** cannot be replaced by

- 'pursue'. For this reason, options (1) and (3) are ruled out. Moreover when we do something to get something we say 'in pursuit of'. Hence the correct option is (2).
22. 5; No correction required
23. 3; The correct phrase is 'look forward to'. Since the given sentence is in present perfect continuous tense, the obvious structure of the sentence should be - S + have/has been + V<sub>4</sub> (v+ing)+..... Hence the verb 'look' should be 'looking'. Therefore, the correct phrase for the given sentence would be 'looking forward to'. We see that only in option (3) the phrase is correctly written. Hence, go with it.
24. 2; The use of 'was' suggests that the given sentence is in past tense. Therefore, the verb also must be in past tense. Hence options (1) and (3) cannot be correct choices. Remaining options (2) and (4) have 'when' and 'where'. The reason for being upset is 'refusal of his request'. In other words, it can be said that, when his request was refused he became upset. Therefore, only (2) is the correct option.
25. 5; No correction required
26. 2; The parallel structure of 'pursuing' is 'playing'. A close observation reveals that options (1) and (4) cannot be correct because under these options instead of 'playing', 'played' and 'play' have been used. As far as option (3) is concerned, it has 'to playing'. Generally, after infinitive 'to', V<sub>1</sub> is used. Hence this option also is ruled out. Now, we are left with option (2) where all the words are correctly written and well placed.
27. 1; In an affirmative sentence the auxiliary verb comes just after the subject whereas in an interrogative sentence the auxiliary verb comes just after interrogative word. For example,  
How is your health? - Interrogative Sentence  
I enquired, how his health was. - Assertive Sentence  
In the light of the above examples, it can be said that the given sentence is an example of affirmative sentence, hence the phrase written in bold should be replaced with option (1).
28. 1; After 'have/has/had' V<sub>3</sub> is used. Hence, the phrase in bold should be replaced with 'have enjoyed'. Thus, (1) is correct.
29. 3; The 'hard' means 'tough or requiring a lot of efforts' whereas 'Hardly' means 'not enough'. The given sentence is written to express a sense that a lot of effort led to his success. Therefore, the obvious word should be 'hard' not 'hardly'. Options (1) and (2) are ruled out, because, in these two options, 'hardly' have been used. Option (3) has 'he had tried hard'.
- This option is absolutely correct. Therefore we should opt for this option.
30. 5; No correction required
31. 2; In the given sentence, the phrase printed in bold is 'can be classified by'. When we try to understand the real intention of writing the given sentence we find that the writer's intention is not to write a sentence in passive voice, rather his intention is to focus on the classification of problems faced by the common man. The verb 'classify' takes the preposition 'into' after it. Therefore options (1) and (3) are ruled out. The given option (4) cannot be correct because instead of 'can be classified', 'can classify' is written. Now, we are left with option (2). This option is absolutely correct.
32. 5; No correction required
33. 3; The real intention of writing the given sentence is to express a hope that he will become successful in the forthcoming examination, ie, he will prove his merit. Therefore, for the phrase written in bold the correct alternative is given in (3).  
Now, let us consider other options also for their validity. After 'be' V<sub>3</sub> is used, but, in option (2), after 'be' V<sub>1</sub> has been used. Therefore, this option is ruled out. Option (1) has 'will have to prove' which means he is bound to prove, but the real intention is to express a 'hope' not a binding. Therefore, (1) cannot be a correct choice. Now, when option (4) is placed in place of the phrase in bold, the sentence becomes a mixture of present and past tense. Such type of structure is not preferred. Hence, reject it.
34. 3; The phrase in bold is 'impolitely behaviour'. A noun is modified by an adverb. Therefore, for 'behaviour' we should use 'impolite' not 'impolitely'. Hence the correct usage is 'impolite behaviour'. Therefore, the correct option is (3). In other options for 'behaviour', 'behaved'; and for 'impolite', 'impoliteness' have been used. Hence, reject them.
35. 4; After a preposition (Here it is 'about') the verb takes gerund (v+ing). Hence 'exercise' should be 'exercising'. Due to this options (1) and (3) are ruled out. Now let us consider option (2). Here in this option, an extra word 'without' has been inserted. Such type of insertion makes the sentence absurd. Hence this option cannot be correct. Option (4) is least deviated from the phrase in bold. Hence (4) is the correct option.
36. 3; In the given sentence, a word 'than' has been used. The use of 'than' suggests the sentence to be in comparative degree. Hence 'safe' should be 'safer'. Only option (3) has 'safer' in it. Hence, this is the only correct option.

37. 1; Options (2) and (3) have **'had'** in place of **'was'**. In option (4) we find that an extra word **'in'** has been inserted, due to this, the option gets widely deviated from the phrase in bold. Now, we are left with options (1) and (5). Option (1) is correct, hence we must go with it.
38. 5; No correction required
39. 4; The correct phrase is **'guilty of'**. Hence only (4) is the correct option.
40. 5; No correction required
41. 3; The **'behave'** takes the preposition **'with'**. In order to make the sentence coherent it is better to use **'with'** before **'the poor'** as well as **'the rich'**. Hence, option (3) is the correct option.
42. 3; The given sentence is **'assertive'** not an **'interrogative'** one. In an assertive sentence the auxiliary verb comes after the subject, whereas in interrogative sentence the auxiliary verb comes just after question word. For example: **Why were you absent from the class?** – *Interrogative Sentence*  
**Why he was absent, asked his friend.** – *Assertive Sentence*  
In the light of the above examples, the given sentence is an assertive sentence. Therefore, option (3) is the correct option to replace the phrase in bold. All other options can easily be excluded by applying the principle of least deviation.
43. 2; The given sentence is the combination of two simple sentences:  
(i) They dislike him.  
(ii) They could not admire his bright performance.  
To join the above two sentences **'because'** has been used. The phrase in bold can be replaced by option (2), because this option is most similar to the phrase in bold. Other options are widely deviated and cannot be the correct choice.
44. 1; In the given sentence two contrasting ideas have been mentioned. **'Hard time'** and **'general progress'** are certainly contrasting things. To express contrasting ideas we use the conjunction **'Though.....yet'**  
For example,  
Though she is black yet she is beautiful.  
Though he is rich yet he is dissatisfied.  
Thus, it is clear that among the given options, only (1) is correct.
45. 5; No correction required
46. 2; On applying the principle of least deviation, the least deviated options are more likely to be a correct option. Here, among the given options, (2) and (4) are least deviated hence either of the two can be a correct option, at the sametime, remaining two options (1) and (3), cannot be the correct options. Now, let us consider options (2) and (4). Option (4) cannot be a correct option because it has **'to have familiar'**. **'Have'** means to **'possess something'**. Familiarity is not something in the form of an object that a man can possess. Hence rule out (4). Now, we are left with (2) only, which is absolutely correct.
47. 3; The given sentence is in past tense. Hence **'I will accept'** should be replaced with **'I would accept'**. Option (1) cannot be a correct because instead of **'would'** it has **'will'**. Now, when an interrogative sentence is changed into an assertive sentence, we do not use ".....asked that"- rather we simply use 'asked'. Option (2) can be rejected. The use of **'would I'** in option (4) is wrong because such structure is used in interrogative sentence not in assertive sentence. Therefore, option (4) can easily be rejected. We are now left with option (3), which is absolutely correct.
48. 5; No correction required
49. 4; In the given sentence, the phrase printed in bold should have **'with'** not **'within'**. We find that (4) only is the correct option.
50. 1; **'All this'** signifies the whole entity. The whole entity can be assumed to be one unit and hence it will agree with singular verb. Therefore **'mean'** should be replaced by **'means'**. It is evident from the given options that (1) only has **'means'**. Hence go with option (1).
51. 2; The correct phrase is **'afraid of'**. The **'afraid of'** has been used in option (2) only. Besides **'failing'** used in this option is also correct. (Because after a preposition, gerund (v+ing) is used). Hence option (2) is absolutely correct.
52. 1; The correct phrase is **'worth of'** not **'worthy of'**. Hence (1) is the only correct option.
53. 1; The phrase given in bold is **'focus on achieving'**. In order to make the sentence meaningful and grammatically correct, an auxiliary verb is to be inserted in the given phrase. We find that only in option (1), an auxiliary verb **'is'** has been inserted. When the phrase printed in bold is replaced with the phrase given in option (1) the sentence becomes meaningful and grammatically correct. Hence this is the right choice.
54. 5; No correction required
55. 4; Generally, to mention the position of a thing we use **'where'**. Hence in the phrase given in bold **'that'** should be replaced with **'where'**. This has been done in option (4). Hence this is the correct option. Other options are widely deviated.
56. 2; In order to arrive at the conclusion, let us try to justify by replacing the phrase in bold with the given options one by one.

On replacement with option (1) the sentence becomes :

"Your bonus is *dependable* the quality...."  
(omission of 'on')

On replacement with option (2):

"Your bonus depends on the quality...."  
(correct) .

On replacement with option (3) :

"Your bonus being depends on the quality...."  
(sentence changed to a conditional sentence, and also, *depends* is incorrect).

On replacement with option (4) :

"Your bonus going to depend on the quality...."  
(omission of auxiliary verb 'is')

It is clear that option (2) is the only correct option.

57. 3; To express the emotion of fear we have the word 'afraid'. This word has been used in options (3) and (4) only. Hence either of these two can be a correct option. As the given sentence is in simple past tense, only (3) is the correct option. Option (4) can be ruled out, because, the use of 'had been' suggests the sentence to be in past perfect continuous tense.
58. 4; A place might be 'convenient' or 'inconvenient'. 'Convenience' is not a proper word for a place. Hence option (3) is ruled out. In option (1) the use of 'any of the place' in place of 'at some place' makes the sentence grammatically incorrect and meaningless. Hence this option is also ruled out. In option (2) 'places' has been used. We cannot use plural in place of singular, hence (2) cannot be a correct option. Option (4) is the only correct option here.
59. 5; No correction required
60. 1; To express the events which got completed in past we use past indefinite tense. For this we use auxiliary verb 'was/were'. Since the subject-word 'banks' is plural, 'were' should be used. Hence, only option (1) is the correct option.
61. 1; In an imperative sentence where prohibition is to be used, sentence in simple present tense with negative word is used. Hence the correct option is (1).
62. 2; The given sentence suggests that "We persuaded somebody for hours to accept something but in vain." For such a sense in the sentence, the correct phrase is 'talk over'. Hence (2) is the correct option. 'Talk to' means 'to say things defiantly'; 'Talk about' means 'to give information or discuss something'; 'Talk through' is wrong usage.
63. 4; Here, we are concerned with the latest regulations'. Hence the options having 'late' or 'later' cannot be correct choice. Option (2) and (4) have 'the latest'. Now, the

prepositions 'below' and 'under' are to be decided. When we talk about a particular rule of a book we say that, that particular rule comes **under** that chapter of the Rule-Book. Hence (4) is correct.

64. 3; When the price of a thing increases in a very short time, we say 'a sudden increase' in the price of that thing. Thus, it is clear that only option (3) is the correct option.
65. 4; Here, the rate for services of 'that company' and 'our company' are being compared. Therefore, the word in comparative degree 'lower' should be used. Besides, to talk about the rate of something we use 'at the rate'. Thus, we see that (4) is the correct choice.
66. 2; When a rule is framed to implement some laws, we say that 'laws have been framed to regulate' that body or thing. Thus, only 'to regulate' is the correct usage. Hence, we should go with option (2).
67. 3; The given sentence may be supposed to be made of two simple sentences:  
(i) Mr Gates is a successful entrepreneur and (ii) It is Mr Gates who has donated most of his wealth. From (ii) we can infer that only (3) is the correct option. Other options do not have the conjunction 'who' hence ruled out.
68. 3; 'Concession' is 'given' not 'taken'. Therefore, options (1) and (4) having 'take' cannot be correct. Now, let us consider option (2). Here 'willingly' has been used in place of 'unwilling'. We cannot be allowed to change a positive word into negative one. Hence this option is ruled out. Now, we are left with option (3). This option is flawless, hence it should be the correct option.
69. 3; 'Pursue' (verb) cannot be replaced by 'pursuit' (noun). Hence options (2) and (4) are ruled out. The phrase in bold may be replaced by option (3) because option (4) has 'by' which is superfluous.
70. 4; The 'Last week' suggests the event of past tense. Therefore, 'getting is' and 'getting has' used in options (1), (2) and (3) respectively make them grammatically incorrect, hence they are ruled out. Thus, only option (4) is correct.
71. 3; In options (1) and (2) instead of 'elected', 'election' is given, hence reject them. Option (4) does not have 'the' hence this option is also rejected. Now, we come to option (3). Here, instead of 'candidate', 'candidates' has been used. As we know that after 'one of plural noun' is used. Hence 'candidates' is correct usage. Therefore, option (3) is the right choice.
72. 4; 'These days' suggests present time, hence the structure of the sentence should be in simple present tense. Therefore, options (2)

- and (3) should be ruled out. Option (1) has '**dominant**' in place of '**dominate**'. Hence it is rejected. Option (4) is absolutely correct.
73. 1; Here the correct preposition is '**at**' not '**on**'. Hence (1) is the right choice.
74. 1; '**Before**' means 'in front of', '**behind**' means 'hidden or doing something from within'. So, the correct choice is (1). All other options are widely deviated.
75. 4; '**Who**' is third person singular number, hence, the verb '**suggest**' should be replaced with '**suggests**'. Moreover, for living thing we use '**who**' not '**which**'. Hence (4) is correct.
76. 2; To express probability in future '**would**' is used. Hence (2) is preferred choice.
77. 2; For a bigger place we use '*in*'. Hence (3) is correct.
78. 3; '**The standard**' is singular, hence, singular verb should be used. So options (3) and (4) require to be justified but, the use of '**unevenly**' in place of '**uneven**' in option (4) makes the option grammatically incorrect. Therefore, option (3) is correct.
79. 2; When something is continued by someone, we say that '*something is being continued by some one*'. Similarly, when 'Many healthy people are getting infected by the virus, we should say that '**Many people are being infected by the virus**'. Now, it is clear that (2) is the correct option.
80. 5; No correction required
81. 3; When something is likely to happen in future, we say that 'something is likely to be.....in future'.  
For example, '*The new rules are likely to be effective from April next*'.  
In the same way, the given sentence can be framed like this. — '*The new airport is under construction and **likely to be operational in two years***'. Hence, (3) is the right choice.
82. 2; When **manner, place and time** are given in a sentence, '**manner**' comes first thereafter '**place**' followed by '**time**'. But, when only one of them is given, it must come in the end of the sentence. Since '**carefully**' is a manner, it should come in the end of the sentence. Therefore only options (2) and (4) are to be considered for their validity. Now, as the given sentence is in the present tense '*planned*' should be replaced with '**plan**'. Thus, it is clear that only (2) is the correct option.
83. 5; No correction required
84. 4; The given sentence suggests that she returned to India to manage her family business **after** completing studies. Hence, the correct word is **after** not 'during' or 'while'. Therefore, option options (2) and (3) are ruled out. Option (1) splits the given sentence into two parts hence rejected. On close observation, we find that option (4) is correct in all respect.
85. 1; Option (1) correctly replaces the phrase in bold. Other options are widely deviated and distorted.
86. 2; The '**Assign**' is a **verb**, while '**assignment**' a **noun**. Both are not the same hence option (1) is rejected. The '**assigned target**' is the correct option. Other options are different from the phrase in bold, hence, rejected.
87. 2; In option (1) '**are insured**' means '**banks themselves are insured**'. Is it correct? – No!. In option (2) '**have to ensure**' means '**it is the duty of the banks to ensure**'. Isn't it? Yes, it is. Hence (2) is correct option.
88. 1; Option (1) is correct. All other options are incorrect because of superfluous use of '**to**'.
89. 5; No correction required
90. 1; '**Owing to the heavy rains**' expresses the reason of damage and collapse. Hence this is the correct option. Other options are deliberately distorted, hence they are ruled out.
91. 3; The phrase given in bold is '**are convenience for**'. Here, for timings appropriate word is '**convenient**' not '**convenience**'. Besides, for '**timings**' the auxiliary verb '**are**' is also correct. Thus option (3) is absolutely correct.
92. 4; To connect the phrase in bold with the main sentence, we require the preposition '**of**' which is given in option (4), hence it is the correct option.
93. 2; After modals (such as could, should, would.....etc). The verb takes V<sub>1</sub> form, hence '**keeping**' should be replaced with '**keep**'.
94. 1; All the options except option (1) on replacement give absurd sentence.
95. 5; No correction required
96. 2; On replacement with option (1), the sentence becomes – '*Many animals have been using.....How can animals do experiments? Is it possible for them? No. Hence cannot be our option. Option (2) gives a meaningful sentence. Hence this is the right option. Option (3) gives same meaning as option (1). Hence it is rejected. Option (4) is widely deviated. Hence it is ruled out.*
97. 1; The '**most of**' agrees with plural verb '**are**'. Hence option (2) is ruled out. Due to '**off**' option (3) is rejected. '**Being**' is wrongly used in (4), hence cannot be accepted. Thus, the correct option is (1).
98. 3; The correct use is '**at the airport**'..... Hence (3) is the correct choice.
99. 4; The given sentence requires a '*verb*' not an '*adjective*'. Hence '**appointing**' is the appropriate word. This word appears in options (2) and (4) but (2) does not have the infinitive '**to**'. Hence (2) cannot be a correct

