



# ENGLISH IQ

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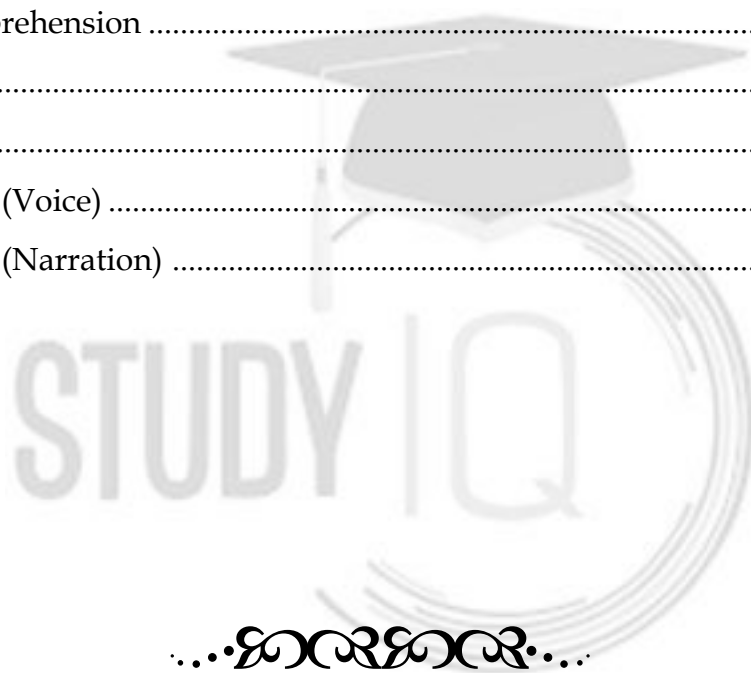
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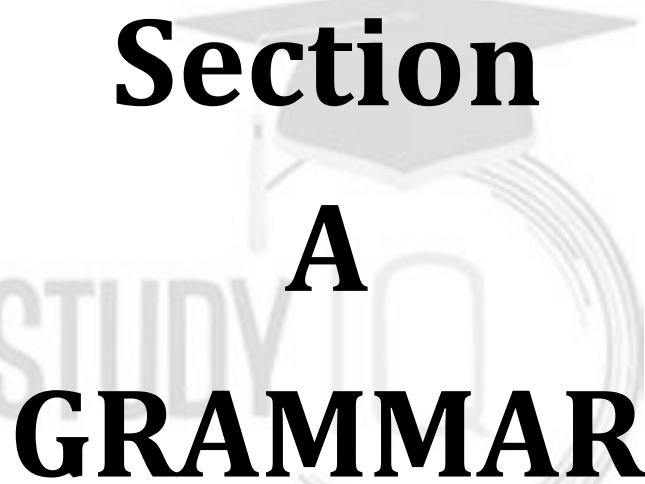
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**Section**  
**A**  
**GRAMMAR**

# Nouns

Noun is the name of a person, place, thing, animal, or idea. Like Ram, happiness, chain, etc.

Noun can be classified into four groups.

**Which are as follows:**

- (i) Proper Noun
- (ii) Common Noun
- (iii) Collective Noun
- (iv) Material Noun

**(i) Proper Noun:** Proper Noun Denotes a particular person, place or thing.

**For Ex -** India, Calcutta, Ramesh, The Ganga, etc.

**(ii) Common Noun:** Common Noun is the name given in common to every person or thing of the same class or kind.

**For Ex -** Table, Glass, Town, King etc.

**(iii) Collective Noun:** Collective Noun denotes a group or collection of similar individuals considered as one complete whole.

**Some of the collective nouns are given below:-**

Examples of Collective Noun.

