



KHAN GLOBAL STUDIES

KGS Golden *English Book*



- Grammar
- Comprehension
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- PQRS

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English with P.S Sir

KGS

Golden English Grammar

Comprehension,

Cloze Test & PQRS

English with P.S Sir



KHAN GLOBAL STUDIES

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PREFACE

Dear govt. job aspirants,

This is an age of cut-throat competition and in order to win this race, you have to make sure that your preparation level is a cut above the rest. Considering the sheer magnitude of the aspirants who apply for government jobs, one has to make sure that one takes guidance from the best of the materials available.

We have always strived to provide you with the best study materials to make your dream of a government job a reality. This book for English Book + Practice Sets also follows the same lineage. Class Notes **By P.S Sir**

Priyanshu Sir is a well known teacher, Motivator to the aspirants of Union Public Service Commission and Staff Service Commission Competitive Examinations. He has helped and guided over thousands of aspirants in securing government jobs. He has been teaching for 8 years.

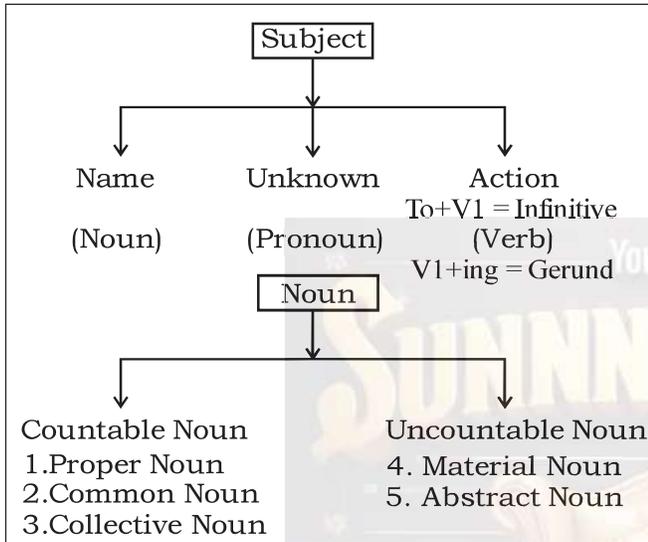
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01.

Noun

- **Noun :-** All naming words is called Noun. Noun is a name quality condition and action.



- (a) Patna is the best.
 (b) The Patna is the best.
 (c) India is the best.
 (d) The India is the best.

The USA	The UK
The UAE	The USSR
The Netherland	The East Indies
The West Indies	Punjab

✓ Rivers	The Ganga	The Yamuna	The Narmada
✓ Seas	The Arabian	The Aral sea	The Caspian sea
✓ Oceans	The Atlantic ocean	The Paci?c ocean	The Indian ocean
✓ Historical Places	The Taj Mahal	The Red Fort	The Qutub Minar
✓ Religious books	The Gita	The Quran	The Bible

➤ Name of a Book/Novel

1. Arabian Nights.
2. Three Muskeeteers.
3. Gulliver's Travels.

Proper Noun

1. **Proper Noun :** The Noun which identify
 - (a) **Proper Person :** Manish, Khan Sir, Supriya, Pankaj, Rohan etc.
 - (b) **Proper Place :** Patna, Lucknow, Delhi, Rajasthan, Gujarat etc.
 - (c) **Proper Thing :** Gita , Bible, Ramayan, Mahabharat etc.
 - (d) **Proper animal :** Tiger , Tommy

- We can say proper Noun is the name of some particular person, place, thing or Animal.

➤ Problem Based on Proper Noun

- (a) Rohan is a good boy.
 (b) Rohan are a good boy.
 (c) The Rohan is a good boy.
 (d) Rohan is good boy.

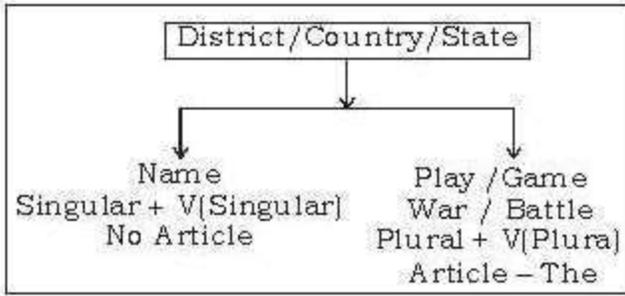
Rule 1 :- Proper Noun is always be written with **Capital first letter** → Rohan

Rule 2 :- We usually use **No Article** before Proper Noun.

Practice Session With Classes

1. The US (a)/don't want (b)/India in the Security Council (c)/No error (d).
2. The Arabian Nights (a)/are still (b)/a great favourite (c)/No error (d).
3. The Gulliver 's travels (a / were written (b)/ by Swift (c /No error (d).
4. Gulliver's Travels' (a /are indeed (b)/an interesting book (c)/No error (d).
5. The United States of America have (a)/a huge budget deficit (b)/despite the people's prosperity (c)/No error (d).
 - (a) The India who have won gold medal In Olympics.
 - (b) India who has won gold medal in Olympics.
 - (a) The England have won the world cup.
 - (b) England has won the world cup.

GOLDEN ENGLISH NOUN



- (a) The India have won the match by 2 wickets.
 (a) Khan Sir is the Kalam of present India.
 (b) Khan Sir is Kalam of present India.
 (c) He is the Khan Sir you are looking for.
 (d) He is Khan Sir you are looking for.

- (A) Chanakya is the Machiavelli of India.
 (B) Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India.
 (C) Nagarjuna is the Einstein of India.
 (D) Udaipur is the Kashmir of Rajasthan.
 (E) Samudra gupta is the Napoleon of India.
 (F) Surdas is the Milton of India.
 (G) Sardar V Bhai Patel is the Bismark of India.
 (H) Kashmir is the Switzerland of India.

Note:- When we compare the quality of Proper Noun with another one Article 'The' is Used.

1. Kalidas (a) /is Shakespeare (b) /of India (c) /No error (d).
 2. Surdas is (a) /a Milton (b) /of India. (c) / No error (d).
- Name of Subjects that look like plural but these are used as singular with singular verb.

Politics	Economics	Physics
Mathematics	Statistics	Ethics
Numismatics	Civics	Linguistics

1. Physics is an interesting book.
 2. Mathematics is an interesting book.
 3. Economics is an interesting book.
 4. Civics is an interesting book.
 5. Politics is not my cup of tea.
 6. Economics is an interesting subject.
1. Mathematics (a) /is indeed (b) /a difficult subject (c) /No error (d).

2. Linguistics (a) /are (b) /my favourite.(c) / No error (d)

➤ **Fill in the blanks :**

1. Statistics _____ always my worst subject.
 (a) Am (b) Are
 (b) Is (d) None of these
2. Mathematics _____ a branch of study in every school.
 (A) Is (b) Am
 (B) Are(d) None of these
 (a) There is four Rohan in this batch.
 (b) There are four Rohan in this batch.
 (c) There is four Rohan's in this batch.
 D) There are four Rohans in this batch.

Common Noun

➤ The noun which identify Common.

➤ It shows the Caste & Class

1. Common person → Boy, Girl, Student, Teacher etc.
2. Common place → Town, School, City etc.
3. Common things → Book, Table, Tabla etc.
4. Common Animal → Dog, Cat, Cow etc.

➤ **Problem Based on Common Noun :**

- (a) Ram eats mango.
- (b) Ram eats a mango.
- (c) Student is reading in the class.
- (d) Teacher is teaching in the class.

Note:- When we use Common Noun as singular + singular verb and article is must before it.

- When common is used as plural it takes plural verb.
 ➤ We usually use no Article before plural common noun.

- (a) Students are reading in the class.
- (b) The students are beating the manager.

➤ We can use "The" before plural common noun.

➤ If the sense of this sentence is particular or abnormal.

➤ **Collective Noun :**

➤ Collect (Verb) जमा करना

➤ Collect + ion = Noun

➤ Collect + ive = Adjective + Noun ⇒ जमा करने वाला Noun

GOLDEN ENGLISH NOUN

- The noun which identify a group of persons or other creatures and Collection of things.

Some Important Collective Nouns

A brace of pigeons	—कबूतरों का झुंड
A bale of cottons	—सूती कपड़ों का गठरी
A bale of wood	—लकड़ी का गट्टर
A band of musicians	—संगीतज्ञों की मंडली
A band of nomads	—घुमक्कड़ों का जत्था
A band of travellers	—यात्रियों का झुंड
A barrage of questions	—प्रश्नों की बौछार
A basket of fruits	—फलों की टोकरी
A batch of loaves	—पावरोटियों का घानी/समुदाय
A battery of cameras	—कैमरों की पंक्ति
A battery of guns	—बंदूकों की कतार
A battery of lights	—दीपकों की पंक्ति
A beam of rays	—प्रकाश के किरणों की कड़ी
A bevy of ladies	—भद्र नारियों का समूह
A blade of grass	—घास का एक तिनका
A block of flats	—फ्लैटों की पंक्ति
A block of houses	—घरों की पंक्ति
A board of examiners	—परीक्षकों की मंडली
A board of directors	—निदेशकों की मंडली
A board of trustees	—विश्वासपात्रों की मंडली
A bouquet of flowers	—फूलों का गुच्छ/गुलदस्ता
A bowl of illness	—बीमारियों का दौरा
A brigade of cavalry	—घुड़सवार सैनिकों का दल
A brigade of infantry	—पैदल सैनिकों का दल
A budget of flowers	—फूलों का गुच्छ
A budget of letters	—पत्रों/चिट्ठियों का संग्रह
A budget of news	—समाचारों का संग्रह
A bunch of grapes	—अंगूरों का गुच्छ
A bunch of keys	—चाबियों का गुच्छ
A bundle of clothes	—कपड़ों का गट्टर
A chain of mountains	—पर्वतों की श्रेणी
A choir of singers	—गायकों की मंडली
A cluster of stars	—तारों का झुंड
A course of lectures	—व्याख्यान/भाषण का क्रम
A course of study	—अध्ययन का क्रम
A covery of partridges	—तीतरों का झुंड
A crew of sailors / boatmen	—नाविकों का समूह
A crowd of people	—लोगों की भीड़

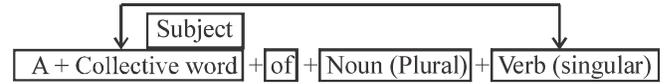
A delegation of students	—छात्रों का शिष्टमंडल
A drove of cattle	—पशुओं का समुदाय
A fleet of ships	—जहाजों का बेड़ा
A flight of birds	—उड़ते हुए पक्षियों का झुंड
A flight of locusts	—उड़ते हुए टिट्टियों का झुंड
A flight of stairs	—सीढ़ियों का क्रम
A flock of birds	—नृतकों की मंडली
A flock of sheep / goats	—भेड़ों या बकरों का झुंड
A galaxy of stars	—तारों का झुंड
A gang of robbers	—डाकुओं का समूह
A grain of rice	—चावल का एक दाना
A group of students	—छात्रों का समूह
A gust of wind	—हवा का एक तेज झोंका
A heap of dust	—धूलकण का ढेर
A heap of rubbish	—कूड़ा-कचरे का ढेर
A heap of sand	—बालू का ढेर
A heap of stones	—पत्थरों का ढेर
A heard of cattle	—पशुओं का झुंड
A jury of judges	—न्यायाधीशों का समूह
A litter of puppies	—कुत्ते के बच्चों का झुंड
A lock of hair	—बालों की लटों का समूह
A nest of ants	—चींटियों का झुंड
A pack of wolves / hounds	—भेड़ियों या शिकारी कुत्ते का झुंड
A packet of cigarette	—सिगरेट का डिब्बा
A pair of socks	—एक जोड़ा मोजा
A peal of bells	—घंटों की जोरदार आवाज का समूह
A peal of laughters	—हँसोढ़ों का समूह
A pile of books	—पुस्तकों का गट्टर
A pinch of salt	—एक चुटकी नमक
A pinch of snuff	—एक चुटकी सुँघनी
A quiver of arrows	—तीरों का समूह
A ray of light	—प्रकाश-किरणों का पुंज
A regiment of soldiers	—सैनिकों का समूह
A series of events	—घटनाओं का क्रम
A sheaf of grains	—अनाज का गट्टर
A shoal of fish	—मछलियों का समूह
A slice of bread	—रोटी का टुकड़ा

