

## Chapter

## 2

## Sentence Improvement

## Exercise

- Direction :** Improve the bracketed part of the sentence.
- She did not like to have coffee (nor I did).  
 (a) neither I liked it (b) nor did I  
 (c) nor I like it (d) No improvement
  - Taj Mahal is (a worth seeing monument) in Agra.  
 (a) a monument to see its worth  
 (b) a monument worth seeing  
 (c) one of worth seeing monuments  
 (d) No improvement
  - I had (not only helped her by) giving hints but also with providing him links.  
 (a) helped not only to her by.  
 (b) helped her not only by  
 (c) not only helped her  
 (d) No improvement
  - We (has finished) our lunch half an hour ago.  
 (a) finished (b) will have finished  
 (c) had finished (d) No improvement
  - A small makeshift stage (was construct) with a red curtain for a backdrop.  
 (a) are constructed (b) was constructed  
 (c) were constructed (d) No improvement
  - Take out your binoculars and (will see) the Andromeda galaxy.  
 (a) see (b) saw  
 (c) seeing (d) No improvement
  - I (am always wondered) what it would be like to be inside a chocolate factory.  
 (a) have always wonder  
 (b) have always wondering  
 (c) have always wondered  
 (d) No improvement
  - They loaded their ships with spices and silks and (returns) with the summer monsoon.  
 (a) returned (b) return  
 (c) returning (d) No improvement
  - I had (a few) eggs in the fridge, so we need to go to the market to buy them.  
 (a) a little (b) few  
 (c) little (d) No improvement
  - My brother is indifferent (about) whatever I say.  
 (a) in (b) of  
 (c) to (d) No improvement
  - She is (the best and wisest) girl in the class.  
 (a) best and wisest  
 (b) a best and a wisest  
 (c) the best and the wisest  
 (d) No improvement
  - The people of Japan are (wiser than America.)  
 (a) wiser than that of America.  
 (b) wiser than those of America.  
 (c) wiser to that of America.  
 (d) No improvement
  - The Chairman appointed her (as a secretary) as she is efficient.  
 (a) a secretary (b) as secretary  
 (c) secretary (d) No improvement
  - I wish I (was) a superman.  
 (a) am (b) have been  
 (c) were (d) No improvement
  - (The sea rough), they abandoned the swim.  
 (a) It being rough (b) The sea being rough  
 (c) Being rough (d) No improvement
  - The government plans to (take up) the construction project soon.  
 (a) Take on (b) Take off  
 (c) Take in (d) No improvement
  - The doctor (has advice) him to take proper diet.  
 (a) has advised (b) had been advised  
 (c) was advised (d) No improvement
  - (Being a pleasant evening), we went out for a long drive on a highway.  
 (a) As a pleasant evening  
 (b) It being a pleasant evening  
 (c) With a pleasant evening  
 (d) No improvement
  - We (are looking forward for) a positive response from you.  
 (a) are looking forward to  
 (b) have been looking forward at



- (c) should look forward at  
(d) No improvement
20. He (promised to mend) his ways.  
(a) had a promised to mending  
(b) promised for mending  
(c) was promised of mending  
(d) No improvement
21. We do not (agree on) certain things.  
(a) agree to (b) agree about  
(c) agree of (d) No improvement
22. There are two pens here and (either write) well.  
(a) either have written (b) either wrote well  
(c) either writes (d) No improvement
23. He jumped off the train while it (had been running).  
(a) has been running (b) ran  
(c) was running (d) No improvement
24. I (didn't see) him since we met two years ago.  
(a) am not seeing (b) have not seen  
(c) had not seen (d) No improvement
25. He has painted that picture so often that he can do it with his (eyes closed).  
(a) arms full (b) eyes opened  
(c) mind blank (d) No improvement
26. If you talk to her nicely, she will probably (allow you) her notes.  
(a) allow that you have (b) let you have  
(c) let you to have (d) No improvement
27. He thanked me for what I (have done) for his wife.  
(a) had done (b) had been done  
(c) have been done (d) No improvement
28. (Hardly nothing) was offered to the victims of the earthquake.  
(a) Hardly something (b) Hardly anything  
(c) Hardly little (d) No improvement
29. William Shakespeare is the greatest of (all other) writers.  
(a) all the (b) any other  
(c) the other (d) No improvement
30. She is not used (to sleep) for so long.  
(a) to be sleeping (b) to sleep  
(c) to sleeping (d) No improvement
31. I had not completed my project so I thought I was (done with) when the manager asked me to hand it in.  
(a) done for (b) done in  
(c) done on (d) No improvement
32. Rohan was upset and so (picked up) his food while his cousins ate heartily.  
(a) Picked out (b) Picked on  
(c) Picked at (d) No improvement
33. (After he arrived) from office, he goes to gym.  
(a) After he had being arriving  
(b) After he had arrived  
(c) After he arrives  
(d) No improvement
34. When I first saw Ankit, he (was playing) cricket.  
(a) had played (b) had been playing  
(c) played (d) No improvement
35. Neha (would be looked) beautiful in Indian attire.  
(a) had looking (b) was looked  
(c) would look (d) No improvement
36. (People have been long known) how important the trees are to them.  
(a) People have to know long  
(b) People had long known  
(c) People have long known  
(d) No improvement
37. The (reason with) her outburst in the party is yet unknown.  
(a) reason for (b) reason to  
(c) reason on (d) No improvement
38. I left my job because I did not (agree to) the company's appraisal policies.  
(a) agree about (b) agree with  
(c) agree on (d) No improvement
39. Father (would have been appreciated) your efforts if you had informed him.  
(a) would be appreciated  
(b) would have appreciated  
(c) should have been appreciated  
(d) No improvement
40. Neha was (surprised by) her result.  
(a) surprised to (b) surprised from  
(c) surprised at (d) No improvement
41. The mobile phones have made digital cameras a little (superfluous) in today's world.  
(a) extinct (b) obsolete  
(c) redundant (d) No improvement
42. If (you will approach) her sincerely, she will listen to your problem definitely  
(a) you approach  
(b) you are approaching  
(c) you will be approaching  
(d) No improvement