1. A **band** of musicians.
2. A **board** of directors, etc.
3. A **bevy** of girls, women, officers etc.
4. A **bunch** of grapes, keys, etc.
5. A **bundle** of sticks and hay.
6. A **caravan** of merchants, pilgrims, travellers.
7. A **chain/range** of mountains or hills.
8. A **choir** of singers.
9. A **class** of students.
10. A **retinue** of servants/ attendants.
11. A **clump/ grove** of trees.
12. A **code** of laws.
13. A **cluster/ constellation/ galaxy** of stars.
14. A **company/ regiment/ army** of soldiers.
15. A **convoy** of ships, cars etc. moving under an escort.
16. A **course** or **series** of lectures.
17. A **crew** of sailors.
18. A **crowd/ mob** of people.
19. A **curriculum** of studies.
20. A **flight** of steps, stairs.
21. A **fleet** of ships or motorcars.

- 22. A **flock** of geese, sheep and birds.
- 23. A **gang** of robbers, labourers.
- 24. A **garland/bunch/ bouquet** of flowers.
- 25. A **heap** of ruins, sand, stones.
- 26. A **herd** of cattle.
- 27. A **litter** of puppies.
- 28. A **pack** of hounds, cards.
- 29. A **pair** of shoes, scissors, compasses, trousers.
- 30. A **series** of events.
- 31. A **sheaf** of corn, arrows.
- 32. A **swarm** of ants, bees or flies.
- 33. A **train** of carriages, followers etc.
- 34. A **troop** of horses (cavalry)
- 35. A **volley** of shots, bullets.
- 36. A **forum** of people (discussing issues)
- 37. A **congregation** of people (discussing religious issues)

(iv) **Material Noun:** Material Noun denotes matter or substance of which a thing is made.

**For Ex -** Iron, Silver, Gold, Milk, etc.

(v) **Abstract Noun:** An Abstract Noun is usually the name of a quality, action, or state considered apart from the object to which it belongs.

**For Ex -**

Quality	Action	State
Goodness	Laughter	Childhood
kindness	Theft	Boyhood
Whiteness	Movement	Youth
Darkness	Judgement	Slavery
Hardness	Hatred	Sleep
Brightness	Heroism	Sickness

Abstract Noun are generally formed from verbs, Adjectives and common Nouns.

(a) **From Verbs:**

live	life
know	knowledge
see	sight
advise	advice
laugh	laughter
please	pleasure
grow	growth
govern	government
serve	service
obey	obedience
practise	practice
think	thought

**(b) From Adjectives**

brave	bravery
great	greatness
poor	poverty
young	youth
wise	wisdom
long	length
deep	depth
grand	grandeur
good	goodness
honest	honesty
just	justice
true	truth
broad	breadth
wide	width
sole	solitude
kind	kindness

**(c) From Common Nouns:**

boy	boyhood
infant	infancy
thief	theft
slave	slavery
friend	friendship
judge	judgement
girl	girlhood
agent	agency
hero	heroism
bond	bondage
leader	leadership
coward	cowardice

**The Noun- Number (Singular/Plural)**

On the basis of number, there are two types of noun.

- (a) Singular Noun
- (b) Plural Noun

**Singular Noun:** A noun that is used to denote a single (one) person or thing is called singular Noun.

**For Ex -** Boy, girl, man, bird, tree, etc.

**Plural Noun:** A noun that is used to denote more than one person or thing is called plural Noun

**For Ex -** Boys, girls, men birds, trees, etc.

There are some rules which must be followed to ensure grammatical accuracy.

**Rule 1: Hyphenated noun** does not have plural form.

**Ex -** (a) He gave me two **hundred-rupees** notes. (change 'rupees' into 'rupee')

(b) He stays in **five-stars** hotels. (change 'stars' into 'star')

**Rule 2:** Certain nouns/ words are used in colloquial English in India which is wrong as the word is literally translated from English to Hindi.

