

## Table of Contents

1) ADJECTIVE .....	3
IMPORTANT RULE OF ADJECTIVES.....	3
EXAMPLES -: .....	4
2) ADVERB .....	7
CATEGORIES.....	8
SOME IMPORTANT RULES OF ADVERBS .....	8
EXAMPLES -: .....	9
3) ARTICLE .....	13
SOME IMPORTANT RULES OF ARTICLES -: .....	13
EXAMPLES -: .....	14
4) AUXILIARIES.....	18
IMPORTANT RULE OF AUXILIARIES.....	19
EXAMPLES -: .....	20
5) CLAUSE.....	24
IMPORTANT RULE OF CLAUSES.....	24
EXAMPLES -: .....	25
6) CLOSE TEST.....	30
IMPORTANT RULE OF CLOSE TEST .....	30
EXAMPLES -: .....	31
7) CONJUNCTION .....	36
IMPORTANT RULE OF CONJUNCTIONS.....	37
EXAMPLES-: .....	38
8) DANGLING MODIFIER .....	42
IMPORTANT RULE OF DANGLING MODIFIER.....	42
EXAMPLES -: .....	42
9) DEGREE .....	47
IMPORTANT RULE OF DEGREE .....	47
EXAMPLES -: .....	48
10) GERUND.....	53
IMPORTANT RULE OF GERUND.....	54
EXAMPLES -: .....	54
11) INFINITIVES .....	58

IMPORTANT RULE OF INFINITIVES.....	59
EXMPALES:-.....	59
12) NOUN.....	64
IMPORTANT RULE OF NOUN.....	64
EXAMPLES -:-.....	65
13) PARA JUMBLED SENTENCES.....	70
IMPORTANT RULE OF PARA JUMBLED SENTENCES.....	70
EXAMPLES -:-.....	71
14) PARTICIPLES.....	75
IMPORTANT RULE OF PARTICIPLES.....	75
EXAMPLES -:-.....	76
15) PREPOSITIONS.....	80
IMPORTANT RULE OF PREPOSITIONS.....	80
EXAMPLES -:-.....	81
16) PRONOUN.....	84
IMPORTANT RULE OF PRONOUN.....	85
EXAMPLES -:-.....	85
17) QUESTION TAGS.....	89
IMPORTANT RULE OF QUESTION TAGS.....	90
EXAMPLES -:-.....	90
18) SENTENCES.....	95
IMPORTANT RULE OF SENTENCES.....	95
EXAMPLES -:-.....	96
19) SPEECH.....	100
IMPORTANT RULE OF SPEECH.....	100
EXAMPLES -:-.....	101
20) SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT.....	105
IMPORTANT RULE OF SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT.....	105
EXAMPLES -:-.....	107
21) VERB TENSE.....	111
IMPORTANT RULE OF VERB TENSE.....	113
EXAMPLES -:-.....	114
22) VERB.....	118
IMPORTANT RULE OF VERB.....	118

EXAMPLES -: ..... 119

23) VOICE ACTIVE PASSIVE..... 124

IMPORTANT RULE OF VOICE ACTIVE PASSIVE ..... 124

EXAMPLES -: ..... 126

## ADJECTIVE

In English grammar, an adjective is a word that describes or modifies a noun or pronoun by providing more information about its qualities, characteristics, or attributes. Adjectives can be used to indicate size, shape, color, texture, quantity, or any other aspect of a noun or pronoun. For example, in the phrase "the red apple," the adjective "red" describes the color of the noun "apple." Adjectives can be used before the noun they modify (e.g., "a tall building") or after linking verbs like "be" (e.g., "the building is tall"). Adjectives can also be used comparatively (e.g., "taller") or superlatively (e.g., "tallest") to compare two or more nouns or pronouns.

### IMPORTANT RULE OF ADJECTIVES

One important rule of adjectives in English grammar is that they must agree with the noun they modify in terms of number, gender, and case.

- **Number:** If the noun is singular, the adjective must also be singular, and if the noun is plural, the adjective must also be plural. For example, "a red car" (singular) versus "red cars" (plural).
- **Gender:** Some languages have gendered nouns, and adjectives must agree in gender as well. In English, gender agreement only applies to a few specific nouns, such as "actor/actress" or "waiter/waitress." For example, "a handsome actor" versus "a beautiful actress."
- **Case:** In some cases, adjectives must also agree in case with the noun they modify. For example, in the phrase "the king's crown," the adjective "king's" agrees in the possessive case with the noun "crown."

It is also important to note that the proper order of adjectives is opinion, size, age, shape, color, origin, and material. For example, "a lovely little old rectangular green French silver whittling knife" follows this order. However,

this order can be flexible depending on the context and the emphasis of the sentence.

**EXAMPLES -:**

1) Which of the following sentences contains an adjective?

- a) She walked to the store.
- b) He is a doctor.
- c) The yellow flowers bloomed in the garden.
- d) They sang a song.

Answer: c) The yellow flowers bloomed in the garden. Explanation: "Yellow" is an adjective that describes the flowers.

2) Which of the following is a comparative adjective?

- a) Big
- b) Small
- c) Bigger
- d) Smaller

Answer: c) Bigger. Explanation: "Bigger" is the comparative form of the adjective "big."

3) Which of the following adjectives does NOT need to agree with the noun in number?

- a) Red
- b) Short
- c) Beautiful

d) Fast

Answer: a) Red. Explanation: Adjectives like "red" do not change based on the number of the noun they modify.

4) Which of the following is a superlative adjective?

a) Good

b) Better

c) Best

d) Great

Answer: c) Best. Explanation: "Best" is the superlative form of the adjective "good."

5) Which of the following is an example of a possessive adjective?

a) His

b) Big

c) Happy

d) Old

Answer: a) His. Explanation: "His" is a possessive adjective that shows ownership.

6) Which of the following adjectives is a demonstrative adjective?

a) Pretty

b) Our

c) His

d) That

Answer: d) That. Explanation: "That" is a demonstrative adjective that points to a specific noun or pronoun.

7) Which of the following sentences uses an adjective in the superlative form?

- a) The elephant is big.
- b) The dog is friendly.
- c) The mountain is the tallest in the range.
- d) The cake tastes sweet.

Answer: c) The mountain is the tallest in the range. Explanation: "Tallest" is the superlative form of the adjective "tall."

8) Which of the following adjectives is not an opinion adjective?

- a) Beautiful
- b) Delicious
- c) Expensive
- d) Square

Answer: d) Square. Explanation: "Square" is a descriptive adjective that provides objective information about the shape of a noun.

9) Which of the following is a proper order of adjectives in a sentence?

- a) Shape, size, color, opinion
- b) Opinion, shape, color, size

c) Size, opinion, shape, color

d) Color, size, shape, opinion

Answer: c) Size, opinion, shape, color. Explanation: The proper order of adjectives in a sentence is generally size, shape, color, origin, material, and purpose, but the order can be flexible depending on the emphasis of the sentence.

10) Which of the following is an example of a numeral adjective?

a) Third

b) Beautiful

c) Slow

d) Cold

Answer: a) Third. Explanation: A numeral adjective provides information about the number or order of a noun, and "third" is an example of a numeral adjective.

## ADVERB

In English Grammar, an adverb is a word that modifies or describes a verb, adjective, or other adverb. It usually answers questions like "how," "when," "where," "why," "how much," or "to what degree."

For example:

- She sings beautifully. (The adverb "beautifully" modifies the verb "sings")
- The car drove quickly. (The adverb "quickly" modifies the verb "drove")
- He spoke too loudly. (The adverb "too" modifies the adverb "loudly")

## CATEGORIES

Adverbs can be classified into different categories based on their function or meaning. Some common types of adverbs include:

1. Adverbs of manner - These adverbs describe how something is done or the way in which an action is performed. For example: slowly, quickly, happily, etc.
2. Adverbs of place - These adverbs describe the location or position of an action or thing. For example: here, there, outside, etc.
3. Adverbs of time - These adverbs describe when an action is performed or the duration of an action. For example: now, then, yesterday, etc.
4. Adverbs of frequency - These adverbs describe how often something happens. For example: always, never, often, etc.
5. Adverbs of degree - These adverbs describe the intensity or extent of an action or thing. For example: very, too, enough, etc.

## SOME IMPORTANT RULES OF ADVERBS

Here are some important rules of adverbs in English grammar:

1. Adverbs are often formed by adding -ly to an adjective. For example, slow becomes slowly, quick becomes quickly, and happy becomes happily.
2. Adverbs can be placed before or after the verb they modify. If the adverb modifies an adjective or another adverb, it usually comes before the word it modifies. For example, "She sings beautifully" and "He runs very fast".
3. Some adverbs have irregular forms and do not end in -ly. For example, well, fast, hard, and late are all irregular adverbs.

4. Adverbs can be used to modify entire sentences or clauses. For example, "Fortunately, the weather was good for our picnic" and "Sadly, he had to leave early".
5. Adverbs are not always necessary in a sentence. They can be used to add emphasis or clarity, but sometimes leaving them out can actually make a sentence sound better or more natural.

It's important to remember that using too many adverbs can make writing sound weak or overly complicated. The key is to use adverbs sparingly and only when they add something important to the sentence.

#### EXAMPLES -:

1) Which of the following is an adverb of frequency?

- a. Slowly
- b. Often
- c. Beautifully
- d. There

Answer: b. Often

Solution: Adverbs of frequency describe how often something happens.

2) Which of the following is an irregular adverb?

- a. Slowly
- b. Happily
- c. Late
- d. Quickly

Answer: c. Late

Solution: Late is an example of an irregular adverb that does not end in -ly.

3) Which of the following is an adverb of place?

- a. Often
- b. There
- c. Loudly
- d. Very

Answer: b. There

Solution: Adverbs of place describe the location or position of an action or thing.

4) Which of the following adverbs modifies an adjective?

- a. Always
- b. Really
- c. Too
- d. Here

Answer: b. Really

Solution: Adverbs can modify adjectives to describe the degree or intensity of something.

**NEXT OPPORTUNITY**

5) Which of the following sentences does not contain an adverb?

- a. She runs quickly.
- b. He spoke softly.
- c. They are happy.
- d. I will go later.

Answer: c. They are happy.

Solution: Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. Sentence C only contains a verb and an adjective.

6) Which of the following adverbs can be used to modify an entire sentence?

- a. Quickly
- b. Unfortunately
- c. Very
- d. Everywhere

Answer: b. Unfortunately

Solution: Adverbs can modify an entire sentence or clause to convey the speaker's attitude or emotion.

7) Which of the following adverbs is an example of an intensifier?

- a. Always
- b. Almost
- c. Very
- d. Easily

Answer: c. Very

Solution: Intensifiers are adverbs that add emphasis or exaggeration to a word or phrase.

8) Which of the following sentences is an example of using an adverb to modify another adverb?

- a. She sings beautifully.
- b. He runs very quickly.
- c. They speak Spanish fluently.
- d. We arrived late.

Answer: b. He runs very quickly.

Solution: Adverbs can modify other adverbs to describe the degree or intensity of something.

9) Which of the following is an adverb of manner?

- a. There
- b. Yesterday
- c. Happily
- d. Never

Answer: c. Happily

Solution: Adverbs of manner describe how something is done or the way in which an action is performed.

10) Which of the following sentences contains an unnecessary adverb?

- a. She smiled happily at the news.
- b. He ate his breakfast quickly before leaving.
- c. The cat lazily slept in the sun all afternoon.
- d. They sang a beautiful song at the concert.

Answer: c. The cat lazily slept in the sun all afternoon.

Solution: Adverbs should only be used when they add something important to the sentence. In this case, "lazily" doesn't really add any new information and can be removed without changing the meaning of the sentence.

## Table of Contents

24) ARTICLE .....	13
25) SOME IMPORTANT RULES OF ARTICLES -: .....	13
26) EXAMPLES -: .....	14

## ARTICLE

In English grammar, an article is a word that is used to indicate whether a noun is specific or general, and whether the noun is singular or plural. There are three articles in English: "a", "an", and "the".

The indefinite articles "a" and "an" are used to indicate a non-specific or general noun. "A" is used before words that begin with a consonant sound, and "an" is used before words that begin with a vowel sound. For example, "a book" and "an apple".

The definite article "the" is used to indicate a specific noun, whether it is singular or plural. It is used before nouns that are known to both the speaker and the listener, or that have been previously mentioned. For example, "the book" or "the apples".

Articles are an important part of English grammar because they help to clarify the meaning of a sentence and indicate the relationship between nouns and other words in the sentence.

## SOME IMPORTANT RULES OF ARTICLES -:

Here are some important rules of articles in English grammar:

1. Use "a" before singular countable nouns that begin with a consonant sound, and "an" before singular countable nouns that begin with a vowel sound. Example: A dog, an umbrella

2. Use "the" before a noun that is already known or has been mentioned before. It is used to indicate a specific noun. Example:  
The book I read yesterday, the apples on the table.
3. Do not use an article before an uncountable noun. Example: water, milk, rice.
4. Use "a" or "an" with singular countable nouns to indicate one of something, or to indicate something not specific. Example: A car, an apple.
5. Do not use an article before proper nouns, which are names of specific people, places or things. Example: John, Paris, Mount Everest.
6. Use "the" before superlative adjectives, which indicate the highest or lowest degree of something. Example: The tallest building, the most expensive car.
7. Do not use an article before plural countable nouns when referring to general or non-specific things. Example: Dogs are loyal animals.
8. Use "the" before plural countable nouns to indicate specific nouns that are already known or have been mentioned before. Example: The dogs in the park were barking.

Remember that there are some exceptions and special cases where articles may not follow the above rules. However, following these rules will help you to use articles correctly in most situations.

## EXAMPLES :-

- 1) Which article is used before singular countable nouns that begin with a consonant sound?  
A) An  
B) The  
C) A

D) None of the above

Answer: C) A

Solution: The indefinite article "a" is used before singular countable nouns that begin with a consonant sound, such as "a book" or "a dog".

2) Which article is used before singular countable nouns that begin with a vowel sound?

A) A

B) An

C) The

D) None of the above

Answer: B) An

Solution: The indefinite article "an" is used before singular countable nouns that begin with a vowel sound, such as "an apple" or "an umbrella".

3) Which article is used before an uncountable noun?

A) A

B) An

C) The

D) None of the above

Answer: D) None of the above

Solution: Articles are not used before uncountable nouns, such as "water" or "rice".

4) Which article is used to indicate a specific noun?

- A) A
- B) An
- C) The
- D) None of the above

Answer: C) The

Solution: The definite article "the" is used to indicate a specific noun that is already known or has been mentioned before.

5) Which article is used before superlative adjectives?

- A) A
- B) An
- C) The
- D) None of the above

Answer: C) The

Solution: The definite article "the" is used before superlative adjectives, such as "the highest" or "the most expensive".

6) Which article is used before proper nouns?

- A) A
- B) An
- C) The
- D) None of the above

Answer: D) None of the above

Solution: Articles are not used before proper nouns, which are names of specific people, places or things.