43. (No sooner the advertisement regarding the launch of new smart phone appeared) than there was a rush on the online website for prebooking the same.  
 (a) No sooner the advertisement regarding the launched of new smart phone appeared  
 (b) No sooner did the advertisement regarding the launch of new smart phone appeared  
 (c) The advertisement regarding the launch of new smart phone was no sooner having appeared  
 (d) No improvement
44. The equipment is (adapted to) cotton industries.  
 (a) Adapted from (b) Adapted for  
 (c) Adapted of (d) No improvement
45. We might (have doing) something to help you.  
 (a) having to do (b) has done  
 (c) have done (d) no improvement
46. He (to be) positively rude.  
 (a) was being (b) were being  
 (c) being (d) no improvement
47. I'm (having to) too much fun.  
 (a) having (b) had  
 (c) has (d) no improvement
48. What would the cavalry (doing) out here?  
 (a) be doing (b) be done  
 (c) done (d) no improvement
49. All (was surprising) to find that he was not with them.  
 (a) was surprised (b) were surprised  
 (c) is surprised (d) no improvement
50. Read in order (become) wise.  
 (a) to have to be (b) to have become  
 (c) to become (d) no improvement
51. She was uneasy because she (never be) on a plane before.  
 (a) had never been (b) never been  
 (c) is never been (d) no improvement
52. No one knows how he escaped (dash) to pieces.  
 (a) being dash (b) being dashed  
 (c) dashed (d) no improvement
53. The battle (to rage) for some time.  
 (a) is raging (b) has been raged  
 (c) had been raging (d) no improvement
54. She glanced back to make sure she (wasn't to be) observed.  
 (a) wasn't be (b) weren't being  
 (c) wasn't being (d) no improvement
55. His shoes (to cover) with mud.  
 (a) was covered (b) were covered  
 (c) were covering (d) no improvement
56. The tropical storm (be) a hurricane  
 (a) will become (b) become  
 (c) to become (d) no improvement
57. Since when (have to start) a business been so easy?  
 (a) has started (b) have starting  
 (c) has starting (d) no improvement
58. Those films (being) made now.  
 (a) was being (b) are being  
 (c) is being (d) no improvement
59. There's nothing wrong with (having to) a different opinion.  
 (a) have to (b) has to  
 (c) having (c) no improvement
60. It has (being) too dangerous for too many people.  
 (a) to be (b) become  
 (c) be (d) no improvement
61. May be they (has had) a fight.  
 (a) were had (b) was having  
 (c) were having (d) no improvement
62. We wouldn't want them to think we (doing) anything immoral.  
 (a) was doing (b) were doing  
 (c) done (d) no improvement
63. Would you mind (to carrying) this bag for me.  
 (a) carries (b) carrying  
 (c) carry (d) no improvement
64. The child (would have jumped) with delight on seeing the joker at the circus.  
 (a) jumping (b) jumped  
 (c) to jump (d) no improvement
65. The shoes were very expensive; I couldn't afford (to buying) them.  
 (a) buy (b) to buy  
 (c) bought (d) no improvement
66. After they (had finished) eating they went for a walk.  
 (a) will finish (b) have finished  
 (c) finish (d) no improvement
67. She and Dad would (has had loved) Amit.  
 (a) has loved (b) have loved  
 (c) to loved (d) no improvement
68. Someone must (being) killed.  
 (a) have been (b) has been  
 (c) been (d) no improvement



69. Tom pretended to not (heard) a thing.  
 (a) hear (b) hearing  
 (c) be hearing (d) no improvement
70. He must (has change) clothes during the night.  
 (a) have changed (b) has changed  
 (c) have changes (d) no improvement
71. I should (has to be) with them tonight.  
 (a) has been (b) have been  
 (c) been (d) no improvement
72. He must not (to be left) like this.  
 (a) being left (b) been left  
 (c) be left (d) no improvement
73. Why should we (bothered)?  
 (a) bother (b) bothering  
 (c) to bother (d) no improvement
74. I absolutely must (seen) him, however painful it may be for me.  
 (a) saw (b) seeing  
 (c) see (d) no improvement
75. She (had to) four previous solo shows.  
 (a) has (b) has had  
 (c) has been (d) no improvement
76. That must (being) really difficult for you.  
 (a) has been (b) have been  
 (c) been (d) no improvement
77. I would love to come to your party! Thank you for (invites) me.  
 (a) invited (b) invite  
 (c) inviting (d) no improvement
78. It must (being) quite an exciting time to be alive.  
 (a) has been (b) have been  
 (c) been (d) no improvement
79. As long as we are in this historical city let us spend our time (doing sightseeing).  
 (a) to sightsee (b) sightsee  
 (c) sightseeing (d) no improvement
80. He proposed (meets) me at the temple.  
 (a) for meeting (b) to meet  
 (c) meeting with (d) no improvement
81. What would you like (to do it) for your birthday?  
 (a) to do (b) doing  
 (c) does (d) no improvement
82. You must (be mistake).  
 (a) be mistakenly (b) be mistaken  
 (c) be mistook (d) no improvement
83. She (starts walks) without responding.  
 (a) start walking (b) started walking  
 (c) starting walking (d) no improvement
84. He must (being) overwhelmed with the responsibility.  
 (a) been (b) has been  
 (c) have been (d) no improvement
85. I gave up (drinks) many years ago.  
 (a) to drink (b) drink  
 (c) drinking (d) no improvement
86. Rahul went out without (saying) good bye.  
 (a) say even (b) even said  
 (c) say (d) no improvement
87. The unfortunate old man was knocked (away by) the rash driver.  
 (a) out by (b) off by  
 (c) by (d) no improvement
88. One should get (trained) to prepare one's own breakfast.  
 (a) habituate (b) used  
 (c) prepared (d) no improvement
89. The young man (was carried by) the passionate appeal made by the social worker.  
 (a) was carried towards (b) was carried off by  
 (c) got carried away by (d) no improvement
90. Due to heavy monsoon showers, the water in the dam (rose another foot).  
 (a) raised another foot (b) raised by a feet.  
 (c) had risen a foot (d) no improvement
91. (I myself think) that this investigation is biased.  
 (a) I think myself (b) I thought myself  
 (c) I myself thought (d) no improvement
92. Fans (queue) for the concert tickets since early morning.  
 (a) has queued up  
 (b) have had queued  
 (c) have been queuing up  
 (d) no improvement