**Ex -**

**Wrong**

1. Cousin brother / Cousin sister
2. Pick pocket
3. Good name
4. Big blunder
5. Strong breeze
6. Bad dream
7. Proudly
8. According to me

**Correct**

1. Cousin
2. Pick pocket
3. Name
4. Blunder (means a big mistake)
5. Strong wind (Breeze is always light and gentle)
6. Nightmare
7. Proud
8. In my opinion

We generally get confused while using the following nouns:-

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (a) <b>Floor</b> (the flat surface of a room)                  | (a) <b>Ground</b> (surface of the earth)   |
| (b) <b>Skill</b> (we acquire it by learning)                   | (b) <b>Talent</b> (A natural ability)  |
| (c) <b>Envy</b> (a wish to possess that the other person has.) | (c) <b>Jealousy</b> (a feeling that arises out of fear of losing that you have.) |

**How Plural is formed**

Generally, the Plurals of nouns are formed by adding 's' to the singular form.

**For Ex -**

- |                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| boy – boys           | Girl – girls |
| Bird – birds         | Cow – cows   |
| Ship – ships         | Desk – desks |
| Pencil – pencils     | Book – Books |
| Cassette – cassettes | Film – films |

But, there are some rules of changing singular nouns into plural ones.

**Rule 1:** If –s, –ss, –sh, –ch, –x and –z are the last letters of noun, put –es to the end to make them plural.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Class	Classes	Mass	Masses
Kiss	Kisses	Toss	Tosses
Miss	Misses	Bus	Buses
Brush	Brushes	Dish	Dishes
Bush	Bushes	Watch	Watches
Bench	Benches	Match	Matches
Branch	Branches	Tax	Taxes
Box	Boxes	Topaz	Topazes

But, in case of Stomach (Pronounced as Stomak), Monarch (Pronounced as Monark) only s is needed at their end to make them plural.

- Stomach    Stomachs  
 Monarch    Monarchs

**Rule 2:** If there is –o in the end of a noun, put –es to the end for plural.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Hero	Heroes	Zero	Zeroes
Volcano	Volcanoes	Mango	Mangoes
Mosquito	Mosquitoes	Echo	Echoes
Potato	Potatoes	Buffalo	Buffaloes
Negro	Negroes	Cargo	Cargoes
Bingo	Bingo		

There are some exceptions where only –s is needed for a plural one in –o ending nouns.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Photo	Photos	Piano	Pianos
Dynamo	Dynamos	Canto	Cantos
Quarto	Quartos	Momento	Momentos
Solo	Solos	Stereo	Stereos



**Rule 3 :** If there are double vowels to the end of noun, put only –s to the end of that noun for plural.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Radio	Radios	Ratio	Ratios
Studio	Studios	Portfolio	Portfolios
Cuckoo	Cuckoos	Bamboo	Bamboos

**Rule 4 :** If –y is the last letter of a noun and that –y is preceded by a consonant, then change y into ies for the plural forms.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Spy	Spies	Baby	Babies
History	Histories	Lady	Ladies
Fly	Flies	Sky	Skies
Story	Stories	City	Cities
Army	Armies	Pony	Ponies

**Rule 5 :** If –y is the last letter of a noun and that –y is preceded by a vowel, put only –s to the end of that noun for plural.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Lay	Lays	Bay	Bay
Ray	Rays	Prey	Preys
Key	Keys	Storey	Storeys
Tray	Trays	Day	Days
Clay	Clays	Play	Plays

**Rule 6 :** If –f or –fe are the last letters of a noun, then change –f or –fe into 'ves'.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Knife	Knives	Life	Lives
Wife	Wives	Thief	Thieves
Leaf	Leaves	Loaf	Loaves
Calf	Calves	Handkerchief	Handkerchieves
Wolf	Wolves	Shelf	Shelves
Self	Selves		

Yet, there are some exceptions to this rule, such as:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Proof	Proofs	Roof	Roofs
Chief	Chiefs	Reef	Reefs
Gulf	Gulfs	Belief	Beliefs
Grief	Griefs	Brief	Briefs
Serf	Serfs	Dwarf	Dwarfs
Hoof	Hoofs	Strife	Strifes

**Rule 7 :** It is found that a few nouns form their plural by changing the inside vowel of the singular form.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Man	Men	Woman	Women
Tooth	Teeth	Goose	Geese
Mouse	Mice	Louse	Lice
Foot	Feet		