- option. Thus, (4) is the preferred choice.
100. 4; **'One of the migratory birds'** means **'one bird out of many birds'**. Hence, for one bird singular verb must be used. The singular of **'have'** is **'has'**. Hence (4) is the correct choice.
101. 2; When two future events are to be expressed in a sentence, the first event is expressed in simple present and the subsequent event in future indefinite. For simple future tense **'will/shall'** is used. **'Will'** has been used in option (2) only. Hence this is the correct option.
102. 3; The phrase in bold is **'how they are could'**. For **'how'** the given optional words are **'that'**, **'why'** and **'when'** under options (1), (2) and (4) respectively. All these words are not correct alternatives for **'how'**. Hence, these words should be rejected. Option (3) has **'how'** as well as other appropriate words. Hence, this is the correct option.
103. 4; To express a countable noun **'few'** is used. **'Than'** used in the sentence suggests a **comparative degree** hence **'few'** should be replaced with **'fewer'**. **'Fewer'** has been used in option (4), hence, this is the correct option.
104. 3; Here, in the given sentence, for the phrase in bold, the correct option is (3), because when a general statement is written, usually present indefinite tense is used. Therefore **'to join'** is the correct option. (**'Joining'** being present continuous is rejected).
105. 2; **'Disappointment'** is a noun while, **'Disappointing'** an adjective. Something that is 'disappointing' is not as good as hoped it would be. Here in the given sentence, non-payment of loan is certainly **'disappointing'**. Hence (2) is the correct option.
106. 2; **Look out** = *to be very careful about something because you do not want to miss it.*  
**Look for** = *to search*  
**Look after** = *to do what is necessary to keep someone/something healthy, safe or in good condition.*  
**Look forward to** = *you want something to happen so that you can enjoy it.*  
 Now, it is clear that (2) is the right choice.
107. 3; Option (1) cannot be correct because of lack of auxiliary verb. Option (2) also is ruled out, because, on replacement, the new sentence will be grammatically incorrect. (because of the absence of apostrophe and use of *'visiting'* in place of *'visit'*.)
108. 1; In all other options except (1), either the word is wrongly arranged or the meaning of the phrase is widely deviated.
109. 1; The phrase in bold is **'why your failure'**. In the given options for **'why'**, optional words are - **because, that, where** in the options (2), (3) and (4) respectively. All these words are entirely different from **'why'** in meaning. Hence cannot be the correct options. Option (1) has **'why'** as well as other correct words, hence it should be the correct option.
110. 5; No correction required
111. 4; The given sentence is in simple present tense. **'Country'** is singular and hence, will agree with singular verb **'needs'**. We find that only option (4) has **'needs'** as well as other correct words. Hence this is the correct option.
112. 2; The given sentence is in positive degree. However, **'smaller'** and **'lower'** used in options (1) and (3) respectively are in comparative degree, hence cannot be the correct options. Now, to express a **'rate'** we use **'at the rate'**. i.e. the preposition should be **'at'**. We find that option (2) can correctly improve the given sentence. Hence we must go with it.
113. 1; The given sentence is a combination of two simple assertive sentences expressed in future tense. Among the given options only (1) is written in future tense. Therefore, this option is absolutely correct. All other options can easily be excluded because of great distortion, and wide deviation from the phrase in bold.
114. 3; When a selection is to be made, we usually select those persons who have experience in the required field. So, the preferred option is (3). Other options are either widely deviated or lack proper conjunctions to connect the options. Hence it is ruled out.
115. 5; No correction required
116. 1; **'In spite of'** is used to express two opposite ideas or things. For example, 'You labour hard to pass the exam but unfortunately you didn't get through'. How will you write it in a sentence? You may write like this - *"In spite of hard labour I was unable to pass the exam"*. Following the same pattern, we can easily select option (1) as the correct option.
117. 2; For the given sentence the correct conjunction is **"so.....that"**. On replacement with the phrase in option (2) the sentence becomes **"It was so hot last year that....."**. This sentence is grammatically correct. Hence go with option (2).  
 Further, in option (1) **'being'** has a meaning similar to **'was'**, hence reject it. In option (3) **'had been'** is incorrect. Option (4) is in comparative degree hence rule it out.
118. 5; No correction required
119. 1; The correct phrase is **'come up'** which means **'to approach somebody'**. **'Come forward'** means - *offer to do something*. **'Come down'** means - *to reduce or decrease in level/cost/value/price etc* **'come with'** means - *come*



- along. As per the requirement of the sentence, option (1) is the right choice.
120. 3; When you solve a problem you get satisfaction, or, in other words, problem solving will give you satisfaction. In the same way, over coming obstacles.....will give her a lot of satisfaction. Hence (3) is the right choice.
121. 2; The conjunction '**so.....that**' is used to connect simple sentences. The given sentence may be supposed to be made of two sentences: (I) Books are expensive. (II) Many children do not have access to them. On joining these two sentences by the conjunction '**so.....that**', the sentence becomes, 'Since books are **so expensive** that.....to them'. Hence (2) is the correct option.
122. 4; To express future probable action we use '**would**'. For example, 'Would you please help me'. 'Would you like to go there, etc. We find that option (1) has '**would**' in addition to other correctly written and well placed words. Hence we must go with it.
123. 2; Let us consider all the options one by one. In option (1) after '**have you**' it should be '**got**' not '**get**'. In option (3) between '**responses**' and '**get**' a conjunction '**you**' is required. Moreover, the reply has been sought from '**you**' in lieu of '**investors**', hence reject it. In option (4) also, the reply has been sought from '**you**' not from the investors, hence reject it.
124. 1; In principle, the more similar option is more likely to be a correct option. However, the justification of other words are also necessary before arriving at the conclusion. Here, on comparison with the words given in bold we find that option (1) is the most similar. Hence it is the preferred choice.
125. 3; Except (3) all other options are widely deviated and haphazard, giving no sense at all. Hence reject them.
126. 2; After '**have**' past participle form of main verb is used. Only (2) has such an option. Hence, go with it.
127. 3; To give certain instructions simple present tense is used. We find this only in option (3). Hence it is our preferred choice.
128. 3; In all the options except (3) is appropriate form of '**thank**' has been written, hence reject them.
129. 5; No correction required
130. 4; The given sentence contains an instruction followed by its consequences. The consequence should state like this - *The application cannot be processed* if the instructions are not followed. Hence go with (4).
131. 3; The given sentence expresses a past event. Hence '**wants a start**' should be replaced with '**wanted to start**'. Therefore, (3) is the correct option.
132. 5; No correction required
133. 2; When we cover something '**with**' something. We do two pieces of work one followed by another. In such a case we can say that the first work was done '**before**' the second one. It means the correct preposition is '**before**' which has been used in option (2) only. Hence we must go with it.
134. 1; The given sentence may be split into two parts: (i) Rohan was already late. (ii) He had his breakfast **while walking down** the road. Therefore, the correct option should have '**walking down**' which has already been given in option (1) hence go with it.
135. 4; To express incapability we use **could not**. For example '**As he was obese, he could not run two kilometres even in half-an-hour.**' Thus, it is clear that only (4) is the correct option.
136. 3; The given sentence has '**woke up**' which means the sentence is in past tense. So either (3) or (4) could be a correct option. For hot tea, we use steaming tea not '**steam tea**'. Hence, the correct option is only (3).
137. 5; No correction required
138. 2; For comparison we use the word in comparative degree followed by '**than/to**'. Here, it should be '**better than**'. Hence the correct option is (2).
139. 1; After '**can**'  $V_1$  is used. Moreover, for being a correct option the given option should be least deviated. Among the given options, option (1) is least deviated. Hence it is the preferred option.
140. 4; The correct word is '**basic**' not '**base**'. Moreover, after '**one of**' plural noun is used. Hence, '**laws**' should be used after basic. In option (4), all the words have correctly been used. Hence go with it.
141. 4; '**He**' is a third person, singular number so the correct form of verb will be '**hates doing**'.
142. 3; '**She opened the door**' denotes the phrase to be in simple past tense, therefore, the correct form of verb should be '**knew**'.
143. 1; After modals  $V_1$  is used. So, it will take the first form of verb, ie '**think**'.
144. 2; The writer of the sentence has written a sentence in past tense. Therefore  $V_2$  should be used. The  $V_2$  of '**manage**' is '**managed**'. '**Managed**' has been used in option (2). Hence this is the correct option.
145. 5; No correction required
146. 2; The given sentence is a **conditional sentence**. We know that the conditional sentence consists of two clauses (i) conditional clause beginning with 'if' and (ii) main clause. Here, the main clause consists

- of *could have+verb in past participle*. Therefore, conditional clause will be in past perfect tense i.e., **'If you had taken** the medicine,.....'. **'If you had taken'** can alternatively be written (as per the rule of inversion) as 'Had you taken'. Hence (2) is the correct option.
147. 4; After **'one of'** the auxiliary verb should invariably be **singular**. At the same time, on following the principle of least deviation, we find that option (4) is the least deviated. Hence this is the correct option.
148. 5; No correction required
149. 3; The writer here, is mentioning a past event. Hence the verb should be **'attended'** not **'attends'**. Therefore the correct option is (3).
150. 1; Use of **'his'** suggests the subject to be in singular number. Hence **'Leaders'** should be **'leader'**. **'Leader'** has been used in options (1) and (3). But option (3) has **'some'** which means more than one. Hence **'some leader'** is a wrong expression. Thus, it is clear that the correct option is (1).
151. 3; Correct word should be **'different'** not **'differently'**. Here **'different'** means more than one. Hence plural noun must follow the word **'different'**. Therefore **'rate'** should be **'rates'**. The correct option, therefore, is (3).
152. 4; **'Any'** expresses negative sense whereas **'some'** expresses positive one. Here, in the given sentence, the writer is pointing out some positive steps to be taken to reduce pollution. Hence **'some'** must be there in the option. We find that option (4) has **'some'** in addition to other correctly written and well placed words. Hence this is the correct option.
153. 1; **'How'** should be replaced with **'what'** without much deviating other words. Option (1) only is such an option. Hence, it is the correct choice.
154. 5; No correction required
155. 1; **'Unfortunately'** suggests something sad, disappointing or disheartening. Hence the phrase given in options must have a negative words along with other least deviated words. Option (2) has **'not'** as well as **'have good'**, which is most similar to the phrase given in bold. Hence this is the correct option.
156. 4; What is the duty of police? **Protecting us** from criminals. Isn't it? Yes, it is. When you consider the given sentence you will find that like 'protecting us' it should be **'Ensuring us'**. Hence the correct option is (4).
157. 1; The words given for **which** are – **'what'**, **'that'** and **'which'** itself. The use of **'whatever'** in option (2) makes the option invalid. The use of **'last month'** in the given sentence, suggests the sentence to be in past tense. But **'being discussed'**, and **'has been'** used in options (3) and (4) respectively are in present tense. Hence these cannot be correct options. We are left with option (1) which is absolutely correct.
158. 3; To reduce the cost, the system needs to be replaced with one which is **'more efficient'**. The word **'replace'** agrees with the preposition **'with'**. Thus, it becomes clear that option (3) which has not only **'more efficient'** but also **'with'**. Hence go with it.
159. 5; No correction required
160. 4; **'Whom'** and **'whose'** are superfluous, hence reject options (3) and (1). **'Involve'** is a verbs of which **'involvement'** is a noun. A noun cannot replace a verb. Hence reject option (2) also. Option (4) is correct, go with it.
161. 3; To express the sense of search for something the correct phrasal verb is **'look for'**, therefore **'as'** should be replaced with **'for'**. After replacement, the option becomes **'for my keys'**, which is given in option (3). Hence go with it.
162. 5; No correction required
163. 1; "The president **was** extremely.....", shows that the sentence is written in past tense. In order to make the structure of the sentence coherent **'was'** should be used in the given options also. This has been done only in option (1). Hence the correct option is (1).
164. 4; The phrase in bold of the given sentence is **'must created a'** which is grammatically wrong. Because we know that the first form of verb i.e  $V_1$  comes after the modal auxiliaries. Hence, option (3) should be rejected. The word **'section'** mentioned in the given sentence is singular in number therefore the options containing the word **'few'** should be discarded. As the noun followed by **'few'** should be in the plural. Therefore, options (1) and (2) are rejected. Now, we are left with option (4) only. Hence go with it.
165. 2; To express two contrasting ideas, usually, we use **'Even though'**, **'Despites'**, **'In spite of'**, **'Though'** etc. Here in the given options (2) and (3) we find such phrases. But (3) cannot be the correct option because **'despite'** never takes **'of'**. Hence the correct option is (2). (1) cannot be the correct option because of **'neighbour'** in place of **'neighbours'**.
166. 2; The word **'Delay'** can be used as a verb as well as an uncountable noun. When used as uncountable noun it cannot be made plural by adding **s/es** to it. In the given sentence **'delay'** has been used as uncountable noun. Hence (2) is the correct option.
167. 3; A **General Statement** is written in simple present tense. There are two such options – (2) and (3). Either of the two is more likely to be correct option. But **'their'** used as pronoun