GOLDEN ENGLISH NOUN

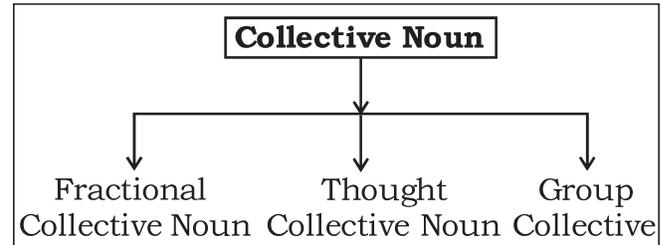
A squadron of planes	—हवाई जहाजों का बेड़ा
A stock of coal	—कोयला का संग्रह
A stock of clothes	—वस्त्रों का संग्रह
A string of camels	—ऊँटों की पंक्ति
A string of onions	—प्याज की पंक्तियाँ
A stud of horses	—घोड़ों का झुंड
A stud of ponies	—छोटे घोड़ों का झुंड
A suit of armour	—रक्षाकवचों का सेट
A suit of furniture	—फर्नीचर का सेट
A suit of rooms	—कमरों का सेट
A swarm of bees	—मधुमक्खियों का झुंड
A swarm of locusts	—टिड्डियों का झुंड
A swarm of flies	—मक्खियों का झुंड
A team of horses	—घोड़ों का समूह
A team of oxen	—बैलों का झुंड
A troop of children	—बच्चों का समूह
A troop of donkeys	—गधों का ताँता/समूह
A troop of lions	—शेरों का दल/झुंड
A troop of Monkeys	—बंदरों का झुंड
A tuft of grass	—घास का गुच्छ
A volley of arrows	—बाणों की वर्षा
A volley of missiles	—शस्त्रों की वर्षा
A volley of shots	—गोलियों की वर्षा
A volley of stones	—पत्थरों की वर्षा
A wardrobe of clothes	—वस्त्रों का संग्रह
An album of photos	—फोटो का एल्बम
An album of stamp	—डाकटिकटों का एल्बम
An album of snap shots	—शीघ्रता से खींचे हुए फोटो का एल्बम
An alliance of powers	—शासकों या सेनाओं का संगठन
An alliance of states	—राज्यों का संगठन
An anthology of poems	—कविताओं का संग्रह
An archive of public records	—सार्वजनिक रेकॉर्ड का ग्रन्थ
An army of ants	—चींटियों का झुंड
An army of soldiers	—सैनिकों का जत्था
An association of labourers	—मजदूरों का संघ
An assembly of listeners	—श्रोताओं की मंडली
An assembly of worshippers (Congregation)	—श्रद्धालुओं की मंडली
An assortment of jobs	—कार्यों का क्रम

➤ Problem Based on Collective Noun

- (a) A team of Player is playing Cricket.
 (b) A team of Players are playing Cricket.
 (c) A team of Players is playing Cricket.



- (a) A flock of Sheeps is grazing in the Field.
 (b) A flock of Sheeps are grazing in the Field.
 (c) A flock of Sheep is grazing in the Field.
 (d) A heard of Deer is running.
 (e) A heard of Deers is running.



1. Fractional Collective noun

- Created by Different items
 ➤ Noun Singular (Lifetime) + Verb Singular (Lifetime)
 ➤ **Ex.** Furniture, Scenery, Poetry, Jewellery, Machinery etc.
- (a) The scenery of Kashmir is very charming.
 (b) The sceneries of Kashmir are very charming.
 (c) The scenery of Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh are very charming.
 (d) The scenery of Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh is very charming.

(A) FURNITURE

- These furnitures are very good quality(a)/ that's why these (b)/ are so expensive (c)/ No error (d).
- Most of (a)/the furniture (b)/was expensive (c)/no error(d).
- All the furnitures have been (a)/sold for a song (b)/as we were in a hurry to leave the town (c)/no error (d).
- The old lady (a)/disposed of (b)/all the old furnitures (c)/no error (d).
- There should be (a)/ no furnitures (b)/ in my room (c)/ no error (d).

GOLDEN ENGLISH NOUN

6. All the furnitures have been (a)/sent to the new house (b)/located in a village (c)/no error (d).
7. The furnitures (a)/had become (b)/old any rusty (c)/No error (d).
8. We get (a)/excellent furnitures (b)/in this shop. (c)/no error (d).
9. A two bed room flat (a)/with all furnitures (b)/is available for sale (c)/no error (d).
10. All the furnitures (a)/has been replaced (b)/by the landlord (c)/no error (d).
11. All the furnitures have been (a)/sent to the now house (b)/located in a village (c)/No error (d).
12. The room is full of
(a) Furniture (b) Furnitures
(c) Furnituring (d) Furnitured
13. Much is lying in the scullery to wash.
(a) pottery (b) cutlery
(c) drapery (d) furniture
14. There are many _____ in the ware house.
(a) a pieces of furniture
(b) pieces of furnitures
(c) pieces of furniture
(d) piece of furniture
15. His _____ were auctioned.
(a) pieces of furniture
(b) furnitures
(c) a furniture
(d) the furniture
16. The room contains ten _____.
(a) number of fornitures
(b) pieces of furniture
(c) pieces of furnitures
(d) piece of furniture
17. The old _____ was disposed of.
(a) furniture (b) furnitures
(c) many furniture (d) None of these
18. _____ of this room _____ very beautiful.
(a) all pieces of furniture, is
(b) the pieces of the furnitures, are
(c) all the pieces of furniture, are
(d) all the furnitures
19. There are ten furnitures in this dormitory.
(a) ten item of furniture
(b) ten items off urnitures
(c) ten items of furniture
(d) no improvement
20. All the furnitures of this room are very beautiful.
(a) All pieces of furniture, is
(b) the pieces of the furnitures, are
(c) All the pieces of furniture, are
(d) no improvement
21. A Two bedroom flat (a)/with all furnitures (b)/is available for seal. (c)/No error (d)
22. My furniture (a)/has been damaged (b)/in transit (c)/No error (d).
23. There were no furniture (a)/in the flat (b)/except for a couple of beds (c)/No error (d).
24. The furnitures (a)/had become (b)/old and rusty (c)/No error (d).
25. We get (a)/excellent furnitures (b)/in this shop (c)/No error (d).

(B) SCENERY

1. The _____ is very charming.
(a) scenery of Kashmir's
(b) scenery's Kashmir
(c) scenery of Kashmir
(d) scenery of the Kashmir
2. The sceneries of Simla are very beautiful for the visitors.
(a) The scenery of Simla is
(b) The scenery of Simla has
(c) The scenery of Simla was
(d) no improvement
3. The sceneries around there are not beautiful.
(a) sceneries, are
(b) the scenery, is
(c) the pieces of sceneries, are
(d) no improvement

(C) POETRY

1. We enjoy the _____ of Keats.
(a) poetry (b) Poetries
2. He likes _____ poetry.
(a) Kabir's and Mira's
(b) Kabir and Mira's
3. All the works including _____, _____ of this author are praiseworthy.
(a) poetries, is
(b) poetry, are
(c) piece of poetry, is
(d) poetry

GOLDEN ENGLISH NOUN

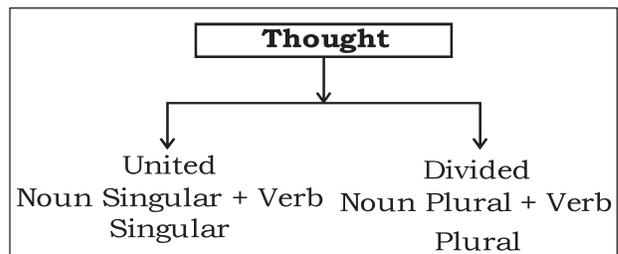
4. I love Kabir and Mira's poetry very much
(a) the poetry of Kabir and Mira's
(b) Kabir and Mira's poetry
(c) Kabir's and Mira's poetry
(d) no improvement
5. Most of the students of English literature love Keats's poetry.
(a) the poetries Keat's
(b) the poetry of Keat's
(c) Keat's poetry
(d) no improvement
6. I spent nearly four and half years (a)/at Harrow (b)/of which three were in the Army class (c)/no error (d).
- (CDSEXAM (II) – 2010)**

(D) MACHINERY

1. Machinery bring comfort in human life.
(a) Machinery brings
(b) Machineries bring
(c) Machineries brings
(d) no improvement
2. This computer is made of qualitative machineries.
(a) machinery (b) a machinery
(c) the machinery (d) no improvement
3. The items I liked most (a)/were the rosewood carvings (b)/and the teak wood furnitures of Dutch design (c)/No error(d).
2. **Group Collective Noun :**
➤ Created by same thing or Article in a group
➤ Noun Plural + Verb Plural
➤ S/es → Wrong (X)
(a) The Police are Coming.
(b) The Police is Coming.
(c) The Police are looking into the matter.
(d) The Police is looking into the matter.

(A) CATTLE

1. Cattles are (a)/not allowed to enter (b)/this ground (c)/No error (d).
2. Cannot you see that the cattle (a)/is grazing in the field?(b)/so you cannot play there (c)/No error (d).
3. The cattles (a)/are grazing (b)/in the field (c)/ No error (d).
4. If those cattles are (a)/yours whose (b)/are these ones (c)/No error (d).
5. The cattle in the meadow (a)/was terrified to hear the roar of a lion which appeared to be wild with anger (c)/No error (d).
6. The shepherd (a)/living in that village (b)/owned fifty cattles (c)/No error (d).
7. Sunil took his (a) /crowd of cattle to (b) /the field to graze (c)/No error (d).
8. Eighty heads of cattles (a)/were swept away (b)/in the storm (c)/No error (d).
9. If the cattles (a)/enter the field (b)/drive them out (c)/No error (d).
10. The _____ are grazing in the field.
(a) cattle (b) a cattle
(c) the cattle (d) cattles
11. At one time _____ suffered from a disease.
(a) Many cattles (b) much cattles
(c) many cattle (d) None of these
12. _____ very useful for for the fertility of the soil.
(a) the excreta of the cattle
(b) the excreta of all the cattle are
(c) the excreta of all the cattles are
(d) the excreta of the cattles is
13. Cattles are grazing in the meadow.
(a) The cattles are (b) The cattle is
(c) The cattle are (d) no improvement
14. The cattles are grazing in the field.
(a) cattle has (b) cattle have
(c) cattle are (d) no improvement
15. Few cattles was wandering in the field.
(a) Little cattle was (b) Few cattle were
(c) Few cattles were (d) no improvement
16. All the cattles of mine is taken to the field everyday.
(a) All the cattles of mine were
(b) All the cattle of mine are
(c) All the cattles of mine is
(d) no improvement
17. **Thought Collective Noun**
(a) The parliament was united over the Kishan issue.
(b) The parliament were united over the Kishan issue.
(c) The parliament was divided over the Kishan issue.
(d) The parliament were divided over the Kishan issue.



GOLDEN ENGLISH NOUN

Words	
Jury	Committee
Parliament	Orchestra
Gang	Government
Club	Mob
Team	Community
Board	Intelligentsia
Society	Union
Company	Opposition
Choir	Firm
Crowd	Flock
Herd	Court

(B) JURY

1. The jury is unable (a) /to take decision (b) / due to their different opinions (c) / no error (d).
2. The _____ was unanimous.
(a) Jurys (b) Jury's
(c) Juries (d) Jury
3. A crowd of twelve persons was appointed to settle the dispute.
(a) committee (b) jury
(c) horde (d) no improvement
4. The jury is still considering their verdict.
(a) is (b) are
(c) have (d) no improvement

➤ **Uncountable Noun :**

Material Noun
❖ Material Noun- The Noun which identify material substances is called Material Noun.
✓ The Noun that can be measured or weight but can't be count.
✓ Ex :- Bread , Milk , Water , Air , Gold , Fish , Cement, Wood , Copper , Silver Tea , ghee etc

➤ **Problem Based on Material Noun :**

- (a) The Copper is a good conductor of electricity.
- (b) Copper is a good conductor of electricity.