7) Which article is used before general or non-specific plural countable nouns?

- A) A
- B) An
- C) The
- D) None of the above

Answer: D) None of the above

Solution: Articles are not used before general or non-specific plural countable nouns, such as "dogs" or "books".

8) Which article is used before specific plural countable nouns?

- A) A
- B) An
- C) The
- D) None of the above

Answer: C) The

Solution: The definite article "the" is used before specific plural countable nouns that are already known or have been mentioned before, such as "the dogs in the park".

9) Which article is used to indicate one of something?

- A) A

- B) An
- C) The
- D) None of the above

Answer: A) A

Solution: The indefinite article "a" is used to indicate one of something, such as "a pen" or "a car".

10) Which article is used to indicate something not specific?

- A) A
- B) An
- C) The
- D) None of the above

Answer: D) None of the above

Solution: The indefinite articles "a" and "an" are used to indicate something not specific or general, such as "a book" or "an apple".

### Table of Contents

27) AUXILIARIES .....	18
28) IMPORTANT RULE OF AUXILIARIES .....	19
29) EXAMPLES :- .....	20

### AUXILIARIES

In English grammar, an auxiliary (also known as a helping verb) is a verb used in combination with another verb to express various grammatical aspects such as tense, mood, voice, or aspect.

There are three primary auxiliary verbs in English: "be," "have," and "do."

"Be" is used to form continuous tenses and passive voice. Example: "She is studying" (present continuous) or "The book was written by John" (past passive).

"Have" is used to form perfect tenses. Example: "I have finished my homework" (present perfect) or "They had arrived before we did" (past perfect).

"Do" is used to form negative and interrogative sentences, and to add emphasis. Example: "Do you like ice cream?" (interrogative) or "I do love a good cup of coffee" (emphasis).

Other modal auxiliaries such as "can," "may," "will," "shall," "should," and "must" are used to express various shades of meaning, such as ability, permission, obligation, or prediction. Example: "You must study hard if you want to pass the exam."

### IMPORTANT RULE OF AUXILIARIES

One important rule of auxiliaries in English grammar is that the auxiliary verb should always agree with the subject in terms of number and person.

For example, if the subject is third-person singular (he, she, it), the auxiliary verb should also be in the third-person singular form. For example: "He is playing soccer," not "He are playing soccer."

In addition, in negative and interrogative sentences, the auxiliary verb must be used before the subject. For example: "Do you like pizza?" (interrogative) and "I don't like coffee" (negative).

It's also important to note that some auxiliaries, like "be" and "have," can be used as main verbs in certain contexts. In those cases, they are not considered auxiliaries and do not require a second verb. For example: "I have a car" (have is a main verb meaning possess) or "She is a doctor" (be is a main verb meaning exist).

**EXAMPLES -:**

1. Which of the following is NOT an auxiliary verb?

- A) have
- B) do
- C) be
- D) go

Answer: D) go

Solution: "Go" is not an auxiliary verb. It is a main verb.

2. Which auxiliary verb is used to form continuous tenses?

- A) have
- B) be
- C) do
- D) can

Answer: B) be

Solution: "Be" is used with the present participle (-ing form) of a verb to form continuous tenses, e.g. "She is running."

**NEXT OPPORTUNITY**

3. Which auxiliary verb is used to form perfect tenses?

- A) do
- B) have
- C) be
- D) must

Answer: B) have

Solution: "Have" is used with the past participle of a verb to form perfect tenses, e.g. "He has eaten breakfast."

4. Which of the following is the correct order of words in a negative sentence with an auxiliary verb?

- A) subject + auxiliary verb + main verb
- B) auxiliary verb + subject + main verb
- C) subject + main verb + auxiliary verb
- D) auxiliary verb + main verb + subject

Answer: B) auxiliary verb + subject + main verb

Solution: In a negative sentence with an auxiliary verb, the auxiliary verb comes before the subject, followed by "not" and the main verb, e.g. "I do not like spicy food."

5. Which auxiliary verb is used to form the future tense?

- A) have
- B) will
- C) be
- D) may

Answer: B) will

Solution: "Will" is used to form the future tense, e.g. "She will graduate next year."

6. Which of the following is the correct order of words in an interrogative sentence with an auxiliary verb?

- A) auxiliary verb + main verb + subject
- B) subject + main verb + auxiliary verb
- C) auxiliary verb + subject + main verb
- D) main verb + auxiliary verb + subject

Answer: C) auxiliary verb + subject + main verb

Solution: In an interrogative sentence with an auxiliary verb, the auxiliary verb comes before the subject, followed by the main verb, e.g. "Are you coming to the party?"

7. Which auxiliary verb is used to form the passive voice?

- A) have
- B) do
- C) be
- D) can

Answer: C) be

Solution: "Be" is used to form the passive voice, e.g. "The book was written by John."

8. Which auxiliary verb is used to express obligation or necessity?

- A) will
- B) can
- C) may
- D) must

Answer: D) must

Solution: "Must" is used to express obligation or necessity, e.g. "You must finish your homework before you can go outside."

9. Which auxiliary verb is used to form the present perfect continuous tense?

- A) have been
- B) will be
- C) had been
- D) could be

Answer: A) have been

Solution: "Have been" is used with the present participle (-ing form) of a verb to form the present perfect continuous tense, e.g. "I have been studying all morning."

10. Which of the following is an example of a sentence with a main verb and no auxiliary verb?

- A) She has been singing all day.
- B) They will visit their grandparents next weekend.
- C) He likes to play guitar.
- D) We should have studied more for the exam.

Answer: C) He likes to play guitar.

Solution: In this sentence, "likes" is the main

## Table of Contents

30) CLAUSE.....	24
31) IMPORTANT RULE OF CLAUSES IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.....	24
32) EXAMPLES -: .....	25

## CLAUSE

In English grammar, a clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a predicate. A predicate is a verb or verb phrase that tells what the subject is doing or what is happening to it.

There are two main types of clauses: independent clauses and dependent clauses.

1. Independent clause: An independent clause, also known as a main clause, is a group of words that contains a subject and a predicate and can stand alone as a sentence. It expresses a complete thought and does not depend on any other clause to make sense. Example: "She is studying for her exams."
2. Dependent clause: A dependent clause, also known as a subordinate clause, is a group of words that contains a subject and a predicate but cannot stand alone as a sentence. It depends on an independent clause to make sense. Example: "Because she is studying for her exams," (dependent clause) "she has no time to watch TV." (independent clause)

There are several types of dependent clauses, such as relative clauses, adverbial clauses, and noun clauses. Each type of clause has a different function in a sentence and is introduced by a different type of word or phrase.

## IMPORTANT RULE OF CLAUSES

One important rule of clauses in English grammar is to ensure that each clause contains a subject and a predicate and that they are properly connected to form a coherent sentence. Here are some other rules to keep in mind:

1. Use proper punctuation: Commas, semicolons, and other punctuation marks are essential for indicating the relationships between clauses and making the meaning of a sentence clear. For example, a comma is needed before a coordinating conjunction (such as "and" or "but") that joins two independent clauses together.
2. Avoid sentence fragments: A sentence fragment is a group of words that is not a complete sentence. To avoid sentence fragments, ensure that each clause in a sentence has a subject and a predicate.
3. Use subordinating conjunctions to link dependent clauses: Dependent clauses are introduced by subordinating conjunctions such as "because," "although," and "if." Use these conjunctions to link dependent clauses to independent clauses and create complex sentences.
4. Use relative pronouns to link relative clauses: Relative clauses are dependent clauses that modify a noun or pronoun in the main clause. Use relative pronouns such as "who," "whom," "whose," "that," and "which" to link relative clauses to independent clauses.
5. Vary sentence structure: Using a variety of sentence structures can make your writing more interesting and engaging. Experiment with different types of clauses and sentence structures to create more complex and sophisticated sentences.

#### EXAMPLES -:

1) Which of the following is an independent clause?

- a. Because she forgot her keys,
- b. She ran to catch the bus.
- c. Although it was raining heavily,
- d. Unless you hurry up.

Answer: b. She ran to catch the bus.

Solution: An independent clause expresses a complete thought and can stand alone as a sentence. Option b is the only one that can stand alone as a sentence, while the other options are all dependent clauses.

2) Which of the following is a relative clause?

- a. Although he tried his best,
- b. The woman who lives next door,
- c. Until the sun sets,
- d. Unless you pay in advance.

Answer: b. The woman who lives next door.

Solution: A relative clause is a dependent clause that modifies a noun or pronoun in the main clause. Option b contains the relative pronoun "who," which introduces the dependent clause that modifies "woman."

3) Which of the following is a noun clause?

- a. I will come over if you need me to.
- b. She's a great singer, which is surprising.
- c. He left the party early because he was tired.
- d. What you said was very hurtful.

Answer: d. What you said was very hurtful.

Solution: A noun clause functions as a noun in a sentence and can act as a subject, object, or complement. Option d contains the noun clause "what you said," which is the subject of the sentence.

4) Which of the following is a coordinating conjunction?

- a. Although,
- b. But,
- c. While,
- d. Because.

Answer: b. But.

Solution: Coordinating conjunctions are used to join two independent clauses. Option b is a coordinating conjunction, while the other options are subordinating conjunctions that introduce dependent clauses.

5) Which of the following is an adverbial clause?

- a. Whoever gets there first can have the last piece of cake.
- b. I don't know where I put my keys.
- c. Although she is young, she is very talented.
- d. Unless you apologize, I won't forgive you.

Answer: b. I don't know where I put my keys.

Solution: An adverbial clause modifies the verb in the main clause and indicates time, place, reason, manner, or condition. Option b contains the adverbial clause "where I put my keys," which modifies the verb "put."

6) Which of the following is a subordinating conjunction?

- a. And,
- b. But,
- c. If,
- d. Or.

Answer: c. If.

Solution: Subordinating conjunctions introduce dependent clauses and show the relationship between the dependent clause and the main clause. Option c is a subordinating conjunction, while the other options are coordinating conjunctions or correlative conjunctions.

7) Which of the following is a dependent clause?

- a. I went to the store,
- b. Because I was hungry.
- c. She sang beautifully,
- d. He played the guitar.

Answer: b. Because I was hungry.

Solution: A dependent clause cannot stand alone as a sentence and must be connected to an independent clause to make sense. Option b is a dependent clause, while the other options are independent clauses.

8) Which of the following is a compound sentence?

- a. He walked to school, although it was raining.
- b. She ran to catch the bus and missed it.
- c. I like pizza, but my brother doesn't.
- d. They went to the beach, and they swam in the ocean.

Answer: d. They went to the beach, and they swam in the ocean.

Solution: A compound sentence contains two or more independent clauses that are joined by a coordinating conjunction or a semicolon. Option d contains two independent clauses connected by the coordinating conjunction "and," making it a compound sentence. The other options contain only one independent clause.

9) Which of the following is an example of an infinitive phrase?

- a. To bake a cake,
- b. After I finished my homework,
- c. Because it was too late,
- d. Without his permission.

Answer: a. To bake a cake.

Solution: An infinitive phrase begins with the infinitive form of a verb (such as "to bake") and includes any accompanying objects, modifiers, or complements. Option a is an example of an infinitive phrase, while the other options are prepositional phrases.

10) Which of the following is a complex sentence?

- a. She studied hard, and she passed the test.

- b. I ate pizza for dinner, but I didn't like it.
- c. Although he was tired, he stayed up late to finish his work.
- d. He likes playing basketball and tennis.

Answer: c. Although he was tired, he stayed up late to finish his work.

Solution: A complex sentence contains one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses. Option c contains an independent clause ("he stayed up late to finish his work") and a dependent clause introduced by the subordinating conjunction "although." The other options are either compound sentences (option a) or simple sentences with a coordinating conjunction (option b) or no conjunction at all (option d).

**Table of Contents**

33) CLOSE TEST.....	30
34) IMPORTANT RULE OF CLOSE TEST.....	30
35) EXAMPLES :-.....	31

**CLOSE TEST**

A CLOSE TEST IS A TYPE OF LANGUAGE EXERCISE OR ASSESSMENT IN WHICH LEARNERS ARE PRESENTED WITH A PASSAGE OR A SENTENCE WITH MISSING WORDS, AND ARE ASKED TO FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE MOST APPROPRIATE WORDS FROM A LIST OF OPTIONS PROVIDED. THE PURPOSE OF A CLOSE TEST IS TO ASSESS THE LEARNER'S ABILITY TO COMPREHEND THE LANGUAGE AT THE SENTENCE LEVEL, AS WELL AS THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF VOCABULARY, GRAMMAR, AND SYNTAX. CLOSE TESTS CAN BE USED AS A DIAGNOSTIC TOOL TO IDENTIFY AREAS OF WEAKNESS, AS WELL AS A TEACHING TOOL TO HELP LEARNERS DEVELOP THEIR LANGUAGE SKILLS.

**IMPORTANT RULE OF CLOSE TEST**

HERE ARE SOME IMPORTANT RULES TO KEEP IN MIND WHEN APPROACHING A CLOSE TEST IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR:

1. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY: BEFORE YOU START FILLING IN THE BLANKS, READ THE ENTIRE PASSAGE TO GET A SENSE OF THE OVERALL MEANING AND CONTEXT.
2. IDENTIFY THE PART OF SPEECH: LOOK AT THE WORDS THAT COME BEFORE AND AFTER THE BLANK SPACE TO DETERMINE WHAT PART OF SPEECH IS NEEDED IN THE BLANK.
3. USE CONTEXT CLUES: LOOK FOR CLUES IN THE SURROUNDING WORDS AND SENTENCES TO HELP YOU CHOOSE THE MOST APPROPRIATE WORD FOR THE BLANK.
4. CHECK GRAMMAR AND SYNTAX: MAKE SURE THE WORD YOU CHOOSE FITS GRAMMATICALLY AND SYNTACTICALLY WITH THE REST OF THE SENTENCE.
5. LOOK FOR PARALLEL STRUCTURES: SOMETIMES, THE WORDS IN THE BLANKS NEED TO BE PARALLEL IN STRUCTURE WITH OTHER PARTS OF THE SENTENCE. LOOK FOR PATTERNS AND REPETITIONS TO HELP YOU CHOOSE THE RIGHT WORDS.
6. BEWARE OF DISTRACTORS: SOMETIMES, THE LIST OF OPTIONS WILL INCLUDE WORDS THAT ARE SIMILAR IN MEANING OR SOUND TO THE CORRECT ANSWER BUT ARE NOT THE BEST FIT IN THE CONTEXT OF THE SENTENCE. BE CAREFUL TO CHOOSE THE MOST APPROPRIATE WORD.

### EXAMPLES -:

Question 1:

It is always important to \_\_\_ your audience when preparing a speech.

- A. know
- B. known
- C. knowing
- D. knew

Answer: A. know

Solution: The verb in the sentence is "important to," which requires the base form of the verb, "know." Option A is the only one that provides the correct form of the verb.

Question 2:

The \_\_\_ of the novel is set in the 19th century.