93. Human beings are social animals, (who are living in communities), regulated by social norms and laws.  
 (a) living in communities  
 (b) living amongst a community  
 (c) living in midst of communities  
 (d) no improvement
94. Virat bats very well, (didn't he)?  
 (a) isn't it (b) doesn't he  
 (c) wasn't it (d) no improvement
95. As the financial situation worsened we realized that we were heading (toward) a disaster.  
 (a) along (b) into  
 (c) for (d) no improvement
96. After today's terrible test I am sure that my teacher's opinion (about) me will change for the worse.  
 (a) for (b) of  
 (c) in (d) no improvement
97. The parents gave their children some (advice) before they left for the picnic.  
 (a) advices (b) advise  
 (c) advises (d) no improvement
98. The passengers (were waited) for the flight at the emigration lobby, for long.  
 (a) had wait (b) had been waited  
 (c) have been waiting (d) no improvement
99. The public vent their anger on social media to protest (toward) police brutality.  
 (a) for (b) against  
 (c) regards (d) no improvement
100. Look at this video clip in which (I, my friend and you) are enjoying a boat ride.  
 (a) you, my friend and I  
 (b) I, you and my friend  
 (c) my friend, you and I  
 (d) no improvement
101. Any bad habit must be nipped (on) the bud.  
 (a) on (b) in  
 (c) off (d) no improvement
102. The patient died (of a wound and not of) cancer.  
 (a) from a wound and not of  
 (b) of a wound and not from  
 (c) from a wound and not from  
 (d) no improvement
103. Hardly had she finished her dinner (then) the doorbell rang.  
 (a) than (b) when  
 (c) while (d) no improvement
104. In the housing society where I live there is a nice house (to let out).  
 (a) to let (b) for letting  
 (c) to be let out (d) no improvement
105. You are what you (have thought).  
 (a) think (b) shall think  
 (c) will think (d) no improvement
106. Contrast this work of art (to) that.  
 (a) for (b) with  
 (c) by (d) no improvement
107. When I last saw Ravi, he (had been running) to catch his bus.  
 (a) ran (b) was running  
 (c) had run (d) no improvement
108. I would love (to availing) a short holiday, and go for an overnight trek.  
 (a) to avail myself of (b) to avail of  
 (c) to avail myself (d) no improvement
109. She (has fallen out with) the boy she was supposed to marry.  
 (a) fell out with (b) has fallen out of  
 (c) has fallen in with (d) no improvement
110. If the screen (was any brighter), it would have been easier to read from the tablet.  
 (a) was bright enough (b) was more brighter  
 (c) had been brighter (d) no improvement
111. The footballers (has been) arguing with the coach since morning.  
 (a) was (b) had been  
 (c) have been (d) no improvement
112. She has not been well (for the past) few months  
 (a) since the past (b) for past  
 (c) since the last (d) no improvement



113. The management would prefer (you finishing) the project on time.  
 (a) that you finish (b) you had finished  
 (c) that you could finish (d) no improvement
114. It has been a long (ago) I last saw you.  
 (a) time (b) since  
 (c) before (d) no improvement
115. Both the families were invited but neither (had accepted) our invitation.  
 (a) accepted (b) did accept  
 (c) has accepted (d) no improvement
116. You are what you (have eaten).  
 (a) will eat (b) eat  
 (c) shall eat (d) no improvement
117. I couldn't help but (had to cry) at his sad story.  
 (a) cry (b) cried  
 (c) was crying (d) no improvement
118. The thief escaped (from burning) as the noble King pardoned him.  
 (a) of being burnt  
 (b) from being burnt  
 (c) from having being burnt  
 (d) no improvement
119. If I (have had) money, I would have bought this car.  
 (a) had (b) did have  
 (c) had had (d) no improvement
120. This palace (has been belonging) to our family since generations.  
 (a) has belonging (b) has belonged  
 (c) belonged (d) no improvement
121. My patients (were waited) for me since morning.  
 (a) wait (b) had been waited  
 (c) have been waiting (d) no improvement
122. He is an atheist (yet) he goes to the church every Sunday.  
 (a) because (b) and  
 (c) however (d) no improvement
123. The teacher said, "It is time that your daughter (has learned) how to write."  
 (a) learned (b) had learnt  
 (c) learnt (d) no improvement
124. (Take off) your shoes before you enter the temple.  
 (a) Put away (b) Extract  
 (c) Put off (d) No improvement
125. Einstein was one (of the wisest men) that ever lived.  
 (a) of the wisest man (b) wise man  
 (c) wisest man (d) no improvement
126. Venezuelans (were being) deprived of food and medicines for the past year.  
 (a) were (b) are  
 (c) have been (d) no improvement
127. We don't need our computers to be infinitely fast, just a whole lot (faster than) they are today.  
 (a) as fast as (b) faster then  
 (c) more faster than (d) no improvement
128. The teacher did not ask (any questions to Rinky).  
 (a) any questions of Rinky  
 (b) to Rinky any questions  
 (c) Rinky any questions  
 (d) no improvement
129. (As soon as I saw) the ferocious dog than I ran away.  
 (a) No sooner than I saw  
 (b) No sooner has I seen  
 (c) No sooner did I see  
 (d) no improvement
130. The hapless kid (cut a sorry figure) in his first performance on the stage.  
 (a) made a sorry figure (b) made a sad figure  
 (c) cut a sorry face (d) no improvement
131. If you are living in the crowded part of the city then you should be ready to (bear) the noise.  
 (a) bear off (b) bear away  
 (c) bear with (d) no improvement
132. If you come across new words, you should look (them up) in the dictionary.  
 (a) for them (b) at them  
 (c) them down (d) no improvement
133. The candidate was likely to win the assembly elections (with the) sweeping majority.  
 (a) by the (b) with a  
 (c) by a (d) no improvement