Note 1 :- Material noun is used as singular and takes singular verb.

Note 2 :- We usually use no Article before material noun.

- (a) The milk is Black.
- (b) The milk is White.
- (c) Milk is white.
- (d) Milk is Black.
- (e) The milk is white don't drink it.

Note:- We can use Article "The" before material noun if the sense of the sentence is particular or abnormal.

➤ **Abstract Noun :**

➤ Abstract noun → The noun which identify quality, condition or action is called Abstract Noun.

➤ It can neither be seen nor be touched but can be felt.

Note:- 60% Abstract Nouns are used also in verb.

Name of Subject
Physics
History
Maths
Science
Geography
Economics
Laughing
Honest
Smell

➤ **Problem Based on Material Noun :**

(a) Forgiveness of oneself is the hardest of all.

(b) The Forgiveness of oneself is the hardest of all.

(c) English is a difficult subject.

(d) The English is a difficult subject.

Rule :- 80% Abstract noun is used as singular and takes singular verb.

Rule :- We usually use no article before abstract noun.

(a) The success rate of this operation is very low.

(b) Success rate of this operation is very low.

Note:- We can use Article "The" before Abstract noun if the sense of this sentence is particular or abnormal.

(a) The History of Khan Sir is good.

(b) The English of PS Sir is good.

(c) The History of Khan Sir are good.

(d) The English of PS Sir are good.

Rule :- If the name of subject is attached with a person the name of subject is turns into common noun and it is become plural that's why it takes plural verb.

GOLDEN ENGLISH NOUN

S. No	Adjective	Abstract Noun
1	Able	Ability
2	Absent	Absence
3	Abundant	Abundance
4	Accurate	Accuracy
5	Active	Activity
6	Anxious	Anxiety
7	Beautiful	Beauty
8	Brave	Bravery
9	Brief	Brevity
10	Brutal	Brutality
11	Busy	Business
12	Capable	Capability
13	Careful	Carefulness
14	Careless	Carelessness
15	Characteristic	Character
16	Confident	Confidence
17	Courageous	courage
18	Coward	cowardice
19	Cruel	Cruelty
20	Curious	Curiosity
21	Dangerous	Danger
22	Dead	Death
23	Deep	Depth
24	Different	Difference
25	Dirty	Dirt
26	Dutiful	Duty
27	Efficient	Efficiency
28	Excellent	Excellence
29	Faithful	Faithfulness
30	False	Falsehood
31	Fertile	Fertility
32	Foolish	Foolishness
33	Good	Goodness
34	Hard	Hardship
35	Healthy	Health
36	High	Height
37	Honest	Honesty
38	Hot	Heat
39	Humble	Humility
40	Ignorant	Ignorance
41	Important	Importance
42	Innocent	Innocence
43	Intelligent	Intelligence
44	Just	Justice
45	Kind	Kindness
46	Lazy	Laziness

S. No	Common Noun	Abstract Noun
1	Act	Action
2	Agent	Agency
3	Baby	Babyhood
4	Beggar	Beggary
5	Bond	Bondage
6	Boy	Boyhood
7	Child	Childhood
8	Dictator	Dictatorship
9	Friend	Friendship
10	Hero	Heroism
11	Infant	Infancy
12	King	Kingship
13	Man	Manhood
14	Mother	Motherhood
15	Owner	Ownership
16	Patriot	Patriotism
17	Priest	Priesthood
18	Rigid	Rigidity
19	Robber	Robbery
20	Scarce	Scarcity
21	Thief	Theft
22	Widow	Widowhood
23	Woman	Womanhood

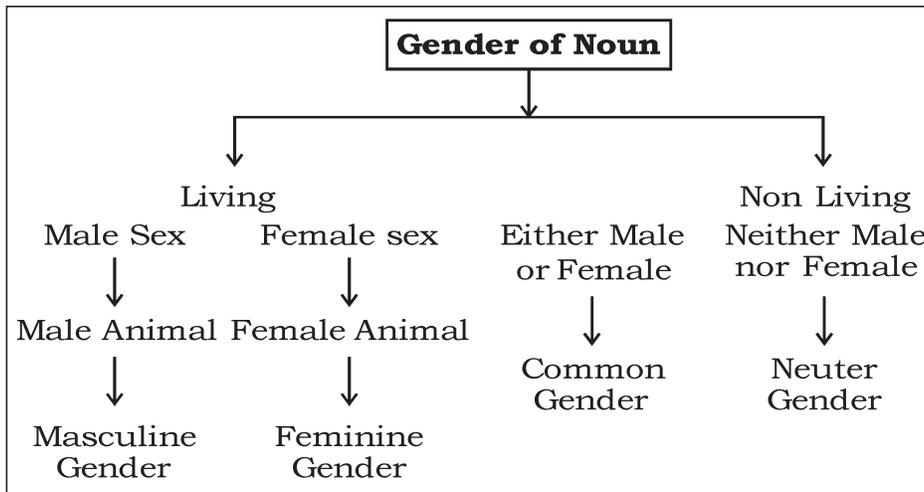
S. No	Adjective	Abstract Noun
47	Long	Length
48	Modest	Modesty
49	National	Nationality
50	Necessary	Necessity
51	Obedient	Obedience
52	Patient	Patience
53	Polite	Politeness
54	Poor	Poverty
55	Private	Privacy
56	Proficient	Proficiency
57	Proud	Pride
58	Prudent	Prudence
59	Regular	Regularity
60	Rich	Richness
61	Royal	Royalty
62	Rude	Rudeness
63	Secret	Secrecy
64	Selfish	Selfishness
65	Slave	Slavery
66	Strong	Strength
67	True	Truth
68	Vain	Vanity
69	Weak	Weakness
70	Wide	Width
71	Wise	Wisdom
72	Young	Youth

GOLDEN ENGLISH NOUN

S. No	Verb	Abstract Noun
1	Accede	Access
2	Admit	Admission
3	Allow	Allowance
4	Arrive	Arrival
5	Attend	Attendance
6	Behave	Behavior
7	Belong	Belongings
8	Carry	Carriage
9	Choose	Choice
10	Consume	Consumption
11	Create	Creation
12	Deceive	Deceit
13	Decide	Decision
14	Defend	Defence
15	Deliver	Delivery
16	Depart	Departure
17	Destroy	Destruction
18	Discover	Discovery
19	Disturb	Disturbance
20	Enter	Entrance

S. No	Verb	Abstract Noun
21	Excel	Excellence
22	Exist	Existence
23	Grow	Growth
24	Imagine	Imagination
25	Insure	Insurance
26	Know	Knowledge
27	Laugh	Laughter
28	Lose	Loss
29	Maintain	Maintenance
30	Marry	Marriage

S. No	Verb	Abstract Noun
31	Mix	Mixture
32	Narrate	Narration
33	Obeys	Obedience
34	Oblige	Obligation
35	Offend	Offence
36	Pay	Payment
37	Perform	Performance
38	Please	Pleasure
39	Practise	Practice
40	Speak	Speech



Gender 'लिंग' चार प्रकार के होते हैं-

1. Masculine Gender 'पुल्लिंग'
2. Feminine Gender 'स्त्रीलिंग'
3. Neuter Gender 'नपुंसक लिंग'
4. Common Gender 'उभयलिंग'

(1) **Masculine Gender** : The noun which denotes male animal is called masculine gender such as boy, son, brother, father, ox, tiger, nephew, prince, shepherd, master, sun, bachelor etc.

(2) **Feminine Gender** : The noun which denotes female animal is called feminine gender such as girl, daughter, sister, mother, cow, tigress, niece, princess, shepherdess, mistress, moon, earth, nature, etc.

(3) **Common Gender** : The noun which denotes either male or female animal is called common gender such as doctor, teacher, student, cousin, baby, child, Engineer, Patient, etc.

GOLDEN ENGLISH NOUN

- (4) **Neuter Gender** : It includes the words referring to things that are neither masculine nor feminine such as chair, house, computer, wall, water, gold, honesty etc.

Formation of Feminine Gender :

Masculine gender से feminine gender बनाने के निम्नलिखित तरीके हैं-

- (1) कुछ शब्द ऐसे हैं जिनमें शाब्दिक बदलाव लाकर Feminine Gender बनाया जाता है। जैसे-

Masculine	Feminine
Boy	Girl
Bull (or ox)	Cow
Dog	Bitch
Father	Mother
Gentleman	Lady
Husband	Wife
Lord	Lady
Nephew	Niece
Sir	Madam
Uncle	Aunt
Wizard	Witch
Brother	Sister
Cock	Hen
Earl	Countess
Fox	Vixen
Horse	Mare
King	Queen
Bachelor	Spinster
Ram	Ewe
Son	Daughter
Monk	Nun
Man	Woman

- (2) कुछ शब्दों में Suffix जोड़कर Feminine Gender बनाया जाता है।

जैसे-

Masculine	Feminine
Bull calf	Cow calf
He-goat	She-goat
Cock sparrow	Hen-sparrow
Man-servant	Maid-servant/woman-servant

- (3) कुछ शब्दों में Prefix जोड़कर Feminine Gender बनाया जाता है।

जैसे-

Masculine	Feminine
Grand-father	Grand-mother
Pea-cock	Pea-hen
Milk-man	Milk-maid
Land-lord	Land-lady
Dairy-man	Dairy-maid
Postman	Postwoman

- (4) कुछ शब्दों में Suffix जोड़कर Feminine Gender बनाया जाता है।

जैसे-

Masculine	Feminine
Shepherd	Shepherdess
God	Goddess
Host	Hostess
Lion	Lioness
Priest	Priestess
Giant	Giantess
Heir	Heiress
Jew	Jewess
Mayor	Mayoress
Count	countess

- (5) कुछ शब्दों के अन्त में Suffix जोड़कर Feminine Gender बनाया जाता है।

जैसे-

Masculine	Feminine
Votary	Votaress
Conductor	Counductress
Enchanter	Enchantress
Instructor	Instructress
Temper	Temptress
Traitor	Traitress
Benefactor	Benefactress
Director	Directress
Hunter	Huntress
Negro	Negress
Tiger	Tigress
Actor	Actress

- (6) कुछ शब्दों में आंतरिक बदलाव के साथ s/ss/ess में जोड़कर Feminine Gender बनाया जाता है।

जैसे-

Masculine	Feminine
Lad	Lass
Governor	Governess
Master	Mistress
Murderer	Murderess
Emperor	Empress
Duke	Duchess
Master	Miss
Mr.	Mrs.

Common Gender Nouns

- कुछ Nouns ऐसे हैं जो masculine तथा feminine दोनों ही genders के लिये प्रयोग किये जाते हैं। ऐसे nouns को Common Gender Nouns कहा जाता है।

GOLDEN ENGLISH NOUN

जैसे-

Advocate	Artist
Baby	Child
Cook	Cousin
Dancer	Dealer
Doctor	Driver
Fool	Foreigner
Helper	Infant
Leader	Lecturer
Librarian	Mechanic
Musician	Neighbor
Orphan	Parent
Politician	Professor
Singer	Speaker
Teacher	Teenager
Assistant	Author
Clerk	Client
Criminal	Cyclist
Decorator	Designer
Enemy	Engineer
Inhabitant	Lawyer
Minister	Monarch
Novelist	Orator
Person	Player
Pupil	Reader
Spouse	Student
Typist	Worker

Note:- Child, infant तथा baby शब्दों के प्रयोग के वक्त हमें ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि यदि हमे इनके gender का पता हो तो he या she का प्रयोग gender के अनुसार करना चाहिये और यदि gender का पता न हो तो इनके लिये it का प्रयोग करना चाहिये।

- The child is waving its hand. (Gender is not known)
- The baby is looking at her mother. (Gender is known)

➤ **Problem Based on Noun Gender :**

- The moon has hidden its face behind the cloud.
- The moon has hidden his face behind the cloud.
- The moon has hidden her face behind the cloud.
- The moon has hidden their face behind the cloud.