- A. story
- B. stories
- C. story's
- D. stories'

Answer: A. story

Solution: The noun in the sentence is "story," which is singular. Option A is the only one that provides the correct form of the noun.

Question 3:

The \_\_\_ of the building is impressive.

- A. height
- B. high
- C. highest
- D. higher

Answer: A. height

Solution: The noun in the sentence is "height," which is the correct form of the word to fit in the context of the sentence. Options B, C, and D provide variations of the word that do not fit in the sentence.

Question 4:

The \_\_\_ of the storm caused widespread damage.

- A. violence
- B. violent
- C. violently
- D. violate

Answer: B. violent

Solution: The adjective in the sentence is "violent," which is the correct form of the word to fit in the context of the sentence. Option A provides the noun form of the word, while options C and D provide adverb and verb forms that do not fit in the sentence.

Question 5:

I \_\_\_ forward to hearing from you soon.

- A. look
- B. am looking
- C. looked
- D. have looked

Answer: B. am looking

Solution: The verb in the sentence is "look forward to," which requires the present continuous tense. Option B is the only one that provides the correct form of the verb.

Question 6:

The \_\_\_ of the company's success is its talented employees.

- A. key
- B. keys
- C. key's
- D. keys'

Answer: A. key

Solution: The noun in the sentence is "key," which is singular. Option A is the only one that provides the correct form of the noun.

Question 7:

The \_\_\_ of the film was praised by critics.

- A. director
- B. direct
- C. directs
- D. directing

Answer: A. director

Solution: The noun in the sentence is "director," which is the correct form of the word to fit in the context of the sentence. Options B, C, and D provide variations of the word that do not fit in the sentence.

Question 8:

I have \_\_\_ to Paris twice.

- A. been
- B. being
- C. be
- D. was

Answer: A. been

Solution: The verb in the sentence is "have been," which is the past participle form of "be." Option A is the only one that provides the correct form of the verb.

**NEXT OPPORTUNITY**

Question 9:

The \_\_\_ of the restaurant was excellent.

- A. food
- B. foods

- C. food's
- D. foods'

Answer: A. food

Solution: The noun in the sentence is "food," which is singular. Option A is the only one that provides the correct form of the noun.

Question 10:

The \_\_\_ of the project is to reduce costs.

- A. goal
- B. goals
- C. goal's
- D. goals'

Answer: A. goal

Solution: The noun in the sentence is "goal," which is singular. Option A is the only one that provides the correct form of the noun.

### Table of Contents

36) CONJUNCTION .....	36
37) IMPORTANT RULE OF CONJUNCTIONS .....	37
38) EXAMPLES- : .....	38

## CONJUNCTION

In English grammar, a conjunction is a word that connects words, phrases, or clauses together to create more complex and meaningful sentences.

Conjunctions are important because they help to show the relationships between different parts of a sentence and make it easier to understand the writer's intended meaning. There are two main types of conjunctions: coordinating conjunctions and subordinating conjunctions.

Coordinating conjunctions connect two or more elements that are equal in importance within a sentence. The most common coordinating conjunctions are "and," "but," and "or." For example, "I like to read books and watch movies" uses the coordinating conjunction "and" to connect two activities.

Subordinating conjunctions connect two or more elements in a sentence in which one of the elements is less important and dependent on the other. The most common subordinating conjunctions include "because," "if," and "although." For example, "I cannot go to the party because I have to study" uses the subordinating conjunction "because" to show the reason why the person cannot go to the party.

### **IMPORTANT RULE OF CONJUNCTIONS**

Here are some important rules of conjunctions in English grammar:

1. Coordinating conjunctions are used to join two or more words, phrases, or clauses that are of equal importance in a sentence.
2. Subordinating conjunctions are used to join a subordinate or dependent clause to a main or independent clause.
3. When using coordinating conjunctions, it is important to use them in the correct order. The most common order is "FANBOYS" (For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So).
4. When using subordinating conjunctions, the dependent clause should come after the main clause.
5. When using conjunctions, it is important to use them correctly to avoid sentence fragments or run-on sentences.
6. Use a comma before a coordinating conjunction when it is joining two independent clauses.

7. Do not use a comma before a coordinating conjunction when it is joining two words or phrases.
8. Use a comma after a subordinating conjunction at the beginning of a sentence when it is introducing a dependent clause.
9. Do not use a comma after a subordinating conjunction within a sentence.
10. Some conjunctions can be used as adverbs or prepositions, depending on the context of the sentence. It is important to use them correctly in context.

**EXAMPLES- :**

1) Which of the following is a coordinating conjunction?

- a. Although
- b. Or
- c. Because
- d. If

Answer: b. Or

Explanation: Coordinating conjunctions connect two elements of equal importance within a sentence, and "or" is a common coordinating conjunction used to present a choice or alternative.

2) Which of the following is a subordinating conjunction?

- a. And
- b. But
- c. Because
- d. So

Answer: c. Because

Explanation: Subordinating conjunctions connect two elements in a sentence in which one of the elements is less important and dependent on the other, and "because" is a common subordinating conjunction used to indicate a reason or cause.

3) Which of the following coordinating conjunctions is used to show contrast?

- a. And
- b. But
- c. Or
- d. Nor

Answer: b. But

Explanation: "But" is a coordinating conjunction that is commonly used to show a contrast between two elements within a sentence.

4) Which of the following subordinating conjunctions is used to indicate a condition?

- a. If
- b. Although
- c. Because
- d. Or

Answer: a. If

Explanation: "If" is a subordinating conjunction that is commonly used to indicate a condition or hypothetical situation.

5) Which of the following coordinating conjunctions is used to show a result or consequence?

- a. And
- b. But
- c. Or
- d. So

Answer: d. So

Explanation: "So" is a coordinating conjunction that is commonly used to show a result or consequence of a previous statement.

6) Which of the following subordinating conjunctions is used to indicate a contrast?

- a. If
- b. Although
- c. Because
- d. Or

Answer: b. Although

Explanation: "Although" is a subordinating conjunction that is commonly used to indicate a contrast or concession within a sentence.

7) Which of the following coordinating conjunctions is used to show a continuation or addition?

- a. And
- b. But
- c. Or
- d. So

Answer: a. And

Explanation: "And" is a coordinating conjunction that is commonly used to show a continuation or addition of information within a sentence.

8) Which of the following subordinating conjunctions is used to indicate a purpose or intention?

- a. If
- b. Although
- c. Because
- d. So that

Answer: d. So that

Explanation: "So that" is a subordinating conjunction that is commonly used to indicate a purpose or intention of an action.

9) Which of the following coordinating conjunctions is used to show a contrast or limitation?

- a. And
- b. But
- c. Or
- d. Nor

Answer: d. Nor

Explanation: "Nor" is a coordinating conjunction that is commonly used to show a contrast or limitation of two elements within a sentence.

10) Which of the following subordinating conjunctions is used to indicate a result or consequence?

- a. If
- b. Although
- c. Because
- d. So that

Answer: c. Because

Explanation: "Because" is a subordinating conjunction that is commonly used to indicate a reason or cause, which can lead to a result or consequence.

## ***NEXT OPPORTUNITY***

### **Table of Contents**

39) DANGLING MODIFIER .....	42
40) IMPORTANT RULE OF DANGLING MODIFIER.....	42
41) EXAMPLES :- .....	42

## DANGLING MODIFIER

A dangling modifier is a grammatical term that refers to a phrase or clause in a sentence that doesn't clearly and logically modify the intended noun or pronoun in the sentence. This results in the sentence being awkward, unclear or even illogical. Dangling modifiers occur when the subject of the modifier is missing from the sentence or is unclear. For example, "Walking to the store, the rain started to fall" is a sentence with a dangling modifier because it is unclear who or what is "walking to the store." The sentence could be rewritten as "While walking to the store, I got caught in the rain" to remove the dangling modifier.

### IMPORTANT RULE OF DANGLING MODIFIER

The most important rule to remember when it comes to dangling modifiers is to make sure that the modifier is placed next to the word it modifies in the sentence. In other words, the subject of the modifier should be clear and unambiguous.

For example, consider the sentence: "Having finished my homework, the television was turned on." Here, the subject of the modifier "Having finished my homework" is unclear, making it a dangling modifier. A possible correction to this sentence could be: "Having finished my homework, I turned on the television."

Another important rule is to avoid using ambiguous pronouns. For example, the sentence "After cooking the meal, it was served to the guests" has a dangling modifier because it is unclear who or what is doing the serving. A possible correction could be: "After cooking the meal, the chef served it to the guests."

To avoid dangling modifiers, it's important to ensure that the sentence structure is clear and that the intended meaning is unambiguous.

### EXAMPLES -:

- 1) Which of the following sentences contains a dangling modifier?

- a) After studying hard for hours, the exam was aced by Tom.
- b) Running to catch the bus, the phone was left behind.
- c) Hiking in the mountains, the scenery was breathtaking.
- d) Baking a cake, the oven door was left open.

Answer: B

Explanation: In option B, the modifier "Running to catch the bus" doesn't logically modify the subject "the phone." The sentence could be corrected by rephrasing it to something like "While running to catch the bus, I left my phone behind."

2) Which of the following sentences does not have a dangling modifier?

- a) Waiting for the train, a bird was heard chirping.
- b) After finishing the book, the movie adaptation was watched.
- c) To avoid getting lost, a map was consulted.
- d) Sipping a cup of tea, the newspaper was read.

Answer: C

Explanation: In option C, the modifier "To avoid getting lost" logically modifies the subject "a map."

3) Which of the following is an example of a dangling modifier?

- a) Having completed the project, the team celebrated.
- b) After eating breakfast, the newspaper was read.
- c) Driving to work, the traffic was heavy.
- d) Walking through the park, a bird flew overhead.

Answer: B

Explanation: In option B, the modifier "After eating breakfast" doesn't logically modify the subject "the newspaper."

4) Which of the following sentences contains a correctly placed modifier?

- a) While watching a movie, the doorbell rang.
- b) To improve his health, a diet was followed by John.
- c) Running down the street, the dog was chased by the children.
- d) Having seen the play, the actors were applauded.

Answer: A

Explanation: In option A, the modifier "While watching a movie" logically modifies the subject "I" (implied).

5) Which of the following is an example of a correctly placed Services modifier?

- a) Wearing a hat, the sun didn't bother me.
- b) Watching a movie, the phone rang.
- c) Having won the game, the trophy was proudly displayed.
- d) Swimming in the pool, the water was refreshing.

Answer: D

Explanation: In option D, the modifier "Swimming in the pool" logically modifies the subject "the water."

6) Which of the following sentences contains a dangling modifier?

- a) Baking a cake, the recipe was followed carefully.
- b) After finishing the marathon, the runners were given medals.

- c) Walking through the forest, a bear was spotted.
- d) Jumping in the air, the ball was caught by the player.

Answer: A

Explanation: In option A, the modifier "Baking a cake" doesn't logically modify the subject "the recipe." The sentence could be corrected by rephrasing it to something like "Following the recipe carefully, a cake was baked."

7) Which of the following sentences contains a correctly placed modifier?

- a) After finishing the book, the library was visited.
- b) Cooking dinner, the kitchen was a mess.
- c) Working on a project, the deadline was met.
- d) Jogging in the park, the runners greeted each other.

Answer: D

Explanation: In option D, the modifier "Jogging in the park" logically modifies the subject "the runners."

8) Which of the following sentences does not have a dangling modifier?

- a) After taking a shower, the clothes were put on.
- b) Having traveled the world, the experiences were unforgettable.
- c) Cleaning the house, the music was turned up.
- d) Writing

Answer: C

Explanation: In option C, the modifier "Cleaning the house" logically modifies the subject "the person doing the cleaning."

9) Which of the following is an example of a correctly placed modifier?

- a) Singing in the choir, the music was enjoyed by Mary.
- b) To get some exercise, a bike ride was taken by John.
- c) Sleeping soundly, the alarm clock woke me up.
- d) Driving to work, the scenery was beautiful.

Answer: C

Explanation: In option C, the modifier "Sleeping soundly" logically modifies the subject "I" (implied).

10) Which of the following sentences contains a dangling modifier?

- a) Playing in the park, the ice cream truck drove by.
- b) Reading a book, the phone rang.
- c) Having finished the assignment, the teacher was pleased.
- d) Running on the treadmill, the time flew by.

Answer: B

Explanation: In option B, the modifier "Reading a book" doesn't logically modify the subject "the phone." The sentence could be corrected by rephrasing it to something like "While reading a book, the phone rang."

**Table of Contents**

42) DEGREE .....	47
43) IMPORTANT RULE OF DEGREE .....	47
44) EXAMPLES :- .....	48

## DEGREE

In English grammar, a degree refers to the level of intensity or comparison of adjectives and adverbs. There are three degrees of comparison: positive, comparative, and superlative.

The positive degree is used to describe a quality or attribute without making any comparison. For example, "The dog is big."

The comparative degree is used to compare two things or people. It is formed by adding "-er" to the end of the adjective or adverb for shorter words, or by using "more" for longer words. For example, "The dog is bigger than the cat."

The superlative degree is used to compare three or more things or people. It is formed by adding "-est" to the end of the adjective or adverb for shorter words, or by using "most" for longer words. For example, "The dog is the biggest animal in the park."

## IMPORTANT RULE OF DEGREE

One important rule of degree in English grammar is that not all adjectives and adverbs can form their comparatives and superlatives using the standard "-er" and "-est" endings or the "more" and "most" words. Some words have irregular comparative and superlative forms that need to be memorized.

Examples of adjectives with irregular forms are "good" (comparative: "better"; superlative: "best") and "bad" (comparative: "worse"; superlative: "worst").

Examples of adverbs with irregular forms are "well" (comparative: "better"; superlative: "best") and "badly" (comparative: "worse"; superlative: "worst").

Another important rule is that when making comparisons, the compared items should be of the same category or type. For example, it would be incorrect to say "The cat is more intelligent than running," because "running" is a verb, not a noun or an adjective that can be compared with "intelligent."

Lastly, when making superlative comparisons, it is important to use the definite article "the" before the superlative adjective or adverb. For example, "He is the fastest runner in the world," not "He is fastest runner in the world."

**EXAMPLES -:**

1. Which of the following sentences uses the comparative degree correctly?

- A. My dog is more fluffy than your cat.
- B. This book is gooder than that one.
- C. John is taller than his father.
- D. The sky is most blue today.

Answer: C. John is taller than his father.

Explanation: Option A is incorrect because "fluffy" is an adjective and should use the "-er" comparative form, i.e. "My dog is fluffier than your cat." Option B is incorrect because "good" is an irregular adjective and should use the comparative form "better," i.e. "This book is better than that one." Option D is incorrect because "blue" is a simple adjective and should use the "-er" comparative form, i.e. "The sky is bluer today."