134. It was hard to believe that she (were) dead for three months.  
 (a) was (b) has been  
 (c) is (d) no improvement
135. If a person (studied) the history of the Maratha empire, he would have wondered how a small warrior tribe could have challenged the mighty Mughals.  
 (a) has studied (b) had studied  
 (c) could study (d) no improvement
136. By 2030 India (would) have become the most populous country in the world.  
 (a) will (b) should  
 (c) shall (d) no improvement
137. It is wishful thinking you can improve the situation by doing (with) such people.  
 (a) away of (b) away with  
 (c) from (d) no improvement
138. Don't step near the cliff's edge, else your life (might be thrown into) great peril.  
 (a) will be in (b) will face  
 (c) would be placed in (d) no improvement
139. Varun goes (for cinema) every Friday.  
 (a) to cinema (b) to the cinema  
 (c) in cinema (d) no improvement
140. Mr. Shah (is having) two houses.  
 (a) has (b) got  
 (c) has been having (d) no improvement
141. The bus (had left) before I reached the stop.  
 (a) left leaves (b) leaves  
 (c) will have left (d) No improvement
142. I (have been writing) twenty pages since morning.  
 (a) was writing (b) am writing  
 (c) have written (d) no improvement
143. In 2001, hundreds of people were killed (from) the earthquake in Gujarat.  
 (a) in (b) because of  
 (c) since (d) no improvement
144. Vikram (insist that) he was innocent.  
 (a) insisted on that (b) insisted that  
 (c) insisted on (d) no improvement
145. His condition has only deteriorated, his life (hangs with threads).  
 (a) is hanging on threads  
 (b) hangs by a thread  
 (c) hangs on a thread  
 (d) no improvement
146. We are late because my wife took two hours to (put up) her make-up.  
 (a) put on (b) put  
 (c) put over (d) No improvement
147. The kids are happy. They (were playing ) in the pool since noon.  
 (a) are playing (b) played  
 (c) have been playing (d) no improvement
148. The sink is leaking, we had better (send for) a plumber.  
 (a) be sending for (b) been sending for  
 (c) send off (d) no improvement
149. The (needs) of the hour was to reform the entire banking system.  
 (a) need (b) needing  
 (c) needings (d) no improvement
150. One minute they're all sweet (but) caring and the next minute they stab you in the back.  
 (a) if (b) and  
 (c) only (d) nor
151. The pool was dry as the water (had been drained off) the day before.  
 (a) has been drained off  
 (b) was drained  
 (c) has been drained away  
 (d) no improvement
152. (Her all) answers were incorrect.  
 (a) All of her (b) Her every answer  
 (c) All in her (d) no improvement
153. Bunty did not just throw the toy, he (has broken it).  
 (a) had broken it (b) broken it too  
 (c) breaks it (d) no improvement
154. You ought not to (go) there but you did.  
 (a) have gone (b) be going  
 (c) going (d) no improvement



155. Grandfather always (finds faults) with the poor gardener.  
 (a) find fault (b) find faults  
 (c) is finding faults (d) no improvement
156. (As) you find me absent, please leave the parcel with my colleague.  
 (a) Would (b) Could  
 (c) Should (d) no improvement
157. Let us hurry, or else the bus (will be leaving) the stop by the time we reach there.  
 (a) will leave (b) will have left  
 (c) would have left (d) no improvement
158. I won't be able to leave for office until they (arrive).  
 (a) have arrived (b) had arrived  
 (c) will have arrived (d) no improvement
159. Ajay, who (was studying) architecture at present, hopes to go to Australia after graduation.  
 (a) studies (b) has been studying  
 (c) is studying (d) no improvement
160. The Saranda forest is infested (with) King Cobras.  
 (a) of (b) in  
 (c) from (d) no improvement
161. (It is no good to cry) over past failures.  
 (a) It is of no good crying  
 (b) It is of no good to cry  
 (c) It is no good crying  
 (d) no improvement
162. I went to sleep last night, (almost as soon as) my head hit the pillow.  
 (a) no sooner then (b) as quickly as  
 (c) almost as quickly as (d) no improvement
163. People in some rural areas don't get water to drink, (besides) many people in urban areas have water even for their pools.  
 (a) and (b) whereas  
 (c) where (d) no improvement
164. Ajay told the manager that he would not mind (standing and eat) the lunch.  
 (a) standing and eating (b) stand and eating  
 (c) to stand and eat (d) no improvement
165. I took for a ride the motorcycle (which Rohit has bought yesterday).  
 (a) that Rohit (b) that which Rohit has  
 (c) that Rohit had (d) no improvement
166. Corruption has become (the day's order).  
 (a) today's order (b) the order of the day  
 (c) the order of today (d) no improvement
167. When the prodigal son returned home, his father welcomed him (with open hands).  
 (a) with open hearts (b) with open mind  
 (c) with open arms (d) no improvement
168. You can play video games and paint or (draw) from anywhere.  
 (a) be drawing (b) can draw  
 (c) could draw (d) no improvement
169. The (van's doors) are loose.  
 (a) van-doors (b) door of the van  
 (c) doors of the van (d) no improvement
170. I understood a good deal of (what was going on) about me.  
 (a) that which was going on  
 (b) what has had been going on  
 (c) what that has been going on  
 (d) no improvement
171. What time are we (going to leave) tomorrow?  
 (a) going to go to leave (b) going to be leaving  
 (c) going to have left (d) no improvement
172. When he arrived at the party, he (had been dressed) in a black suit.  
 (a) dressed (b) had dressed  
 (c) was dressed (d) no improvement
173. There is no more (accommodtion) for you in this bus.  
 (a) room (b) seat  
 (c) space (d) no improvement
174. By the end of this decade, doctors surely (must have discover) a cure for cancer.  
 (a) would have discovered  
 (b) could discover  
 (c) have discovered  
 (d) no improvement