- Death always knows his Victim.
- Death always knows its Victim.
- Death always knows their Victim.
- Death always knows her Victim.

1. Masculine Gender :

The sun	Winter
Time	Thunder
Death	Ocean
Danger	Summer
War	Wind
Wine	

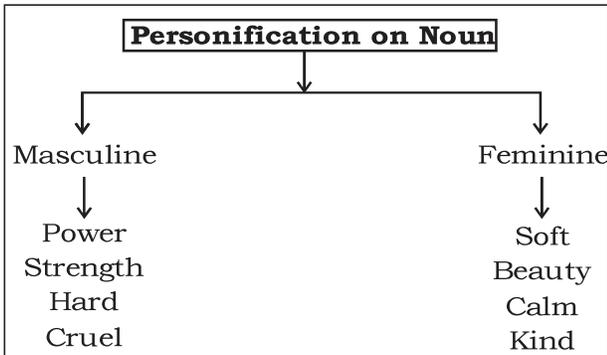
2. Feminine Gender :

The Moon	Ship
The Earth	River
Nature	Nation
Flattery	Jealousy
Spring	Liberty
Hope	Fame
Virtue	City
Truth	Charity
Justice	Humility
Country	Mercy
Car	Faith
Madesty	Peace
Train	Calm
Pride	River
Love	

- ✓ If Collective noun use as singular body it/its is used.
 - ✓ If Collective noun use as plural body there is used.
- The jury were divided in their opinion.
 - The jury was united in its opinion.

Practice Session With Classes

- Death completes (a)/its course, no one (b)/can stop it (c)/No error (d)
- The ocean roared (a)/with all her might (b)/and swallowed the ship (c)/No error (d)
- The moon (a)/has hidden its face (b)/behind the clouds (c)/No error (d)
- Nature (a)/protects if he (b)/is protected (c)/No error (d)
- Time herself (a)/heals all (b)/the wound (c)/No error (d)
- Spring brings (a)/lots of joy and (b)/hope with itself (c)/No error (d)



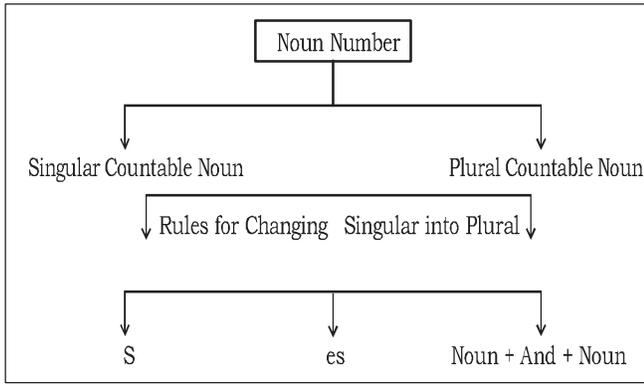
GOLDEN ENGLISH NOUN

Masculine Gender	Feminine Gender
Abbot (मठाधिकारी/गुरुद्वारा कामहन्त)	Abbess (मठाधिकारिणी)
Actor (अभिनेता)	Actress (अभिनेत्री)
Administrator (प्रशासक)	Administratrix (प्रशासिका)
Adopted-son (दत्तक पुत्रा)	Adopted-daughter (दत्तक पुत्री)
Ambassador (राजदूत)	Ambassadress (राजदूतिन, राजदूत की स्त्री)
Author (लेखक)	Authoress (लेखिका)
Bachelor (कुँआरा लड़का)	Maid/Spinster (कुँआरी लड़की)
Baron (सामंत)	Baroness (सामंत की पत्नी)
Beggar-man (भिखारी)	Beggar-woman (भिखारिन)
Benefactor (पुरुष दान दाता)	Benefactress (महिला दान दाता)
Billy-goat (बकरा)	Nanny-goat (बकरी)
Boar (सूअर)	Sow (सुअरी)
Boat man (मल्लाह)	Boat woman (मल्लाहिन)
Boy friend (लड़का दोस्त)	Girl friend (लड़की दोस्त)
Bridegroom (दुल्हा)	Bride (दुल्हन)
Brother (भाई)	Sister (बहन)
Brother-in-law (साला/बहनोई)	Sister-in-law (साली/जेठसर)
Buck (नर खरगोश)	Doe (मादा खरगोश)
Buck (नरहिरन/सांबर/खरगोश)	Doe (मादा हिरन/सांबर/खरगोश)
Bull (बैल)	Cow (गाय)
Bull-calf (बाछा)	Cow-calf (बाछी)
Bull-calf (बछड़ा)	Cow-calf (बछड़ी)
Bull-elephant (हाथी)	Cow-elephant (हथनी)
Bullock (बाछा)	Heifer (बाछी)
Chairman (सभापति)	Chairperson (महिला सभापति)
Cock (मुर्गा)	Hen (मुर्गी)
Cock-sparrow (नर)	Hen-sparrow (मादा गौरैया)

Masculine Gender	Feminine Gender
Colt (घोड़े का बछड़ा)	Filly (घोड़े की बछड़ी)
Conductor (पथ प्रदर्शक, बस या ट्राम का परिचालक)	Conductress (परिचालिका/संवाहिका)
Count (सामंत)	Countess (सामंत की पत्नी)
Czar (रूस का सम्राट)	Czarina (रूस की साम्राज्ञी)
Dairy-man (दूध बेचने वाला)	Dairy-maid (दूध बेचने वाली)
Director (संचालक/निर्देशक)	Directress (संचालिका/निर्देशिका)
Dog (कुत्ता)	Bitch (कुत्ती)
Drake (नर बत्तख)	Duck (मादा बत्तख)
Drone (नर मधुमक्खी)	Bee (मादा मधुमक्खी)
Duke (सामंत)	Duchess (सामंतनी)
Earl (सामंत)	Countess (सामन्त की पत्नी)
Emperor (सम्राट)	Empress (सम्राज्ञी)
Enchanter (जादूगर)	Enchantress (तादूगरनी)
English man (पुरुष अंग्रेज)	English woman (स्त्री अंग्रेज)
Executor (सम्पादनकर्ता)	Executrix (सम्पादन करनेवाली)
Father-in-law (ससुर)	Mother-in-law (सास)
Fisher-man (पुरुष मछुआरा)	Fisher-woman, Fish-wife (मछुआराकी पत्नी)
Founder (संस्थापक)	Foundress (संस्थापिका)
Fox (लोमड़ी)	Vixen (मादा लोमड़ी)
Friar (महंथ, संन्यासी)	Non (महंथनी, संन्यासिन)
Gander (नर हंस)	Gosse (मादा हंस)
Gentleman (भद्रापुरुष)	Lady (महिला)
Giant (राक्षस)	Ciantess (राक्षसनी)
God (देवता)	Goddess (देवी)
God father (धर्म पिता)	God mother (धर्म माता)
Governor (राज्यपाल)	Governess (राज्यपाल की पत्नी/महिला राज्यपाल)
Grand-father (दादा)	Grand-mother (दादी)
Great uncle (असामान्य चाचा)	Great-aunt (असामान्य चाची)

Masculine Gender	Feminine Gender
Hart (हिरन)	Roe (हिरनी)
He-ape (नर लंगूर)	She-ape (मादा लंगूर)
He-bear (सीछ)	She-bear (सीछनी)
He-buffalo (भैंसा)	She-buffalow (भैंस)
He-camel (ऊँट)	She-camel (ऊँटनी)
He-chimpanzee (नर वनमानुष)	She-chimpanzee (मादा वनमानुष)
He-goat (बकरा)	She-cat (बकरी)
He-hare (नर खरहा)	She-mule (मादा खरहा)
He-hound (नर शिकारी कुत्ता)	She-hound (मादा शिकारी कुत्ता)
He-hyena (नर लकड़बाघा)	She-hyena (मादा लकड़बाघा)

GOLDEN ENGLISH NOUN

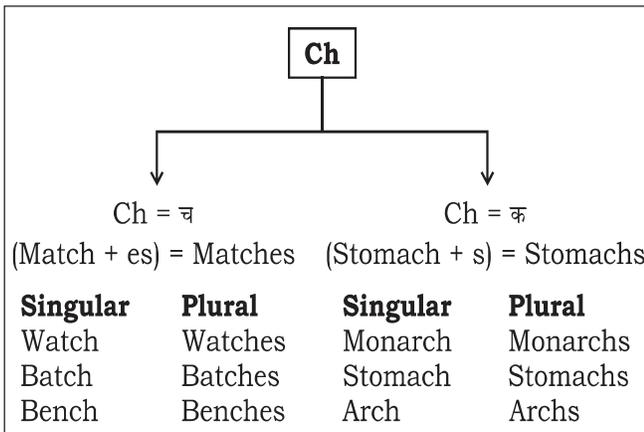


- Rules for Changing Singular into Plural
I. 80% Most of the Nouns form their Plural by adding S.

Singular	Plural
Fan	Fans
Pen	Pens
Chair	Chairs
Dog	Dogs
Book	Books
Student	Students
Teacher	Teachers
Doctor	Doctors
Shirt	Shirts
Flat	Flats

- II.** 10% Some of the Nouns which end with S, SS, CH, X or Z

Singular	Plural
Bus	Buses
Class	Classes
Dish	Dishes
Brush	Brushes
Bush	Bushes
Match	Matches
Batch	Batches
Tax	Taxes
Glass	Glasses
Bench	Benches
Box	Boxes
Quiz	Quizes
Topaz	Topazes
Catch	Catches



- III.** Some of the nouns which end with O form their plural by adding es.

Vowel L + O = S		Consonant L + O = es	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Radio	Radios	Mango	Mangoes
Bamboo	Bamboos	Potato	Potatoes
Video	Videos	Tomato	Tomatoes
Cuckoo	Cuckoos	Volcano	Volcanoes
Scenario	Scenarios	Hero	Heroes
Buffalo	Buffaloes	Mosquito	Mosquitoes

Note:- The Word which end with O and related with Science & Technology form their plural by adding S

- IV.** Some of the nouns which end with Y form their plural by 'ies'.

Vowel L + Y =		Consonant L + Y =ies	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Monkey	Monkeys	Lady	Ladies
Donkey	Donkeys	Baby	Babies
Bay	Bays	City	Cities
Day	Days	Fly	Flies
Way	Ways	Army	Armies
Toy	Toys	Lily	Lilies
Ray	Rays	Pantry	Pantries
key	keys	Salary	Salaries
Play	Plays	Secretary	Secretaries
Pay	Pays	Nursery	Nurseries
Toy	Toys	Spy	Spies
Journey	Journeys	Shy	Shies
etc		etc	

- V.** Some of the Noun which end with F/FE changes into V + es.

Singular	Plural
Wife	Wives
Knife	Knives
Life	Lives
Elf	Elves
Thief	Thieves
Self	Selves
Shelf	Shelves
Wolf	Wolves
Calf	Calves
Leaf	Leaves
Loaf	Loaves
Half	Halves
Scarf	Scarves
Sheaf	Sheaves

GOLDEN ENGLISH NOUN

Note:- after these words F/FE changed into 'S'.