2. Which of the following is an irregular comparative adjective?

- A. Happy
- B. Clean
- C. Big
- D. Bad

Answer: D. Bad

Explanation: "Bad" is an irregular comparative adjective that uses "worse" for the comparative form and "worst" for the superlative form. The other options are regular comparative adjectives that use the "-er" and "-est" endings for comparison.

3. Which of the following sentences uses the superlative degree correctly?

- A. This is the more delicious pizza I've ever eaten.
- B. She is the most talented singer in the world.
- C. He is the better player on the team.
- D. The view from the mountain was more beautiful than any other.

Answer: B. She is the most talented singer in the world.

Explanation: Option A is incorrect because "delicious" is a simple adjective and should use the "-est" superlative form, i.e. "This is the most delicious pizza I've ever eaten." Option C is incorrect because "better" is a comparative adjective, not a superlative. Option D is incorrect because "beautiful" is a simple adjective and should use the "-est" superlative form, i.e. "The view from the mountain was the most beautiful."

4. Which of the following is an irregular comparative adverb?

- A. Carefully
- B. Fast
- C. Well
- D. Quietly

Answer: C. Well

Explanation: "Well" is an irregular comparative adverb that uses "better" for the comparative form and "best" for the superlative form. The other options are regular comparative adverbs that use the "more" and "most" words for comparison.

5. Which of the following sentences uses the comparative degree incorrectly?

- A. He is more tall than his brother.
- B. The elephant is larger than the rabbit.
- C. She sings more beautifully than anyone I know.
- D. That car is faster than any other in the lot.

Answer: A. He is more tall than his brother.

Explanation: Option A is incorrect because "tall" is a simple adjective and should use the "-er" comparative form, i.e. "He is taller than his brother." The other options use comparative forms correctly.

6. Which of the following sentences uses the superlative degree incorrectly?

- A. This is the happiest day of my life.
- B. The Nile River is the longest river in the world.
- C. He is the most smarter person in his class.
- D. The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean on Earth.

Answer: C. He is the most smarter person in his class.

Explanation: Option C is incorrect because "smarter" is an incorrect comparative form of the adjective "smart." The correct comparative form is "smarter," so the superlative form should be "the smartest person in his class." The other options use the superlative degree correctly.

7. Which of the following is an irregular comparative adjective and adverb?

- A. Strong
- B. Quick
- C. Far
- D. Fast

Answer: D. Fast

Explanation: "Fast" is an irregular comparative adjective and adverb that uses "faster" for the comparative form and "fastest" for the superlative form. The other options are regular comparative adjectives and adverbs that use the "-er" and "-est" endings for comparison.

## NEXT OPPORTUNITY

8. Which of the following sentences uses the comparative degree correctly for an adverb?

- A. She danced more gracefully than her sister.
- B. He spoke most loudly in the room.
- C. The dog barked more loudly than usual.
- D. They ran most quickly in the race.

Answer: A. She danced more gracefully than her sister.

Explanation: Option A uses the comparative form of the adverb "gracefully" correctly with the "more" word. Option B uses the superlative form of the adverb "loudly" incorrectly with the "most" word. Option C uses the comparative form of the adverb "loudly" correctly with the "more" word, but the comparative form of the adverb "usually" should be used instead of "more usual." Option D uses the superlative form of the adverb "quickly" incorrectly with the "most" word.

9. Which of the following sentences uses the superlative degree correctly for an adjective?

- A. This is the most amazing view I've ever seen.
- B. He is the smartest than all of his classmates.
- C. She is the most beautiful girl in her family.
- D. That is the most bigger book on the shelf.

Answer: A. This is the most amazing view I've ever seen.

Explanation: Option A uses the superlative form of the adjective "amazing" correctly with the "most" word. Option B uses the comparative form of the adjective "smart" incorrectly with the "smartest than" phrase. Option C uses the superlative form of the adjective "beautiful" correctly with the "most" word. Option D uses the superlative form of the adjective "big" incorrectly with the "most bigger" phrase.

10. Which of the following is an example of an irregular comparative and superlative adjective?

- A. Soft
- B. Large
- C. Young
- D. Happy

Answer: B. Large

Explanation: "Large" is an example of an irregular comparative and superlative adjective that uses "larger" for the comparative form and "largest" for the superlative form. The other options are regular comparative and superlative adjectives that use the "-er" and "-est" endings for comparison.

**Table of Contents**

45) GERUND .....	53
46) IMPORTANT RULE OF GERUND .....	54
47) EXAMPLES -: .....	54

**GERUND**

In English grammar, a gerund is a type of verbal noun that is formed by adding the suffix -ing to a verb. It functions as a noun in a sentence and can be used as the subject, object, or complement of a sentence. Gerunds are often confused with present participles because they share the same form (-ing), but they have different functions. Gerunds function as nouns, while present participles function as adjectives or as part of a progressive verb tense. For example, in the sentence "Swimming is my favorite activity," "swimming" is a gerund

functioning as the subject of the sentence, while in the sentence "I am swimming in the pool," "swimming" is a present participle functioning as part of the progressive verb tense.

### IMPORTANT RULE OF GERUND

One important rule of gerunds in English grammar is that they can be used as the subject of a sentence. For example, "Swimming is good exercise." Here, "swimming" is the subject of the sentence and is functioning as a noun.

Another important rule is that gerunds can be used after certain verbs, such as "enjoy," "avoid," "keep," "finish," "suggest," "practice," and "admit." For example, "I enjoy swimming in the ocean," or "She avoids eating meat."

Additionally, gerunds can be used after prepositions to show the object of the preposition. For example, "I am interested in learning a new language," or "We talked about going on a trip."

It is also important to remember that gerunds are not used after possessive adjectives such as "my," "your," "his," "her," or "their." Instead, the possessive pronoun should be used before the gerund. For example, "I appreciate your helping me with this project," rather than "I appreciate your help me with this project."

### EXAMPLES -:

1. Which of the following is an example of a gerund?

- A) running
- B) runs
- C) ran
- D) will run

Answer: A) running

Explanation: A gerund is a verb ending in "-ing" that functions as a noun in a sentence. In this example, "running" is a gerund because it is functioning as a noun.

2. What is the function of a gerund in a sentence?

- A) Adverb
- B) Adjective
- C) Noun
- D) Preposition

Answer: C) Noun

Explanation: A gerund functions as a noun in a sentence and can be used as the subject, object, or complement of a sentence.

3. Which of the following verbs is commonly followed by a gerund?

- A) See
- B) Run
- C) Jump
- D) Enjoy

Answer: D) Enjoy

Explanation: Some verbs are commonly followed by a gerund, including "enjoy," "avoid," "keep," "finish," "suggest," "practice," and "admit."

4. Which of the following sentences contains a gerund?

- A) She went to the store.
- B) He is running a marathon.

C) They enjoy playing board games.

D) I will eat breakfast soon.

Answer: C) They enjoy playing board games.

Explanation: "Playing" is a gerund in this sentence because it is functioning as a noun.

5. Which of the following is not a rule for using gerunds in English grammar?

A) Gerunds can be used as the subject of a sentence.

B) Gerunds are used after possessive adjectives.

C) Gerunds can be used after certain verbs.

D) Gerunds are always used to indicate ongoing actions.

Answer: D) Gerunds are always used to indicate ongoing actions.

Explanation: While gerunds can be used to indicate ongoing actions, they can also be used for other purposes, such as functioning as a noun in a sentence.

6. Which of the following is an example of a gerund phrase?

A) They went swimming in the ocean.

B) She is reading a book.

C) He enjoys listening to music.

D) We were walking in the park.

Answer: A) They went swimming in the ocean.

Explanation: A gerund phrase consists of a gerund plus any modifiers or complements. In this example, "swimming in the ocean" is a gerund phrase.

7. Which of the following is an example of a sentence with a gerund as the object?

- A) I enjoy baking cookies.
- B) Running is good exercise.
- C) She finished reading the book.
- D) We talked about going on a trip.

Answer: A) I enjoy baking cookies.

Explanation: In this sentence, "baking cookies" is the object of the verb "enjoy" and is functioning as a gerund.

8. Which of the following sentences contains a present participle?

- A) She is singing a song.
- B) They were playing basketball.
- C) I am baking a cake.
- D) Running is good exercise.

Answer: A) She is singing a song.

Explanation: A present participle is a verb ending in "-ing" that functions as an adjective or part of a progressive verb tense. In this example, "singing" is a present participle.

9. Which of the following sentences contains a gerund used after a preposition?

- A) We were walking in the park.
- B) She finished reading the book.
- C) He is running a marathon.

D) They are interested in learning a new language.

Answer: D) They are interested in learning a new language.

Explanation: In this sentence, "learning" is a gerund used after the preposition "in" to indicate the object of the preposition.

10. Which of the following sentences uses a gerund incorrectly?

A) I appreciate your help with this project.

B) We talked about going on a trip.

C) They avoid eating fast food.

D) He enjoys to play soccer.

Answer: D) He enjoys to play soccer.

Explanation: The correct form of this sentence would be "He enjoys playing soccer," using the gerund "playing" rather than the infinitive "to play." Gerunds should be used after certain verbs, while infinitives are used after other verbs.

### Table of Contents

48) INFINITIVES .....	58
49) IMPORTANT RULE OF INFINITIVES .....	59
50) EXMPALES:-.....	59

# NEXT OPPORTUNITY

## INFINITIVES

Infinitives are a type of verb form in English grammar that are typically marked by the word "to" followed by the base form of a verb (e.g. "to run," "to eat," "to sing"). Infinitives can be used in a variety of ways in English, including as subjects or objects of sentences, as part of infinitive phrases, or as complements of other verbs. They are often used to express an action that has not yet happened, or as a way to describe a hypothetical or future action.

Infinitives are an important part of the English language, and mastering their

use is essential for effective communication in both spoken and written contexts.

## IMPORTANT RULE OF INFINITIVES

There are several important rules to keep in mind when using infinitives in English grammar. Here are a few key ones:

1. Infinitives are typically introduced by the word "to," but this can be omitted in some cases, such as after modal verbs like "can," "will," or "must" (e.g. "I can swim," "She will dance," "He must study").
2. Infinitives can function as nouns, adjectives, or adverbs within a sentence. For example, "To swim" can be used as a subject (e.g. "To swim is my favorite hobby"), an object (e.g. "I love to swim"), or as an adverbial phrase modifying a verb (e.g. "I went to the pool to swim").
3. Infinitives can be used in a variety of structures, including infinitive phrases (e.g. "To play soccer every day is important for my health"), infinitive clauses (e.g. "I hope to graduate with honors"), and split infinitives (e.g. "To boldly go where no one has gone before").
4. Infinitives can be modified by adverbs (e.g. "To quickly finish the project"), prepositional phrases (e.g. "To dance in the rain"), or other words that provide additional information about the action being described.
5. Infinitives do not indicate tense, so their meaning can change depending on the context in which they are used (e.g. "To study" could refer to something someone plans to do in the future or something they have already done in the past).

## EXMPALES:-

1. Which of the following sentences uses an infinitive as a noun?

- A. To eat healthy is important.
- B. She decided to go for a walk.
- C. He wants to become a doctor.
- D. I like to read books.

Answer: A. To eat healthy is important.

Explanation: In this sentence, the infinitive phrase "to eat healthy" is used as the subject of the sentence, functioning as a noun.

2. Which of the following sentences uses a split infinitive?

- A. I hope to finish the race.
- B. She wants to quickly finish her work.
- C. He asked me to slowly read the instructions.
- D. We plan to eventually move to the countryside.

Answer: B. She wants to quickly finish her work.

Explanation: In this sentence, the adverb "quickly" is placed between the particle "to" and the base form of the verb "finish," creating a split infinitive.

3. Which of the following is an example of an infinitive phrase?

- A. She decided to take a nap.
- B. To sing beautifully requires practice.
- C. I love to watch movies.
- D. He needs to buy groceries.

Answer: B. To sing beautifully requires practice.

Explanation: In this sentence, the infinitive phrase "to sing beautifully" is used as the subject of the sentence.

4. Which of the following sentences uses an infinitive as an adjective?

- A. The best time to plant a tree is now.
- B. He had no choice but to apologize.
- C. She has a desire to travel the world.
- D. The easiest way to solve the problem is to ask for help.

Answer: D. The easiest way to solve the problem is to ask for help.

Explanation: In this sentence, the infinitive phrase "to solve the problem" modifies the noun "way," functioning as an adjective.

5. Which of the following sentences uses an infinitive as an adverb?

- A. I went to the store to buy some milk.
- B. She is excited to start her new job.
- C. He is too busy to talk right now.
- D. We need to study hard to pass the test.

Answer: A. I went to the store to buy some milk.

Explanation: In this sentence, the infinitive phrase "to buy some milk" modifies the verb "went," functioning as an adverb.

6. Which of the following sentences uses an infinitive clause?

- A. She promised to call me later.
- B. I hope to finish my homework soon.

C. He told me what to do.

D. They decided to leave early in order to avoid traffic.

Answer: C. He told me what to do.

Explanation: In this sentence, the infinitive clause "what to do" functions as the direct object of the verb "told."

7. Which of the following sentences uses an infinitive phrase as the object of a preposition?

A. They went to the park to play soccer.

B. I need to buy some groceries at the store.

C. She has a talent for singing opera.

D. He is excited about the opportunity to travel abroad.

Answer: B. I need to buy some groceries at the store.

Explanation: In this sentence, the infinitive phrase "to buy some groceries" is used as the object of the preposition "at."

8. Which of the following sentences uses an infinitive as a complement of a verb?

A. She wants to learn how to play the guitar.

B. They enjoy spending time outdoors.

C. He decided to accept the job offer.

D. We need to leave

Answer: A. She wants to learn how to play the guitar.

Explanation: In this sentence, the infinitive phrase "to learn how to play the guitar" is used as the complement of the verb "wants," completing the meaning of the sentence.

9. Which of the following sentences uses an infinitive phrase as an adjective phrase?

- A. The best way to learn a new language is to practice.
- B. He was too tired to finish his work.
- C. She had no reason to be angry with him.
- D. The easiest thing to do is to ask for help.

Answer: A. The best way to learn a new language is to practice.

Explanation: In this sentence, the infinitive phrase "to learn a new language" modifies the noun phrase "the best way," functioning as an adjective.

10. Which of the following sentences uses an infinitive as a modifier of a noun?

- A. She has a desire to travel the world.
- B. To swim in the ocean is my favorite activity.
- C. He needs to study for his exam.
- D. They like to play tennis in the park.

Answer: B. To swim in the ocean is my favorite activity.

Explanation: In this sentence, the infinitive phrase "to swim in the ocean" modifies the noun "activity," providing more information about the speaker's favorite thing to do.

**Table of Contents**

51) NOUN ..... 64

52) IMPORTANT RULE OF NOUN..... 64  
 53) EXAMPLES :- ..... 65

## NOUN

In English grammar, a noun is a word that names a person, place, thing, idea, or concept. It is one of the eight parts of speech and is often described as the "building block" of sentences. Nouns can function as subjects of a sentence (e.g. "The dog barked"), as objects of a verb or preposition (e.g. "She gave the book to him"), or as the possessive form indicating ownership (e.g. "John's car"). Nouns can be singular or plural, and can be classified as proper nouns (names of specific people, places, or things) or common nouns (general names for people, places, or things).