- for **'bank'** cannot be correct because **'bank'** is singular. Hence option (2) is ruled out. Thus, it is clear that only (3) is the correct option.
168. 1; **'Bank'** is a countable noun. For a countable noun we use **'many'**. Hence preferred option is (1). Moreover, option (2) has 'numerous', but here in place of **'branches'** it has **'branch'**. Hence it is ruled out. Other options are apparently incorrect.
169. 2; To express variation in price – range, we use – “The price varies from .....to .....”. Similarly, to express the same sense in future tense, we write “The price will vary from .....to .....” Following the above illustration, we come to conclusion that only (2) is the correct option.
170. 4; In a sentence implying a contrast we use either **'whereas'** or **'while'**. Here also in the given sentence, a contrast regarding farm area owned by women in the world, and that in India, has been expressed. Hence, the options having **'while'** or **'whereas'** are likely to be correct. We see that among given options, (3) is the only option where **'while'** and other words are correctly written and well placed. Hence, go with it.
171. 1; The past tense of **'lead'** is **'led'**. Hence, (1) is the correct option.
172. 3; Since the given sentence is in past tense, the correct option must have the verb in past tense. Option (3) is such an option.
173. 4; To express something specifically we use **'the'**. Here New Year's Eve is such an event which is obviously very special. Hence use of **'the'** before **'world'** is appropriate. We find that in option (4) all the words are correctly written and well placed. Hence it is the right choice.
174. 5; No correction required
175. 3; A **General Statement** is written in simple present tense. Since **'many people'** is plural, the verb also should be plural. Only (3) is such an option where preposition, number and tense are correctly written, hence we should go with it.
176. 2; The given sentence is in past tense. This becomes evident from **'loved'**. Hence in the place of **'go'** it should be **'went'**, which is given in options (1) and (2). But option (1) is widely deviated from the phrase in bold, hence it should be rejected. Thus, preferred option is (2).
177. 3; **'Much'** is comparative degree word. Hence **'many'** should be replaced with **'much'**. Besides, Manoj was better **'at sports'** and not **'than sports'**. How can a person be better than **'sports'**? Person is compared with person not with other things. Comparison is made between similar things. So, the correct option is (3).
178. 4; The given phrase is based on **'too.....to'** pattern which you must have studied under the chapter 'Transformation; Remove too'. As the given sentence is in past tense  $V_2$  of the main verb **'scare'** should be used. This has been done in option (4). Hence go with it.
179. 1; Except (1) all other options are widely deviated.
180. 4; The correct phrase is **'standing ovation'**. Hence the correct option is (4). The meaning of the word 'standing ovation' is *'an enthusiastic expression of approval by people standing up from their seats to clap'*.
181. 4; The least deviated option is (4). Hence opt for it.
182. The given sentence is based on "Had.....would have" structure. Among the given options, (3) is the correct option because it has **'Had'** in the beginning of the sentence. **Note:** Also see **Q.No. 146**.
183. 2; The given sentence can be improved by using either **'Hesitant'** or **'Hesitating'** as given in options (2) and (3) respectively. But option (3) does not have conjunction **'to'**. Due to this, option (3) cannot be used for replacement. Hence go with option (2).
184. 4; Except (4) all other options are widely deviated. Hence go with it. The correct phrase is **'to be in line with'** not **'to be in line on'**.
185. 2; Option (1) lacks the auxiliary verb **'is'**; option (2) is correct; option (3) is **very dissimilar** from the given phrase. In option (1), there is a change of tense, which is normally not allowed.
186. 2; **'Determine'** is followed by preposition **'to'**. After **'to'** the verb takes  $V_1$ . Hence **'completing'** should be **'complete'**.
187. 4; In a sentence, where a negative idea is to be expressed, two negative words are not used, because two negative words give the sense of affirmation. Hence (1) is ruled out. Option (2) is grammatically incorrect. After **'one of'** there should be **'students'** in place of **'student'**. Therefore, option (2) is also rejected. To use **'each of'** in place **'neither of'** is not proper. Hence it is not a correct option. **'Any'** is used to give a negative sense and correctly fits in. Hence go with option (4).
188. 5; No correction required
189. 1; Only **'one reason'** cannot be **'greatest'**. **'Greatest'** is superlative degree of great, and is used when the number of referred cases is more than one. Hence options (2) and (3) are ruled out. The adjective **'Great'** is in positive degree and usually **'the'** is not used before adjective in positive degree. Hence option (4) is rejected. The correct option is (1).

190. 1; The correct conjunctions are - 'No sooner.....than', 'As soon as.....', 'Hardly/Scarcely.....when'. Now, let us justify the given options one by one. In option (1), 'No sooner.....than' is correctly used. Hence it is the correct option. In option (2), the use of 'when' is superfluous. Hence reject it. In option (3), 'when' is missing. Hence rule it out. In option (4), the use of 'commences that' signifies a change in tense, which is usually not allowed. Hence this option is unacceptable.
191. 1; If something leads to an unpleasant situation or event, we use 'lead to'. The given sentence is in past tense, hence it should be 'led to'. Thus, (1) is the right choice.
192. 3; What conveys a negative impression? Obviously, *your delay in taking a decision*.
193. 3; Here the writer of the sentence is not talking of just one student, rather he is talking about all the students in general. Hence 'student' should be replaced with 'students'. The word coming just after the phrase printed in bold is 'opted' which is  $V_3$  of 'opt'. Hence the auxiliary 'have' should be used before 'opted'.
194. 2; 'Absence' cannot be replaced by 'absent'. Hence options (1) and (4) are ruled out. In option (3) the word to connect 'absence' and 'any' is missing. Hence this option also is rejected. Option (2) is absolutely correct.
195. 1
196. 1; The given sentence is in simple present tense. The 'bear' should be 'bears' because the word 'evidence' is in third person singular number. Hence we should go with option (1).
197. 2; After infinitive 'to' the verb takes  $V_1$ . Hence option (1) is ruled out. If something is done without other's interference we use 'directly'.
198. 3; If one thing parallels another, both of them happen at the same time and often seem to be connected. For example, *The change in smoking is paralleled by a change in the incidence of lung cancer*. Similar sentence is given in question. Hence (3) is the correct option.
199. 4; The word 'redeem' takes reflexive pronoun after it. Hence 'him' should be changed to 'himself'. Besides a connecting word 'to' is also required to connect 'choice' and 'redeem'. Hence the correct option is (4).
200. 5; No correction required
201. 1; If you refer to 'each thing' or 'each person' in a group, you refer to every member of the group and consider them as individuals. But when you use 'every' you refer to all the members of a group or all the part of something and not only some of them. Here in the given sentence, the writer is referring to all the loans, not individual loan or some of the loans. Hence 'every loan' is the correct option, which is given in (1).
202. 4; When we discuss a matter we use 'take up' the matter.
203. 5; No correction required
204. 3; We are not interested in considering the issue of traffic in great detail to sort it out, rather we want to avoid temporary problems of traffic coming in the way of airport. Therefore, the correct option is **considering**.
205. 2
206. 2; The use of 'but' suggests that the phrase in bold must have a negative sense. Hence 'find any trace' should be replaced with 'find no trace'. Hence go with option (2).
207. 5; No correction required
208. 1; For 'people' we use 'who' not 'which'. Further, 'ignored' (past tense) cannot be replaced with 'ignores' (present tense) as given in option (3). Hence (1) is the correct option.
209. 3; The correct phrase is **no end of** which means 'very many or much'; 'very great'. The phrase is correctly written in option (3) only. Hence go with it.
210. 2; 'Walk on' means 'a very small part in a film or a play which usually does not involve any speaking'. 'Walk down' means 'to walk along a path of something like that'. 'Walk with' means 'to walk with someone'. 'Walk to' means 'to go to a pre-decided destination/place'. Here for the given sentence, the correct option is (2).
211. 4; The use of 'many' suggests plurality. Hence 'head' should be 'heads' and the verb should be 'turn'. Thus the entire phrase would be 'makes heads turn'. Hence the correct option is (4).
212. 1; The use of 'He' suggests the subject to be in third person singular number. Hence the correct pronoun for 'he' will be 'man' not 'men'. Hence the correct option is (1). Moreover, the correct phrase is 'man of words' not 'man to words'. Hence we can easily reject option (4).
213. 3; The correct word is 'sleepy' when one feels like sleep. Hence (3) is the correct option.
214. 5; No correction required
215. 4; Usually, we 'wish' a good *luck* to our near and dear one. Since the given sentence is in past tense, the correct verb should be 'wished'. Hence, go with option (4).
216. 3; Change 'came forward' to 'came to'.
217. 2; 'Has' and 'have' are used to express possession of something. 'Age' is not a thing that can one possess. Hence options (1) and (3) are ruled out. Option (4) is widely deviated from the phrase in bold, hence rejected.
218. 5; No correction required
219. 4; What do you remember? His honesty, isn't

- it? What is honesty? Honesty is **'one of his'** many good qualities. Hence go with option (4).
220. 1; Options (2), (3) and (4) do not have the preposition **'in'** to connect the sentence.
221. 4; Change **'occupying by'** to **'occupied with'**.
222. 2; To express something to be examined in order to make sure that they are all right, the phrasal verb **'go over'** is used. Hence go with the option (2).
223. 3; Precaution is taken for safety. To ensure complete safety, **'all the precautions'** should be taken. Hence (3) is the right option.
224. 5; No correction required
225. 1; For non-living things usually we use **'which'**. Chennai is non-living thing, hence **'which'** is correct.
226. 4; The main purpose of setting up of foundation is to provide **'for higher studies'** for those who are financially very weak and cannot afford the expenses. Therefore the correct option is (4).
227. 3; If the given sentence is improved by using option (1), there will be repetition of **'of'** just after **'additional'**. Due to this (1) cannot be a correct option. In option (2) **'additionally'** is not proper, hence reject it. Option (3) is perfect, go with it.
228. 1; The given sentence is made of two clauses – (i) Belong to this cadre. (ii) you are eligible for facilities..... In order to make clause (i) meaningful, there must be a suitable subject. We see that clause (ii) has **'you'** as a subject, hence, to relate the first clause we must use **'you'** as the subject in clause (i) also. This has been done in option (1). Therefore we must go with it.
229. 5; **Look over** = to examine quite quickly in order to get a general idea of what it is likely.  
**Look after** = to do what is necessary to keep someone or something healthy, safe or in good condition.  
**Look out** = to be alert and careful about something because you do not want to miss it because doing so will be harmful to you.  
**Look down on** = to consider a thing or a person to be inferior or unimportant.  
**Look into** = If a person or organisation is looking into a possible course of action, a problem or situation, finding out about it and examining the facts relating to it. We see that **look into** appropriately fits in the sentence, hence we should go with it.
230. 3; **'Doubt'** indicates possibility of ones incapability. To express a doubt, the appropriate word is **'whether'**. For example, I doubt, whether he is prepared for the test. Thus, (3) is the correct option.
231. 1; Change **'starting out my'** to **'starting up my'**.
232. 2; Change **'use a tactic for'** to **'use a tactic like'**.
233. 1; Change **'will invest more'** to **'will further invest'**.
234. 2; Change *'have delayed because'* to **'delayed because of'**.
235. 3; Change **'possible raising'** to 'possibility to raise'.
236. 1; A **'leisurely action'** is done in a relaxed and unhurried way, while, **'leisured people'** are those who do not work, usually because they are rich. Moreover, Leisured activities are done in a relaxed way or do not involve work. **'Many'** is used to express a countable noun. Since **'Leisurely life'** is uncountable, **'many'** cannot be used before **'Leisurely'**. Hence options (2) and (3) are ruled out. Option (4) has **'live'** in place of **'life'**, hence rejected. Option (1) is perfect, go with it.
237. 5; No correction required
238. 4; Using **'fastly'** in place of **'fast'** is incorrect practice. Hence reject options (1) and (3). Option (2) has **'as fast'** instead of **'as fast as'**. Hence rule it out. People usually drive fast when they use new car. The phrase *'too fast'* used in option (4) is correct. Hence go with it.
239. 2; The correct idiom is **'gift of the gab'**, which means **'expertise in expression'**. Hence the correct option is (2).
240. 3; The correct phrase is **'the order of the day'**. So we should consider options (2) and (3) only. But the use of **'being'** in option (2) in place of **'be'** makes the option incorrect. Hence we should go with option (3). The idiom **'the order of the day'** means *'a major action or procedure that has been decided upon'*.
241. 5; No correction required
242. 2; The correct idiom is **'dressed to kill'**, therefore, change **'dress to kill'** to **'dressed to kill'**. The idiom **'dressed to kill'** means *'dressed so as to attract attention and admiration especially from the opposite sex'*.
243. 3; **'Worries endlessly'** should be **'worried endlessly'** because the given sentence is in past tense.
244. 1; The correct phrase is **'let somebody off the hook'**, which means *'to escape from or allow somebody to escape from a difficult situation or punishment'*.
245. 4; The given sentence is in past tense, hence **'take'** should be **'took'**. Further, the correct phrase is **'take somebody by surprise'**. In the given context, the correct phrase would be **'took everyone by surprise'**. The meaning of this phrase is *'to happen unexpectedly, so as to shock somebody slightly'*.
246. 1; If you **'take to'** something, you like them, especially after knowing them or thinking

about them **for only a short time**, whereas if you take to doing something, you begin to do it as a regular habit. In the given sentence, Rahul wants to forget his worries. Obviously, it can be assumed that his worries is temporary and in order to forget them he **'took to smoke'** for only a short time. Hence (1) is the correct option.

247. 1; The given sentence is in past tense, therefore, **'please'** should be **'pleased'**. We have two such options – (1) and (3). Option (3) has **'is'** instead of **'was'**. Hence, rejected. Thus, it is clear that (1) is the correct option.
248. 2; The given sentence is in past tense, hence **'shake'** should be **'shook'**. Besides **'a leaf'** need not be written in plural number. Thus, we can easily, eliminate options (1), (3) and (4) because of **'shake'** and **'leaves'**. Therefore, option (2) is absolutely correct.
249. 5; No correction required

250. 3; The **'had'** takes past participle form of the verb. The past participle form of the verb of **'gather'** is **'gathered'**. Therefore, (3) is the correct option.

251. 3; Since the given sentence is in past tense, the phrase **'was restrict'** should be replaced with **'was restricted'**. Hence, the correct option is (3).
252. 5; The bold part of the given sentence is the correct idiomatic expression. Hence 'no correction required' is the correct option. **'at one's wits' end'** means *'not knowing what to do or say because one is very worried'*.
253. 1; **'To while something away'** is a phrasal verb which means *'to pass a period of time in a relaxed way'*. The given sentence is in past tense. Hence the phrase should be **'whiled away his time'**.
254. 4; The given sentence is in past tense. Hence the phrase in bold should be written as **'made up his mind'**. Therefore, go with option (4).