**Rule 8 :** There are a few nouns that form their plural by adding en to the singular.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Ox	Oxen	Child	Children

**Rule 9 :** There are some nouns which have their singular and plural forms alike.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Swine	Swine	Sheep	Sheep
Deer	Deer	Trout	Trout
Salmon	Salmon	Pair	Pair
Dozen	Dozen	Score	Score
Gross	Gross	Stone (unit)	Stone

**Rule 10:** There are some nouns which are only used in the plural. They take plural verb with them.

- (a) Names of instruments which have two parts forming a kind of pair.  
For Ex - **Ballows, spectacles, scissors, tongs, pincers etc.**
- (b) Names of certain articles of dress.  
For Ex - **Trousers, breeches, drawers etc.**
- (c) Certain other nouns.  
For Ex - **Annals, thanks, proceeds (of a sale), tidings, environs, nuptials, obsequies, assets, chattels, odds, amends, seals, shambles, vegetables, troops, particulars, aborigins, alms, ashes, arrears, dregs, eaves, earnings, sweepings, etc.**

**Rule 11:** There are some plural forms of nouns which are actually singular. They take singular verb with them.

For Ex - **Innings, mathematics, news, civics, politics, physics, ethics, economics, mechanics, summons, measles, mumps, rickets, singles, billiards, athletics etc.**

For Ex - **Mathematics** is an easy subject. (Mathematics is singular number)

If plural looking subjects are particularised or possessed, they becomes as plural nouns.

(a) **My Mathematics** are strong.

↓  
Possessed

↓  
Plural Number

(b) **The politics** of our state are dirty.

↓  
Particularised

↓  
plural number

(c) The **summons** was issued by the magistrate

↓  
singular number

**Rule 12:** The following nouns are always used in singular number.

**For Ex - Scenery, machinery, poetry, stationery, sultry, jewellery, crockery, luggage, baggage, breakage, haltage, percentage, knowledge, postage, wastage, furniture, information, traffic, coffee, dust etc.**

**Rule 13:** Certain Collective Nouns, though singular in form, are always used as plurals.

**For Ex - Poultry, cattle, vermin, people, gentry, police and peasantry etc.**

**Rule 14:** In Compound Nouns, we make their plural forms only by adding 's' to the main word.

Singular	Plural
Father-in-law	Fathers-in-law
Daughter-in-law	Daughters-in-law
Mother-in-law	Mothers-in-law
Commander-in-chief	Commanders-in-chief
Step-daughter	step-daughters
Maid-servant	Maid-servants
Looker-on	Lookers-on
Passer-by	Passers-by
Man-of-war	Men-of-war
Coat-of-mill	Coats-of-mill

Now, look at these examples:

Singular	Plural
Man killer	Man killers
Chief Minister	Chief Ministers
Woman hater	Woman haters
Cupful	Cupfuls
Handful	Handfuls
Drawback	Draw backs

**Rule 15:** Noun borrowed from other languages in English have their special rules to change them into plural.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Datum	Data	Ditum	Dita
Erratum	Errata	Bacterium	Bacteria
Referendum	Referenda	Momorumandum	Memoranda
Agendum	Agenda	Medium	Media
Sanatorium	Sanatoria	Criterion	Criteria
Phenomenon	Phenomena	Oasis	Oases
Thesis	These	Hypothesis	Hypotheses
Analysis	Analyses	Crisis	Crises
Index	Indice/Indices		

**Rule 16:** Some – um ending Latin nouns take only – s in plural form.

Singular	Plural
Harmonium	Harmoniums
Forum	Forums
Pendulum	Pendulums
Stadium	Stadiums
Quorum	Quorums
Premium	Premiums