### IMPORTANT RULE OF NOUN

There are several important rules of nouns in English grammar, but one of the most important is the rule for forming the plural of nouns.

In general, most nouns form their plural by adding -s to the end of the singular form (e.g. book → books, dog → dogs, house → houses). However, there are some exceptions to this rule, including:

1. Nouns ending in -s, -x, -z, -sh, or -ch form their plural by adding -es to the end of the singular form (e.g. box → boxes, church → churches).
2. Nouns ending in a consonant plus -y form their plural by changing the -y to -i and adding -es to the end (e.g. city → cities, baby → babies).
3. Some nouns have irregular plural forms, such as child → children, foot → feet, and person → people.

It's important to note that some nouns have the same singular and plural form (e.g. sheep, fish), while others do not have a plural form at all (e.g. information, furniture).

In addition to the plural rule, other important rules of nouns include capitalization of proper nouns, use of possessive forms, and agreement with verbs in number and person.

**EXAMPLES -:**

Question 1:

Which of the following is a proper noun?

- a) school
- b) teacher
- c) New York
- d) car

Answer: c) New York

Explanation: Proper nouns are names of specific people, places, or things, and are always capitalized. In this case, New York is a specific place and therefore a proper noun.

Question 2:

Which of the following is a collective noun?

- a) team
- b) pencil
- c) table
- d) bird

Answer: a) team

Explanation: Collective nouns are words that refer to a group of people, animals, or things, such as team, flock, or herd.

Question 3:

Which of the following is an abstract noun?

- a) tree
- b) love
- c) car
- d) dog

Answer: b) love

Explanation: Abstract nouns are words that name ideas, feelings, or qualities that cannot be seen or touched. In this case, love is an idea or feeling.

Question 4:

Which of the following is a plural noun?

- a) cat
- b) mouse
- c) fish
- d) horses

Answer: d) horses

Explanation: Plural nouns are words that indicate more than one person, place, thing, or idea. In this case, horses is the plural form of the singular noun horse.

Question 5:

Which of the following is an irregular plural noun?

- a) houses
- b) books
- c) mice
- d) dogs

Answer: c) mice

Explanation: Irregular plural nouns do not follow the usual rules for forming plurals, such as adding -s or -es. In this case, mice is the irregular plural form of the singular noun mouse.

Question 6:

Which of the following nouns is a countable noun?

- a) water
- b) information
- c) chair
- d) air

Answer: c) chair

Explanation: Countable nouns are nouns that can be counted, such as chair, book, or car. In contrast, uncountable nouns like water and air cannot be counted.

Question 7:

Which of the following nouns is a proper noun?

- a) country
- b) mountain
- c) Mount Everest
- d) river

Answer: c) Mount Everest

Explanation: Proper nouns are names of specific people, places, or things, and are always capitalized. In this case, Mount Everest is a specific place and therefore a proper noun.

Question 8:

Which of the following is a possessive form of the noun dog?

- a) dogs'
- b) dog's
- c) dogses
- d) dog'

Answer: b) dog's

Explanation: The possessive form of a noun indicates ownership or relationship, and is formed by adding an apostrophe and -s to the end of the singular noun. In this case, dog's indicates that something belongs to or is associated with the dog.

Question 9:

Which of the following is a concrete noun?

- a) freedom
- b) happiness
- c) pencil
- d) bravery

Answer: c) pencil

Explanation: Concrete nouns are nouns that can be seen, touched, or experienced through the senses. In this case, pencil is a physical object that can be seen and touched.

Question 10:

Which of the following is a common noun?

- a) Mary
- b) London
- c) book
- d) Statue of Liberty

Answer: c) book

Explanation: Common nouns are general names for people, places, or things, and are not capitalized unless they begin a sentence. In this case, book is a general name for any written or printed work, and is therefore a common noun. Mary and London could be proper nouns if they refer to specific individuals or places, and Statue of Liberty is a proper noun because it refers to a specific landmark.

## Table of Contents

54) PARA JUMBLED SENTENCES.....	70
55) IMPORTANT RULE OF PARA JUMBLED SENTENCES.....	70
56) EXAMPLES :-.....	71

## PARA JUMBLED SENTENCES

Para jumbled sentences, also known as paragraph jumbles or paragraph rearrangements, are a type of exercise or task in English grammar where a paragraph is presented in a scrambled or jumbled order and the reader or writer is required to rearrange the sentences into a coherent and meaningful sequence. The purpose of this exercise is to develop the reader's or writer's ability to understand the logical and cohesive structure of a paragraph, and to improve their skills in organizing and presenting ideas in a clear and effective manner.

## IMPORTANT RULE OF PARA JUMBLED SENTENCES

Here are some important rules to keep in mind when dealing with para jumbled sentences in English grammar:

1. Identify the topic sentence: Look for the sentence that states the main idea of the paragraph, as it often appears at the beginning or end of the paragraph.
2. Pay attention to transition words: Look for transitional words and phrases like "however," "therefore," "although," "in addition," etc., which can help you identify the logical connections between the sentences.
3. Check for coherence: Ensure that the sentences flow smoothly and logically, and that there are no abrupt shifts in topic or tone.
4. Use context clues: Look for contextual clues such as pronouns, key phrases, and repeated words to help you determine the correct order of the sentences.

5. Read the sentences out loud: Sometimes, reading the sentences out loud can help you identify the correct order of the paragraph, as it can help you hear the flow and coherence of the sentences.

By following these rules, you can effectively rearrange the jumbled sentences in a paragraph into a coherent and logical sequence.

**EXAMPLES -:**

1. Which sentence in a paragraph is most likely to be the topic sentence?
  - a. The sentence with the most complex vocabulary.
  - b. The sentence with the most descriptive language.
  - c. The sentence that appears first or last.
  - d. The sentence that is the shortest in length.

Answer: c. The topic sentence often appears at the beginning or end of the paragraph, and states the main idea of the paragraph.

2. What are transitional words and phrases used for in a paragraph?
  - a. To signal a shift in tone or mood.
  - b. To highlight key ideas or concepts.
  - c. To create coherence and logical connections between sentences.
  - d. To add descriptive language and imagery.

Answer: c. Transitional words and phrases are used to create coherence and logical connections between sentences, helping the reader to follow the flow of ideas.

3. Which of the following is NOT a contextual clue that can help you determine the correct order of jumbled sentences in a paragraph?
  - a. Pronouns

- b. Key phrases
- c. Repeated words
- d. Complex vocabulary

Answer: d. Contextual clues such as pronouns, key phrases, and repeated words can help you determine the correct order of jumbled sentences in a paragraph, but complex vocabulary is less likely to be a helpful clue.

4. Which of the following is an example of a transitional phrase that can indicate a contrast between two ideas?

- a. In addition
- b. Therefore
- c. However
- d. For example

Answer: c. "However" is a transitional phrase that can indicate a contrast between two ideas, helping the reader to understand the relationship between two sentences.

5. When rearranging jumbled sentences in a paragraph, what should you do first?

- a. Look for the shortest sentence.
- b. Look for transitional phrases.
- c. Look for the topic sentence.
- d. Look for complex vocabulary.

Answer: c. When rearranging jumbled sentences in a paragraph, it is best to look for the topic sentence first, as it often appears at the beginning or end of

the paragraph and provides a starting point for understanding the flow of ideas.

6. Which of the following sentences is most likely to appear after the topic sentence in a paragraph?

- a. A sentence that provides evidence or examples to support the main idea.
- b. A sentence that introduces a new topic or idea.
- c. A sentence that repeats the same idea as the topic sentence.
- d. A sentence that restates the main idea in a different way.

Answer: a. In a well-organized paragraph, sentences that provide evidence or examples to support the main idea are often placed after the topic sentence.

7. What is the purpose of coherence in a paragraph?

- a. To make the paragraph more interesting to read.
- b. To create a logical and meaningful sequence of ideas.
- c. To use complex vocabulary and sentence structures.
- d. To highlight the main idea of the paragraph.

Answer: b. Coherence in a paragraph is important because it creates a logical and meaningful sequence of ideas, making it easier for the reader to understand the main idea and supporting details.

8. What is the role of a transitional word or phrase in a paragraph?

- a. To signal a shift in tone or mood.
- b. To highlight key ideas or concepts.
- c. To add descriptive language and imagery.

d. To create a link between two sentences or ideas.

Answer: d. Transitional words and phrases are used to create a link between two sentences or ideas, helping the reader to understand the relationship between them.

9. Which of the following sentences is most likely to be the concluding sentence of a paragraph?

- a. A sentence that summarizes the main idea of the paragraph.
- b. A sentence that introduces a new topic or idea.
- c. A sentence that provides evidence or examples to support the main idea.
- d. A sentence that repeats the same idea as the topic sentence.

Answer: a. The concluding sentence of a paragraph is usually a sentence that summarizes the main idea of the paragraph, providing a final statement or conclusion.

10. What can reading the sentences out loud help you do when rearranging jumbled sentences in a paragraph?

- a. Hear the flow and coherence of the sentences.
- b. Identify complex vocabulary and sentence structures.
- c. Determine the length of each sentence.
- d. Identify the author's tone and mood.

Answer: a. Reading the sentences out loud can help you hear the flow and coherence of the sentences, making it easier to identify the correct order of the jumbled sentences.

## Table of Contents

57) PARTICIPLES.....	75
58) IMPORTANT RULE OF PARTICIPLES.....	75
59) EXAMPLES -: .....	76

## PARTICIPLES

In English grammar, a participle is a form of a verb that is used to modify a noun or pronoun, or to create verb tense. Participles can function as adjectives, describing or modifying a noun or pronoun, or as part of a verb tense, such as the present participle (ending in -ing) or the past participle (usually ending in -ed).

There are two main types of participles in English: the present participle and the past participle. The present participle is formed by adding -ing to the base form of the verb (e.g. running, singing, talking). It is used to form the present continuous tense (e.g. "I am running") and as an adjective (e.g. "The running water").

The past participle is used to form the past perfect tense (e.g. "I had eaten") and the passive voice (e.g. "The book was written by the author"). It is usually formed by adding -ed to the base form of regular verbs, but there are many irregular verbs in English that have their own unique past participles (e.g. "broken," "gone," "written").

## **NEXT OPPORTUNITY**

### IMPORTANT RULE OF PARTICIPLES

One important rule to keep in mind when using participles in English grammar is to ensure that they agree with the subject of the sentence.

For example, in the present participle form, the -ing ending of the verb stays the same regardless of the subject of the sentence, but the auxiliary verb used to create the present continuous tense should agree with the subject. For example, "I am walking" and "He is walking" use different auxiliary verbs because the subject is different.

In the case of past participles, the verb changes form based on the subject and the tense being used. For example, "I have eaten" and "She has eaten" use different forms of the verb "eat" to match the subject.

Another important rule when using participles is to avoid dangling participles, which occur when the participle is not clearly connected to the subject of the sentence. For example, "Walking down the street, the trees were beautiful" is a sentence with a dangling participle because it is unclear what is walking down the street - the trees or the person speaking. To avoid this, the sentence could be rewritten as "As I walked down the street, I noticed the beautiful trees."

#### EXAMPLES :-

1) Which of the following sentences contains a present participle?

- a) She has eaten breakfast
- b) The running water was refreshing
- c) The cake was baked by my mom
- d) He had written a letter

Answer: b) The running water was refreshing. The word "running" is a present participle used as an adjective to describe the water.

2) Which of the following is the past participle of the verb "eat"?

- a) Eat
- b) Ate
- c) Eaten
- d) Eating

Answer: c) Eaten. The past participle of "eat" is "eaten".

3) Which of the following sentences contains a dangling participle?

- a) Turning the corner, the building came into view
- b) Sitting at the table, the dinner smelled delicious
- c) Running through the park, my phone rang
- d) Arriving at the airport, my flight was delayed

Answer: a) Turning the corner, the building came into view. The participle "turning" is not clearly connected to a subject in the sentence.

4) Which of the following sentences contains a past participle?

- a) She is singing a song
- b) They have been studying for hours
- c) The book was written by a famous author
- d) We are going to the movies tonight

Answer: c) The book was written by a famous author. The word "written" is a past participle used in the passive voice.

5) Which of the following is the present participle of the verb "write"?

- a) Written
- b) Wrote
- c) Write
- d) Writing

Answer: d) Writing. The present participle of "write" is "writing".

6) Which of the following sentences contains a participle phrase?

- a) The cat slept soundly
- b) The boy ran quickly
- c) Climbing the stairs, I felt my heart race
- d) The sun shone brightly in the sky

Answer: c) Climbing the stairs, I felt my heart race. "Climbing the stairs" is a participle phrase modifying the subject "I".

7) Which of the following sentences uses a past participle to form the present perfect tense?

- a) I have been walking for hours
- b) They have eaten all the food
- c) She has written a book
- d) We have been studying for exams

Answer: b) They have eaten all the food. The past participle "eaten" is used with the auxiliary verb "have" to form the present perfect tense.

8) Which of the following sentences uses a present participle to form the present continuous tense?

- a) I am working on a project
- b) She has been reading a book
- c) He had finished his homework
- d) They will be leaving soon

Answer: a) I am working on a project. The present participle "working" is used with the auxiliary verb "am" to form the present continuous tense.

9) Which of the following is an example of an irregular past participle?

- a) Baked
- b) Talking
- c) Walking
- d) Running

Answer: a) Baked. "Baked" is an example of an irregular past participle, while "talking," "walking," and "running" are all regular past participles.

10) Which of the following sentences uses a present participle as an adjective?

- a) The broken vase lay on the floor
- b) The forgotten birthday present was a surprise
- c) The singing birds woke me up
- d) The angry customer demanded a refund

Answer: c) The singing birds woke me up. The word "singing" is a present participle used as an adjective to describe the birds.

## NEXT OPPORTUNITY

### Table of Contents

60) PREPOSITIONS.....	80
61) IMPORTANT RULE OF PREPOSITIONS .....	80
62) EXAMPLES :-.....	81

## PREPOSITIONS

In English grammar, prepositions are words that show the relationship between a noun or pronoun and other words in a sentence. They often indicate the position or direction of something, such as location, time, or direction.

Examples of common prepositions in English include "in," "on," "at," "with," "by," "from," "to," "of," "about," "for," and "through."

Here are a few examples of how prepositions are used in sentences:

- The cat is on the mat. ("on" shows the relationship between the cat and the mat)
- We will meet at the park. ("at" shows the location where we will meet)
- He ran from the police. ("from" shows the direction in which he ran)

Prepositions are an important part of English grammar because they help clarify the relationships between words in a sentence, and they can greatly affect the meaning of a sentence.