## Exercise-2

1. 4; **'Try'** is intransitive verb. Passive voice is not made by intransitive verb. Hence **'being tried his best'** should be written in active voice as **'trying his best'**.
2. 4; **'So'** is used in negative sentence while **'very'** in affirmative sentence. Since, the given sentence is an affirmative sentence, it should be **'very'** in place of **'so'**.
3. 1; *'But for'* means **'without'**. Moreover, for the help done at right time, we use **'timely help'**. Hence the phrase in bold should be replaced by **'But for your timely help'**.
4. 1; When something is burnt to destroy it or to cause very serious damage to it the correct expression is **'to set something on fire'**. Hence the correct option should be **'set the bus on fire'**.
5. 5; No correction required
6. 2; **'Because of'** should be followed by a noun.
7. 3; Adverb **'cordially'** should be replaced by adjective **'cordial'** because it refers to pronoun **'one'**.
8. 4; "Help + object" is followed by the infinitive. The use of **'up'** is superfluous. **'Keeping'** means *'to maintain.'* Here, the sentence does not require the use of **'keep up'**. Hence delete *'up'*.
9. 1; When a clause is introduced with a noun or a pronoun it should be followed either by a **wh-word** or a present participle (verb+ing). In the absence of **wh-word** (who) options (2) and (3) should be rejected. Due to wrong position of participle (knowing) option (4) also should be ruled out.
10. 5; No correction required
11. 5; No correction required
12. 4; The use of **'were'** suggests that the sentence is in past tense. Hence **'were direct'** should be replaced with **'were directed'**.
13. 3; Usually, **'do/did/does'** is used just after **wh-words** to make an interrogative sentence, but, as the given sentence is an assertive sentence, we should use  $V_2$  of the main verb. Hence **'did happen'** should be replaced with **'happened'** ( $V_2$  of happen).
14. 4; **'Bring in'** is used to introduce a new law or system. *'Bring about'* means *'to cause something to happen'*. The implied meaning of the given sentence requires the use of both the phrases in contracted form. Hence the correct option should be **'in bringing about'**, that is, option (4).
15. 2; After **'can be'**  $V_3$  is used.  $V_3$  of **'find'** is **'found'**. Hence the correct option should be **'can be found'** ie, option (2). Moreover, **'founded'** means to get an institution or organisation started. Here the word **'founded'** is completely irrelevant.
16. 1; The *'were'* used in the sentence suggests the sentence is in past tense. Hence **'bothering'** should be replaced with **'bothered'**.
17. 1; When we talk about the constituent elements of something we use the phrase **'composed of'**. For example, *'Water is composed of Hydrogen and Oxygen'*.
18. 2; When an event continues to happen, we say that the **'event is taking place'**. Moreover, the use of **'can'** suggests the sentence to be

in present tense. Hence it is clear that the correct option is (2). Options (1), (3) and (4) are written in past tense and can be rejected outrightly.

19. 3; After **'to be'**  $V_3$  is used. Hence **'condemn'** should be **'condemned'**.
20. 4; Suppose you were in Mumbai for a week. On your arrival from Mumbai, one of your friends asks you, "where had you been?" What will you reply? You will reply **that you had been** to Mumbai. Similar is the case here also in the given sentence. Hence go with option (4).
21. 5; No correction required
22. 2; The use of **'had'** suggests the sentence to be in past tense. Since options (1) and (4) are in present tense, reject them. Now, when something is held in something we use **'in'**. The preposition **'in'** has been used in option (2). Hence go with it.
23. 5; The correct phrase is **'stroke of something'** not **'strike of'**. The meaning of the phrase 'stroke of something' is 'a single successful or effective action or event'. For example, 'It was a **stroke of luck** that I found you here.'
24. 1; The use of "Tourists.....are.....inscribing" suggests the sentence to be in the present continuous tense. Hence the phrase in bold should be in present continuous tense. Therefore, **'have still come'** should be replaced with **'are still coming'**.
25. 5; No correction required
26. 2; The given sentence expresses a situation where someone overhears something when he was ready to leave that place. The phrase in bold must have the same sense of **'ready to leave'**. The alternate phrase for 'ready to leave' may be **'about to quit'**. Hence go with option (2).
27. 2; The conjunction **"Not only....but also"** consists of two parts **'not only'** and **'but also'**. 'Not only' is used just before the word it qualifies. Here the writer wants to express that "we helped them not only with money but also with new machinery." Hence the position of **'not only'** should be before **'with money'**. Therefore go with option (2).
28. 3; The use of **'shocked'** suggests the sentence to be in past indefinite tense. Hence the past tense of **'know'** ie, **'knew'** should be used.
29. 5; No correction required
30. 4; Change **'had seemingly have presented'** to **'would seemingly have presented'**.
31. 2; The given sentence suggests to be in past perfect tense. Hence replace **'had been shifted'** with **'had shifted'**. There are complete change of tense in options (1), (3) and (4). Hence reject them.
32. 1; The given sentence says that effort has been made to prove his innocence but there was

no substantial evidence. Thus, it becomes clear that the writer of the sentence is mentioning a past event. Hence the verb used in the phrase in bold also should be in past participle. Hence **'learn'** should be **'learnt'**.

33. 4; If something is **'overwhelming'**, it affects you very strongly and you do not know how to deal with it. But the given sentence is written to express a sense that "He has successfully dealt with the grief". The correct word to express the sense of successful dealing and controlling a problem is **'overcome'**. Hence the correct option should be **'succeeded in overcoming'**, ie option (4).
34. 2; After modals the verb takes  $V_1$ . Hence **'changed'** used in option (1) is incorrect. Option (3) has incorrect preposition **'with'**. The use of **'his'** in place of **'their'** in option (4) is incorrect. Therefore, option (2) is correct.
35. 5; No correction required
36. 3; Twins are usually similar in appearance. But to say that **"no body believed that they were twins"** means they were different in appearance. So the correct option should be **'so different in'**, ie option (3).
37. 2; In order to give a vivid picture of the site of the accident we use an **'adjective'** not a verb. The correct adjective is **'frightening'** not **'frightened'**. Hence option (4) should be rejected. The use of **'so'** and **'very'** in option (1) makes the sentence absurd, because **'so'** and **'very'** have almost similar meaning. Hence reject it. The use of **'as'** is not correct in option (3). Hence rule it out.
38. 2; The use of **'found'** and **'looted'** suggests the sentence to be in past tense, hence the phrasal verb also should be in past tense. The  $V_2$  of **'break'** is **'broke'** not breaking. Hence reject options (3) and (4). **'Break open'** is a phrase and its past tense is **'broke open'** not **'broke opened'**. Hence reject option (1) also.
39. 5; No correction required
40. 4; **'would'** suggests future action or a **probability**, whereas **'should'** suggests a **suggestion**. Here in the given sentence, there is a suggestion on how to save time. Hence, in place of **'would have travelled'**, it should be **'should have travelled'**, ie option (4).
41. 3; When a person starts doing something after completing a job, we use "Having +  $V_3$  +....". For example, **'Having completed his studies he joined a Govt Service'**. Similarly, here in the given sentence, the correct option should be **'Having finished his breakfast'**, ie option (3).
42. 1; After 'one of' a plural noun is used. Hence **'the function'** should be **'the functions'**.

- Moreover, except option (1) all other options are widely different from the phrase printed in bold. Hence reject options (2), (3) and (4).
43. 4; The use of **'each'** in the sentence suggests a singular number. Hence **'their'** should be replaced with **'his'**. Now, each friend will require one ticket. Hence we should use **'ticket'** not **'tickets'**.
44. 3; Here the word 'prefer' has been used. 'Prefer' always followed by the preposition 'to'. The meaning of the word 'prefer' is 'to choose something rather than something else'. For example, 'I prefer walking to cycling'. Hence (3) is the correct option. Had the word 'prefer' not been here, the phrase **'rather than'** would have been used. For example, 'I will have a cold drink rather than coffee'.
45. 2; The given sentence is a combination of two simple sentences. (i) **being a pleasant morning** and (ii) **we went out for a walk along the sea shore**. The first sentence does not have a subject for the adjective **'pleasant'**. The absence of the subject creates a case of **unattached participle**. Hence in order to get rid of it an appropriate subject is required. Here **'It'** should be used as a subject in the beginning of the first sentence. Thus, the correct option is (2).
46. 4; For a general statement as given in the question, we use "be+V<sub>3</sub>+...". We need not use particular object in such case. For example, *'Let the work be done'; 'God be worshipped' etc.* But when we use **"to be+V<sub>3</sub>"** it becomes a case of passive voice. Here the given sentence is an example of general statement. Hence either (2) or (3) is likely to be a correct option. But the use of *'with'* for a post is incorrect. Hence, the correct option is undoubtedly (3).
47. 5; No correction required
48. 4; 'No sooner' takes "had+subject+V<sub>3</sub>" or "did+subject+V<sub>1</sub>.....than.....". In the light of the said structure, option (1) is ruled out because it has **'appear'** instead of **'appeared'**. Options (2) and (3) are not following any particular rule. Hence reject them. Therefore, the correct answer is option (4).
49. 1; The correct structure of the given sentence is as given below:  
Either (i) May I know **who I am talking to?** or (ii) May I know **to whom I am talking?** Clearly, correct answer is option (1).
50. 2; For a sentence in present perfect continuous tense we use "S+have/has been+V<sub>4</sub>+since/for". Hence go with option (2). **'since/for'** is not used in present continuous tense.
51. 1; To mention an event which got started in past and is still continuing we use present perfect continuous tense. For that we use "S+ have/has been+.....". In the light of the given structure option (1) only is correct.
52. 1; After **'had'** V<sub>3</sub> is used. Therefore, **'had to start seeking'** should be replaced with **'had started seeking'** ie option (1).
53. 4; After **'must be'** the verb should be V<sub>3</sub>. The phrase **'must be seen to believe'** may be supposed to be drawn from **'must be seen to be believed'**. Hence go with option (4). The use of **'have been'** invalidates options (1), (2) and (3).
54. 5; No correction required
55. 1; Here, **'round'** means **'along a circular path'**. **'Around'** means **'surrounding'**. Hence the correct word is **'around'**. Therefore, reject option (2). Also reject option (3) because of the use of **'round'**. The use of **'are'** in place of **'is'** in option (4) makes the option invalid. Hence the correct option is (1).
56. 2; **'None'** means **'no one'**. For **'one'** we use singular auxiliary verb. Hence **'were aware of'** should be replaced with **'was aware of'**, ie option (2).
57. 5; No correction required
58. 2; The correct phrasal verb is **'shocked at'** which means **'getting upset by a very unpleasant event'**.
59. 4; The structure of the sentence is based on **"No sooner did.....than+object+V<sub>2</sub>+....."** Here the verb should be V<sub>2</sub>. Hence instead of **'had started moving'** it should be **'started moving'**, ie option (4).
60. 3; The given sentence is made of two parts – (i) He has even venturing into area, (ii) Which he had shunned. The **"has venturing"** in first part suggests that this part is in present perfect continuous tense. Hence the correct form of present perfect continuous tense should be have/has been +verb (ing). Hence option (3) is the correct option.
61. 5; No correction required
62. 3; The correct phrase is **"condole with.... on....death"**. Hence go with option (3).
63. 'You should visit France' suggests that the bold part in the given sentence should be in simple present tense. Hence, change **'had been to England'** to **'go to England'**.
64. 2; The auxiliary verb **'has'** has been used for **'players'**. As the **'players'** is plural it should be **'have'** not **'has'**. So the correct option should be **'that have ever lived'**, ie option (2).
65. 4; The use of **'asked'** suggests the given sentence to be in past tense. Hence, the phrase in bold also should be in past tense. Only option (4) is written in past tense and on improvement with this option the given sentence becomes meaningful and grammatically correct. Hence, go with option (4).



66. 5; No correction required
67. 4; The main verb is **'strike'** and its past participle form is **'struck'**. **'Stroke'** is a different word which means **'an act of striking a ball'**. Here, in the given sentence, the phrase printed in bold should be replaced with option (4) because it has **'struck'** the  $V_3$  of **'strike'**. Option (2) has an additional preposition **'for'** which makes the option incorrect.
68. 1; The given sentence is in present perfect tense. The general structure is **"sub+has+V<sub>3</sub>+....."**. Option (1) is correctly written in accordance with the above structure. Moreover, option (4) has **'know'** in place of **'known'**. Option (3) has **'had'** instead of **'have'**. Hence reject options (3) and (4). Option (2) invalidates the meaning of the given sentence. Therefore this also should be ruled out.
69. 2; The given sentence is in the past tense. But the bold part of the sentence is in present perfect tense. Therefore, the phrase printed in bold also should be in past perfect tense. Hence **'have'** should be replaced with **'had'**.
70. 1; The given sentence is an example of *simple present tense*. Hence the phrase printed in bold also should be in simple present tense. Therefore only option (1) is correct. The use of **'would'** and **'shall'** in options (2) and (3) respectively makes the options invalid. The use of **'unless'** in option (4) is not proper.
71. 5; No correction required
72. 4; The writer is talking about the factors which determine the change in rural poverty. For the factors which determine something we use the word **'determinant'**. Option (4) only is such an option where **'determinant'** and other words have correctly been used.
73. 2; In the phrase *'guilt but not innocent of a person'*, the writer intends to mention the characteristics of a person. The words used to mention the characteristics should be an adjective not a noun. Hence **'innocent'** should be replaced with **'innocence'**. Hence the correct option is (2).
74. 3; The word **'occupy'** is followed by **'with'**. We find that option (3) is the only option in which not only **'with'** but also other words are correctly used.
75. 1; After **'have'** the verb takes  $V_3$ . Hence **'voice'** should be replaced with **'voiced'**. Now, remember the principle of least deviation. You will find that options (3) and (4) has **'by'** in place of **'over'**. Such type of changes cannot be allowed. Hence reject options (3) and (4). Option (2) has **'concerned'** in place of **'concern'**. Hence reject this option also.
76. 4; To join two negative clauses, the conjunction **"neither...nor"** is used. Sometimes neither is replaced by another compound negative word. Here it is **'didn't'** in the normal part of the sentence. Further the remaining part of the above conjunction is **'nor'**. Hence we can replace the phrase printed in bold by **'Nor did I'**, ie option (4).
77. 5; No correction required
78. 3; After had been the verb takes  $V_4$  (verb+ing). Here in the phrase in bold there are two verbs **'terrorise'** and **'extort'**, but only one of them is in  $V_4$ . Hence another verb **'extort'** should also be in  $V_4$  form, that is, it should be **'extorting'**. Hence go with option (3).
79. 3; After infinitive (to+verb) the verb takes  $V_1$  form, Hence **'solved'** should be **'solve'**.
80. 5; No correction required
81. 1; The correct phrasal verb is **'look forward to'**. Hence its continuous form should be **'looking forward to'**. Therefore, option (1) is correct.
82. 4; The sentence is in simple present tense. Hence the use of have (present perfect) invalidates options (2) and (3). Option (1) is widely deviated because in it, in place of **'neither ..... nor, 'not .... or'** has been used. Hence reject this option also. Option (4) is absolutely correct.
83. 2; The parallel structure of the verb **'take'** is **'acknowledge'** not **'acknowledgement'** or **'acknowledging'**. Hence reject options (1) and (4). Option (3) does not have **'at'**, hence reject it. Option (2) is correct go with it.
84. 1; The correct phrasal verb is **'charge with'**. Hence the correct option is (1).
85. 1; Since the bold part of the sentence is in simple present tense and the word **'food'** is in third person singular number, therefore, the verb should be **'gives'** not **'give'**.
86. 4; **'Preferable'** is followed by **'to'** not than. Hence go with option (4).
87. 1; The use of **'has.....for the last four decades'** suggests that the given sentence is in present perfect continuous tense. Hence either option (1) or (2) can be the correct option, but the correct preposition that should come after **'cause'** is **'of'** not **'for'**. Therefore go with option (1).
88. 2; The word **'seemed'** suggests the sentence to be in simple past tense. Hence **'were given in'** should be replaced with **'gave in'**, ie option (2).
89. 5; No correction required
90. 1; Change **'are nothing else to do'** to **'have nothing else to do'**.
91. 4; The correct phrasal verb is **'consistent with'**. Hence go with option (4).
92. 5; No correction required
93. 2; The **'full'** should be **'fully'**. Other words should be as they are. Hence go with option (2).
94. 3; The **'has been'** agrees with  $V_4$  (verb+ing).