**Rule 17:** Noun + Proposition + the same noun remain always singular in use.

**For Ex -**

Village after village – correct

Match after match – correct

Row upon row – correct

Word for word. – correct

But,

Villages after villages – wrong

Matches after matches – wrong

Rows upon rows – wrong

word for words – wrong

**Rule 18:** The digits, some words and abbreviations take their plural form in the following ways:

Singular	Plural
70	70s
21	21s
if	ifs
M.A.	M.As (not M.A.'s)
B.A.	B.As (not B.A.'s)
M.L.A.	M.L.As (not M.L.A.'s)
M.P.	M.Ps

**Rule 19:** Some nouns have two meanings in the singular but only one in plural.

	Singular	Plural
Light	1. radiance 2. a lamp	Lights : Lamps
Practice	1. habit 2. exercise of a profession	Practices : habits
Powder	1. dust 2. a dose of medicine in fine grains like dust	Powders : doses of medicine
People	1. nation 2. Men and women	Peoples : nations

**Rule 20:** Some nouns have two forms for the plural, each with a somewhat different meaning.

Singular	Plural
Brother	Brothers : Sons of the same parent Brethren : members of a society of a community.
Cloth	Cloths : kinds or pieces of cloth. Clothes : garments.
Die	Dies : stamps for coining. Dice : small cubes used in games.
Fish	Fishes : taken separately.
Genius	Fish : collectively Geniuses : persons of great talent
Index	Genii : spirits Indexes : tables of contents to books Indices : signs used in algebra
Penny	Pennies : number of coins. Pence : amount in value

**Rule 21:** Some nouns have one meaning in the singular and more than one in the plural.

Singular	Plural
Colour : hue	Colours : 1. Hues 2. the flag of a regiment
Custom : habit	Customs : 1. habits. 2. Duties levied on imports.
Effect : result	Effects : 1. results 2. property
Manner : method	Manners : 1. methods 2. correct behaviour
Moral : a moral lesson	Morals : 1. moral lessons 2. conduct
Number : quantity	Numbers : 1. quantities 2. verses
Pain : Suffering	Pains : 1. sufferings 2. care, exertion
Premise : proposition	Premises : 1. propositions 2. buildings.
Quarter : fourth part	Quarters : 1. Fourth part. 2. Lodgings

Singular	Plural
Spectacle : a sight	Spectacles : 1. sights. 2. Eye-glasses
Letter : letter of the alphabet	Letters : 1. letters of the alphabet 2. epistles 3. literature
Ground : earth	Grounds : 1. enclosed land 2. attached to house 3. reasons dregs

**Rule 22:** Some nouns change their meaning when we make them plural.

Singular	Plural
Air : atmosphere	Airs : affected manners
Alphabet : letter	Alphabets : languages
Advice : counsel	Advices : information
Abuse : bad language	Abuses : Evil
Compass : extent, range	Compasses : an instrument for drawing circles
Force : strength	Forces : military forces
Good : benefit, well-being	Goods : merchandise
Physic : medicine	Physics : natural science
Practice : habit	Practices : traditions
Iron : a kind of metal	Irons : fetters
Light : radiant	Lights : lamps
Respect : regard	Respects : compliments
Work : duty	Works : creations

**Rule 23: (a)** Abstract Nouns have no plural.

**For Ex** - Hope, charity, love, kindness, happiness, hatred etc.

When such words do appear in the plural, they are used as common nouns.

**For Ex** - Kindness = acts of kindness.

Provocations = instances or cases of provocation.

**(b)** There are also some names of substances or materials which are never used in plurals. They are called **Material Nouns**.

**For Ex** - Copper, iron, tin, wood etc.

But, when these words are used in the plural, they become Common nouns and also, their meanings are changed.

**For Ex** - Coppers-Copper coins.

Irons – fetters.

Tins – cans made of tin.

Woods – forests.

### **The Noun - Gender**

In grammar, gender is the sexual classification of noun.

Gender can be divided into four categories.

Which are as follows:

- (i) **Masculine Gender** (which denotes male sex)
- (ii) **Feminine Gender** (Which denotes female sex)
- (iii) **Common Gender** (which denotes both male and female)
- (iv) **Neuter Gender** (which denotes no sex and is used for non-living things)

Rules for changing masculine nouns into feminine nouns:

- (1) By using a different word.