175. It is essential (through cleaning) the mixer after batch.  
 (a) to clean thoroughly  
 (b) to through clean  
 (c) to cleaning thoroughly  
 (d) no improvement
176. Ravi (hadn't ought to) have done that to Shaina.  
 (a) ought not (b) ought not to  
 (c) have not ought to (d) no improvement
177. The driver gave (advice) at the court during the murder trial.  
 (a) evidence (b) proof  
 (c) witness (d) no improvement
178. You can always count (at me) in difficult times.  
 (a) upon me (b) on me  
 (c) on I (d) no improvement
179. The other shirt (will cost) you more.  
 (a) would cost (b) will be costing  
 (c) could be costing (d) no improvement
180. Having finished the voluminous novel, (it was being put away by him).  
 (a) it was put away by him  
 (b) he has had put it away  
 (c) he put it away  
 (d) no improvement
181. Each of our (trainee pay theirs) tuition fee at the beginning of the course.  
 (a) trainees pay theirs (b) trainee pays theirs  
 (c) trainees pays his (d) no improvement
182. Perhaps the wolf (was waiting) to spring upon him.  
 (a) had been waited (b) has waited  
 (c) could be waiting (d) no improvement
183. Do you know (to whom Raj is going to marry)?  
 (a) who is raj going to get married  
 (b) who Raj will be going to marry  
 (c) whom Raj is going to marry  
 (d) no improvement
184. You and I must understand (one another), and that too without delay.  
 (a) one other (b) with one another  
 (c) each another (d) no improvement
185. No sooner had the bell rung (then) the children ran out of the classrooms.  
 (a) when (b) than  
 (c) and (d) no improvement
186. Priya assured Reema that she (would look at) her dog while she is out town.  
 (a) Would look after (b) would overlook  
 (c) will look for (d) no improvement
187. Practically (every) part of the coconut tree is used by man.  
 (a) each (b) all  
 (c) most (d) no improvement
188. I gave her the book that I (won) as a prize.  
 (a) will win (b) had won  
 (c) am winning (d) no improvement
189. Ramesh says, he has already repaid me but I can't recall, so I'll have (to take his word).  
 (a) to take his word as true  
 (b) to take him at his word  
 (c) to take his for word for it  
 (d) no improvement
190. The manager was highly upset because of (the inordinate delaying).  
 (a) the inordinate delay  
 (b) the inordinately delay  
 (c) the inordinately delaying  
 (d) no improvement
191. The naughty boy made (many a mischief).  
 (a) much mischief (b) many mischief  
 (c) many a mischiefs (d) no improvement
192. Grandfather has said so out of affection, do not take (to) heart.  
 (a) into (b) it to  
 (c) it by (d) no improvement
193. The pet has just finished its meal (and is satisfied now).  
 (a) now and was satisfied  
 (b) now and is satisfied  
 (c) then and is satisfied  
 (d) no improvement



194. The air hostess gave me a cup (which had) coffee.  
 (a) containing (b) filled with  
 (c) of (d) no improvement
195. The pilgrim (lain) in the shade of the tree.  
 (a) lied (b) laid  
 (c) lay (d) no improvement
196. The department granted him permission (to stay) in Dubai.  
 (a) of stay (b) of staying  
 (c) for stay (d) no improvement
197. My mother opened the parcel without (worrying) to read the address on it.  
 (a) doubting (b) bothering  
 (c) fearing (d) no improvement
198. She could not cope (by) the heavy workload.  
 (a) with (b) of  
 (c) up (d) no improvement
199. Many such mishaps can be avoided if we (are) careful.  
 (a) be (b) might be  
 (c) were (d) no improvement
200. The candidate was so ignorant that the officer was (compelled for asking) him to leave  
 (a) being compelled to be asking  
 (b) so compelled to ask  
 (c) compelled to ask  
 (d) no improvement

### Solutions

1. **(b);** "nor did I" is the appropriate use as inversion takes place after "nor".
2. **(b);** 'a monument worth seeing' is the appropriate use.
3. **(b);** We need to write main verb "helped" and its object "her" after helping verb "had" and then "not only" and "but also" should be introduced.
4. **(a);** 'ago' is used with past indefinite tense thus 'finished' should be used instead of "had finished".
5. **(b);** "was constructed" is the correct choice.
6. **(a);** 'see' is the correct choice. The sentence is in the form of simple present tense.
7. **(c);** Sentence should be in active and 'I' should take 'have' helping verb with it so that 3<sup>rd</sup> form of verb can be used accordingly.
8. **(a);** 'returned' is the correct choice as the sentence is in past thus "returned" should be used.
9. **(b);** as the context in the statement is "person" is going to the market, so eggs are about to finish, thus "few" should be used which gives the negative meaning.
10. **(c);** indifferent takes "to" preposition with it.
11. **(c);** Option (c) is correct because when two superlatives are used for a single person both will take definite article "the" with it.
12. **(b);** Here the people of Japan are compared to the people of America. Japan is not compared to America, thus for the 'people' we need to use 'those'.  
 "The people of Japan are wiser than people of America".  
 "The people of Japan are wiser than those of America".
13. **(a);** "appoint" does not take "as" with it.
14. **(c);** I wish/ I desire takes "were" with it to show wish/desire etc.
15. **(b);** The sea being rough.  
 "The sea" is subject and "rough" is adjective. The structure to join "adjective" to subject in "adjective complement" is subject + be + adj. so any be verb should come here and we can use  
 "The sea being rough"



"The sea is rough" is also correct but it does not show any after effect with it.

"The sea being rough" here we have to show the after effect of the previous sentence which is "they abandoned the swim".

16. (d); No improvement
17. (a); "has" is used to show perfect tense and has takes 3rd form of verb with it. And, sentence should be in active thus "has advised" is the correct option.
18. (b); "we" cannot be the subject of reference of "time i.e. evening" thus a temporary subject should be used that is "it".
19. (a); "be looking forward to" is the expression that we use to show waiting for something eagerly.
20. (d); No improvement.
21. (d); No improvement.
22. (c); "either" means pointing out individual things or person and "either" acts as a "pronoun" thus it will take singular verb with it.
23. (c); "while" shows duration and it should be used with "continuous tense". "While" is also a subordinate conjunction and the clause after "while" is subordinating clause which itself shows a point of time, thus perfect continuous should not be used with "while" in a subordinating conjunction.
24. (b); "since" is used to show the point of time and with that perfect or perfect continuous should be used however "see" is a stative verb whose continuous is not used thus present perfect should be used. thus option (b) is correct.
25. (d); No improvement.
26. (b); "let you have" is the correct term which means to give permission to someone to take something.  
Thus option (b) is correct.
27. (a); As the first clause is in past, thus the next clause should be in past as well thus, option (a) is correct.
28. (b); "hardly" is a negative verb and with negative word "anything" should be used.
29. (a); "all other" or "any other" is used in comparative degree.  
William Shakespeare is greater than all other writers.  
William Shakespeare is greater than any other writer.  
However, in superlative no "other" is used thus, "all the" should be used. thus option (a) is correct.
30. (c); In "be used to" structure "to" is a preposition after which noun should come. Sleep is a verb which should be changed to gerund which is a noun. And ving form of verb acts as a noun which is called gerund. Thus option (c) is correct.
31. (a); done for: Doomed to death or destruction.  
The context says that as he had not completed his project on time he thought he was dead or in big trouble.
32. (c); pick at: to nag or hassle.  
As the context shows that "he was upset and his cousin ate heartily then he must have nagged, thus to show resentment or hassle option (a) should be used.
33. (c); As it shows the general habit thus both the clauses should be in present. thus option (a) is correct.
34. (d); No improvement
35. (c); "look" is a stative verb and it should not be written in passive thus "would look" is correct.
36. (c); "known" is a stative verb and it should not be written in passive thus "have long known" is correct.