- Hence 'grow' should be 'growing'. The correct option is (3).
95. 4; The 'persistent' is an adjective whereas 'persistence' is a noun. To make the sentence meaningful, we require a noun not an adjective. Hence 'persistent' should be replaced with 'persistence'. Except option (4) all other options are widely deviated.
96. 1; The phrase "had never come across..." and "did not please..." are conveying negative meaning. The use of double negatives converts the sentence into an affirmative one. Hence 'did not please him more' should be converted into an affirmative - 'pleased him more'. Hence go with option (1).
97. 2; Change 'has always been' to 'is always'.
98. 2; The given sentence is in active voice. Hence 'should be bribed' should be replaced with 'should bribe' because 'be' is used in passive voice. Besides, 'should' agrees with V<sub>1</sub>. Hence 'bribed' should be 'bribe'.
99. 3; The use of 'extravagant' contradicts the sense of the sentence. 'Extravagant' means 'willing to use more of something than is necessary or appropriate'. But how a people can be extravagant when there is shortage of the thing. So the word 'extravagant' should be replaced with 'economical'. 'Economical' mean 'using no more of something than is necessary'.
100. 2; The use of "was found...." suggests the sentence to be in simple past tense. Hence 'absorbing' should be replaced with 'absorbed'. Therefore go with option (2).
101. 2; The warning is usually followed by suggestion, and for a suggestion the most common word is 'should/should not'. As the given sentence is an affirmative one, we must use 'should' in place of 'had'. Reject option (3) because it is entirely different from the part in bold.
102. 1; Income tax is related to income. The basic difference between 'associate' and 'relate' is that 'associate' means 'to link people or things together in one's mind' whereas 'relate' means 'to establish a connection between ideas, rules or events' etc. Here the amount of income tax is related to one's annual income. Hence go with option (1).
103. 3; The given sentence may be thought to be made of two clauses - (i) All that I have described....and (ii) have been taken place in the last four decades. 'All that' means 'all things taken together as one unit'. So, for one unit, singular auxiliary verb 'has' should be used in place of 'have'. Moreover, 'has' agrees with V<sub>3</sub>. Hence 'have been taken' should be replaced with 'has taken'.
104. 1; The 'unreasonable' is modifying the adjective 'high'. Therefore, it should be 'unreasonably'.
105. 1; Since 'new' modifies the verb emerging, its adverbial form 'newly' should be used.
106. 3; The given sentence is in simple present tense. Option (1) has *have+been+V<sub>4</sub>* which is the structure of present perfect continuous tense. Such a change is not allowed. Hence reject it. Option (2) doesn't have 'of' after 'because'. Hence reject this too. In option (4) there is a complete change of tense. Hence reject it. Option (3) is absolutely correct.
107. 2; The given sentence is an example of past perfect tense. Hence use V<sub>3</sub> after 'had'.
108. 2; The 'Practice' is a noun, and for a noun we use adjective not adverb. So, in place of 'commonly' (Adv.) we should use 'common' (Adj.) The word 'practise' is a verb.
109. 4; 'Brisk' means 'quick'. The use of 'cannot' suggests that we should use antonym of 'brisk'. Here the correct antonym of 'brisk' is 'delay'. Hence go with option (4).
110. 1; To express characteristic feature of someone we use adjective not adverb. The adjective of 'reasonably' is 'reasonable'. Hence replace 'reasonably' with 'reasonable'. Go with option (1).
111. 1; Apply the principle of least deviation. Options (2) and (3) can easily be rejected because of the use of 'shall' and 'will' in place of 'should'. Option (4) is totally absurd because of the use of 'stopping'.
112. 2; Options (1) and (3) are ruled out because of the use of 'is' in place of 'was'. The correct word that can replace 'hardly' is 'almost'. Hence (2) is the correct option.
113. 3; 'One of' agrees with singular verb. Hence 'have' should be replaced with 'has'. Therefore, reject options (1) and (4). Option (2) is not suitable due to use of the word 'opened' in place of 'open'. Option (3) is absolutely correct.
114. 5; No correction required
115. 4; The 'ban' is singular. Hence auxiliary verb 'has' should be used. Hence go with option (4).
116. 3; The given sentence can be written in this way also. "Everyone brought a present except you and me". Thus, it is clear that option (3) is the right choice.
117. 5; No correction required
118. 1; To indicate a situation which is unreal or contrary to fact, we use 'past subjunctive' in sentence having 'if-situation'.  
For example;  
'If I was the PM of India, I would keep my subjects happy'. (incorrect)  
'If I were the PM of India, I would keep my subject happy'. (correct)

- Similarly, in the given sentence there is **if-situation**. Hence go with option (1).
119. 2; The part printed in normal starts with a subject **'I'**. The bold part also has **'I'** as a subject. One of the subjects is superfluous. Because of **'I'** reject all the options except (2). Option (2) does not have **I** hence go with it.
120. 4; Let us consider all the options one by one. On replacement of bold part with option (1). The sentence becomes - "*Although he is liable from make political.....*". As you know, after preposition the verb takes  $V_4$  (V+ing) but here after **'from'**,  $V_1$  (make) has been used. Hence it cannot be a correct substitute. On replacement with option (2) the sentence becomes - "*Although he is of a mind to make political enemies.....*". This sentence bears entirely different meaning from the original sentence. Hence reject it. On replacement with option (3) the sentence becomes - "*Although he is acknowledging his liability to make political enemies....*". **'Able to'** and **'acknowledging his liability to'** are not synonymous. Hence it cannot be a substituted. Option (4) can correctly substitute the bold part. Hence go with it.
121. 3; Remember that more similar option is more likely to be a correct answer. Here it is option (3).
122. 5; No correction required
123. 4; In case of selection of **one, out of two** we can use **'either of these two'**.
124. 2; Here, **'Shyam'** is acting as an agent. For an agent we use 'by'. For example, *'This programme was organised by him'*. Similar is the case here. Options (3) and (4) have **'of'** in place of **'by'** hence reject them. Option (1) is incomplete. Hence reject it. Option (2) is correct.
125. 5; No correction required
126. 2; The correct structure is "*No sooner had...V<sub>3</sub> ....than*". It is clear that option (2) correctly fits in the given structure. Hence go with it. Options (1) and (3) are not possible due to the use of word **'sunken'**. **'Sunken'** is an adjective which is inappropriately used. Option (4) has **'As soon as'** in lieu of **'No sooner had'**. Hence reject it.
127. 2; **'Draughts'** is a game for two people, played with 24 round pieces on a board. Clearly, the word **'draughts'** is singular in number. Hence the auxiliary should be **'is'** not **'are'**. You may point out that option (3) also has **'is'**, then why not this option. Option (3) is grammatically incorrect, as the word **'games'** is plural and here therefore auxiliary verb should be **'are'** not **'is'**. Hence (3) is rejected.
128. 1; The possessive case of the subject **'one'** is **'one's'** not **'her'** or **'one'**.
129. 2; For **'plays'** the auxiliary verb should be **'have'** not **'has'**. However, option (3) has **'who'** in place of **'that'**. **'Who'** is usually used for living things. **'Plays'** being a non-living thing cannot agree with **'who'**. Hence reject it.
130. 4; Usually, you use **'each other'** when you say that each member of a group does something for others. We prefer **'each other'** to **'one another'** when we talk about just two persons. Moreover, **'only'** is used just after the word it qualifies. Here, **'only'** qualifies **'each other'**, hence it must come just after **'each other'**. Hence go with option (4).
131. 5; Note that the adjective phrase at the beginning refers to **'the doctor'**.
132. 2; Both options (2) and (3) are correct but we prefer present tense because of **'the new enviornment'**.
133. 5; No correction required
134. 4; The people can be **'counted'** not **'measured'**. Hence options (1) and (4) may be considered. The correct phrase is **'the large number'** not **'the large numbers'**. Hence go with option (4).
135. 1; The parallel structure of abstract noun **'misconceptions'** should be a noun not a verb. Therefore, it should be **'removal of'** in place of **'removing'**.
136. 2; We compliment **'on'** one's success.
137. 3; The correct phrase is **'cope with'**.
138. 5; No correction required
139. 3; If there are two clauses, to be expressed in future tense, one is written in the simple present tense and the other in simple future tense. Here the first clause is written in future tense hence the second clause should be written in simple present tense. Therefore, the correct option is (3).
140. 1; For the sake of convenience I am giving you an example, *'While he was crossing the road he met with an accident'*. Compare the given sentence with the given example. You will find that option (1) correctly replaces the phrase in bold.
141. 3; The **'report is being placed'** in the sentence suggests that the given sentence is in the present continuous tense. Hence **'take into account'** should be replaced with **'taking into account'**.
142. 2; The parallel structure of **'disciplined'** is **'committed'**. Moreover, option (2) is least deviated. Hence go with it.
143. 1. A caution or suggestion is usually written in the simple present tense. Hence **'ensured'** should be replaced with **'ensure'**.
144. 5; No correction required
145. 2; The word **'hold'** means 'to keep oneself in the specified position or condition'. **'Withhold'** means 'to refuse to give something' or 'to keep

- something back'. Therefore, according to the requirement of the sentence the correct word is **'withhold'**.
146. 3; The **'populated cities'** is a noun and hence the adjective **'most'** should be used with it. Moreover when something is inside something we use **'in'** not **'of'**. Hence reject option (4).
147. 1; The *'Prospects'* is plural hence use **'have'** not **'has'**.
148. 4; After infinitive **'to'** we use  $V_1$ . Hence **'delivery'** should be replaced with **'deliver'**.
149. 5; No correction required
150. 2; The given sentence appears to be of present perfect tense. Hence **'is not proposed....'** should be replaced with **'has not proposed....'**
151. 2; The **'devote to'** is a phrasal verb. Here **'to'** is acting not like an infinitive but like a **'preposition'**. As you know that after preposition the verb takes  $V_4$  (verb+ing). Hence **'devoting to watch'** should be replaced with **'devoted to watching'**.
152. 3; The writer wants to mention *'the advantage of walking over driving'*. This can best be expressed by replacing the bold part with the part given in option (3).
153. 1; The **'by'** is used for the agent (the doer) while **'with'** is used to indicate the manner. Here, **'dedication'** is a **manner**. Hence **'by'** should be replaced with **'with'**. Moreover, because of the use of **'were'** in place of **'had'** reject option (3). Usually, the option which is written in the tense other than that of bold, should be rejected.
154. 5; No correction required
155. 2; The correct preposition used after **'faith'** is **'in'**. We require to use **'in'** after **'faith'**, because, if we do not use **'in'** after **'faith'** it will be presumed that the **preposition 'for'** is applicable for faith also. But as you know the use of **'for'** for **'faith'** is **not correct** use **'in'** after **'faith'**.
156. 1; The given sentence is an affirmative sentence. In an affirmative sentence the auxiliary verb is used just after the subject. Therefore, the position of **'should'** must be just after the subject **'they'**.
157. 5; No correction required
158. 3; The **'must'** used in the sentence indicates the counter future action. Apparently both options (1) and (3) appear to be correct but option (3) suggests a more stringent counter action if they does not fulfil a prior condition. Hence go with option (3).
159. 1; The parallel structure of *'to eliminate'* is **'to reduce'**. Hence the phrase in bold should be **'at least to reduce'**.
160. 4; The scientific theories are contradicting the **'religious belief'**, not the people. So the correct word which can give the similar meaning of **'Contradicting the religious beliefs'** is **'contrary to'**, ie option (4).
161. 5; No correction required
162. 3; After **'to be'** the verb takes past participle form ( $V_3$ ). Hence **'build'** should be replaced with **'built'**. Moreover **'sight'** means **'vision'** and **'cite'** means **'to quote something'**.
163. 4; The use of **'had'** suggests the sentence to be in past tense and the use of **'by'** suggests a **passive voice**. Hence **'had accused of'** should be replaced with **'was accused of'**.
164. 1; Here the correct verb should be **'lay'** not **'lie'**. (**'Lie'** means 'to put ones body in flat or resting position', another meaning of **'Lie'** is 'to say something that one knows is not true'). **'Lay'** means 'to level or fix the responsibility'.
165. 3; To say something emphatically we use **'do/does/did'**. For example, *'Do sit here'*. *'She does take medicine thrice a day'*. Here the sentence is emphasising the use of **'innocence and playfulness'** in human beings. Hence use **'does'** between the subject and the verb.
166. 5; No correction required
167. 2; As the given sentence is in past tense *'touching'* should be replaced with **'touched'**. Moreover, **'with'** is used to indicate the feelings, whereas **'by'** is used for the doer or agent.
168. 5; The use of **'would'** makes it clear that, here, we are talking of an imaginary event or a situation. So, the **past subjunctive** should be used for such an **'if-situation'**. Generally **'were'** is used in such type of sentences.
169. 5; No correction required
170. 3; The use of **'there'** is superfluous and hence should be deleted.
171. 2; To modify a verb we use an adverb not an adjective. Hence **'impolite'** should be replaced with **'impolitely'**. Moreover, as the given sentence is in past tense, **'suffer'** should be replaced with **'suffered'**.
172. 5; No correction required
173. 3; The given sentence is in active voice, hence **'be succeeded'** should be replaced with **'get success'**.
174. 1; After **'has been'**,  $V_4$  (verb+ing) is used. Hence **'intended'** should be **'intending'**.
175. 5; No correction required
176. 4; For a work completed in past usually we use **'having+V<sub>3</sub>+....'** For example, *'Having passed MA exam he got a job in a school'*. Following the same pattern, **'Being toiled for'** should be replaced with **'having toiled for'**.
177. 2; The use of **'by'** is superfluous. Delete it.
178. 2; The parallel structure of **'to avoid'** is **'to follow'** not **'following'**.
179. 1; The correct conjunction is **'as if'** not **'only if'**. Moreover the given sentence is expressing