For Ex -

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Father	Mother	Brother	Sister
Husband	Wife	Boy	Girl
Uncle	Aunt	Pappa	Mamma
Nephew	Niece	Man	Woman
King	Queen	Gentleman	Lady
Sir	Madam	Son	Daughter
Cock	Hen	Boar	Sow
Stag	Hind	Swan	Nymph
Widower	Widow	Fox	Vixen
Beau	Bettle	Gander	Goose
Bachelor	Maid, Spinster	Drone	Bee
Horse (or Stallion)	Mare	Bullock	Heifer
Hart	Roe	Buck	Doe
Wizard	Witch	Bull (or Ox)	Cow
Earl	Countess	Groom	Bride
Drake	Duck		
Colt	Filly		
Dog (or Hound)	Bitch		
Monk (or Friar)	Nun		
Lad	Lass		

- (2) By adding a syllable (-ess, -ine, -trix, -a, etc.)

For Ex -

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Lion	Lioness	Heir	Heiress
Host	Hostess	Poet	Poetess
Priest	Priestess	Mayor	Mayoress
Patron	Patroness	Peer	Peeress
Benefactor	Benefactress	Conductor	Conductress
Negro	Negress	Enchanter	Enchantress
Instructor	Instructress	Founder	Foundress
Waiter	Waitress	Traitor	Traitress
Seamster	Seamstress	Tempter	Tempstress
Songster	Songstress	Preceptor	Preceptress
Murderer	Murderess	Sorcerer	Sorceress

(3) By substituting a feminine word for a masculine in compound words.

For Ex -

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Peacock	Peahen	Grandfather	Grandmother
Billy-goat	Nanny-goat	Cock-sparrow	Hen-sparrow
Foster-father	Foster-mother	Czar	Czarina
Jack-ass	Jenny-ass	Testator	Testatrix
Viceroy	Vicereine	Prophet	Prophetess
Executor	Executrix	Steward	Stewardess
Shepherd	Shepherdess	Manager	Manageress
Viscount	Viscountess	Baron	Baroness
Jew	Jewess	Signor	Signora
Author	Authoress	Giant	Giantess
Count	Countess	Hero	Heroine
Don	Donna	Sultan	Sultana
Administrator	Asministratrix	Signor	Signora

Again, –ess is added after dropping the vowel of the masculine ending.

For Ex -

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Abbot	Abbess	Duke	Cuchess
Emperor	Empress	Actor	Actress
Hunter	Huntress	Master	Mistress
Marquis	Marchioness	Prince	Princess
Tiger	Tigress	Votary	Votaress
he-ass	She-ass	Land-lord	Land-lady
Man-servant	Maid-servant	Milk-man	Milk-maid
School-master	School-mistress	Man-kind	Woman-kind
Washer-man	Washer-woman	Bull-calf	Cow-calf
Step-son	Step-daughter	He-bear	She-bear
Buck-rabbit	Doe-rabbit	Great-uncle	Great-aunt

**Note:** 1. Some Masculine Nouns are used in the Common Gender.

For Ex - Actor, Advocate, Author, Chairman, Doctor, Hound, Lawyer, Man, Painter, Poet, Teacher, Tutor, Hunter

2. Some Feminine Nouns are used in the Common Gender.

For Ex - Cow, Duck, Bee

3. Some Feminine Nouns have no corresponding Masculine forms.

For Ex - House-wife (mistress of the house)

Virgin (an unmarried woman)

Flirt (woman pretending to make love)

Virago (a turbulent woman)





(A) Apostrophe is used in the following ways to express possession.

**Living things**

Ex - (a) Mohan's book            (b) A cow's horn            (c) A woman's purse

(B) If a plural noun ends in 's/es', 's' is not added while apostrophe with the plural form.

Ex - (a) boys' college

(b) Girls' school

**Note:** If plural form is different from singular form, 's' comes with both the forms.

Ex - (a) Child's play, Children's school.            (b) Man's duty, Men's wear.