Singular	Plural
Chief	Chiefs
Belief	Beliefs
Cliff	Cliffs
Grief	Griefs
Safe	Safes
Hoof	Hoofs
Roof	Roofs
Gulf	Gulfs
Proof	Proofs
Staff	Staffs

I. Some of the Nouns form their Plural by changing the inside vowels they are taken from Latin

Singular	Plural
Man	Men
Woman	Women
Tooth	Teeth
Goose	Geese
Foot	Feet
Mouse	Mice
Dormouse	Dormice
Louse	Lice
Ox	Oxen
Child	Children

Note:- Some of the Nouns form their plural in Irregular way

is → es

Singular	Plural
Crisis	Crises
Basis	Bases
Oasis	Oases
Thesis	Theses
Synopsis	Synopses
Diagnosis	Diagnoses
Hypnosis	Hypnoses
Narcosis	Narcoses
Axis	Axes
Analysis	Analyses
Hypothesis	Hypotheses
Ellipsis	Ellipses
Synthesis	Syntheses
Fungus	Fungi
Alumnus	Alumni
Radius	Radii
Genius	Genii

Um/On →S/A

Singular	Plural
Criterion	Criteria
Phenomenon	Phenomena
Electron	Electrons
Proton	Protons
Agendum	Agenda
Datum	Data
Quorum	Quorums
Forum	Forums
Nostrum	Nostrums
Medium	Media
Stadium	Stadia
Curriculum	Curricula
Bacterium	Bacteria
Dictum	Dicta
Harmonium	Harmoniums
Gymnasium	Gymnasiums
Podium	Podia / Iums

II. Some of the Nouns which have the same form in Singular and Plural.

Singular	Plural
Sheep	Sheep
Deer	Deer
Barracks	Barracks
Series	Series
Salmon	Salmon
Species	Species
Aircraft	Aircraft
Swine	Swine
Craft	Craft
Offspring	Offspring
Issue	Issue
Cross roads	Cross roads
Corps	Corps

- (a) Three species of deer is common.
- (b) Three species of deers are common.
- (c) Three species of deers is common.
- (d) Three species of deer are common.

III. Some of the Nouns which looks like Singular but they are used as plural and take plural.

Plural	Plural
Admiralty	Cleargy
Country	Vermin
Cavalry	Mankind
Cattle	Flock
Police	Infantry
Pincers	Nobility
People	Cannon
Peasantry	Insignia

GOLDEN ENGLISH NOUN

- (a) The cattle was grazing in the field.
- (b) The cattle were grazing in the field.
- (c) These days peoples are mad after riches.
- (d) These days people are mad after riches.

- 19. The swines are (a)/rooting down (b)/in the muddy (c)/No error (d).
- 20. There are forty five peoples (a)/in Asia and China is (b)/the largest in the area and population (c)/no error (d).

II. Some of the Nouns which look like plural but they are always use as Singular and take Singular Verb.

NOUN SINGULAR BASED QUESTION

Practice Session With Classes

1. A herd of swines (a)/was grazing (b)/in the field (c)/No error (d).
2. Deer is highly selective eaters (a)/and only feed on young grass, (b)/herbs, foliage and fruits, etc. (c)/No error (d).
3. Gentry of the town (a)/was present (b)/at the function (c)/no error (d).
4. I saw several deer (a)/in the woods (b)/ in the evening (c)/no error (d).
5. In the autumn (a)/of 1940 London was blitzed by an (b)/average of two hundred aircrafts a night (c)/No error (d).
6. Male deers (a)/have horns (b)/which are called antlers (c)/No error (d)
7. Many sophisticated aircrafts have (a)/been purchased by the (b)/Indian Air Force recently (c)/no error (d).
8. My cavalries of (a)/the British army were defeated (b)/by the enemies (c)/No error (d).
9. On his way (a)/to the field (b)/Golu saw a flock (c)/ of sheeps (d)/no error (e).
10. One can see (a)/many aircrafts hovering (b)/over the city in the sky (c)/no error (d).
11. Sheeps are (a)/economically useful and so they are (b)/reared in the hills (c)/no error (d).
12. Some peoples feel depressed (a)/whenever they think of future (b)/because they do not believe (c)/in their own capabilities (d)/no error (e).
13. The gentry of the town (a)/is going to assemble (b)/here now (c)/no error (d).
14. The high gentries (a)/do not (b)/go to the movie (c)/No error (d).
15. The milk of sheeps (a)/is very salutary (b)/in Chikingunia (c)/no error (d).
16. The news which were (a)/telecast yesterday (b)/was not authentic at all (c)/no error (d).
17. The peasantries (a)/in India are (b)/very poor (c)/no error (d).
18. The police has arrested him (a)/so we are going (b)/to the police station (c) /no error (d).

Singular	Singular
Economics	News
Mathematics	Innings
Physics	Athletics
Economics	Linguistics
Politics	Ethics
Billiards	Mumps
Measles	Rubbish
Genetics	Bowls
Statics	Garbage
Diabetes	Luggage

- (a) The news was devastating to all of us
- (b) The news were devastating to all of us
- (c) The Polity of Khan sir are good
- (d) The Polity of Khan sir is good

Note:- If the name of the subjects is used with any name of Person , Company , it always used with plural verb and article The is used before it

- (a) The History of Khan sir are good.
- (b) The English of P.S sir are good.

III. Some of the Nouns which are generally used in Singular it never takes s/es.

Advice	Wreckage
Information	Espionage
Food	Scenery
Bread	Jewellery
Butter	Machinery
Chalk	Poetry
Dirt	Pottery
Dust	Stationary
Wastage	Greenery
Health	Crockery
Wastage	Cutlery
Luggage	Land
Baggage	Gold
Drainage	Music
Percentage	Magic
Heritage	Luck
Breakage	

- (a) His luggage were booked.

GOLDEN ENGLISH NOUN

- (b) His luggage was booked.
 (c) He has given me a good informations.
 (d) He has given me a good piece of information.

- (a) The goggle is very cool.
 (b) My friend gave me two binocular.
 (c) The goggle's are very cool.
 (d) My friend gave me two binoculars.
 (e) The shoes are perfect fit.
 (F) A pair of shoes is needed.
 (G) A pair of shoes are needed.

Practice Session With Classes

1. My parents obtained (a)/many informations (b)/about this child (c)/last night (d)/No error (e).
2. The burglar stole all the money (a)/in the house but surprisingly missed (b)/the jewelleries in the locker (c)/No error (d).
3. Being able to (a)/remember a lot of informations is (b)/not the same as (c)/being able to think (4/)No error (e).
4. They left (a)/their luggages (b)/ at the railway station (c)/No error (d).
5. You will get (a)/all the informations (b)/if you read this booklet carefully (c)/No error (d).
6. All these stationeries (a)/are very useful (b)/for a student (c)/No error (d).

Note:- Any Uncountable noun can make Singular/Plural Countable Noun by the help of these given words

- (a) He poured glass of milk.
 (b) He poured a glass of milk.
 (c) He ate a piece of bread.
 (d) He ate piece of bread.
 (a) He poured two glass of milk.
 (b) He ate two piece of bread.
 (c) He poured two glasses of milk.
 (d) He ate two pieces of bread

Note:- Some of the Nouns which are generally used in plural and takes plural verb.

Plural	Plural
Pants	Binoculars
Tongs	Pincers
Trousers	Shears
Pyjamas	Glasses
Briefs	Spectacles
Shorts	Panties
Underpants	Braces
Bellows	Forceps
Dividers	Clippers
Scissors	Sunglasses
Goggles	Shoes
Tights	Socks

Note:- If these nouns are used as subject it is used as plural noun and takes plural verb if we used "A Pair of" then verb is used as singular.

Practice Session With Classes

1. A pair of trousers (a)/have been bought (b)/by me (c)/No error (d).
2. She wears spectacle (a)/and so she was unable to see the gangster (b)/that attacked her last night (c)/No error (d).
3. The soldier quietly (a)/put down his binocular (b)/and picked up his gun (c)/No error (d).
4. My father gave me (a)/a pair of binocular (b)/on my birthday (c)/No error (d).
5. My spectacles (a)/has been broken by (b)/this nasty boy (c)/no error (d).

Compound Noun

Singular	Plural
Boy friend	Boy friends
Girl friend	Girl friends
Step mother	Step mothers
Step brother	Step brothers
Step sister	Step sisters
Cupful	Cupfuls
Spoonful	Spoonfuls
Handful	Handfuls
Note book	Note books
Ticket collector	Ticket collectors

Note:- We use s/es before preposition

Singular	Plural
Brother – in – law	Brothers – in – law
Sister – in – law	Sisters – in – law
Mother – in – law	Mothers – in – law
Daughter – in – law	Daughters – in – law
Son – in- law	Sons – in- law
Commander – in – chief	Commanders – in – chief
Engineer – in chief	Engineers – in chief
Man – of – war	Men – of – war
Passer – by	Passers – by
Looker – on	Lookers – on
Hanger – on	Hangers – on

GOLDEN ENGLISH NOUN

Singular	Plural
Man doctor	Men doctors
Man eater	Men eaters
Man lover	Men lovers
Man hater	Men haters
Woman doctor	Women doctors
Woman eater	Women eaters
Woman lover	Women lovers
Woman hater	Women haters

Practice Session With Classes

1. Binocular is (a)/used to watch (b)/the distant objects clearly (c)/No error (d)
2. Both the mother-in-laws (a)/welcomed the newly weds (b)/with garlands of flowers. (c)/No error (d)
3. Has anyone (a)seen my scissor (b)/ anywhere (c)/No error(d).
4. A pair of (a)/spectacles have been (b)/ found in the library (c)/No error (d).
5. He borrowed a pair of scissor from (a)/the Mohit cook, and with them (b)/trimmed his beard to a point (c)/No error(d).
6. All his (a)/sister - in-laws (b) are married and settle (c)/in united kingdom (d)/No error (e).
7. He was advised to take (a)/two spoonsful of (b)/medicine times a day (c)/No error (d).
8. Her sister-in-laws (a)/are a cruel lot (b)/ and they harass her(c)/No error (d).
9. It is harmful (a)/to take cupsful (b)/of coffee eight times a day (c)/No error (d).
10. My brother-in-laws(a)/who live in Mumbai have come(b)/to say with us (c)/No error (d).
11. My father gave me (a)/a pair of binocular (b)/ on my birthday (c)/No error (d).
12. My shoes is (a)/not so old and (b)/torn as yours (c)/No error (d).
13. My uncle gave me (a)/a pair of trouser (b)/ on my birthday(c)/No error (d).
14. Now I have come (a)/to know why he always (b)/remains at loggers-head with his wife (c)/and mother-in-law (d)/No error (e).
15. One should use (a)/spectacle to protect (b)/ the eyes from(c)/bright sunlight (d) /No error (e).
16. A pair of scissors (a)/has been sold (b)/at a discount (c)/No error (d).
17. One should use goggle (a) /to protect one's eyes (b) /from the sun (c) /No error (d).
18. Scissor (a)/are used (b)/for cutting hair paper and etc (c)/No error (d).
19. A pair of tongs (a)/are lying on the platform (b)/of the kitchen (c)/No error (d).
20. She raised her (a)/binocular to the distant (b)/ road across the vally (c)/No error (d).
21. She wears spectacle (a)/and so she was unable to see the gangster (b)/that attacked her last night (c)/No error (d).
22. Take out your binocular (a)/and see the (b)/Andromeda galaxy (c)/ No error (d).
23. The scissors that you asked for (a)/is in the desk drawer (b)/in the bedroom (c)/ No error (d).
24. A pair of shoes (a)/were standing (b)/in the corner of the room (c)/No error (d).
25. The soldier quietly (a)/put down his binocular (b)/and picked up his gun (c)/ No error (d).
26. The teacher has misplaced his spectacle (a)/and is now feeling a great difficulty (b)/ In studies (c)/No error (d).
27. There were (a)/displayed many binoculars of (b)/different kinds in the shop (c)/No error (d).
28. 28. This misogynist hates (a)/all mother-in-laws, (b)/ lady doctors and house maids (c)/No error (d).
29. You can (a)/buy the scissors (b)/that is sharp (c)/No error(d).
30. A pair of trousers (a)/have been bought (b)/by me (c)/No error (d).