## IMPORTANT RULE OF PREPOSITIONS

Here are some important rules of prepositions in English grammar:

1. Prepositions are always used before a noun or a pronoun. Example: She sat beside me.
2. Prepositions can be used to indicate time, location, direction, manner, and more. Example: We went to the store by car.
3. Prepositions should be used correctly with verbs, adjectives, and nouns. Example: I am interested in science.
4. Some verbs are always followed by particular prepositions. Example: We depend on our parents for support.
5. Some prepositions have multiple meanings and can change the meaning of a sentence. Example: He walked over the bridge. (meaning he crossed

the bridge) vs He walked over the bridge. (meaning he walked on top of the bridge)

6. Prepositions can sometimes be omitted in informal speech, but should be included in formal writing. Example: She's good at math. (informal) vs She is good at math. (formal)

It's important to use prepositions correctly in order to communicate clearly and effectively in English.

**EXAMPLES -:**

- 1) Which of the following prepositions is used to show the relationship between two things?

- a) In
- b) On
- c) At
- d) Between

Answer: d) Between. The preposition "between" is used to show the relationship between two things.

- 2) Which preposition is used to indicate the time when something will happen?

- a) In
- b) On
- c) At
- d) With

Answer: c) At. The preposition "at" is used to indicate the time when something will happen.

3) Which preposition is used to indicate the location of something or someone?

- a) In
- b) On
- c) At
- d) With

Answer: a) In. The preposition "in" is used to indicate the location of something or someone.

4) Which preposition is used to show movement from one place to another?

- a) In
- b) On
- c) At
- d) To

Answer: d) To. The preposition "to" is used to show movement from one place to another.

5) Which preposition is used to show possession?

- a) In
- b) Of
- c) At
- d) With

Answer: b) Of. The preposition "of" is used to show possession.

6) Which preposition is used to indicate the reason for something?

- a) In
- b) On
- c) At
- d) For

Answer: d) For. The preposition "for" is used to indicate the reason for something.

7) Which preposition is used to show the means by which something is done?

- a) In
- b) On
- c) By
- d) With

Answer: c) By. The preposition "by" is used to show the means by which something is done.

8) Which preposition is used to show the object of an action?

- a) In
- b) To
- c) On
- d) With

Answer: b) To. The preposition "to" is used to show the object of an action.

9) Which preposition is used to show the subject of a sentence?

- a) In
- b) On
- c) At
- d) With

Answer: None of the above. Prepositions are not used to show the subject of a sentence.

10) Which preposition is used to show the relationship between two events?

- a) In
- b) On
- c) During
- d) With

Answer: c) During. The preposition "during" is used to show the relationship between two events.

**Table of Contents**

63) PRONOUN .....	84
64) IMPORTANT RULE OF PRONOUN.....	85
65) EXAMPLES :-.....	85

**PRONOUN**

In English grammar, a pronoun is a word that is used to replace a noun in a sentence. Pronouns are often used to avoid repeating a noun multiple times in a sentence, making the language more concise and efficient.

For example, instead of saying "John went to John's car, and John drove John's car to the store," you can say "John went to his car, and he drove it to the store" using the pronouns "his" and "he" instead of repeating "John" and "John's car."

Pronouns can be classified into different types based on their function, including personal pronouns (e.g., I, you, he, she, it, we, they), possessive pronouns (e.g., mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs), reflexive pronouns (e.g., myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, themselves), demonstrative pronouns (e.g., this, that, these, those), and more.

### **IMPORTANT RULE OF PRONOUN**

One important rule to keep in mind when using pronouns in English grammar is to make sure that they agree in number and gender with the noun they are replacing. This means that if the noun is singular, the pronoun should be singular as well, and if the noun is plural, the pronoun should be plural.

For example, if you are talking about a girl, you should use the pronoun "she" (singular, feminine) instead of "he" (singular, masculine) to refer to her. Similarly, if you are talking about a group of people, you should use the pronoun "they" (plural) instead of "he" or "she" (singular).

Another important rule is to make sure that the pronoun has a clear and unambiguous antecedent, which is the noun that the pronoun is replacing. This helps to avoid confusion and ensure that the sentence is clear and easy to understand.

For example, consider the sentence "John gave the book to his friend, but he didn't like it." In this sentence, it is unclear whether "he" refers to John or his friend, making the sentence ambiguous. To make the sentence clearer, you could say "John gave the book to his friend, but the friend didn't like it."

### **EXAMPLES -:**

- 1) Which of the following is an example of a subject pronoun?

- a) Me
- b) Him
- c) I
- d) Them

Answer: c) I. Subject pronouns are used as the subject of a sentence, and include "I," "you," "he," "she," "it," "we," and "they."

2) Which of the following is an example of a possessive pronoun?

- a) Yours
- b) Your
- c) You're
- d) You

Answer: a) Yours. Possessive pronouns are used to show ownership or possession, and include "mine," "yours," "his," "hers," "its," "ours," and "theirs."

3) Which of the following is an example of an object pronoun?

- a) We
- b) Me
- c) They
- d) She

Answer: b) Me. Object pronouns are used as the object of a verb or preposition, and include "me," "you," "him," "her," "it," "us," and "them."

4) Which of the following pronouns is singular?

- a) They
- b) We
- c) It
- d) Them

Answer: c) It. "It" is a singular pronoun that can be used to refer to a non-human object, animal, or concept.

5) Which of the following is a reflexive pronoun?

- a) Her
- b) Himself
- c) They
- d) Itself

Answer: b) Himself. Reflexive pronouns are used to refer back to the subject of a sentence, and include "myself," "yourself," "himself," "herself," "itself," "ourselves," "yourselves," and "themselves."

6) Which of the following sentences uses a pronoun incorrectly?

- a) Me and him went to the store.
- b) She gave the book to he and I.
- c) They invited her and I to the party.
- d) He and I went to the movies.

Answer: c) They invited her and I to the party. This sentence uses "I" instead of the correct object pronoun "me."

7) Which of the following pronouns is plural?

- a) He
- b) She
- c) It
- d) They

Answer: d) They. "They" is a plural pronoun that can be used to refer to more than one person, animal, or object.

8) Which of the following sentences uses a pronoun correctly?

- a) Him and me are going to the beach.
- b) They gave the award to he and she.
- c) Her and I went to the concert last night.
- d) We are going to the park.

Answer: d) We are going to the park. This sentence uses the correct subject pronoun "we" to refer to the subject of the sentence.

9) Which of the following is an example of an indefinite pronoun?

- a) Yours
- b) Mine
- c) Anyone
- d) Our

Answer: c) Anyone. Indefinite pronouns are used to refer to people or things in a general or indefinite way, and include "anyone," "everyone," "someone," "no one," "something," and "nothing."

10) Which of the following is an example of a relative pronoun?

- a) He
- b) She
- c) Which
- d) It

Answer: c) Which. Relative pronouns are used to introduce a relative clause, which provides additional information about a noun or pronoun in a sentence. Examples include "who

### QUESTION TAGS

Question tags are short phrases that are added to the end of a sentence to turn it into a question or to seek confirmation or agreement from the listener. They are also called tag questions, tag ends, or question tails. In English grammar, question tags typically consist of an auxiliary verb and a pronoun, and their form depends on the tense and polarity of the main clause. For example:

- He is coming, isn't he? (present tense, positive statement)
- You don't like coffee, do you? (present tense, negative statement)
- She had a good time, didn't she? (past tense, positive statement)
- They won't be late, will they? (future tense, negative statement)

Question tags are often used in conversation to show interest, to confirm understanding, or to encourage a response from the listener. They can also express emotions such as surprise, doubt, or skepticism.

## IMPORTANT RULE OF QUESTION TAGS

There are a few important rules to keep in mind when using question tags in English grammar:

1. The auxiliary verb in the question tag must agree with the tense and polarity of the main clause. For example, if the main clause is in the present tense and is positive, the question tag should use the auxiliary verb "do" in its negative form, as in "You like coffee, don't you?"
2. If the main clause contains an auxiliary verb, the question tag should use the same auxiliary verb. For example, "She is studying, isn't she?" (using the auxiliary verb "is" from the main clause).
3. If the main clause does not contain an auxiliary verb, the question tag should use the appropriate form of the auxiliary verb "do." For example, "You like pizza, don't you?" (using the auxiliary verb "do" in its negative form).
4. If the main clause contains a negative word or expression (such as "never" or "nothing"), the question tag should use the opposite polarity. For example, "She never goes out, does she?" (using the positive question tag "does she").
5. In informal speech, question tags are often used with rising intonation, while in written English, they are usually written with a falling intonation. For example, "You're coming with us, aren't you?" (with rising intonation in speech, but written with falling intonation).

By following these rules, you can effectively use question tags in English grammar to express various types of questions, confirmations, and emotions in your speech and writing.

### EXAMPLES :-

- 1) What is a question tag?

A. A type of verb tense

B. A short phrase added to the end of a sentence to turn it into a question or to seek confirmation or agreement

- C. A type of noun
- D. A punctuation mark

Answer: B

Explanation: A question tag is a short phrase that is added to the end of a sentence to turn it into a question or to seek confirmation or agreement from the listener.

2) Which of the following is an example of a question tag in the present tense with a positive statement?

- A. They aren't coming, are they?
- B. You like pizza, don't you?
- C. She sings well, doesn't she?
- D. He isn't here, is he?

Answer: B

Explanation: The question tag "don't you" is used to seek confirmation from the listener in a positive statement in the present tense, such as "You like pizza."

3) Which of the following is the correct question tag for the following sentence: "He has never been to Paris"?

- A. has he?
- B. hasn't he?
- C. is he?
- D. isn't he?

Answer: B

Explanation: Since the main clause is negative with the word "never," the question tag should use the opposite polarity, which is the negative form "hasn't he?"

4) Which of the following is the correct question tag for the following sentence: "We can't leave now"?

- A. can we?
- B. can't we?
- C. will we?
- D. won't we?

Answer: B

Explanation: The main clause is negative, so the question tag should use the opposite polarity, which is the negative form "can't we?"

5) Which of the following is the correct question tag for the following sentence: "She had a good time at the party"?

- A. didn't she?
- B. did she?
- C. hadn't she?
- D. had she?

Answer: A

Explanation: The main clause is in the past tense with a positive statement, so the question tag should use the negative form "didn't she?"

6) Which of the following is the correct question tag for the following sentence: "They will arrive on time"?

- A. will they?
- B. won't they?
- C. do they?
- D. don't they?

Answer: A

Explanation: The main clause is in the future tense with a positive statement, so the question tag should use the same auxiliary verb "will" in its question form, which is "will they?"

7) Which of the following is the correct question tag for the following sentence: "You don't like ice cream"?

- A. do you?
- B. don't you?
- C. can you?
- D. can't you?

Answer: A

Explanation: The main clause is in the present tense with a negative statement, so the question tag should use the opposite polarity, which is the positive form "do you?"

**NEXT OPPORTUNITY**

8) Which of the following is the correct question tag for the following sentence: "She is working hard today"?

- A. isn't she?
- B. is she?
- C. does she?

D. doesn't she?

Answer: A

Explanation: The main clause is in the present tense with a positive statement, so the question tag should use the negative form "isn't she?"

9) Which of the following is the correct question tag for the following sentence: "He used to live in New York"?

A. didn't he?

B. did he?

C. hadn't he?

D. had he?

Answer: A

Explanation: Since the main clause is in the past tense with a positive statement, the question tag should use the negative form "didn't he?" to seek confirmation from the listener.

10) Which of the following is the correct question tag for the following sentence: "I'm not bothering you, am I?"

A. am I?

B. aren't I?

C. will I?

D. won't I?

Answer: A

Explanation: The main clause is in the present tense with a negative statement, so the question tag should use the opposite polarity, which is the same

auxiliary verb "am" in its question form, which is "am I?" to confirm that the speaker is not causing any trouble to the listener.

## SENTENCES

In English grammar, a sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete thought, idea, or statement. It usually contains a subject (who or what the sentence is about) and a predicate (what the subject is doing or what is being said about the subject). A sentence must also have a clear grammatical structure and make sense on its own. Sentences can be simple (containing just one independent clause), compound (containing two or more independent clauses joined by a conjunction), or complex (containing an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses). Proper punctuation is essential to convey the intended meaning of a sentence.

## IMPORTANT RULE OF SENTENCES

There are several important rules of sentences in English grammar. Here are a few:

1. Every sentence must have a subject and a predicate: The subject is the person, thing, or idea that the sentence is about, and the predicate is what is being said about the subject.
2. A sentence must express a complete thought: It must have a clear meaning and make sense on its own.
3. Proper punctuation is essential: Correct punctuation helps to clarify the intended meaning of a sentence. For example, the placement of a comma can change the meaning of a sentence entirely.
4. A sentence must be grammatically correct: This means that it must use correct word order, verb tense, and subject-verb agreement, among other things.
5. A sentence should be clear and concise: It should convey the intended meaning as efficiently and effectively as possible, without unnecessary words or confusion.

By following these rules, you can create clear, effective sentences that communicate your ideas accurately and succinctly.

**EXAMPLES -:**

1) Which of the following is a complete sentence?

- A. Running down the street.
- B. Although it was raining.
- C. The dog chased the cat.
- D. In the morning.

Answer: C. The dog chased the cat.

Explanation: Option C contains both a subject (the dog) and a predicate (chased the cat) and expresses a complete thought.

2) What is the subject of the following sentence?

The book on the shelf is red.

- A. The book
- B. The shelf
- C. Is red
- D. None of the above

Answer: A. The book

Explanation: The subject of the sentence is "the book," which is what the sentence is about.

3) Which of the following sentences is a compound sentence?

- A. The cat slept all day.

- B. I went to the store to buy some milk.
- C. The sun was shining, and the birds were singing.
- D. She always sings in the shower.

Answer: C. The sun was shining, and the birds were singing.

Explanation: Option C contains two independent clauses joined by the conjunction "and," making it a compound sentence.

4) What is the predicate of the following sentence?

My sister is a doctor.

- A. My sister
- B. Is
- C. A doctor
- D. None of the above

Answer: C. A doctor

Explanation: The predicate of the sentence is "is a doctor," which is what is being said about the subject (my sister).

5) Which of the following sentences is a complex sentence?

- A. The cat meowed, and I fed it.
- B. Although it was cold outside, we went for a walk.
- C. The pizza was delicious, but I was too full to eat it.
- D. She loves to read books about history.

Answer: B. Although it was cold outside, we went for a walk.

Explanation: Option B contains a dependent clause ("although it was cold outside") and an independent clause ("we went for a walk"), making it a complex sentence.

6) Which of the following is an example of a run-on sentence?

- A. I went to the store and bought some bread, milk, and eggs.
- B. My favorite color is blue, it reminds me of the ocean.
- C. She loves to dance, she takes lessons every week.
- D. The sun was shining, but it was still cold outside.

Answer: B. My favorite color is blue, it reminds me of the ocean.

Explanation: Option B is a run-on sentence because it contains two independent clauses (My favorite color is blue and It reminds me of the ocean) without proper punctuation or a conjunction to join them.

7) What type of sentence is the following?