(c) Working women's hostel

(C) When noun ends in hissing sound, 's' is not added after apostrophe.

Ex - (a) For peace' sake            (b) for conscience' sake            (c) for goodness' sake

(d) Ganesh' idol            (e) for Jesus'sake

**Note:** God's sake

(D) Apostrophe is **not** used with **possessive pronouns** (his, hers, yours, ours, theirs)

Ex - Yours faithfully, yours truly

(E) Apostrophe can come only at the end of the compound nouns.

(a) **Commander-in-chief's** orders.

(b) My **son-in-law's** sister.

(F) 'Apostrophe' is not used with non-living things. We use 'of' :

Ex - Table's leg (✗)

Leg of table (✓)

**Exceptions:**

(1) **When a non-living thing is personified**

Ex - (a) Sun's fury            (b) Nature's love

(2) **Nouns related to 'time/weight/place'**

Ex - (a) a day's leave            (b) arm's length            (c) a pound's weight

(3) **With respectable nouns**

Ex - (a) court's order            (b) At duty's call

(4) **With phrases**

Ex - (a) at wit's end            (b) at a stone's throw

(5) **With heavenly objects**

Ex - (a) Earth's atmosphere

(G) Do not use double apostrophe.

Ex - (a) My wife's secretary's mother has expired. (✗)

The mother of my wife's secretary has expired. (✓)

(b) Mrs. Sharma the society's chariman's proposal was rejected by the members of the society. (✗)

The proposal of Mrs. Sharma, the chairperson of society, was rejected by the members of the society. (✓)

(H) 's' is used with anybody/nobody/everybody/somebody/anyone/someone/no one/everyone.

**Ex - (a)** Everyone's concern is no one's concern.

**(b)** Everydoby's business is nobody's business.

- If 'else' is used with anybody/ no body etc, 'apostrophe' will be used with 'else'.

**Ex - (a)** I can rely on your words, not **somebody else's**.

**(b)** I obey your orders and **nobody else's**.

(Here, it will be wrong to write somebody's else/nobody's else.)

**(4) Dative Case:** It noun or Pronoun has been called or addressed, It is called Dative Case.

**For Ex -** Shivam, Go there.

Read loudly, Priya.

### Exercise

**Directions:** Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is '4' i.e. No error, (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any).

1. Jaya Jyostna went (1)/to her friend's house (2)/and gave her two ten-rupees note. (3)/No error (4).
2. There was (1)/no money in the bank in Dhananjay's (2)/ and Mritunjay's joint account. (3)/No error (4)
3. Thousand (1)/of rupees were (2)/ spent by him. (3)/No error (4)
4. The machineries are (1)/not functioning properly (2)/ these days. (3)/No error (4)
5. The poetries (1)/of R.N. Tagore has been taught (2)/ in the class. (3)/No error (4)
6. Thousand of people (1)/had already been killed (2)/in the accident near Fatuha. (3)/No error (4)
7. Five thousand (1)/rupee is a large amount (2)/ for everybody. (3)/No error (4)
8. There is (1)/no place (2)/in the compartment. (3)/ No error (4)
9. Mr. Sharma is one of the (1)/best teacher (2)/ in our school. (3)/No error (4)
10. One of the important lesson (1)/he taught me was to save (2)/at least thirty percent of my gross income. (3)/No error (4)
11. The table's legs (1)/have been (2)/elaborately carved. (3)/ No error (4)
12. None of the student (1)/in the class scored below the (2)/ given cut-off marks. (3)/No error (4)
13. He is (1)/one of the tallest boy (2)/in the class. (3)/No error (4)
14. I have (1)/many works (2)/ to do. (3)/ No error (4)
15. Mritunjay prefers (1)/extra sugars in (2)/ his tea. (3)/No error (4)
16. All the child playing (1)/at the beach ran towards Sam when (2)/ they heard him shout. (3)/No error (4)
17. Cattles are (1)/ not allowed to (2)/ enter this place. (3)/No error (4)
18. It is a pity that (1)/even five years old boys are (2)/engaged in hazardous factories. (3)/ No error (4)
19. I visited Anna's and Steve's house (1)/ twice but found (2)/ the couple absent. (3)/No error (4)
20. A ton's weight (1)/ is too heavy for anyone to (2)/ carry on his head. (3)/No error (4)
21. He did not approve (1)/ of his son raising stupid questions and thereby (2)/ vexing the teacher. (3)/No error (4)
22. America's problems (1)/ are, however, not so serious (2)/ and awful as India. (3)/No error (4)
23. The Finance Minister boasts of improving (1)/ the economic condition of (2)/ the country's. (3)/No error (4)
24. For your sake as well as for your wife (1)/ we all wish that you may (2)/ get that job. (3)/No error (4)
25. The expert mason reported to the owner of the hotel that (1)/ there was no question (2)/ of the wall's falling down. (3)/No error (4)
26. As we are told, this idea of Mrs. Gandhi's (1)/ was totally valid in the (2)/present condition of India. (3)/ No error (4)