PS Sir Special Rule

Right	Wrong
Signature	Sign
Studies	Study
Troops	Troop
Shorts	Halfpant
Doings	Doing
Beddings	Bedding
Notebook	Copy
Orders	Order
The teacher of English	English teacher
Teachings	Teaching
Earnings	Earning
Mankind	Menkind
Innings	Inning
Looks	Look
Hundred Percent	Cent percent
Curds	Curd
The member of the family	Family member
Cousin	Cousin Brother

GOLDEN ENGLISH NOUN

(A) You don't give me order	(A) He is my cousin brother
(B) You don't give me orders.	(B) She is my cousin
(C) You just follow my order.	(C) Tom is my cousin brother.
(D) You just follow my orders.	(D) He is my cousin.

Note 1 :- We never use Brother and Sister with the word Cousin

- (a) I shall meet you at 6 o'clock .
- (b) I shall meet you at 6:20 o'clock.
- (c) I shall meet you at 9 am.
- (d) I shall meet you at 2 pm.

Note 2 :- Minute end is not used with o'clock

- (e) She has no place for picnic.
- (F) There was no room for them in the inn.
- (G) There was no space available in this house.
- (H) Here is no place for you.

Superflous Based on Noun

Wrong	Right
Return back	Return
Recede back	Recede
Recall back	Recall
Revert back	Revert
Repeat again	Repeat
Reborn again	Reborn
Rebuild again	Rebuild
Reiterate again	Reiterate
Coward man	Coward
Blunder Mistake	Blunder
Final conclusion	Conclusion
Reason because	Reason
Final outcome	Final
Free gift	Gift
With Bag and Baggage	Bag and Baggage
With Heart and soul	Heart and soul
Passing mark	Pass Mark
Past History	History
Past Record	Record
Basic Fundamental	Basic
Basic Fundamental	Fundamental
Unexpected Surprise	Surprise
Kindly Requested	Requested
Suf?cient Enough	Suf?cient
Students give examination	Students take examination
Teachers take examination	Teachers give examination
Empty cheque	Blank cheque
According to me	In my opinion
What is your good name?	What is your name?

Superflous Practice Questions

1. My cousin sister (a)/invited me (b)/to her birthday party (c)/no error (d).
2. Supposing if (a)/it rains (b)/what shall we do (c)/no error (d).
3. I (a)/will return back (b)/in five minutes. (c)/no error (d).
4. Renu (a)/made a blunder mistake (b)/by getting his name wrong (c)/no error (d).
5. What's the final conclusion (a)/of business deal (b)/between Sonu and Monu (c)/ no error (d).
6. I cut (a)/the apple (b)/into four quarters (c)/no error (d).
7. There are only (a)/two explanations for (b)/getting the passing marks (c)/no error (d).
8. There are lots of (a)/unexpected surprises in (b)/store for visitors to the gallery (c)/no error (d).
9. The candidate (a)/requested the chairman (b)/to repeat the question again (c)/no error (d).
10. Pakistan support (a)/to the terrorists of India (b)/should be universally condemned by all (c)/no error (d).
11. It was a big blunder (a)/but we ignored (b)/it for the welfare of the city (c)/no error (d).
12. According to me (a)/she (b)/is right (c)/no error (d).
13. What (a)/is (b)/your good name? (c)/no error (d).
14. Tha pak army (a)/retreated back (b)/ in the battle of kargil (c)/no error (d).
15. All his family members (a)/are honest (b)/ and sincere (c)/no error (d).
16. Vijay chauhan (a)/is (b)/an English teacher (c)/no error (d).
17. My past history (a)/is such an enigma, and I (b)/don't know any of the details (c)/no error (d).
18. My two twin (a)/sisters and I (b)/have got the same face (c)/no error (d).
19. All his family members (a)/are working on some of (b)/the prestigious posts (c)/no error (d).
20. America's support (a)/to the terrorists of India (b)/should be universally condemned by all (c)/No error (d).

GOLDEN ENGLISH NOUN

Note:- We use No room as a phrase in the stead of No place , No sheet , No Space

- (a) The care of baby is necessary.
(b) Cares never comes alone.

Issue	मुद्दा
Issue	बाल बच्चा

- Wages सजा/दंड Noun (sing) + Verb (sing)
➤ Wages मजदूरी Noun (Plu.) + Verb (Plu.)
(a) The wages are very high in Patna.

Abuse	गाली	Abuses	कुरीतियाँ
Advice	सलाह	Advices	सूचनाएँ
Air	हवा	Airs	सजा/दंड
Alphabet	वर्णमाला	Alphabets	भाषाएँ
Amend	सुधार	Amends	क्षतिपूर्ति
Arm	बांह	Arms	हथियार
Asset	गुण	Assets	संपत्ति
Chain	चेन	Chains	जंजीर
Colour	रंग	Colours	झंडा
Custom	रीति रिवाज	Customs	कर (Tax)
Damage	क्षति	Damages	हरजाना
Drug	दवाई	Drugs	नशीला पदार्थ
Force	बल	Forces	सेनाएँ
Fruit	फल	Fruits	परिणाम
Good	अच्छा	Goods	सामान
Ground	जमीन	Grounds	आधार
Look	नजर	Looks	आकृति
Manner	काम करने का तरीका	Manners	आचरण
Pain	दद	Pains	संघर्ष
Powder	चूर्ण	Powders	खुराक
Quarter	एक चौथाई	Quarters	रहने का स्थान
Return	वापस	Returns	मुनाफा
Sand	रेत/ बालू	Sands	रेगिस्तान
Sky	आसमान	Skies	अंतरिक्ष
Water	पानी	Waters	समुद्र
Work	काम	Works	रचनाएँ
Wood	लकड़ी	Woods	जंगल

Practice Session With Classes

1. My sister (a) /has read (b) /pages after pages of the bible (c) /No error (d)
2. Towns after towns were (a)/conquered (b)/by him but the found no piece (c)/No error (d)
3. Speakers after speakers (a)/came on the stage (b)/to perform (c)/No Error (d)

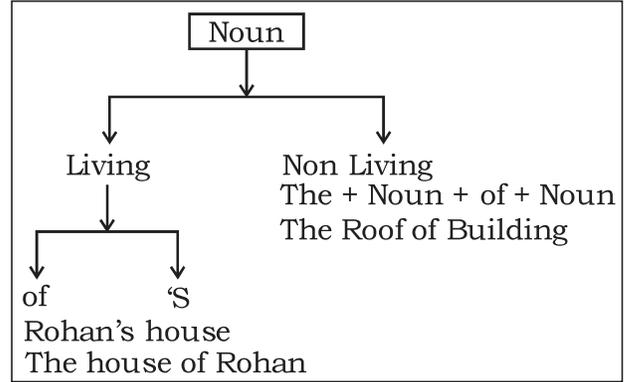
4. Row upon row (a)/of delicate green (b) are soothing to the eyes (c)/No Error (d)
5. Woman after women (a)/claimed to speak against (b)/the present political situation of Bihar in the meeting (c)/No error (d)
Rule :- If a compound noun works as an adjective it is not used in plural form.
6. Neha lost (a)/a hundred rupees note (b)/ yesterday (c)/No error (d)

GOLDEN ENGLISH NOUN

7. He informed that he had lost a packet (a)/of the hundred (b)/rupees notes (c)/No error (d)
8. Twenty miles (a)/are a long way (b)/to walk. (c)/No error (d)
9. Sixty miles (a)/are (b)/a long distance (c)/No error (d)
10. My father in law owns (a)/sixty acre (b) of wet land (c)/No error (d)

- (a) A leg of Chair is broken by Rohan
- (b) A Chair's leg is broken by Rohan

➤ The Case of Noun :



Noun Case

मैंने रोहन का घर देखा → I saw Rohan's house.

- Case is Nothing it is the Name of Relation
- There are 4 Types of Case
 1. Nominative Case/Subjective Case
 2. Objective Case
 3. Vocative Case
 4. Possessive Case

1. Nominative Case/Subjective Case :

	Subject	Verb	Object	
Noun ←	Dev	Loves	Anjali	→ Noun
Noun ←	Anjali	Loves	Dev	→ Noun
Pronoun ←	He	Loves	Her	→ Pronoun
Pronoun ←	She	Loves	Him	→ Pronoun

- **Subjective Case :** When a Noun or a Pronoun is used as a Subject in a Sentence that is called Subjective Case

(a) Mother called the Boy

- **Objective Case :** When a Noun or a Pronoun is used as an Object in a sentence it is called Objective Case

(a) Neha Praises Rajesh

- **Vocative Case :** When a Noun or a Pronoun is used to call address to a Person or group of person it is called Vocative Case.

(a) Rohan Comes here.

(b) Rohan , Come here.

(c) Ladies and Gentleman , I am going to discuss this point.

- **Possessive Case :** When a Noun or a Pronoun is used to show possession or Ownership in a sentence is called possessive case

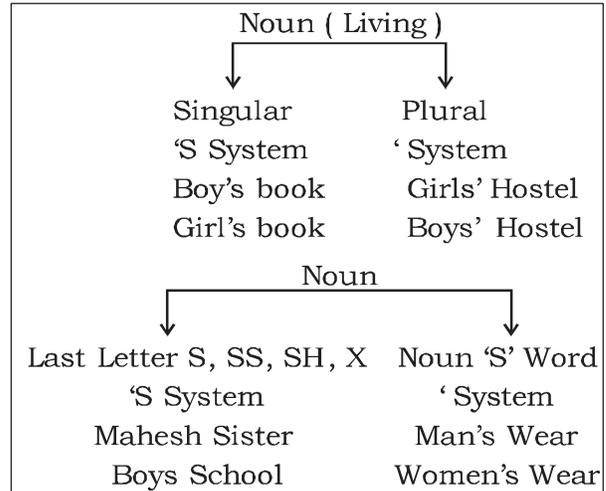
- Possessive Case → अधिकार में रखना

Verb + ion → Possession → Noun

Verb + ive → Possessive → Adjective

Practice Session With Classes

1. The chair's legs are (a)/not as strong as that yours (b)/so I will not buy that one (c)/even though it is cheaper (d)/No error (e)
2. The table's legs (a)/have been (b)/elaborately craved (c)/No error (d)
3. The building's roof needs repairing otherwise (a)/it may fall down and (b)/result in many person's death (c)/No error (d)
4. The fan's blade (a)/has broken(b)/and we must buy a new fan before disposing it of (c)/No error (d)



2 + 2 = 2 square → Same Family

2 + 3 = 2 + 3 → Other Family

- Lakshman and Satrugan's Mother
- Ram and Shyam's Wife
- Ram's and Shyam's Wives 'l Plural

1. We use [s] with Time/Day

(a) Sunday's News

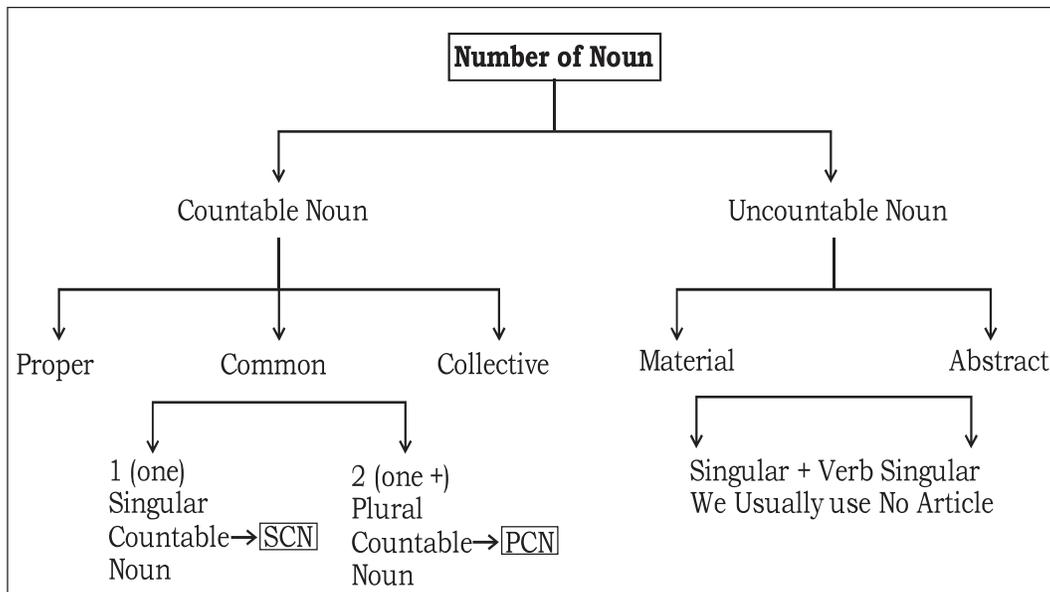
(b) Today's News

GOLDEN ENGLISH NOUN

2. We use [s] with name of country , state showing words
 (a) India's economy growth.
 (b) India's food crisis.
 (c) Patna's flood crisis.
3. Note → We use's with the noun which is used before preposition
 (a) His father's in law behavior is not good.
 (b) His father in law's behavior is not good.
4. We use [s] with the words
 Someone/Somebody/Anyone/Anybody/
 No one/No body/Everyone/Everybody/
 Each other/One another
 (a) I got this idea when I was in someone home.
 (b) I got this idea when I was in someone's home.
 (c) I like someone's company that is easy to find.
 (d) I like someone company that is easy to find.