- a general statement hence present tense should be used. Therefore, **'experienced'** should be replaced with **'experience'**.
180. 4; To decide the validity of the given options, let us try by replacing the bold part with the given options one-by-one.  
 (1) **'Have'** takes  $V_3$  but here it is  $V_4$  (suffering) hence it cannot be a correct option.  
 (2) The given sentence is in active voice whereas the given option is in passive voice (*are suffered*) hence reject it.  
 (3) **'Suffer'** is intransitive verb and hence cannot be made a passive (*are being suffered*). Therefore, reject this option also.
181. 1; The given sentence is simple assertive sentence. There is no need to use **'does'** here, because **'does'** is used when you want to make the sentence emphatic one.
182. 3; The parallelism of the structure should be maintained. Here the parallel structure of **'to create'** is **'to imagine'**. Hence **'by imagining and create'** should be replaced either with **'by imagining and creating'** or with **'to imagine and create'**. Since *by imagining and creating* is not an option go with *to imagine and create* ie, option (3).
183. 5; No correction required
184. 4; **'and'** should be deleted because it is superfluous.
185. 5; No correction required
186. 3; For removing shoes from your feet the correct phrase is **take off your shoes**. Meaning of the phrase **'take something off'** is *'to remove an item of clothing from somebody's body'*. For example, *take off one's coat/hat/shoes/shirt* etc.
187. 2; The use of **'was'** in bold part suggests the sentence to be in *past tense*. Hence the correct phrase for replacing **'was falling of'** is **'fell off'**.
188. 4; The parallel structure of **'occupied'** is **'bored'**. Moreover for **'not occupied'** we use **'unoccupied'**. Hence the correct option should be **'is bored and unoccupied'**.
189. 4; Option (1) is ruled out because it has **'realisation'** in lieu of **'realising'**. Option (2) has **'takes'** in lieu of **'took'**. Change of tense is usually not allowed. Hence reject it. In option (3) the word **'after'**, makes the sentence meaningless. Hence reject this option too. Option (4) is the correct option.
190. 4; The correct phrase is **'dance to the music'**.
191. 4; The given sentence is in past tense. Hence option (2) cannot be a correct choice. To give a sense of **'hurry'** the adverb **'hurriedly'** is used. Although option (3) has **'hurriedly'** in it but the position of **'left'** is not proper. Hence reject it. The preposition **'with'** is not correct in (1). Hence rule it out.
192. 3; The correct preposition is **'about'** not **'on'**.
193. 3; The correct phrase should have been **'except Ram'**. For **'except Ram'** we can write **'with the exception of Ram'**, ie option (3).
194. 3; The use of **'is'** is not correct in option (1) because the given sentence is in past tense. **'Lied'** is  $V_2$  of **'lie'** which means 'to speak which is not true'. So, **'lied'** used in option (2) is not correct. **'Lay'** is  $V_2$  of **'lie'** which means 'to exist or be found'. Option (3) is absolutely correct.
195. 4; The given sentence suggests the probability of the results of the efforts made for many years. To express the present probability of happening of something we use **'may have been'**. Hence go with option (4).
196. 3; For **'closing'** or **'winding up something'** the correct phrase is **'shut down'**. Hence go with option (3). Option (4) has **'of'** after **'plans'** which is not correct.
197. 3; **'Constantly surrounding'** means **'going to exist all around'**. But here the sentence intends to convey the meaning that we are already surrounded by sound and noise. Hence the correct option is (3).
198. 4; The correct phrase is **'compete with'** if something is facing the competition.
199. 4; **'On account of'** means **'by dint of'** or **'because of'** or simply **'because'** In options (1), (2) and (3) **'of'** is not used after **'account'**. Hence reject them. Option (4) is correct because in lieu of **'on account of'**, **'because'** has been used.
200. 4; To lay emphasis we use definite article **'the'** even in comparative degree sentences. Hence **'Sachin is the older'** is correct usage.  
**Note:** 'The elder' is used without an immediately following noun to refer to the older of two people mentioned previously or soon after. For example, *He is the elder of my two brothers'*.
201. 1; Usually **'only after'** agrees with  $V_4$  (V+ing). Hence **'paid'** should be replaced with **'paying'**.
202. 1; The phrase in lieu of **'is to making'** should be replaced either with **'is to make'** or is **'is making'**. **'Is to make'** is not given. Hence go with option (1).
203. 3; Options (1) and (2) have **'towards'** in place of **'forward'** hence reject them outright. Moreover, the writer is using present tense. Hence to make the structure of the sentence coherent we should replace the bold part by **'comes forward to help him'**, ie option (3).
204. 3; The word **'impose'** agrees with the preposition **'on'**. Moreover, the correct arrangement of words should be **'too much work on his servants'** because a piece of work can be imposed, not a servant.

205. 4; Here the **'matter'** has been used as a verb not as a noun. Hence **'matter'** should be replaced with **'matters'**, because singular auxiliary has been used in the given sentence.
206. 3; As per rules, a noun is qualified by an adjective. The **'suspension'** is a noun, hence, the adverb **'immediately'** should be replaced with **'immediate'** (Adj). As the given sentence is in past indefinite the verb **'ordered'** cannot not be replaced with **'order'** or **'ordering'**.
207. 1; In order to make a meaningful sentence the given sentence should be in active voice. Hence the phrase in bold should be **'would like to'**.
208. 4; The parallel structure of **'knowing'** is **'having'** not **'had'**. Hence **'had no'** should be replaced with **'having no'**.
209. 4; **'Until'** means *'the time when something happens and not after it'*, while, **'unless'** means *'if not' or 'on the condition that'*. More precisely, **'until'** is related to **'time'** whereas **'unless'** specifies **'a condition'**. Here the given sentence implies a condition that she will attend the meeting only if she is asked to do so. Hence owing to the condition **'until'** should be replaced with **'unless'**.
210. 3; The correct phrase is **'to be in the good books'**. If you are in someone's good book it means he is pleased with you. Here the phrase printed in bold is **'in the best books'**. Hence it should be replaced with **'in the good books'**.
211. 5; No correction required
212. 5; No correction required
213. 1; The meaning of the given sentence suggests that it is an example of active voice but the phrase printed in bold has deliberately been written in passive voice. Hence it should be transformed into active voice again to make the structure of the sentence coherent. For that, **'wouldn't be liked to'** should be replaced with **'wouldn't like to'**.
214. 2; The expressions such as **'nice of you'** or **'nice of him'** etc are used to express gratitude to somebody. But here no one is expressing gratitude to any body. Here the sentence, intends simply to express a sense that Sumedh has got a sweet voice that is worth hearing. Hence the phrase in bold should be replaced with **'it is nice to hear'**.
215. 4; A noun is modified by an adjective. Here, **'journey'** is a noun and hence it should be modified by adjective **'comfortable'**. There is no need to stick at option (1) because it is widely deviated from the phrase in bold.
216. 2; If you are **'good at something'**, you are skillful and successful at doing it. Following the same pattern **'is good into studies'** should be replaced with **'is good at studies'**.
217. 3; The **'donation'** being a noun should be modified by an adjective. Hence **'proper'** (n) should be replaced with **'properly'** (Adj.)
218. 3; The auxiliary verb **'have'** agrees with V<sub>3</sub>. Hence **'get'** should be replaced with **'got'**. Following the principle of least deviation we should go with option (3) not with the option (4) because option (4) is widely deviated from the phrase in bold.
219. 1; The parallel structure of **'Dancing'** is **'participating'** not **'participate'**. Hence **'participate'** should be replaced with **'participating'**.
220. 2; A verb is modified by an adverb. Hence **'adequate'** (Adj) should be replaced with **'adequately'** (Adv).
221. 1; If you are under the effect of an illness or some other bad condition, you are badly affected by it. To express such a situation you use **'suffer from something'**. Therefore, **'who suffer with'** should be replaced with **'who suffer from'**.
222. 1; The given sentence is in past indefinite tense. Hence **'can'** should be replaced with **'could'**.
223. 3; The correct phrase is **'take off'** not **'take of'**. The given sentence is in past tense hence **'take off'** should be replaced with **'took off'**.
224. 5; No correction required
225. 4; **'his'** is possessive case of **'he'**. So there must be **'he'** in the given sentence. As **'he'** is not there in the sentence we must assume **'one'** as the subject and its possessive case **'one's'** should come in place of **'his'**.
226. 2; The correct phrase is **'a bold from the blue'** which means **'an unexpected disaster'**.
227. 1; The given sentence is in simple past tense. Hence **'had no such thing'** should be replaced with **'was no such thing'**.
228. 5; No correction required
229. 3; To give complete sense, *looking* should be replaced with **'is/was/will be looking'**. But the given options are entirely different. On considering the given options one-by-one we will find that only option (3) is grammatically correct.
230. 2; When you hit someone, you use **'hit on/in'**. We will find that, although, option (1) has **'on'** in it. But due to absence of article **'the'** before face, this option should be ruled out. Now we are left with options (2) and (3). Option (3) is incorrect because of the use of **'has'**. Hence go with option (2).
231. 5; No correction required
232. 2; The given sentence is a compound sentence made of two simple sentences:  
 (i) The nation had once tried to kill him; and  
 (ii) The same nation was the first to embrace him.  
 From (i), it is clear that, **'had been once tried'**

- to'** should be replaced with **'had once tried to'**.
233. 5; No correction required
234. 2; The given sentence may be thought to be made of two simple sentences:  
 (i) How the human can flourish even in harsh conditions.  
 (ii) How the human will flourish even in harsh conditions.  
 = **how the human can and will flourish** even in harsh conditions.  
 Thus, it is clear that, the bold part should be replaced with option (2).
235. 1; When something is done to get some results thereof, we use, **'in order to'**. Moreover, after **'to'** V<sub>1</sub> is used. Hence the correct sentence will be *The social worker passionately stroked the annoyed passenger in order to pacify him*. Hence *that be pacified* should be replaced with **'to pacify him'**.
236. 2; The sentence is in simple past tense. Hence the verb **'need'** should be replaced with **'needed'**.
237. 3; The given sentence is in simple present tense. Hence **'what would you propose'** should be replaced with **'what you propose'**.
238. 4; The two contestants are going to compete with each other. Hence **'compatible'** should be replaced with **'competing'**.
239. 2; The given sentence is in present perfect tense and in passive voice. Hence, **'is so far being confined to'** should be replaced with **'have so far been confined to'**.
240. 1; The serious is an adjective, and the modifiers of an adjective is **adverb**, not an adjective. Hence *'potential'* (Adj) should be replaced with **'potentially'** (adv).
241. 5; No correction required
242. 4; After preposition, 'gerund' (verb+ing) should come. Here, the word 'before' is preposition and therefore 'been' should be replaced by 'being' Hence (4) is the correct option.
243. 3; We use either **'according to'** or **'In accordance with'**. As, **'according to'** has not been given in any of the options, it should be **'In accordance with'** in its place.
244. 2; Except (2) all other options, on replacement, give grammatically incorrect sentence.
245. 4; The use of the participle **'depressed'** is correct but it should be qualified by an adverb. The Adj **'depressed'** should be modified by the adverb **'frequently'**.
246. 2; The use of preposition **'in'** is correct but the connector should be conjunction ie **'unless'** instead of **'except'**.
247. 3; To decide the validity of options, let us know the meanings of the phrasal verbs used in the options:  
**come about** = to happen; **come before** = come in front of; **come up** = to be discussed. **come to means** = reach to.  
 Now, it is clear that option (3) appropriately improves the sentence.
248. 1; Both, **'reason'** and **'on account of'** give the same sense. Hence either of the two can be used. As **'on account of'** is not given in the options, it should be **'reason'** in place of bold part.
249. 5; No correction required
250. 2; The **'each other'** is used if the number of persons involved are two. Here 'party members' suggests a large group of people, hence **'each other'** should be replaced with **'themselves'**.
251. 5; No correction required
252. 1; We need an adjective to qualify the noun **'art work'**. Hence **'indecently'** (adv) should be replaced with **'indecent'** (Adj).
253. 2; A gerund is governed by the possessive pronoun. Hence **'me'** should be replaced with **'my'**.
254. 5; No correction required
255. 1; The adjective form of **'enjoyed'** is **'enjoyable'**, therefore **'enjoyed'** should be replaced with **'enjoyable'**.
256. 5; No correction required
257. 3; An adjective or a participle (*improved*) needs to be qualified by an **adverb** (here it is *dramatically*).
258. 2; The **'bound to get'** indicates a reaction of previous action, and to express the reaction the verb takes V<sub>3</sub>. For example, *If you get the news of death of your fast friend you are bound to get disturbed*. Similarly, while comparing the given sentence with the given example you will find that option (2) should replace the bold part.
259. 4; **'If'** and **'in case'** bear the same meaning and either of the two (not both) can be used. Here **'if'** is superfluous. Hence go with option (4).
260. 5; No correction required
261. 2; The complementary part in a conditional sentence is written as - **"If A had happened, B would have happened"**. Following the same pattern, the part printed in bold should be replaced with option (2).
262. 1; The auxiliary **'be'** should be followed by V<sub>3</sub>.
263. 3; Here, the noun **'completion'** should be qualified by the adjective **'expeditious'**.
264. 4; The verb following a preposition takes V<sub>4</sub> (verb+ing). But there is no option that can satisfy the above rule. Alternately, to start a sentence infinitive (to+verb) can be used. Hence go with option (4).
265. 2; The correct structure of sentence of the present perfect tense is - Subject + has + V<sub>3</sub> + object +.... Hence go with option (2).
266. 1; To show a contrast we use **'unlike'**. So, it

- should be **'unlike other'** in place of **'except another'**.
267. 3; **'to avoid'** and **'no delay'** are two negative phrases. You know that when two negatives are used together they nullify the negative effect. Therefore either of the two negatives is avoided or made positive by making appropriate changes. Hence use **'any'** in place of **'no'** in bold part.
268. 3; The **'so'** is used to express excessive in negative sense. We use **'most'** to express something in superlative degree. Here, in the given sentence the **'most serious challenge'** is being thought of. Hence (3) is the right option.
269. 1; In the sentence of present perfect continuous tense **'for'** is used after **'has been'**. Apart from that, to mention a definite time of immediate past, we use the **'past'** not the **'last'**.
270. 4; The rough meaning of **'working hardly'** is **'not working'**. But the main intention of the writer is to mention the people **'who work hard'**. For such type of people we use **'hard working'**.
271. 4; To express an event of past in past perfect tense **'had had'** is used.
272. 5; No correction required
273. 2; To express an event that got started in past and is still continuing, present perfect continuous tense is used and for that we follow the structure:  
S + have/has + been + V<sub>4</sub> +.....  
Following the above pattern, the part given in bold should be replaced with the words given in option (2).
274. 4; Among the given options only (4) gives the correct sense to the sentence.
275. 5; To express a reason; *due to, because of, reason, for* etc are used. Here the use of **'due to'** is correct. Hence 'No correction required' is the right answer.
276. 3; To express probability we use **'would'**. **'Will'** expresses certainty in future; **'should'** represents a sense of obligation or must; **'be'** bears to a greater extent the sense of **'should'**. Thus, it is clear that the correct option among the given options is (3).
277. 1; For the event that took place in past and there is no possibility of its recurrence we use past indefinite tense. Hence **'had died'** should be replaced with **'died'** (V<sub>2</sub> of **'die'**).
278. 5; No correction required
279. 3; To express relation between two things we use **'each other'**. **'Independence'** is a noun whereas **'Independent'** is an adjective. You know that an adjective is used to modify a noun. Here, **'activities'** is a noun and to modify it, the adjective **'Independent'** should be used. So the phrase in bold should be replaced with option (3).
280. 4; After **'shall be/will be'** the verb takes V<sub>3</sub>. Hence **'appreciative'** should be replaced with **'appreciated'** (V<sub>3</sub> of appreciate).
281. 2; The correct expression is **'difficult to follow'**. The gerund **'following'** must have an object. But, as there is no object here, it is better to use infinitive **'to'** in place of gerund.
282. 4; The **'only'** is used just before the word it qualifies. Here the emphasis is on **'a little'**. **'Only'** should be used just before **'a little'**. Hence go with option (4).
283. 1; We know that the verb after **'got'** takes past participle form, ie V<sub>3</sub>. Therefore, in the given sentence, in place of **'encash'**, there should be **'encashed'**. (V<sub>3</sub> form of **'encash'**). But none of the given options has **'encashed'**. Hence the word **'cashed'** should be used as mentioned in the option (1).
- Note:**  
**Encash** = to obtain money in return for a cheque, credit note etc.  
**Cash** = to exchange something for a cash.  
For example, *cash a cheque for somebody*.
284. 1; In the given sentence the correct preposition after **'succeeded'** should be **'in'**. As you know, the verb following a preposition takes V<sub>4</sub> (verb+ing) hence **'the face'** should be **'facing'**. After changing the bold part, it should be, **'in facing all the'**.
285. 5; No correction required
286. 2; As you know, an adverb modifies an adjective. The **'difficult'** being an adjective should be modified by the adverb **'considerably'**.
287. 2; The **'partiality'** is a noun whereas **'partial'** is an adjective. **'Modifications'** being a noun should be modified by the adjective **'partial'**. There is no need to change **'modifications'**. Hence go with option (2).
288. 3; The product being non-living thing cannot sell anything. Therefore in such sense passive voice is used. **'product can sold'** should be replaced with **'product can be sold'**, because product is a non-living thing.
289. 5; No correction required
290. 2; The given sentence is an example of simple assertive sentence in future indefinite tense. Hence **'will he be arriving'** should be replaced with **'he will arrive'**.
291. 5; No correction required
292. 3; The given sentence is in simple past tense which becomes clear from the word **'found'** in it. Hence the part printed in bold also should be in simple past tense, that is, the bold part should be replaced with option (3).
293. 4; The first part of the sentence is written in present indefinite tense and the second part