After I finish my homework, I will watch a movie.

- A. Simple
- B. Compound
- C. Complex
- D. None of the above

Answer: C. Complex

Explanation: The sentence contains a dependent clause (After I finish my homework) and an independent clause (I will watch a movie), making it a complex sentence.

8) Which of the following sentences is grammatically correct?

- A. They was going to the store.
- B. Me and my friend went to the movies.
- C. She is the one who sings the best.
- D. The dog barked loudly, when the mailman came.

Answer: D. The dog barked loudly, when the mailman came.

Explanation: Option D uses correct subject-verb agreement and a comma to separate the dependent and independent clauses.

9) What is the function of a semicolon in a sentence?

- A. To join two independent clauses without a conjunction.
- B. To separate items in a list.
- C. To indicate a question.
- D. None of the above.

Answer: A. To join two independent clauses without a conjunction.

Explanation: A semicolon can be used to join two independent clauses that are closely related in meaning without using a conjunction, creating a stronger connection between the two clauses.

10) Which of the following sentences is unclear and should be revised?

- A. I ate my sandwich with my friends.
- B. They said the concert was amazing, but I wasn't convinced.
- C. Because she was tired, she decided to take a nap.

D. Running through the park, the flowers were beautiful.

Answer: D. Running through the park, the flowers were beautiful.

Explanation: Option D is unclear because it contains a misplaced modifier. "Running through the park" seems to modify "flowers" rather than the intended subject of the sentence, causing confusion. It should be revised to clarify the intended meaning, such as "As I was running through the park, I saw that the flowers were beautiful."

### Table of Contents

66) SPEECH.....	100
67) IMPORTANT RULE OF SPEECH .....	100
68) EXAMPLES :- .....	101

### SPEECH

Speech, in English grammar, refers to the way in which words and sentences are pronounced or articulated. It includes elements such as intonation, stress, rhythm, and pitch. The study of speech in grammar is known as phonology. The way in which speech is used can have a significant impact on the meaning and interpretation of a sentence. For example, changing the stress pattern of a sentence can alter the emphasis and the meaning of the sentence. Speech is an important aspect of communication and can be used to convey a wide range of emotions and attitudes.

### IMPORTANT RULE OF SPEECH

One important rule of speech in English grammar is the use of proper intonation and stress. Intonation refers to the rising and falling of the voice when speaking, while stress refers to the emphasis placed on certain syllables or words in a sentence. The correct use of intonation and stress can greatly impact the meaning and interpretation of a sentence.

In English, stress is usually placed on the content words, such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, rather than function words like articles, prepositions,

and pronouns. For example, in the sentence "I want to go to the store," the content words "want," "go," and "store" would be stressed while the function words "to" and "the" would not.

Intonation can also be used to indicate the mood or attitude of the speaker. A rising intonation at the end of a sentence can indicate a question, while a falling intonation can indicate a statement or assertion. Additionally, the use of intonation can convey emphasis, sarcasm, or other emotional states.

Overall, the correct use of intonation and stress is crucial for effective communication in English. It helps to convey the intended meaning and avoid misinterpretation or confusion.

#### EXAMPLES -:

1) Which of the following is NOT an element of speech in English grammar?

- A. Intonation
- B. Stress
- C. Syntax
- D. Rhythm

Answer: C. Syntax

Explanation: Syntax refers to the rules governing the structure of sentences, while speech in English grammar refers to the way words and sentences are pronounced or articulated.

**NEXT OPPORTUNITY**

2) Which of the following is an example of intonation?

- A. The emphasis placed on certain syllables in a word
- B. The rising and falling of the voice when speaking
- C. The use of pauses and breaks in speech
- D. The stress placed on content words in a sentence

Answer: B. The rising and falling of the voice when speaking

Explanation: Intonation refers to the rising and falling of the voice when speaking and can convey a range of emotions and attitudes.

3) Which of the following words would typically be stressed in a sentence?

- A. Articles
- B. Prepositions
- C. Nouns
- D. Pronouns

Answer: C. Nouns

Explanation: In English, stress is usually placed on content words like nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.

4) Which of the following intonations would typically indicate a question?

- A. Rising intonation
- B. Falling intonation
- C. Flat intonation
- D. No intonation

Answer: A. Rising intonation

Explanation: A rising intonation at the end of a sentence is a common way to indicate a question.

5) Which of the following emotions can be conveyed through intonation?

- A. Happiness

- B. Sadness
- C. Sarcasm
- D. All of the above

Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: Intonation can convey a range of emotions and attitudes, including happiness, sadness, sarcasm, and more.

6) Which of the following is an example of stress in a sentence?

- A. The rising pitch at the end of a sentence
- B. The emphasis placed on the word "not" in a sentence
- C. The use of pauses and breaks in speech
- D. The rhythm of the sentence

Answer: B. The emphasis placed on the word "not" in a sentence

Explanation: Stress refers to the emphasis placed on certain syllables or words in a sentence, such as the word "not" in the sentence "I do not want to go."

7) Which of the following words is a function word?

- A. Noun
- B. Verb
- C. Preposition
- D. Adverb

Answer: C. Preposition

Explanation: Function words like prepositions, articles, and pronouns do not typically receive stress in English speech.

8) Which of the following intonations would typically indicate surprise?

- A. Rising intonation
- B. Falling intonation
- C. Flat intonation
- D. No intonation

Answer: A. Rising intonation

Explanation: A rising intonation can indicate surprise, as in the sentence "You're leaving already?"

9) Which of the following is an example of rhythm in a sentence?

- A. The emphasis placed on the word "happy" in a sentence
- B. The rising pitch at the end of a sentence
- C. The use of pauses and breaks in speech
- D. The pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in a sentence

Answer: D. The pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in a sentence

Explanation: Rhythm in speech refers to the pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in a sentence.

**NEXT OPPORTUNITY**

10) Which of the following is an example of sarcasm conveyed through intonation?

- A. "Oh, great. Another rainy day."
- B. "I'm so happy for you."
- C. "Sure, I'd love to spend my entire weekend working."

D. "That's just what I needed today."

Answer: C. "Sure, I'd love to spend my entire weekend working."

Explanation: Sarcasm is often conveyed through intonation by using a tone of voice that is opposite to the actual words being spoken. In this example, the speaker uses a sarcastic tone to convey that they are not happy about the prospect of spending their entire weekend working.

**Table of Contents**

69) SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT ..... 105

70) IMPORTANT RULE OF SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT ..... 105

71) EXAMPLES -: ..... 107

**SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT**

Subject-verb agreement is a grammatical concept in English that refers to the correspondence between the subject and the verb in a sentence. In other words, the verb in a sentence must agree in number (singular or plural) with the subject of the sentence.

For example, in the sentence "He walks to school," the subject "He" is singular, and the verb "walks" agrees with it in the singular form. In contrast, in the sentence "They walk to school," the subject "They" is plural, and the verb "walk" agrees with it in the plural form.

Subject-verb agreement is an important aspect of grammar because if there is disagreement between the subject and verb in a sentence, it can make the sentence confusing or unclear, and can also result in grammatical errors.

**IMPORTANT RULE OF SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT**

Here are some important rules of subject-verb agreement in English grammar:

1. A singular subject takes a singular verb, and a plural subject takes a plural verb.

Example:

- The dog barks. (singular subject and singular verb)
  - The dogs bark. (plural subject and plural verb)
2. When the subject is connected by "and," it is usually plural and requires a plural verb. However, when the subjects are considered a single unit, a singular verb is used.

Example:

- Tom and Jerry play football. (plural subject and plural verb)
  - Peanut butter and jelly is my favorite sandwich. (compound subject considered a single unit, singular verb)
3. When a subject and its verb are separated by words or phrases, make sure to identify the subject and use the appropriate form of the verb.

Example:

- The boy, along with his friends, is going to the party. (singular subject, singular verb)
  - The books, as well as the pen, were found on the desk. (plural subject, plural verb)
4. Singular indefinite pronouns (such as "everyone," "somebody," "no one," etc.) require a singular verb, while plural indefinite pronouns (such as "many," "several," "both," etc.) require a plural verb.

Example:

- Everyone in the room is waiting for the professor. (singular subject, singular verb)
- Many of the students are taking notes. (plural subject, plural verb)

- In sentences that begin with "here" or "there," the verb agrees with the subject that follows it.

Example:

- Here is the book you asked for. (singular subject, singular verb)
  - There are many cars on the road. (plural subject, plural verb)
- Collective nouns (such as "team," "family," "jury," etc.) can be either singular or plural, depending on the context of the sentence.

Example:

- The team is playing well this season. (considered a single unit, singular verb)
  - The team are arguing among themselves. (individual members of the team, plural verb)
- When using "either...or" or "neither...nor," the verb agrees with the subject closest to the verb.

Example:

- Neither the teacher nor the students were interested in the topic. (plural subject, plural verb)
- Either the dog or the cat is responsible for the mess. (singular subject, singular verb)

These are some of the important rules of subject-verb agreement in English grammar. It is important to pay attention to subject-verb agreement in order to avoid grammatical errors and ensure clear communication.

### EXAMPLES -:

- Which of the following sentences demonstrates correct subject-verb agreement?

- A. The group of students is studying for their exams.
- B. The group of students are studying for their exams.
- C. The group of students were studying for their exams.

Answer: A

Explanation: The subject in the sentence is "group," which is singular, so the verb "is" should also be singular.

2) Which sentence demonstrates correct subject-verb agreement?

- A. Each of the boys were playing a different sport.
- B. Each of the boys was playing a different sport.
- C. Each of the boys are playing a different sport.

Answer: B

Explanation: "Each" is a singular pronoun and requires a singular verb, which is "was" in this case.

3) Which of the following sentences demonstrates correct subject-verb agreement?

- A. The book, as well as the pen, are on the desk.
- B. The book, as well as the pen, is on the desk.
- C. The book, as well as the pen, were on the desk.

Answer: B

Explanation: The subject of the sentence is "book," which is singular, so the verb "is" should also be singular.

4) Which of the following sentences demonstrates correct subject-verb agreement?

- A. Some of the cheese has mold on it.
- B. Some of the cheese have mold on it.
- C. Some of the cheeses has mold on them.

Answer: A

Explanation: "Some" is a singular pronoun and requires a singular verb, which is "has" in this case.

5) Which of the following sentences demonstrates correct subject-verb agreement?

- A. Neither the teacher nor the students were happy with the grade.
- B. Neither the teacher nor the students was happy with the grade.
- C. Neither the teacher nor the students is happy with the grade.

Answer: A

Explanation: The verb should agree with the subject closest to it, which is "students" in this case, and "students" is plural.

6) Which of the following sentences demonstrates correct subject-verb agreement?

- A. The committee are divided on the issue.
- B. The committee is divided on the issue.
- C. The committee were divided on the issue.

Answer: B

Explanation: "Committee" is a collective noun that can be considered either singular or plural, but in this case, it is being considered as a single unit, so the verb "is" should be singular.

7) Which of the following sentences demonstrates correct subject-verb agreement?

- A. Either the cats or the dog is responsible for the mess.
- B. Either the cats or the dog are responsible for the mess.
- C. Either the cats or the dog were responsible for the mess.

Answer: A

Explanation: The subject closest to the verb is "dog," which is singular, so the verb "is" should also be singular.

8) Which of the following sentences demonstrates correct subject-verb agreement?

- A. My family enjoy spending time together.
- B. My family enjoys spending time together.
- C. My family is enjoying spending time together.

Answer: B

Explanation: "Family" is a collective noun that can be considered either singular or plural, but in this case, it is being considered as a single unit, so the verb "enjoys" should be singular.

9) Which of the following sentences demonstrates correct subject-verb agreement?

- A. There is many ways to solve this problem.

B. There are many ways to solve this problem.

C. There were many ways to solve this problem.

Answer: B

Explanation: "Ways" is plural, so the verb "are" should also be plural.

10) Which of the following sentences demonstrates correct subject-verb agreement?

A. The staff at the store is helpful and friendly.

B. The staff at the store are helpful and friendly.

C. The staffs at the store are helpful and friendly.

Answer: A

Explanation: "Staff" is a collective noun that can be considered either singular or plural, but in this case, it is being considered as a single unit, so the verb "is" should be singular.

## VERB TENSE

In English grammar, verb tense refers to the form a verb takes in order to indicate when an action or state described by the verb occurred. There are three main tenses in English: past, present, and future. Each tense can be further divided into four aspects: simple, progressive (also known as continuous), perfect, and perfect progressive.

The simple aspect is used to describe actions or states that are currently happening, that have already happened, or that will happen in the future. For example, "I walked to the store," "I am walking to the store," and "I will walk to the store" all use the simple aspect.

The progressive aspect is used to describe actions or states that are ongoing at the time of speaking, or that were ongoing at a specific point in the past. For example, "I am walking to the store," "I was walking to the store," and "I will be walking to the store" all use the progressive aspect.

The perfect aspect is used to describe actions or states that were completed at a specific point in the past, or that will have been completed by a specific point in the future. For example, "I have walked to the store" and "I will have walked to the store" both use the perfect aspect.

The perfect progressive aspect is used to describe actions or states that were ongoing at a specific point in the past, and that continued up to and beyond that point. For example, "I had been walking to the store" and "I will have been walking to the store" both use the perfect progressive aspect.

Each verb tense also has its own set of verb forms, known as conjugations, that are used to match the tense with the subject of the sentence. In English, verbs are conjugated differently depending on the subject and the tense of the sentence. For example, the verb "to walk" is conjugated as follows in the present tense:

- I walk
- You walk
- He/She/It walks
- We walk
- They walk

In the past tense, the verb "to walk" is conjugated as follows:

- I walked
- You walked
- He/She/It walked
- We walked
- They walked

In the future tense, the verb "to walk" is conjugated using the modal verb "will" as follows:

- I will walk

- You will walk
- He/She/It will walk
- We will walk
- They will walk

Understanding verb tense is important for effective communication in English, as it allows speakers and writers to convey when actions or states occurred, or will occur, in relation to the time of speaking or writing.

### IMPORTANT RULE OF VERB TENSE

There are several important rules to keep in mind when using verb tense in English grammar. Here are a few key ones:

1. Use the appropriate tense to match the time frame of the action or state being described. For example, if you are describing something that happened in the past, use the past tense, and if you are describing something that is happening right now, use the present tense.
2. Be consistent with tense within a sentence or paragraph. Avoid switching tenses in the middle of a sentence, unless you have a clear reason for doing so.
3. Use the correct form of the verb to match the subject of the sentence. For example, the third person singular (he/she/it) requires a different verb form than the first person singular (I) or the plural (we/they).
4. Use modal verbs (such as "will," "would," "should," "can," "could," and "may") to indicate future tense, or to express possibility, necessity, or ability.
5. Be aware of irregular verbs, which may not follow the standard conjugation rules. These verbs often require memorization of their unique forms.
6. Use the appropriate aspect (simple, progressive, perfect, or perfect progressive) to convey the duration or completion of an action or state.