5. अगर इन शब्दों के साथ "else" नामक शब्द लग जाए तो 'S else' के साथ लग जाता है।
 (a) You like somebody's else suggestion.
 (b) You like somebody else's suggestion.
 (c) He likes anybody suggestion.
 (d) He likes anybody's suggestion.

Both are correct	
✓ Burns' novel	✓ Keats' poetry
✓ Burns's novel	✓ Keats's poetry
✓ Yeats' poetry	✓ Dickness' theory
✓ Yeats's poetry	✓ Dickness's theory
"of" system is not allowed	
✓ Sun's rays	✗ The rays of sun
✓ Moon's beauty	✗ The beauty of Moon
✓ Death's hand	✗ The hand of Death
✓ Love's power	✗ The power of Love
✓ Nature's beauty	✗ The beauty of nature



Practice Set-01-06

SET - 01

1. Thirty millions of people (a)/are below the poverty (b)/line in India and our government (c)/is not doing anything in this regard. (d)/No error (e)
2. Patna water supply system is (a)/not as good as (b)/it should be because (c)/of various problems. (d)/No error (e)
3. Yesterday, I visited (a)/Nitu's and Pradeep's house (b)/but I found that the couple (c)/was not at home. (d)/No error (e)
4. You must know (a)/that I have always (b)/ followed your suggestions (c)/and nobody's else. (d)/No error (e)
5. The officer said (a)/that he appreciated (b)/his staffs coming on time (c)/and co-operating with him. (d)/No error (e)
6. When Mohan got back (a)/to his home last Monday, (b)/he found that a pair of his (c)/trousers were burnt badly. (d)/No error (e)

GOLDEN ENGLISH NOUN

7. In my book, everyone (a)/should take interest in (b)/paintings and poetries because they (c)/go a long way in building his character. (d)/No error (e)
8. There was a huge (a)/crowded in front (b)/of the actor's (c)/ house on his birthday. (d)/No error (e)
9. The furnitures (a)/had become (b)/old and rusty. (c)/No error (d)
10. A small depression can (a)/be seen in the centre of the single cell cave (b)/which can accommodate (c)/a few peoples. (d)/No error (e)
11. The student handed over (a)/a hundred-rupees note (b)/to the class teacher. (c)/No error (d)
12. On receiving the mark-sheet from the university (a)/I realised (b)/that I had got only passing marks in English. (c)/No Error (d)
13. All her family members (a)/are great admirers of (b)/Virat Kohli (c)/and M.S Dhoni (d)/No error (e)
14. People must know (a)/that the wages of sin (b)/are nothing but death (c)/or troublesome life. (d)/No error (e)
15. When Mohit got back from Kashmir (a)/he said that he had never (b)/seen such a wonderful (c)/spectacles in his life before. (d)/No error (e)
16. All his sister-in-laws (a)/have got ethereal beauty, (b)/so for me it is very (c)/difficult to choose one of (d)/them to tie knot with. (e)/No error (e)
17. She has to leave for Patna (a)/tomorrow for an urgent work, (b)/so get a ticket (c)/booked for her. (d)/No error (e)
18. Many passer-by (a)/stopped at (b)/the place of the accident. (c)/No error (d)
19. The name of (a)/Amitabh's (b)/and Ajitabh's (c)/father is Bachchanji (d)/No error (d)
20. There is so many filths (a)/all around (b)/the place. (c)/No error (d)
21. According to state government's estimates (a)/at least eight millions tones of rice (b)/will have to be imported (c)/this year because of a poor monsoon. (d)/ No error (d)
22. Children enjoy listening to (a)/ghosts stories (b)/especially on Halloween. (c)/No error (d)
23. Some of his (a)/luggages were lost (b)/in the train. (c)/No error (d)
24. Bengali people (a)/do eat fishes every day, (b)/but she does not (c)/like it at all. (d)/No error (e)
25. Central park (a)/is one and a half kilometer (b)/away (c)/from here. (d)/No error (e)
26. Diabetes are not (a)/a lethal disease like (b)/AIDS but cancer is (c)/really very dangerous. (d)/No error (e)
27. Do you know that (a)/there are only one police (b)/barracks nearby Church Gate (c)/in Mumbai? (d)/No error (e)
28. Do you know the (a)/fact that the economics (b)/of this project is very (c)/discouraging ? (d)/No error (e)
29. He decided to marry (a)/her only because of (b)/the fact that her look is (c)/very attractive and fascinating. (d)/No error (e)
30. He has bought two dozen of eggs (a)/to make omelettes for dinner (b)/but I do (c)/not like eggs at all. (d)/No error (e)
31. He was very hungry (a)/when he reached home, (b)/so he ate twelve breads (c)/and a lot of chicken curry. (d)/No error (e)
32. His house is made of a glass, (a)/while mine is made (b)/of brick. So, you (c)/cannot compare mine with his. (d)/No error (e)
33. His sister's-in-law hubby (a)/has been ill for more (b)/than two months, so you (c)/must go to see him. (d)/No error (e)
34. I am good (a)/at almost all games (b)/but billiards are not (c)/my cup of tea. (d)/No error (e)
35. I gave (a)/the police five informations about the (b)/terrorists who were hiding (c)/there to execute some bloody plan. (d)/No error (e)
36. I need twenty males and fifty females (a)/to get this work done (b)/within less (c)/than five days. (d)/No error (e)
37. I remember meeting (a)/you along with my (b)/mother and sister (c)/in a summer time nearby Juhu Beach. (d)/No error (e)
38. I use (a)/a very fine quality of shampoo (b)/to keep my hairs healthy (c)/and silky all the time. (d)/No error (e)
39. If you are (a)/going to market, (b)/do get me some fruits (c)/as I am on fast today. (d)/No error (e)
40. In the afternoon, (a)/devotees organised a programme (b)/in which the name of the deity (c)/was chanted one lakh time. (d)/No error (e)
41. It is very difficult to (a)/improve the present (b)/political agitation of (c)/this country's by any means. (d)/No error (e)
42. It was two days ago (a)/that he bought a very beautiful (b)/car for eighty thousands dollars (c)/from USA. (d)/No error (e)

GOLDEN ENGLISH NOUN

43. My politics is very (a)/moderate while (b)/his politics are radical (c)/and revolutionary. (d)/No error (e)
44. One must work (a)/hard day in day out (b) / to attain one goal, (c)/the preacher said to his followers (d)/Nota
45. People used to live (a)/on the branches of (b)/the trees during the ancient (c)/time but now it is completely changed. (d)/No error (e)
46. Preeti has to finish (a)/two third of the (b)/work within twenty four hours (c)/and you have to finish the whole work in one day. (d)/No error (e)
47. She uses four soaps (a)/in a month while her mother used to be (b)/very economical as far as the expenses (c)/on the toilet preparations are concerned. (d)/No error (e)
48. So many students (a)/are of the opinion that (b)/Mathematics are not a very (c)/easy subject at all. (d)/No error (e)
49. Socrates's work (a)/is reckoned among (b)/the greatest works rendered (c)/by any philosopher in the world. (d)/No error (e)
50. Such a phenomena has (a)/never been seen here (b)/before and it is highly (c)/threatening for the whole humanity. (d)/No error (e)
11. Indians (a)/and Nepalise (b)/are (c)/brothers. (d)/no error (e)
12. Hundreds of (a)/passer by (b)/went at (c)/therailway station. (d)/no error (e)
13. Her parents obtained (a)/many informations (b)/about this child (c)/last night. (d)/no error (e)
14. Teachers should use (a)/spectacle to protect (b)/the eyes from (c)/bright sunlight. (d)/no error (e)
15. Monika together with her parents (a)/went to the market (b)/and brought (c)/a lot of books. (d)/no error (e)
16. There was (a)/no money in the bank (b)/in Sohan's (c)/and Sheenu's joint account. (d)/no error (e)
17. We are (a)/a waiting advices (b)/from our (c)/Patna branch. (d)/no error (e)
18. On my way (a)/to the airport I met (b)/one of your friend (c)/named Kannu. (d)/no error (e)
19. Inspite of ten letter (a)/they have sent, (b)/they have received (c)/no answer from the authority of Patna Nagar Nigam (d)/no error (e)
20. Seema is Listening (a)/some old song (b)/that he likes. (c)/no error (d)
21. Her brother-in-laws (a)/are a cruel lot (b)/and they harass him. (c)/no error (d)
22. One of the greatest contribution (a)/are a cruel lot (b)/and they harass her (c)/no error (d)

SET - 02

1. Linguistic (a)/is (b)/the study (c)/of language. (d)/no error (e)
2. The poetries (a)/of Dinkar (b)/has been taught (c)/in the class. (d)/no error (e)
3. Success in money-making (a)/is not always (b)/a good criteria (c)/of real success in life. (d)/no error (e)
4. On her way (a)/to the field (b)/Sita saw a flock (c)/of sheeps. (d)/no error (e)
5. Suresh together with (a)/his friends gave (b)/Sunita (c)/good advices. (d)/no error (e)
6. There have been (a)/ten men (b)/engineers (c)/in our colony. (d)/no error (e)
7. Ten thousand (a)/of rupees (b)/were (c)/spent by him. (d)/no error (e)
8. Hundreds of people (a) / had already been killed (b)/in the accident (c)/near Patna. (d)/no error (e)
9. Ten thousand (a)/rupee is a (b)/large amount (c)/for Sohan. (d)/no error (e)
10. Inspector has (a)/received advices (b)/from his (c)/Patna branch. (d)/no error (e)
23. In tomorrow meeting (a)/we must first discuss (b)/and thrash out the problem (c)/one by one. (d)/no error (e)
24. Khan Sir is (a)/one of the (b)/best teacher (c) /in our institute. (d)/no error (e)
25. There is (a)/no place (b)/in this compartment. (c)/no error (d)
26. The Railways have (a)/made crossing tracks (b)/a punished offence. (c)/No Error (d)
27. The American (a)/have strange (b)/habits (c)/No error (d)
28. Stealing is (a)/a bad (b)/custom (c)/No error (d)
29. There was (a)/no place (b)/in the class for you (c)/No error (d)
30. Please (a)/put your (b)/sign here (c)/ No error (d)
31. The table's leg (a)/is (b)/broken (c)/No error (d)
32. We have read (a)/two-third (b)/of this book (c)/No error (d)