37. (a); reason for should be used to give "the reason". Thus option (a) is correct.
38. (b); agree with persons/ policies etc.  
Agree to proposals.  
Thus "agree with" should be used.
39. (b); father is the doer thus passive should not be used, if the "doer" had been someone else then passive could have been used however father is appreciating the efforts not the other way round that is he is being appreciated by someone.
40. (c); with surprise we use "at".
41. (b); **obsolete: no longer used.**
42. (a); first clause is conditional clause and "will" should not be used in conditional clause. thus option (a) is correct.
43. (b); we use "did/had" after "no sooner".  
"No sooner did/had...than" is the correct structure
44. (b); adapt to:  
"Adapted to" generally means that something has changed to fit its own environment. For example, "People have adapted to the difficult living conditions in the Arctic."  
"Adapted for" suggests changes made to something by someone else. For example, "The vehicle was adapted for off-road travel by the engineering students at University X." Thus, an equipment cannot adapt to something on its own.  
An equipment is adapted for cotton industries (by us).
45. (c); "have" never takes "ing" form of verb with it and modal never takes singular form of verb with it.  
Modal takes base form of verb and "have" takes 3<sup>rd</sup> form of verb, so "might have done" is correct thus, option (c) is correct.
46. (a); "being" is ving form of "be" "ving" must have any helping verb before it and helping verb used for "ving" is "is/am/are/was/were" thus "was being" should be used and "was being" is not an action verb. It represents state and act as a "linking verb". Thus, an adjective should be used after link-
- ing verb.
47. (a); "having" is a transitive verb which takes the direct object. And "too much fun" is the object of "having" thus preposition "to" is not required.
48. (a); "verb" which is used here is "would" and it is a modal which must take base form of verb, thus "be" should be used. And "be" takes ving with it. thus "be doing" should be used.
49. (b); "surprise" is a transitive verb whose object is not given. thus, "surprising" will be changed to "surprised" which is a past participle which can act as an adjective. Another thing that need to be considered is "subject" is plural thus verb that will be used will be plural verb thus "were" should be used, and "were" will act as a linking verb.
50. (c); "in order" is a preposition where "to" is a part of infinitive, thus after "to" only bare infinitive should be used.  
Thus option (c)
51. (a); "had never been" should be used as "been" is used to imply the meaning of "travelled or flown" and for the 3<sup>rd</sup> form "had" should be used. thus option (a) is correct.
52. (b); "being dashed" is the correct term to use as "escaped" is a verb which will take a noun after it and "being" which acts as a gerund is a noun as well. However, "being" takes 3<sup>rd</sup> form of verb and it takes passive form after it. So "dashed" will be used. thus option (b) is correct.
53. (c); "for some time" shows the duration with which we need to use "perfect continuous tense". Thus option (c) is correct.
54. (c); "was not being" is the correct term to use because if the sentence is in active and if we use "is am are was were" as a hv then there must



be “ving” after it thus “being” should be used and “was being” acts as a linking verb thus an adjective “observed” should be used.

55. (b); shoes is a plural noun which takes plural verb thus “were” should be used and “were” is acting as a linking verb thus “covered” which is a past participle acting as an adjective should be used.
56. (a); the most appropriate verb here is “will become”. Option (a) is correct.
57. (c); “since when” is a point of time, and as in later part of sentence “been” is used thus “present perfect continuous” should be used and as the sentence is interrogative thus helping verb “has” should come before “continuous form of verb” in the sentence.
58. (b); “films” is a plural noun, and “being” is a main verb before which we need helping verb and the verb which should be used as a helping verb for plural noun is “are”. Thus option (b) Is correct.
59. (c); “having” should be used as “having” itself is a transitive verb thus “to” should not used to add an object.
60. (b); “has” is a helping verb which takes 3<sup>rd</sup> form of verb thus “become” should be used.
61. (c); “they” is a plural pronoun, it requires plural verb, thus sentence had been correct if “have” should have been used there, but as per the option given option (c) is given.
62. (b); “doing” is a main verb which requires “helping verb” and “we” is a plural noun which will take plural helping verb with it, thus “were” should be used.
63. (b); “mind” is a main verb which will take object after it, thus “carrying” is a gerund which can act as an object of “mind”, thus option (b) is correct.
64. (b); “would have jumped” can be used in conditionals or to show the completion in future by some point of time. Here neither any conditional nor any completion is required, thus “jumped” should be used.
65. (b); “afford” takes infinitive or gerund after it. thus “to buy” should be used.
66. (d); No improvement.
67. (b); “would” is a modal which always takes base form of verb thus “have” should be used. “would have” as a helping verb will take “loved” with it.
68. (a); “Must” is a modal which takes base form of verb, thus it will take “have” with it and “have” will take 3<sup>rd</sup> form of verb with it thus “have been” is correct.
69. (a); an infinitive is written in to + v1 structure, so “heard” should be changed to “hear”. Thus option (a) is correct.
70. (a); “must” will take “have” with it. And “have” takes v3 with it thus “must have changed” is correct
71. (b); “should” is a modal which will take base form of verb with it. and have will take “been” with it.  
Thus, “should have been” should be used.
72. (c); “must” is a modal which will take base form of a verb. Thus “be” should be used. “to” should be taken off.
73. (a); “should” is a “modal” which will take base form of verb I.e. “bother” with it.
74. (c); “must” is a “modal” which will take base form of verb I.e. “see” with it.
75. (b); as “previous” has been used thus, the context of “past” need to be used, thus “had” should be used, apart from that as the action of past is being discussed in present then “present perfect” should be used as the action that is being discussed is already completed. Thus “has had” need to be used.
76. (b); “must” is a modal which will take base form of verb, thus “have” need to be used, and have takes 3<sup>rd</sup> form of verb thus “must have been” is the correct term to be used.
77. (c); For is a preposition which will take noun or gerund after it. Inviting is a gerund.
78. (b); The sentence is in present continuous tense. The structure should follow subject + auxiliary BE + main verb-ing.