- in future perfect. To make the structure of the sentence coherent, the second part should be written in future indefinite. Hence the bold part should be replaced with option (4).
294. 3; A verb is qualified by an adverb. Hence '**recent**' should be replaced with '**recently**' (Adv).
295. 3; The word '**asked**' in the sentence suggests to be an indirect speech of an interrogative sentence. As you know, to form an interrogative sentence in most of the cases **wh-word** is used. Therefore '**that**' should be replaced with '**what**'.
296. 1; The word '**denied**' suggests the sentence to be in past tense. Hence '**will**' should be replaced with '**would**'.
297. 2; The word '**decided**' suggests that the sentence is in the past tense. Therefore '**till he arrive**' should be replaced with '**when he arrived**'.
298. 5; No correction required
299. 3; After **modals** (*can, could, shall....etc*) the main verb takes  $V_1$ . Further, the correct word for increase the price is '**to raise**'. So the phrase printed in bold should be replaced with '**may raise**'.
300. 1; For '**both**' the auxiliary verb should be '**are**'. Further to express a condition without which further event cannot take place we use '**unless**'. Thus, bold part should be replaced with option (1).
301. 3; The '**knowledge**' is a noun and the word used to enhance the effect of expression also should be a noun not an adjective. Hence in place of '**attentive**' it should be '**attention**'. Further, as you know, '**attention**' is followed by '**to**'. Therefore the phrase in bold should be replaced with option (3).
302. 1; The '**come up**' means 'to present something for discussion'. '**Come up for**' should be replaced with '**come to**' because it is '**come to**' which means to reach to some level.
303. 5; No correction required
304. 2; It is better to consider all the options one-by-one by putting them in place of the part printed in bold. You will find that option (2) only replaces the bold part correctly and gives a grammatically correct structure.
305. 1; The word '**appointment**' is singular and hence the singular auxiliary '**is**' should come in place of plural auxiliary '**were**'. Moreover, as you know, an adjective modifies a noun, the adjective '**temporary**' should be used in place of '**temporarily**' (Adv).
306. 1; It should be "...we have decided to delay....". Because in infinitive, after '**to**' the verb takes  $V_1$ .
307. 2; The given sentence is in simple present tense which becomes evident from the use of '**cannot**' in the sentence. Among all the options (2) is correct.
308. 3; To continue a business or some other work we use '**carry on**'. As the given sentence is in present perfect tense, and the structure thereof is - S + have/has +  $V_3$  +..... Therefore, the  $V_3$  of '**carry**' should be '**carried**' and the complete phrase should be '**carried on**', ie option (3).
309. 2; In simple sentence of Present Indefinite Tense we do not use do/does rather we follow the structure S+V+O+.... Hence in place of '**does a photograph looks**' we should write '**a photograph looks**', ie option (2).
310. 5; No correction required
311. 4; When we form the passive voice the verb takes  $V_3$ . Hence '**fools**' (v) should be replaced with '**fooled**'.
312. 1; The given sentence is in simple present tense and hence '**can best taught**' should be replaced with '**is best taught**', ie option (1).
313. 3; The given sentence can be split into two simple sentences:  
(i) A shy person devised a trick.  
(ii) A trick worked wondering for him.  
In sentence (ii), the use of the word '**wondering**' is incorrect. Therefore, '**wondering**' should be replaced with '**wonders**'. Hence (3) is the correct option.
314. 1; The given sentence mentions a proposition for lowering the age of senior citizens. So, it should be '**should be lowered**' in place of '**shall be less**'. The '**shall**' indicates certainty of something to happen in future. For example, '**I shall go to London**' means '**I am certain to go to London**'. '**should**' indicates a proposal, not a certainty.
315. 4; As you know a noun is modified by an adjective, therefore, it should be '**shortage**' in place of '**short**' in bold part. To make the sentence meaningful, '**possibly**' should be replaced with '**possible**'. Thus, the option should be '**a possible shortage of**'.
316. 5; No correction required
317. 2; Interrogative statement is made by using **wh-word**. Hence '**that**' should be replaced with '**what**'.
318. 3; '**prevail**' is followed by preposition '**on**'. Hence in place of part in bold it should be '**I could not prevail on**'.
319. 3; A pronoun is modified by an adjective. Hence '**worthy**' should be replaced with '**worth**' (Adj) to modify the pronoun '**her**' mentioned in the bold part of the given sentence.
320. 4; Let us consider the validity of all the options one-by-one.  
Option (1) does not have the subject in it. Option (2) '**Important**', (noun) has been changed to '**Importance**' (adjective) (3) '**recognizing**' (verb) has been changed to

- 'recognition'** (noun). Due to unnecessary changes, reject them all. Option (4) is grammatically correct, go with it.
321. 3; A verb is followed by an object. Therefore, after the verb **'expect'** the objective case of **'I'** ie, **'me'** should be used. Therefore, **'myself'** should be replaced with **'me'**.
322. 1; **'this'** is singular, therefore, **'kinds'** should be replaced with **'kind'**. Moreover, to give a complete sense, the preposition **'in'** should be used just after **'engage'**.
323. 1; **'The majority of investor'**, obviously, denotes a plural number. Hence the auxiliary verb should be either **'are'** or **'were'**. Further, **'interested'** is followed by **'in'**. Thus, the phrase printed in bold should be replaced with option (1)
324. 5; No correction required
325. 1; The **'nothing'** and **'excepting'** are two negative words. You know that two negatives nullifies the effect and the sentence becomes affirmative one. So, to express a positive idea it should be a positive word instead of two negative words. Therefore, the part in bold should be replaced with option (1).
326. 2; **'To appoint'** is a verb which is used either independently or with an auxiliary. Here, the appropriate auxiliary is **'being'** not **'having'**. Moreover, after **'having'** V<sub>3</sub> is used. Hence **'appoint'** should be replaced with **'appointed'**.
327. 1; The **'those persons'** is a plural noun and the pronoun for **'those persons'** is **'they'**. Hence in place of **'he is'** it should be **'they are'**. Moreover, here **'with'** should be replaced with **'of'**.
328. 4; The **'problems'** is a noun and it is modified by an adjective. Therefore **'usually'** (*Adv*) should be replaced with **'usual'** (*Adj*).
329. 2; **'The main objective'** used in the sentence suggests the purpose of the workshop, and the purpose is **'to make children aware'** of western classical music. Therefore, **'has made children aware'** should be replaced with option (2).
330. 4; The parallel structure of **'missing'** is **'being late'** because it is absurd to use **'lating'**. Hence the part in bold should be replaced with option (4).
331. 5; No correction required
332. 3; **'where'** is used to point a particular place whereas **'wherever'** is used to mention any place. As the stadium is a fixed place, **'wherever'** should be replaced with **'where'**.
333. 1; The use of **'recent years'** suggest more than one year in recent past. So the trend of unseasonal rainfall in April during these years suggests a continuous trend from a period in past till date. So the sentence should be written in present perfect tense and therefore **'There will be'** should be replaced with **'There has been'**.
334. 3; The inversion structure (ie wh-word+auxiliary verb+main verb.....) is used in interrogative sentence. The given sentence is assertive sentence in Simple Present Tense. Therefore, the bold part of the given sentence, ie **'does make him feel'** should be replaced with **'makes him feel'**. Hence (2) is the correct option.
335. 1; Suppose you want to know the process of solving a problem from one of your friends. What will you do? You will ask your friend to tell how to solve the problem. That is, you will ask **'how to solve'** not **'what to solve'**. Thus, it is clear that, **'what he wanted me'** should be replaced with **'how he wanted me'**.
336. 4; You must have seen while changing from Direct to Indirect, that, when an interrogative sentence is changed into indirect speech **'if'** or **'whether'** is used in place of comma and inverted commas. Here, the given sentence is an example of Indirect speech of an interrogative sentence. Hence **'that we could extend'** should be replaced with **'if we could extend'**.
337. 2; The given sentence is in simple past tense, hence **'is'** should be replaced with **'was'**.
338. 5; No correction required
339. 5; No correction required
340. 4; The reflexive pronoun of **'a person'** is **'himself'**. **'Oneself'** is the reflexive pronoun of **'one'**.
341. 1; If someone has high aims, it means he is thinking of that aim continuously. One word to express the above sense is **'nurturing'** not **'nurtured'**. **'Nurtured'** is V<sub>2</sub> of **'nurture'**.
342. 3; A noun is modified by an adjective. The **'belief'** is a noun and it should be modified by the adjective **'firm'** not **'firmly'** (*Adv*). Moreover, as the **'belief'** is being possessed by a subject, the said subject should be in possessive case. Hence **'he'** should be replaced with **'his'**.
343. 2; The use of **'have'** is superfluous hence delete it.
344. 2; When something falls from something the correct expression for this is **'fall off from'** that thing.  
**Note: Fall (away/off)** = to slope downwards.
345. 3; The structure of the sentence of simple present tense is S + V + O. The bold part should be replaced with option (3) because this option contains object (**'dedication'**).
346. 5; No correction required
347. 1; You know that an adjective modifies a noun and an adverb modifies an adjective. Therefore, the word used to modify **'exercise'** should be **'difficult'** (*Adj*) and the word used to modify

- 'difficult' (Adj) should be 'considerably' (Adv). Thus, it is clear that the phrase in bold should be replaced with option (1).
348. 5; No correction required
349. 2; The phrase 'give a word' means 'to make a commitment' while 'have a word with somebody' means 'speak to somebody'. For reconsideration of the decision it is but necessary to speak to the person concerned. Therefore, the phrase in bold should be replaced with option (2).
350. 4; Past subjunctive mood is used to indicate a situation which is unreal or contrary to fact. In such cases **if/as if/as though** is used and the usual structure of the sentence is  
If + sub + were + ..... I would have + V<sub>3</sub> + .....  
*If I were a bird I would have flown to him.*  
Following the above pattern, the phrase given in bold should be replaced with option (4).
351. 5; No correction required
352. 1; The given sentence is in present perfect tense and hence 'has been led.....' should be replaced with 'has led.....'. Hence go with option (1).
353. 1; After preposition, the verb takes V<sub>4</sub> (verb+ing). Hence 'mention' should be replaced with 'mentioning'.
354. 4; 'This year' suggests present time and for this, present perfect tense should be used. Hence 'had not been' should be replaced with 'has not been'.
355. 3; The 'comprise' can be used either as 'comprises' or 'is comprised of' or only 'comprising'. Taking into account this simple fact, 'comprising of eminent' should be replaced with 'comprising eminent'.
356. 2; The correct usage is 'recently held'.
357. 4; The given sentence should be written in passive voice and the phrase 'can classify into' should be replaced with 'can be classified into'.
358. 1; The 'sight' means 'vision' and 'site' means 'a specified place'. Therefore 'sight' should be replaced with 'site'.
359. 3; The given sentence is made of two clauses:  
(i) He was a brilliant student.  
(ii) Started work on this idea while still in a college.  
To connect these two clauses, the connector 'who' is must. Therefore 'started work' should be replaced with 'who started work'.
360. 5; No correction required
361. 4; The given sentence is a general statement written in simple present tense. Moreover to modify 'competition' (n), the adjective 'difficult' should be used. Thus, it is clear that 'has difficultly' should be replaced with 'is difficult'.
362. 2; It is better to use 'earlier' for 'previous made'. Moreover, 'previous made' is grammatically incorrect. It should be 'previously made'.
363. 2; Here, 'necessarily' should be replaced with 'necessary'.
364. 4; The use of 'that' is superfluous. Delete it.
365. 1; Use 'which' to connect two clauses:  
(i) It is the crippling losses suffered by US banks  
(ii) have led to the current economic slump.
366. 3; 'so' is a negative word which means some negative things in excess. 'More' is a positive word. As 'scarce' bears a negative sense, it should be modified by 'so' not 'more'. Here, the use of conjunction 'so....that' as a connector is appropriate.
367. 2; The phrase printed in normal has the subject 'you'. To make a coherent structure, the subject used in bold part should be 'you', and the auxiliary verb 'are'. You can easily justify the use of 'fortunate' in place of 'fortunately'.
368. 5; No correction required
369. 3; Here the use of 'infinitive' is more appropriate than the gerund. Therefore, 'risking' should be replaced with 'to risk' and at the same time, for the phrase 'to get wet', it is better to write 'getting wet'. Hence, 'risking to get wet' should be replaced with 'to risk getting wet'.
370. 1; The 'until' means 'during the period before that particular time'. For example, *I waited until it got dark.* 'Till' is more precise than 'until'. Although in spoken English and informal English writing, 'till' is often used instead of 'until'. For example, *The office will remain open till 7.00 pm.* Moreover, as the given sentence is of past perfect tense the phrase in bold should be replaced with 'till he had been given'.
371. 4; The verb 'came' should be modified by the adverb 'quietly'.
372. 2; The sentence of past subjunctive mood follows the structure:  
If + subject + were.....subject + would have + V<sub>3</sub> + .....  
In the same way, 'should stop at' should be replaced with 'would have stopped at'.
373. 1; The given sentence is in past tense hence 'would read' should be replaced with 'had read'.
374. 3; The 'kidnappers' are plural, therefore, the pronoun also should be in plural number. That is it should be 'their' in place of 'his'.
375. 5; No correction required
376. 4; The parallel structure of 'dismantled' is 'sold' not 'sell'.
377. 1; The 'noteworthy' and 'to note' are synonymous. Hence either of the two can