GOLDEN ENGLISH NOUN

33. She invited all (a)/his son-in-laws (b)/do the meeting (c)/No error (d)
34. Woods are (a)/used for (b)/making tables (c)/ no error (d)
35. Politics (a)/are (b)/a dirty game (c)/No error (d)
36. My brother teaches (a)/in a boy's college (b)/in Delhi (c)/No error (d)
37. This building's design (a)/was prepared (b)/by an Italian architect (c)/No error (d)
38. Mohan and Sohan left (a)/their luggages (b)/at the railway station (c)/No error (d)
39. There was not left much money (a)/in Kamal's and Mona's (b)/joint account (c)/No error (d)
40. His brother in laws (a)/who have come (b)/to meet her live in the USA (c)/No error (d)
41. The old man (a)/diposed of (b)/all the old furnitures (c)/No error (d)
42. That is (a)/not my bag (b)/it is somebody's else (c)/No error (d)
43. The mob threw (a)/hands ful of stones (b)/at the police (c)/No error (d)
44. Three man doctors (a)/have been arrested (b)/for being involved in the case of foeticide (c)/No error (d)
45. A farmers son was leading oxes (a)/to his field for ploughing (b)/early in the morning (c)/No error (d)
46. A foolish women (a)/does not know (b)/wrong from right (c)/No error (d)
47. A pain of spectacles (a)/have been found (b)/in the room (c)/No error (d)
48. All his brother-in-laws (a)/are (b)/married and settled in UAE (c)/No error (d)
49. All the furnitures have been (a)/sent to the market (b)/located (c)/in the town (d) No error (e)
50. The Arabian nights are (a)/a collection of very interesting episodes (b)/of destiny (c)/No error (d)
5. The return on the investment of (a)/this sort is undoubtedly (b)/ample, but it has (c)/some risks too. (d)/No error (e)
6. The software takes (a)/only one seconds (b)/to generate tables and (c)/graphs out of raw data. (d)/No Error (e)
7. They are standing (a)/at the gate of the auditorium (b)/as there is no place inside. (c)/No Error (d)
8. Three police were running after (a)/a terrorist who had (b)/recently made an attempt (c)/to explode the parliament (d)/No error (e)
9. When I reached home (a)/I found that all (b)/ of the members of his family (c)/were sleeping on the ground of the room. (d)/No error (e)
10. When I was going to Dubai (a)/I lost (b)/a bundle of one thousand rupees notes (c)/on the way. (d)/No error (e)
11. When I was your age, (a)/I used to walk (b)/one kilometer and a half on foot (c)/every day in the morning. (d)/No error (e)
12. When she was young, (a)/she used to keep in her (b)/wallet a bundle of one (c)/thousand rupees notes. (d)/No error (e)
13. Why don't you take (a)/a two-kilometers walk (b)/in the morning, as it will (c)/help you stay fit and fine. (d)/No error (e)
14. Will you please let me (a)/know what is the criteria (b)/of getting a flat booked (c)/in the apartment? (d)/No error (e)
15. Would you please (a)/lend me ten thousand of rupees? (b)/I will give you (c)/back as soon as possible. (d)/No error (e)
16. You must learn good manner (a)/and unlearn those bad (b)/habits of staring (c)/at girls passing along the road. (d)/No error (e)
17. Two millions people (a)/attended the meeting (b)/held in parade grounds. (c)/No error (d)
18. The machineries are (a)/not functioning (b)/these days. (c)/No Error (d)
19. Many overseas students (a)/attend colleges (b)/in the Great Britain. (c)/No Error (d)
20. My father gave me (a)/a pair of binocular (b)/on my birthday. (c)/No Error (d)
21. The paintings of natural sceneries (a)/are selling (b)/like hot cakes. (c)/No Error (d)
22. You shall get (a)/all the informations (b)/if you read this book carefully. (c)/No Error (d)

SET - 03

1. The audience (a)/at Firoj Shah Kotla stadium (b)/is cheering (c)/and hailing ad infinitum. (d)/No error (e)
2. The beach (a)/trees and the breese (b)/created a feeling (c)/of extraordinary calm. (d)/No error (e)
3. The FBI has already (a)/informed the Indian government (b)/of the whereabouts of (c)/these three terrorists. (d) /No error (e)
4. The Indian captain does (a)/not like his player playing (b)/in such a reckless (c)/manner all the time. (d)/No error (e)

GOLDEN ENGLISH NOUN

23. Some of his (a)/luggages were lost (b)/ in the train. (c)/ No error (d)
24. Nine tenths (a)/of the pillar (b)/have rotted away. (c)/No Error (d)
25. He went to Delhi (a)/in June with (b)/ his family members. (c)/no error (d)
26. Has anyone (a)/seen my scissor (b)/ anywhere ? (c)/no error (d)
27. Ramesh should concentrate (a)/on his study (b)/for a bright future. (c)/no error (d)
28. One of the (a)/table's legs (b)/was broken and the upholstery needed mending. (c)/ no error (d)
29. Pages after pages (a)/the book goes on describing the magnificent (b)/local of the Himalayan foothills. (c)/no error (d)
30. There was (a)/absolutely no place (b)/in the ground. (c)/no error (d)
31. Keat's and Shelley's poems (a)/adore nature with deep (b)/sensuous passion. (c)/no error (d)
32. She can get her car repaired (a)/at Salim's and Karim's garage (b)/which is only a furlong away. (c)/no error (d)
33. These pieces of furnitures (a)/are designed by (b) / a highly acclaimed expert. (c)/no error (d)
34. Two sheeps were (a)/killed by the (b)/ hunter. (c)/no error (d)
35. The police has arrived (a)/and are investigating (b)/into the matter. (c)/no error (d)
36. Childrens magazines (a)/are hardly to be seen (b)/anywhere these days. (c)/no error (d)
37. Sohan gets a lot of (a)/informations from (b)/the internet. (c)/no error (d)
38. The sceneries of the (a)/Kashmir keeps (b)/beckoning us. (c)/no error (d)
39. All Doctors did (a)/their best to save (b)/ the lifes of the (c)/accident victims. (d)/no error (e)
40. The Prime Minister (a)/of our country (b)/was invited (c)/to attend the meeting. (d)/no error (e)
41. Customs is (a)/paid on goods (b)/imported from (c)/other countries. (d)/no error (e)
42. It is very (a)/difficult to chase (b)/a huge score (c)/in the second inning. (d)/no error (e)
43. He went to the house (a)/and found that (b)/the tables leg (c)/was broken. (d)/no error (e)
44. My best friend is reading (a)/Dinkar's and Nirala's (b)/poetries as a part (c)/of his syllabus. (d)/no error (e)
45. Ganesh's house (a)/is at (b)/ a stone's throw (c)/from here. (d)/no error (e)
46. Virat Kohli has (a)/scored more than (b)/ ten thousands (c)/runs. (d) /no error (e)
47. The name of (a)/Mohan's (b)/and Sohan's (c)/father is Ramnaresh. (d)/no error (e)
48. Sonu has (a)/four man-servants (b)/ whereas Mahesh has got (c)/only one woman servant (d)/no error (e)
49. Neha met me (a)/on the way (b)/and asked a one (c)/hundred-rupees note. (d)/no error (e)
50. Linguistic (a)/is (b)/the study (c)/of language. (d)/no error (e)

SET - 04

1. Cattles are (a)/grazing (b)/in this ground (c)/No error (d)
2. Commander's -in- chief orders (a)/ arrived late and (b)/the forces had to retret (c)/No error (d)
3. It is harmful (a)/to take cupsful (b)/ of tea (c)/6 times a day/(d) No error (e)
4. One (a)/should be (b)/true to (c)/one word (d)/No error (e)
5. Mohan likes (a)/the poetries (b)/of kets and willium (c)/No error (d)
6. That house (a)/is built of (b)/stone and brick (c)/No error (d)
7. The climate (a)/of Patna (b)/is better (c)/ than Ranchi/(d)/No error (e)
8. The Indian team (a)/ defeated (b)/the African team (c)/by an inning (d)/ No error (e)
9. The life of the child (a)/is (b)/more better (c)/than that of old mans (d)/ No error (e)
10. There is no place (a) /to stand (b)/in the compartment (c)/No error (d)
11. Ram (a)/was (b)/waiting for (c)/the train arrival (d)/No error (e)
12. Who (a)/has (b)/broken (c)/the legs of chair (d) /No error (e)
13. Mohit had been (a)/suffering from (b)/ Diabeteses for (c)/the last ten years (d)/ No error (e)
14. The Indian team (a)/defeated (b)/the Australian (c)/by an inning (d)/No error (e)
15. Recently I (a)/visited Kashmir (b)/and found the sceneries (c)/to be marvelous (d)/No error (e)
16. His mouth (a)/watered (b)/when he saw (c)/a bouquet of grapes (d)/No error (e)

GOLDEN ENGLISH NOUN

17. Rohit sharma (a)/scored (b)/more than (c)/ten thousands runs (d)/No error (e)
18. The practices (a)/of the teachers (b)/varies (c)/from that of the doctors (d)/No error (e)
19. Monika was unable (a)/to support her parent (b)/even though both of them (c)/Had no income of their own (d)/No error (e)
20. Mohan lived (a)/in a three-hundred years (b)/old house (c)/in Mumbai (d)/No error (e)
21. It is harmful (a)/to take cups full (b)/of coffee (c)/eight times a day (d)/No error (e)
22. She knows many languages (a)/but the German and (b)/the chinese alphabet (c)/will be problem for her (d)/No error (e)
23. Seenu gave me (a)/two important informations (b)/I had been waiting for the previous six months (c)/d (d)/No error (e)
24. He left (a)/his luggages (b)/at the railway (c)/station (d)/ No error (e)
25. All the furnitures have been (a)/sent to (b)/the new house located (c)/in a village (d)/No error (e)
26. A large number of (a)/his classmate called for (b)/the hospital when he was there (c)/No error (d)
27. There are (a)/no mango (b)/in the shop (c)/No error (d)
28. The police has arrested him (a)/so Rakesh is going (b)/to the police station (c)/No error (d)
29. His hairs are not so straight and silky (a)/as Mohan's, because she does not (b)/take care of it properly (c)/No error (d)
30. Mohan will have finished two-third of the work (a)/by the next sunday for sure so you (b)/think of allotting another assignment to his (c)/No error (d)
31. If these animals are (a)/yours whole (b)/are these ones (c)/No error (d)
32. It is harmful (a)/to take cups full (b)/of wine five times a day (c)/No error (d)
33. Dinkar and Verma's books (a)/are (b)/worth praising (c)/No error (d)
34. Indian film industry (a)/is considered to be (b)/one of the symbol of cultural and social life.(c)/ No error (d)
35. Learning many languages (a)/promotes linguistic, cultural and social harmonies (b)/among people speaking different languages. (c)/No error (d)
36. Two thirds of the book (a)/were (b)/rubbish (c)/no error (d)
37. The old furniture's (a)/was disposed of (b)/and the new ones were placed.(c)/no error (d)
38. One of (a)/the assistant was (b)/Alfred, (c)/no error (d)
39. Lupin is (a)/one of the least important person (b)/in the opposition and can never hope to become a minister. (c)/no error (d)
40. My sister-in-law (a)/who lives in Chennai (b)/have come to stay with us. (c)/no error (d)
41. My friend Sahib (a)/is one of the best football player (b)/in the country. (c)/no error (d)
42. There were no furniture (a)/in the flat (b)/except for a couple of beds. (c)/no error (d)
43. Some of his (a)/luggages were lost (b)/in the train. (c)/No error (d)
44. Lupin is (a)/one of the least important person (b)/in the opposition and can never hope to become a minister. (c)/no error (d)
45. My sister-in-law (a)/who lives in Chennai (b)/have come to stay with us. (c)/no error (d)
46. My friend Sahib (a)/is one of the best football player (b)/in the country. (c)/no error (d)
47. There were no furniture (a)/in the flat (b)/except for a couple of beds. (c)/no error (d)
48. Some of his (a)/luggages were lost (b)/in the train. (c)/No error (d)
49. The measles are (a)/a disease that causes (b)/ fever and a red rash. (c)/No error (d)
50. Every child in the class (a)/are wearing (b)/ sandals today. (c)/No error (d)

SET - 05

1. My sister (a)/and brother puzzles (b)/me and cause me anxiety. (c)/No error (d)
2. My brother (a)/and maternal uncle (b)/is very intelligent and hard working. (c)/No error (d)
3. He has given me (a)/two five - rupees (b)/notes. (c)/No error (d)
4. Deer is highly selective eaters (a)/and only feed on young grass, (b)/herbs, foliage and fruit, etc. (c)/No error (d)