79. (c); "Sightseeing" itself is an action thus "doing" which represents action should not be written to show an action being happened.
80. (b); To show intension we need to use an infinitive thus "to meet" should be used.
81. (a); "you like to do it" is an assertive statement however as the given statement is an interrogative statement thus "it" should not be used after "to do" otherwise this statement will be an assertive and interrogative at the same time which will be incorrect.
82. (b); "mistaken" is an adjective which should come after "be".
83. (b); option (a) cannot be used as it should be "starts", thus "started" should be used and "started" is a verb and it should have a noun or pronoun after it thus "walking" should be used.
84. (c); must take 1<sup>st</sup> form of verb thus "have" should be used after "must" and have taken 3<sup>rd</sup> form of verb, thus "been" should be used after "have". Thus option (c) is correct.
85. (c); "gave up" is a verb after which we need to write an object thus "drinking" which is a gerund should be used. An infinitive should not be used as it is used to show an intention.
86. (d); No improvement
87. (a); 'knocked out' means to hit someone so that the person becomes unconscious
88. (b); Used to: it shows the action of past  
Be/get used to is the semi modal that should be used.
89. (c); Carry away: to become overly excited.  
The young man was overly excited by the passionate appeal made by the social worker.
90. (d); No improvement
91. (d); No improvement
92. (c); Option (c) is the correct choice because "since -a point of time" is used, thus present perfect continuous should be used.
93. (a); Option (a) is the correct choice because 'are living' shows action for a shorter period of time, however present indefinite should be used to show indefinite period.
94. (b); "doesn't he" is the correct use. Doesn't is used when speaking for third person singular subject.
95. (c); "Heading towards" shows the physical movement towards a disaster however for a disaster shows the inclination.
96. (d); No improvement
97. (d); No improvement
98. (c); We use 'have been' because "for long" shows the duration. Thus, present perfect continuous should be used.
99. (b); We use 'against' because here protesters are in opposition to the brutality shown by the police.
100. (a); Option (a) is correct because the sequence we follow is "2<sup>nd</sup> person/3<sup>rd</sup> person/1<sup>st</sup> person".
101. (c); It should be "nipped off" instead of 'nipped on'.
102. (a);
103. (b); With "Hardly had/scarcely had" we use 'when'.
104. (a); Here "to let" is a phrase which means (of a room or property) available for rent.
105. (a); "thing" is the correct choice.
106. (b); With 'contrast' we use 'with'.
107. (b); As there is no point of time or duration given, thus past perfect continuous should not be used.
108. (c); There should be infinitive after love, thus to avail should be used and avail is a transitive verb which should have an object and as the object is not given thus reflexive pronoun 'myself' should be used.



109. (d); No improvement
110. (c); it is the type of closed conditional and the structure of closed conditional is :  
If +sub+ had +v3, sub + would have + v3.  
Thus, according to this structure option (c) is correct.
111. (c); Because 'footballers' is a plural noun, so we use 'have been' instead of 'has been'.
112. (d); No improvement
113. (a); would prefer is the modal which takes the base form of verb. Thus option (a) is correct.
114. (b); As the present continuous has been used and "I last saw you" is a point of time thus with that "since" should be used.
115. (a); First part of the sentence is in passive simple past and there is no activity which happened before or after of any other activity thus simple past should be used In the next clause as well. Thus option (a) is correct.
116. (b); "You are what you eat" is a quotation and it should be written in present indefinite.
117. (a); "help" is a causative verb which takes both bare infinitive and to-infinitive it. But as here bare infinitive is given thus we will go with option (a).
118. (b); "burning" is a transitive verb which should have an object but as the object is not given thus sentence need to be improved. "From" is a preposition which can have noun In its object and being will act as an object and at the same time "being" also act as a linking verb which can take adjective with it.  
Thus option (b) is correct.
119. (a); The structure of close conditional is: if+ sub + had +v3, sub + would/should/could + v3.
120. (b); Belong or have is a possessive stative verb which expresses the state of possession and stative can't be written in continuous form. Thus, perfect continuous can't be written either so perfect tense should be used.
121. (c); With since we use perfect continuous tense.
122. (d); No improvement
123. (c); "it is time" takes past indefinite tense with it.  
Thus, it should be learnt.
124. (d); No improvement.
125. (d); No improvement
126. (c); As the "duration" has been given thus present perfect or present perfect continuous should be used. however "v3" has been given thus "perfect continuous" should be used. however, passive should be used.  
Venezuela have deprived of food and medicine for the past year. (incorrect)  
Venezuela have been deprived of food and medicine for the past year. (correct).
127. (d); no improvement.
128. (c); "ask" is a transitive verb and in formal way first indirect object and then direct object should be written.
129. (c); "no sooner .....than" are used in pair thus option (c) is correct.
130. (d); No improvement
131. (c); bear with: be patient or tolerant with.  
Bear off: change course away from the wind.  
bear away: to carry off or attain to in victory
132. (d); No improvement.
133. (c); here "with the" gives the context of "accompanied by".  
e.g. I will go to movie with you.  
We cannot accompany "sweeping majority", because "sweeping majority" is not a person. Thus "by" should be used. majority is a noun before which we need to use an article but as there is no definite majority given thus, indefinite article "a" should be used.
134. (a); As the first clause of the sentence is in past thus the subordinate clause should be in past as well.



Secondly, "dead" Is not the action verb thus it can't be written with "has been".

Thus option (a) is correct.

**135. (b);** the structure of closed conditional is:

if + sub+ had + v3, sub + would have + V3.

Thus, according to this structure "had" should be used before "studied" thus option (b) is correct.