- serve the purpose. Therefore, delete **'to note'** from the part printed in bold.
378. 2; The process of empowering the downtrodden women was started in recent past and is still continuing. We use present perfect continuous tense in such a situation. Hence opt for option (2).
379. 1; The cases where comparison is made between just two either former or latter is used, but in cases where more than two persons or things are involved we use **'the last'** in place of **'latter'**.
380. 5; No correction required
381. 2; The **'bravely'** has been used to modify **'attempt'**. But the writer of the sentence has committed two mistakes : First, in place of **'brave'** he has written **'bravely'**, secondly **'bravely'** has wrongly been placed after **'attempt'** whereas it should have been placed just before **'attempt'**. So, to make necessary correction replace **'many attempt to bravely confront'** with **'many brave attempts to confront'**.
382. 5; No correction required
383. 3; The *statement* is singular, therefore **'they are'** should be replaced with **'it is'**. Moreover, there is no need to change **'confirmed'**.
384. 4; **'One of the members'** is singular hence replace **'have'** with **'has'**.
385. 3; **'To lay'** means *to put something to some place in careful, gentle or neat way*. **'To lie'** means *to remain flat in horizontal position so that you can take rest for longer period*. Therefore, replace **'to lay in bed'** with **'to lie in bed'**.
386. 2; In case of the use of **'neither.... nor'** the verb agrees with the number and person of the noun coming just after **'nor'**. Here the noun coming after **'nor'** is **'the chairman'** which is singular. Therefore, the auxiliary verb should have been **'was'** not **'were'**.
387. 1; Suppose one of your friends writes in cursive style and you like it very much. On asking by one of friends about his writing, what will you say? You will say that you **'appreciate his writing'**. The given sentence is similar to the example cited above. Hence **'him attempting to climb'** should be replaced with **'his attempting to climb'**.
388. 4; The auxiliary verb **'are'** is missing in the bold part. Therefore, go with option (4).
389. 5; No correction required
390. 2; The correct phrase is **'to the letter'** which means **'paying strict attention to every detail'**.
391. 2; The parallel structure of verb must be maintained. The parallel structure of **'completed'**, or **'adopted'** is **'appreciated'** not **'appreciating'**. Hence go with option (2).
392. 1; The given sentence is in simple present tense. Hence the present tense of **'should'**, that is **'shall'** should be used.
393. 5; No correction required  
**Note: 'to wear one's heart on one's sleeve'** means complete **'deeply'** etc.
394. 4; As **'ignorant'** is an adjective it should be modified by adverb **'thoroughly'** not **'thorough'**.
395. 4; As the process of giving speech is already complete, it should be written in past perfect tense. Hence, **'where he had been'** should be replaced with **'where he had'**.
396. 3; Our parents lived in past and hence in place of **'have'** it should be **'did'**.
397. 5; No correction required. **'To put up with somebody'** means **'to tolerate or bear somebody'**.
398. 4; The part of the sentence printed in normal suggests a novel idea, therefore, the part in bold should embolden that idea and in place of **'risks must not be taken'** should be replaced with **'some risks must be taken'**.
399. 3; It is obvious that the reasons of hiring the advertising agency is to encourage **'people to vote'**.
400. 2; The use of **'how'** in bold part is superfluous. Delete it.
401. 4; The part in bold is incomplete and is not capable of giving a complete sense to the sentence. Therefore, it should be replaced with **'no alternative but'**.
402. 5; No correction required
403. 1; The **'requests'** are countable noun. As you know, with a countable noun the adjective **'many'** is used. (**'More'** is used with uncountable noun).
404. 2; The noun following **'one of the'** takes plural form. Hence **'main function of'** should be replaced with **'main functions of'**.
405. 4; The **'setbacks and failures'** are plural nouns and due to this the auxiliary verb *has* should be replaced with **'have'**.
406. 3; The **'brought'** is the past tense of **'bring'**. Whereas **'bought'** is the past tense of **'buy'**. To give a proper meaning to the sentence, there should be **'bought in an'** in place of **'brought at an'**.
407. 1; The parallel structure of **'boosts'** is **'inhibits'**. Therefore the bold part should be replaced with option (1).
408. 5; No correction required
409. 2; We are talking of **'students'** and the correct pronoun for students in the given sentence should be **'whom'** not **'those'**.
410. 3; The auxiliary verb **'are'** used in bold part is for the **'relationship'**. As **'relationship'** is singular it should be **'is'** in place of **'are'** in bold part.

411. 5; No correction required
412. 1; The parallel structure of 'fills' is 'leaves'. Therefore 'and left the' should be replaced with 'and leaves the'.
413. 4 To indicate the time period belonging to ancient past the correct expression is 'date back to.' Therefore, 'started back to' should be replaced with 'date back to'.
414. 1; The parallel structure of 'stood' is 'gathered'.
415. 2; What is the reason of celebration, obviously, everything was going well. Alternately, you will say that with everything 'going so well', it was time for celebration.
416. 3; The 'had' agrees with  $V_3$ . Therefore, 'had threat to burn' should be replaced with 'had threatened to burn'.
417. 5; No correction required
418. 4; 'come forward' means 'to come ahead', but the sentence intends to give a meaning of becoming important or popular. Therefore, in place of 'came as forward', 'come to the fore' should be used.  
**Note: 'to come to the fore' means 'to become prominent or important'.**
419. 3; If we write 'students waits at the gate' it means students wait at the gate on a regular basis. But the fact is not so. It is to be noted that the phrase in bold 'students waits anxiously' is grammatically incorrect. As plural subject (students) takes plural verb (wait), not singular verb (waits). The students wait on a particular day of results only. Therefore, 'students waits anxiously' should be replaced with 'students waited anxiously'.
420. 5; No correction required
421. 2; The use of 'on' in the context of time means 'a particular time'. For example, *He reached there on Monday.* The use of 'in' in the context of time means *during a period of time.* Therefore, 'before on the last' should be replaced with 'before in the last'.
422. 1; If some thing is done as per set rule, we say that the thing has been done 'in accordance with' the rule. Further, as the salaries and perks are plural the auxiliary verb should be 'are' not 'is'. Hence go with option (1).
423. 3; Infinitive takes (to+verb). Therefore 'exercising' ( $V_4$ ) should be replaced with 'exercise' ( $V_1$ ).
424. 4; The given sentence is an assertive sentence but the part printed in bold has the structure of an interrogative sentence (...should it have..). Therefore to make the sentence correct, the bold part should be replaced with 'but it should have been linked less.'
425. 3; Do you still remember the principle of least deviation? If yes, which of the given options are less deviated? Obviously options (1), (3) and (5). Therefore our option must be any one of them. But which one. Due to the use of 'supposedly' in place of 'suppose', option (1) cannot be a correct option. Now come to option (3). On replacing by this option, the sentence becomes "The government is supposed to monitor...". This is a correct option, because the sentence is meaningful as well as grammatically correct. As we have reached at correct option, there is no need to examine option (5) any further.
426. 2; The 'being' is used to qualify a verb not a conjunction. Therefore, 'being' should be placed before the verb 'realized'. Now, let us consider the given options one-by-one to justify their validity till we reach at correct option. From option (1) 'is' has been deleted. Hence it cannot be a correct option. Option (4) has 'than' in place of 'that' hence reject it. Option (5) is in past tense hence reject it also. Option (3) has wrong structure of the sentence. Option (2) is absolutely correct.
427. 4; The correct expression is 'crime against someone'. Hence replace the bold part with option (4).
428. 1; A close examination of the normal part suggests that the 'role' is in third person singular number. Therefore in place of 'do' in bold part it should be 'does', and as we know, after 'does' we do not suffix s/es with the verb. Hence replace 'the same do not always holds true for men' with 'the same does not always hold true for men'.
429. 4; For removing the shoes from one's feet the proper phrase is 'put off' ones shoes. Also, to discontinue the process of lighting, the proper phrase is 'switch off' the light. Therefore the phrase in bold should be replaced with option (4).
430. 4; The phrase 'on account of' agrees with object. Hence in place of 'she' it should have been 'her'. But 'her' has not been used in any of the given options. Therefore 'on account of' should be replaced with 'Because she', because 'on account of' and 'Because bear the similar meaning'.
431. 4; The given sentence is in past tense, hence 'leave' should be replaced with 'left'. The 'hurry' is a verb, but to modify a verb we use an adverb. Therefore 'hurry' should be replaced with 'hurriedly'. Thus the entire bold part should be replaced with 'hurriedly left'.
432. 5; No correction required
433. 4; If you dance in tune with music, you use 'dance to the music'. Hence replace 'dance the music' with 'dance to the music'.
434. 2; The auxiliary verb 'are' is missing in bold part. To give a complete sense and make the

- sentence grammatically correct insert **'are'** between **'designs finally'**.
435. 4; The use of **'is'** in normal part suggests the sentence to be in simple present tense. Therefore, **'monitored'** should be replaced with **'monitors'**. Also, the condition for success is monitoring by the government. To impose a condition we use **if-clause**. Therefore **'unless'** should be replaced with **'if'**.
436. 3; The word **'compared'** used in normal part suggests the sentence is to be in comparative degree. Therefore, **'cheap'** should be replaced with **'cheaper'**. Moreover, for **'components'** the correct pronoun should be **'these'** not **'they'**. To express a strong reason we use **'since'** in place of **'as'**. Therefore we should replace **'as they are cheap'** with **'since these are cheaper'**.
437. 3; The form of infinitive is **'to+V<sub>1</sub> (verb)'**. Therefore **'in assessing that'** should be replaced with **'to assess how'**.
438. 4; From the clause **"Most irrigation projects have delayed...."** we can infer that **'the project'** is acting like a man or like that, but how a project can act like a man or a living thing. Therefore, the verb should be in passive voice form and **'have'** should be replaced with **'are'**.
439. 2; The possessive pronoun for **'every girl'** is **'her'**, therefore, **'their'** should be replaced with **'her'**.
440. 3; The pronoun for the **'dog'** is **'which'**. Moreover, for **'pain'** the correct preposition is **'in'**. Thus the part in bold should be replaced with **'which had been in'**.
441. 3; The **'level'** particularly in case of **'allegations'** is followed by the preposition **'against'**. Therefore, **'for'** should be replaced with **'against'**.
442. 4; The given sentence is based on the following pattern:  
Had + Subject + V<sub>3</sub> + ..... Subject + would/could have + V<sub>3</sub> + .....  
Therefore, **'If I leave early'** should be replaced with **'Had I left earlier'**.
443. 5; No correction required
444. 5; No correction required
445. 1; You can use either **'else but to change'** or only **'but to change'**. Option (2) has **'but to change'** hence go with it.
446. 2; What do you do if some one does a challenging job successfully. *You admire them for doing the job.* On considering the given sentence in the same way, you will find that **'they are taking'** should be replaced with **'them for taking'**.
447. 4; The phrase in bold is giving no sense to the sentence. Therefore it is better to replace it one-by-one. Option (1) **'that is yet to use'** is wrong because of **'that'** in place of **'which'**;
- option (2) is completely different from the part in bold, hence reject it; Option (3) the order of the words are not proper, hence rule it out; Option (4) is correct, go with it.
448. 3; The **'have'** takes V<sub>3</sub>. Therefore, **'respond'** should be replaced with **'responded'**. Moreover, in lieu of **'in favour'** we should write **'favourably to'** because **'in feavour'** is incomplete due to the absence of the preposition **'of'**.
449. 1; The sentence is in past perfect tense. Also, the parallel structure of **'proposed'** is **'passed'**. Therefore **'passes a bill that proposed'** should be replaced with **'passed a bill that proposed'**.
450. 5; No correction required
451. 3; It is not proper to use two comparative degree words where one can serve the purpose. Therefore delete **'more'** from the part printed in bold and replace it with **'as a healthier option'**.
452. 4; The **'rural masses'** are human beings in plural number. Therefore, the pronoun **'who'** and auxiliary verb **'were'** should be used.
453. 1; The clause **'over the last few months'** suggests the sentence to be in past tense. Therefore the auxiliary verb **'were'** should be used in place of **'are'** in bold part.
454. 3; The **'rate of interest'** being a noun should be modified by an adjective. Therefore, the adjective **'different'** should be used in place of **'differently'** (adv).
455. 4; The **'steps'** used in normal part suggests it to be a plural noun, and hence **'any'** (singular) in bold part should be replaced with **'some'** (plural).
456. 1; Replace **'how the impact'** with **'what impact'**.
457. 5; No correction required
458. 2; The **'unfortunately'** suggests something uncalled for. In other words, **'unfortunately'** is a negative word and to make the sentence coherent, **'have more good'** in bold part should be replaced with a negative phrase **'not have good'**.
459. 3; The **'nor'** used in normal part suggests that there must be **'neither'** in bold part. Because **'neither...nor'** is a compound conjunction and is used simultaneously in most of the sentences. Therefore, **'cannot be held'** should be replaced with **'can neither be held'**.
460. 2; The **'employees'** is plural therefore the verb **'contributes'** (singular) should be replaced with **'contribute'** (plural). At the same time, the **'company'** is singular, hence in place of **'their'** it should be **'its'**.
461. 4; To give the correct meaning of the sentence, **'even though'** should be replaced with **'since'**.

462. 1; The sentence is intended to show a comparison between efficiency with technological aid and manual operations. Therefore the comparative degree **'faster'** should be used in place of **'fast'** (positive degree).
463. 5; No correction required
464. 4; In order to make a meaningful and grammatically correct sentence add **'of'** after **'notice'** and **'the'** before **'notice'**.
465. 2; To mention something about some past events in present we use **'have had'**. The given sentence is an example. Also, we know that an adjective is used to modify a noun. Here the **'impact'** is a noun and to modify it the adjective **'significant'** should be used in place of **'significantly'** (Adv).
466. 5; No correction required
467. 1; Replace **'increasing investing in'** with **'Increased investment in'**. All other options are widely deviated.
468. 4; The **'production'** is singular therefore, the auxiliary verb also should be singular. As the sentence is written in present tense, the auxiliary verb should be in present tense, third person, singular number, ie **'is'**. The **'compared'** suggests the sentence to be in comparative degree therefore **'low'** should be replaced with **'lower than'**.
469. 2; The correct phrase is **'hand-to-mouth'**. Therefore, replace **'hand-to-mouthful existence'** with **'hand-to-mouth existence'**.
470. 3; The phrase **'in order to'** agrees with V<sub>1</sub>. Therefore **'earning'** (V<sub>4</sub>) should be replaced with **'earn'** (V<sub>1</sub>). Moreover **'decent living'** agrees with indefinite article **'a'**. Therefore add **'a'** before **'decent living'** and go with option (3).
471. 3; The correct phrase is **'piping hot'** which means **'very hot'**. For example, *large cups of piping hot coffee..* Therefore **'served piped hot'** should be replaced with **'served piping hot'**.
472. 5; No correction required. **'A pain in the neck'** means **'a physical suffering for discomfort caused by injury or illness'**,
473. 1; The sentence is in past tense which is evident from the use of **'was'** in normal part. Therefore **'jump'** should be replaced with **'jumped'**. **'to jump/go through hoops'** means **'to make somebody/to be made to endure a long, difficult and complicated test'**.
474. 1; The correct phrase is **'off the hook'**. If you take a phone **'off the hook'**, you take the receiver off the part that it normally rests on, so that the phone will not ring.
475. 2; In infinitive (after **'to'**) the verb takes its V<sub>1</sub> form. Therefore, **'gave her hand'** should be replaced with **'give her a hand'**.
476. 4; The given sentence is in past tense, and the subject **'school mates'** are plural. Therefore **'has keep'** should be replaced with **'had kept'**, and the preposition **'in'** should be inserted between **'keep'** and **'touch'**. Thus **'has keep touch'** should be replaced with **'had kept in touch'**.
477. 1; The use of **'would have terrible repercussions'** suggests that there must have been an action whose repercussions would have been terrible. Therefore, to express that very former action, past tense should be used. So, replace **'has well awareness of'** with **'was well aware of'**.
478. 2; Among the compound conjunctions the one which has been used here is **as.....as**, but the writer of the sentence has left using the conjunction half way. Therefore, **'as hard he would'** should be replaced with **'as hard as he could'**.
479. 4; The correct phrases are **'at the least'** and **'in the least'** with different meanings. There is no phrase like **'on the least'**. Therefore, we must examine the validity of only two phrases only. We use **'at the least'** to say that something is the minimum that is the case or should be done, although we think that more than this might be possible in the circumstances. We use **'in the least'** to emphasise a negative. For example, *I am not in the least bit touched by the Marilyn Monroe kind of beauty...* Now, in the given sentence, **do not exonerate** suggests a negative meaning. Hence **'their actions on the least'** should be replaced with **'their action in the least'**.
- Note:**  
**at the (very) least** = (after amounts) and probably more than that  
**Not in the least** = absolutely not; not at all
480. 4; The **'urgent'** is pronounced as a vowel sound. Hence in place of **'a'** it should be **'an'**. Also, when we are **'in search of something'** we use the phrase **'look for'**. Taking into consideration both the points mentioned above, **'a urgent need to look at'** should be replaced with **'an urgent need to look for'**.
481. 5; No correction required
482. 3; Options (4) and (5) are rejected because of **'justices'** and **'took'** respectively in them. Using **'onto'** is not proper for taking justice into one's own hands. **'onto'** is used to express a change in level. For example, *The lizard fall from ceiling onto the dining table.* Therefore, use **'take justice into their own hands'** in place of **'take justice to their own hand'**.