7. Use past perfect tense (had + past participle) to describe an action that happened before another past action or time.
8. Use present perfect tense (have/has + past participle) to describe a past action that has a connection to the present.

**EXAMPLES -:**

1. Which verb tense is used to describe an action that happened in the past and is now finished?

- a) Present tense
- b) Past tense
- c) Future tense
- d) Progressive tense

Answer: b) Past tense. The past tense is used to describe an action that happened in the past and is now finished. For example: "I walked to the store yesterday."

2. Which verb tense is used to describe an action that is currently happening?

- a) Present tense
- b) Past tense
- c) Future tense
- d) Perfect tense

Answer: a) Present tense. The present tense is used to describe an action that is currently happening. For example: "I am walking to the store."

3. Which verb tense is used to describe an action that will happen in the future?

- a) Present tense
- b) Past tense
- c) Future tense
- d) Perfect tense

Answer: c) Future tense. The future tense is used to describe an action that will happen in the future. For example: "I will walk to the store tomorrow."

4. Which verb tense is used to describe an action that was ongoing at a specific point in the past?

- a) Simple tense
- b) Progressive tense
- c) Perfect tense
- d) Perfect progressive tense

Answer: b) Progressive tense. The progressive tense is used to describe an action that was ongoing at a specific point in the past. For example: "I was walking to the store when I saw a friend."

5. Which verb tense is used to describe an action that was completed before another past action?

- a) Simple tense
- b) Progressive tense
- c) Past perfect tense
- d) Future perfect tense

Answer: c) Past perfect tense. The past perfect tense is used to describe an action that was completed before another past action. For example: "I had walked to the store before it started raining."

6. Which verb tense is used to describe an action that has a connection to the present?

- a) Present tense
- b) Past tense
- c) Future tense
- d) Present perfect tense

Answer: d) Present perfect tense. The present perfect tense is used to describe a past action that has a connection to the present. For example: "I have walked to the store many times."

7. Which verb tense is used to describe an action that will have been completed by a specific point in the future?

- a) Simple tense
- b) Progressive tense
- c) Perfect tense
- d) Future perfect tense

Answer: d) Future perfect tense. The future perfect tense is used to describe an action that will have been completed by a specific point in the future. For example: "I will have walked to the store by the time you arrive."

8. Which verb tense is used to describe an action that was ongoing before another past action?

- a) Simple tense
- b) Progressive tense
- c) Past perfect tense

d) Future perfect tense

Answer: c) Past perfect tense. The past perfect tense is used to describe an action that was ongoing before another past action. For example: "I had been walking to the store for 10 minutes before I realized I forgot my wallet."

9. Which verb tense is used to describe an action that will be ongoing at a specific point in the future?

- a) Simple tense
- b) Progressive tense
- c) Perfect tense
- d) Perfect progressive tense

Answer: b) Progressive tense. The progressive tense is used to describe an action that will be ongoing at a specific point in the future. For example: "I will be walking to the store at noon tomorrow."

10. Which verb tense is used to describe an action that is habitual or occurs regularly?

- a) Simple tense
- b) Progressive tense
- c) Perfect tense
- d) Perfect progressive tense

Answer: a) Simple tense. The simple tense is often used to describe an action that is habitual or occurs regularly. For example: "I walk to the store every day."

## Table of Contents

72) VERB.....	118
73) IMPORTANT RULE OF VERB .....	118
74) EXAMPLES :-.....	119

## VERB

In English grammar, a verb is a word that expresses an action, occurrence, or state of being. It is a crucial part of a sentence as it indicates what the subject of the sentence is doing or what is happening to the subject. For example, in the sentence "The cat sat on the mat," the verb is "sat" which tells us what the cat is doing.

Verbs can be used in various tenses, such as present, past, and future, and can also be modified with auxiliaries to show different aspects like progressive, perfect, and passive. In addition, verbs can be transitive, taking a direct object, or intransitive, not taking a direct object. Verbs are an essential component of constructing meaningful and grammatically correct sentences in English.

## IMPORTANT RULE OF VERB

One important rule of verbs in English grammar is subject-verb agreement. This means that the verb used in a sentence must agree in number with its subject. In other words, if the subject of the sentence is singular, then the verb used must also be singular, and if the subject is plural, the verb must be plural as well.

For example:

- Singular subject: The cat eats the fish. (Correct)
- Plural subject: The cats eat the fish. (Correct)

However, there are some exceptions to this rule, such as when the subject is a collective noun or when the subject and verb are separated by other words.

Another important rule is using the correct tense of the verb, depending on the time of the action or event being described. The most common tenses in English are present, past, and future. For example:

- Present tense: She walks to the park every morning.
- Past tense: She walked to the park yesterday.
- Future tense: She will walk to the park tomorrow.

### EXAMPLES -:

Question 1:

Which of the following is an example of a transitive verb?

- A) Run
- B) Sleep
- C) Eat
- D) Laugh

Answer: C) Eat

Explanation: A transitive verb takes a direct object. In this case, the verb "eat" takes the direct object "food".

Question 2:

Which of the following sentences has a verb in the future tense?

- A) She eats a sandwich for lunch.
- B) She will eat a sandwich for lunch.
- C) She ate a sandwich for lunch.
- D) She is eating a sandwich for lunch.

Answer: B) She will eat a sandwich for lunch.

Explanation: The phrase "will eat" indicates a future action, making it an example of the future tense.

Question 3:

Which of the following sentences has a verb in the past participle form?

- A) He is walking to the store.
- B) She has written a letter.
- C) They will run a marathon.
- D) We are studying for the exam.

Answer: B) She has written a letter.

Explanation: The verb "written" is in the past participle form, which is used in the present perfect tense to show a completed action that has relevance to the present.

Question 4:

Which of the following sentences has an intransitive verb?

- A) The dog chased the cat.
- B) The sun sets in the west.
- C) She drank a glass of water.
- D) He built a sandcastle.

Answer: B) The sun sets in the west.

Explanation: An intransitive verb does not take a direct object. In this case, the verb "sets" is intransitive and does not take a direct object.

Question 5:

Which of the following is an example of a linking verb?

- A) Run
- B) Sleep
- C) Become
- D) Laugh

Answer: C) Become

Explanation: A linking verb connects the subject of the sentence to a subject complement, such as an adjective or noun. In this case, "become" links the subject to a complement, such as "happy".

Question 6:

Which of the following sentences has a verb in the present progressive form?

- A) She eats breakfast every morning.
- B) She ate breakfast an hour ago.
- C) She will eat breakfast tomorrow.
- D) She is eating breakfast right now.

Answer: D) She is eating breakfast right now.

Explanation: The verb "is eating" is in the present progressive form, which is used to show an action that is currently happening.

Question 7:

Which of the following sentences has a verb in the present perfect tense?

- A) She walks to work every day.
- B) She walked to work yesterday.
- C) She will walk to work tomorrow.
- D) She has walked to work before.

Answer: D) She has walked to work before.

Explanation: The verb "has walked" is in the present perfect tense, which is used to show a completed action that has relevance to the present.

Question 8:

Which of the following sentences has an irregular verb?

- A) She walks to the store every day.
- B) She walked to the store yesterday.
- C) She will walk to the store tomorrow.
- D) She has walked to the store before.

Answer: B) She walked to the store yesterday.

Explanation: The verb "walked" is an example of an irregular verb because it does not follow the standard pattern of adding "-ed" to the base form to create the past tense.

Question 9:

Which of the following sentences has a verb in the subjunctive mood?

- A) If I have time, I will go to the gym.
- B) I wish I were taller.
- C) She sings beautifully.
- D) He played soccer last weekend.

Answer: B) I wish I were taller.

Explanation: The verb "were" is in the subjunctive mood, which is used to express a hypothetical or contrary-to-fact situation. In this case, the speaker is expressing a wish for a situation that is not currently true.

Question 10:

Which of the following sentences has a verb in the imperative mood?

- A) I will go to the store later.
- B) Please go to the store for me.
- C) He went to the store yesterday.
- D) She has already gone to the store.

Answer: B) Please go to the store for me.

Explanation: The verb "go" is in the imperative mood, which is used to give a command or make a request. In this case, the speaker is asking someone to go to the store on their behalf.

## Table of Contents

75) VOICE ACTIVE PASSIVE.....	124
76) IMPORTANT RULE OF VOICE ACTIVE PASSIVE.....	124
77) EXAMPLES -: .....	126

## VOICE ACTIVE PASSIVE

Voice is a grammatical term that refers to the relationship between the subject of a sentence and the action being described. In English grammar, there are two primary voices: active voice and passive voice.

Active voice is used when the subject of the sentence is performing the action described by the verb. In other words, the subject is the "doer" of the action. For example, in the sentence "Samantha ate the sandwich," "Samantha" is the subject and is performing the action of "eating the sandwich."

Passive voice is used when the subject of the sentence is not performing the action described by the verb, but is instead receiving the action. In other words, the subject is the "receiver" of the action. For example, in the sentence "The sandwich was eaten by Samantha," "The sandwich" is the subject and is receiving the action of "being eaten," while "Samantha" is the agent performing the action.

Passive voice is often used when the focus is on the receiver of the action, rather than the doer. It can also be used to intentionally obscure the doer of an action, or to emphasize the action itself rather than the person performing it. However, in many cases, active voice is generally considered to be more direct, clear, and concise.

## IMPORTANT RULE OF VOICE ACTIVE PASSIVE

Here are some important rules to keep in mind when using active and passive voice in English grammar:

1. In active voice, the subject performs the action of the verb, while in passive voice, the subject receives the action of the verb.  
Example: Active voice: John wrote the letter. Passive voice: The letter was written by John.
2. In passive voice, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence, and the subject of the active sentence becomes the agent (or sometimes omitted) in the passive sentence. Example:  
Active voice: The dog chased the cat. Passive voice: The cat was chased by the dog.
3. The verb in passive voice is formed using the appropriate form of the verb "to be" (such as "is," "am," "are," "was," "were," etc.) and the past participle of the main verb. Example: Active voice: Maria is cooking dinner. Passive voice: Dinner is being cooked by Maria.
4. Intransitive verbs (verbs that do not have a direct object) cannot be used in passive voice. Example: Active voice: She laughed. Passive voice: This sentence cannot be transformed into passive voice because "laughed" does not take a direct object.
5. The agent (the doer of the action) can be included in passive voice using the preposition "by," but it can also be omitted if the agent is unknown, unimportant, or if it is implied by the context. Example: Passive voice with agent: The book was written by J.K. Rowling. Passive voice without agent: The cake was eaten.
6. The choice between active and passive voice depends on the intended emphasis of the sentence. Active voice is generally more direct and clear, while passive voice can be used to emphasize the receiver of the action or to obscure the doer. However, passive voice should be used sparingly and only when necessary, as it can make sentences more wordy and less engaging.

CONTINUE

7. Use active voice to emphasize the person or thing performing the action and to make the sentence more direct and concise.  
Example: Passive voice: The report was written by the intern. Active voice: The intern wrote the report.
8. Use passive voice to emphasize the action or the thing that is acted upon, rather than the person or thing performing the action. Example: Active voice: The teacher corrected the tests. Passive voice: The tests were corrected by the teacher.
9. Passive voice is often used when the doer of the action is unknown, unimportant, or when it is irrelevant. Example: Passive voice: The bike was stolen. Active voice: We do not know who stole the bike.
10. Avoid using passive voice excessively, as it can make writing sound vague or boring. Instead, use active voice as much as possible to make writing more engaging and direct. Example: Passive voice: The ball was hit by the player and was caught by the outfielder. Active voice: The player hit the ball and the outfielder caught it.

#### EXAMPLES -:

Question 1:

What is the difference between active and passive voice?

- A) In active voice, the subject performs the action; in passive voice, the subject receives the action.
- B) In active voice, the subject receives the action; in passive voice, the subject performs the action.
- C) Active voice and passive voice are the same.
- D) Active voice is used for questions; passive voice is used for statements.

Answer: A) In active voice, the subject performs the action; in passive voice, the subject receives the action.

Explanation: This is a basic definition of the difference between active and passive voice.

Question 2:

Which of the following sentences is in active voice?

- A) The cat was chased by the dog.
- B) The dog chased the cat.
- C) The cake was baked by my mother.
- D) The song was sung by the choir.

Answer: B) The dog chased the cat.

Explanation: In active voice, the subject (dog) performs the action (chased).

Question 3:

Which of the following sentences is in passive voice?

- A) The waiter served the meal quickly.
- B) She opened the window.
- C) The car was repaired by the mechanic.
- D) The children are playing in the park.

Answer: C) The car was repaired by the mechanic.

Explanation: In passive voice, the subject (car) receives the action (repaired).

Question 4:

What is the correct passive form of the sentence: "I am eating a sandwich"?

- A) The sandwich is eating by me.
- B) A sandwich was being eaten by me.
- C) The sandwich is being eaten by me.
- D) A sandwich was eaten by me.

Answer: C) The sandwich is being eaten by me.

Explanation: The passive form uses the appropriate form of "to be" (is) and the past participle of the main verb (eaten).

Question 5:

Which of the following sentences is in active voice?

- A) The letter was mailed by the postman.
- B) The postman mailed the letter.
- C) The book was written by the author.
- D) The author wrote the book.

Answer: D) The author wrote the book.

Explanation: In active voice, the subject (author) performs the action (wrote).

Question 6:

Which of the following sentences is in passive voice?

- A) The band played a great show.
- B) The child broke the vase.
- C) The vase was broken by the child.
- D) She sings beautifully.

Answer: C) The vase was broken by the child.

Explanation: In passive voice, the subject (vase) receives the action (broken).

Question 7:

What is the correct passive form of the sentence: "The teacher is grading the tests"?

- A) The tests are being graded by the teacher.
- B) The tests are grading the teacher.
- C) The teacher is being graded by the tests.
- D) The teacher graded the tests.

Answer: A) The tests are being graded by the teacher.

Explanation: The passive form uses the appropriate form of "to be" (are being) and the past participle of the main verb (graded).

Question 8:

Which of the following sentences is in active voice?

- A) The movie was enjoyed by everyone.
- B) Everyone enjoyed the movie.
- C) The cookies were baked by my grandmother.
- D) The speech was given by the president.

Answer: B) Everyone enjoyed the movie.

Explanation: In active voice, the subject (everyone) performs the action (enjoyed).

Question 9:

Which of the following sentences is in passive voice?

- A) The company hired a new employee.
- B) The new employee was hired by the company.
- C) The dog chased the ball.
- D) She wrote a beautiful poem.

Answer: B) The new employee was hired by the company.

Explanation: In passive voice, the subject (new employee) receives the action (hired).

Question 10:

What is the correct passive form of the sentence: "They are building a new house"?

- A) A new house is being built by them.
- B) They are being built by a new house.
- C) They built a new house.
- D) A new house was being built by them.

Answer: A) A new house is being built by them.

Explanation: The passive form uses the appropriate form of "to be" (is being) and the past participle of the main verb (built).

**NEXT OPPORTUNITY**