**136. (a);** by 2030 shows the time of future and to refer to the time of future we use "will/shall". Would is used with past context.

**137. (b);** do away with means: to remove it completely.

It is wishful thinking you can improve the situation by (doing away with) such people.

It is wishful thinking you can improve the situation by (removing) such people.

**138. (a);** "will be in" Is correct. Option (b) life is not a person who will face something.

"Would be placed in" will be incorrect as passive will not come because subject itself is the doer. Thus option (a) is correct.

**139. (b);** "to" is a preposition which is used to add direction, thus "to" should be used after go not "for".

The should be added as we are talking about some specific place.

Thus option (b) is correct.

**140. (a);** Mr. shah is third person singular noun, and for the singular noun singular "verb" should be used. have is a stative verb and should not be used in "continuous" form if it is used to show possession. Thus option (a) is incorrect.

**141. (d);** No improvement

**142. (c);** as the "twenty pages" shows the completion thus for the completion perfect tense should be used.

Thus option (c) is correct.

**143. (a);** we use "in" when something happens in natural disaster or in any mis-happening.

**144. (b);** As the second clause is in past thus the first part of the sentence should be in past. Thus past indefinite tense should be used thus "insisted" is correct.

**145. (b);** hang by a thread is an idiom which means be in a highly precarious state. Thus option (b) is correct.

**146. (a);** "put on" means to wear something. And for the "makeup" we use "wear".

**147. (c);** As the point of time given for which we have also used "since" thus perfect continuous tense should be used. thus option (c) is given.

**148. (d);** no improvement.

**149. (a);** "the need of hour" is a quote which means "the requirement of something". Quote should be used as it is, their forms should not be changed.

**150. (b);** "sweet" and "caring" both are positive adjective thus they should not be joined with any contrasting conjunctions, but is a contrasting conjunction. "But" should be used instead of "and". Thus option (b) is correct.

**151. (d);** no improvement

**152. (a);** If two determiners are written for a noun and among that if one is possessive adjective then it should not be written away from the noun. It should be written just before the noun.

"All her answers were correct" is also correct.

**153. (b);** "broken it too" should be used. "just" shows that there is after effect of the action also thus to show the after effect of the action done before "too" should be used and as the first part of the sentence is in past indefinite thus next should be in past indefinite also as both are cause and effect of each other. Thus option (b) is correct.



154. (a); as the second clause shows that the event is of past thus first part of the sentence should be in past also, but in the first part of the sentence action has already been done thus perfect tense should be used thus "have gone" should be used.
155. (d); No improvement.
156. (c); this sentence is conditional sentence and we also use "should" as a conditional. Thus, option (c) is correct.
157. (b); By the time we reach there is the adverb of time, and "by that time" the action shall have been completed, thus to show completion "will have left" should be used.
158. (d); No improvement
159. (c); The sentence is in present continuous tense, thus the structure should be subject+ (is/ am/are) + (verb + ing). Therefore, the correct option is option (c)
160. (d); No improvement
161. (c); The gerund form of the verb "cry" is "crying." You can use a gerund as the subject, the complement, or the object of a sentence.
162. (d); No improvement
163. (b); 'whereas' is used in contrast or comparison with the fact that is previously stated.
164. (a); Both the objects of the sentence either be in gerunds or infinitives.
165. (a); 'That' refers mostly to things, though a class or type of person is also sometimes referred to by this pronoun
166. (c); 'arms' is the appropriate word.
167. (c); with open arms: with great affection or enthusiasm.
168. (d); no improvement.
169. (c); "van" is a non-living thing and we will not use apostrophe with non-living thing unless they are personified, thus "doors of the van" should be used.
170. (d); no improvement.
171. (d); no improvement.
172. (c); "had been" should not be used, as it is present perfect continuous and there must be a point of time given to use that, thus "was dressed" should be used.
173. (b); "seat" is the correct term to use, if "seat" had not been given then room should have been used.
174. (a); "would have discovered" should be used to show the completion of something.
175. (a); "an infinitive" should be used to show "intention" thus, "to clean" should be used and after that an adverb "thoroughly" should be used which will qualify "clean".
176. (b); "ought to" is a modal which is also a helping verb and "had" is a helping verb as well after which we need to write "main verb" but as "ought to" is a helping verb and it can't be written after "had not". Thus "ought to" should be written and to negate a statement "not" should be written in between "ought" and "to".
177. (a); evidence: the available body of facts or information indicating whether a belief or proposition is true or valid.
178. (b); "on me" should be used at "at me".
179. (d); no improvement.
180. (c); "it" cannot be the subject of reference of "having finished", "it was being" should be replaced with "he" and he can be the subject of reference for both the clauses. Thus option (c) is correct.
181. (c); As "each" indicates individual singular units, and with singular noun we use "singular verbs" thus, "pays" should be used and apart from that "each" will take singular pronoun as well thus "his" should be used.
182. (d); no improvement.



183. (c); know is a transitive verb which will take direct object after it without preposition, thus to should be taken off before "whom", thus the correct sentence is
- Do you know whom Raj  
is going to marry?
184. (d); here "each other" should be used however "each other" is not given so the best suitable option will be "one another" that is already given In question thus no improvement should be done.
185. (b); no sooner takes "than" with it. thus option (b) is correct.
186. (a); look after: take care of.
187. (d); With words ALMOST, PRACTICALLY, NEARLY, we do not use EACH; with these words we can use EVERY only.
188. (b); "winning" of the prize happened before the giving of the book, thus, if any action happened before some other action "past perfect" should be used.
189. (b); take one at one's word: to believe what someone says and act accordingly.
190. (a); "delay" itself is a noun as well thus no need of writing in gerund form.
191. (a); "mischief" is an uncountable noun thus "much" should be used.
192. (b); take to heart is a proverb which means be deeply moved or affected. And "take" is a tv thus it can be written after "take".
193. (d);
194. (c); a cup of coffee is the correct term to use as this is a general statement and it did not require any deep description, thus "which had, containing and filled with" should not be used.
195. (c); The sentence is in simple present tense form. Thus, first form of the verb is required here. Therefore, 'lay' is the correct choice.
196. (d);
197. (b);
198. (a);
199. (d);
200. (c);