27. The teacher said to us that one ought (1)/ to work hard in order (2)/ to attain one goal. (3)/No error (4)
28. Being sure of his success, he told his friends that (1)/ he would never forget (2)/ even his enemies names. (3)/No error (4)
29. Very few soldiers dared to turn (1)/ a deaf ear to their (2)/ Commander's-in-Chief orders. (3)/No error (4)
30. Your son's-in-law's friends is seriously ill (1)/ and he wants you (2)/ to see him as soon as possible. (3)/No error (4)
31. I have read many plays of Shaw's (1)/ who is called the (2)/ Shakespeare of our age. (3)/No error (4)
32. I do not want to bring her to (1)/my home because her rashness (2)/ is quite intolerable. (3)/No error (4)
33. He is chiefly concerned (1)/ with his own problems (2)/ but you say that his is not. (3)/No error (4)
34. A friend of my (1)/ wife came to me (2)/ yesterday and asked me for some money. (3)/No error (4)
35. He suggested to me (1)/ that I should go to the nursery (2)/ to bring some beautiful summer's flowers. (3)/No error (4)
36. He came to his wits (1)/ end when he found that his younger (2)/ brother has slapped his wife. (3)/No error (4)
37. The former P.M. of India's Mr. P.V. NarsimhaRao's (1)/ visit to Japan strengthened the relationship (2)/ between India and Japan. (3)/No error (4)
38. It was India's past glory (1)/ that attracted (2)/ a number of invaders in the remote past. (3)/No error (4)
39. 'Everybody's business is nobody's business', (1)/ said the teacher (2)/ to the students. (3)/No error (4)
40. I postponed him going to Delhi tonight as (1)/ I wanted him to deal with (2)/ one of my major problems. (3)/No error (4)
41. When I arrived (1)/ at the gate of his house, I found (2)/ his locking up the door. (3)/No error (4)
42. Keeping in view the public's demands, (1)/ the company has declared to improve the quality and lower (2)/ the prices of its products. (3)/No error (4)
43. These building's decoration (1)/ is not as much impressive as it (2)/ ought to be. (3)/No error (4)
44. Keats's poetry is characterized (1)/ by his unique style which he developed (2)/ during the long span of his life. (3)/No error (4)
45. Brutus role in 'Julius Caesar' is very attractive as (1)/ well as important as far as (2)/ the action of the play is concerned. (3)/No error (4)
46. He did not know even (1)/ the name of the scientist who discovered (2)/ the laws of the earth gravitational force. (3)/No error (4)
47. 'This blade's edge is sharper than any (1)/ other blade's', said (2)/ the sales representative of the company. (3)/No error (4)
48. The President of India (1)/ constitutional power is limitless (2)/ but it is the P.M. who is, indeed, powerful. (3)/No error (4)
49. Many a man's life is in danger (1)/ if the Government does not take (2)/ any serious action to safeguard us. (3)/No error (4)
50. Nobody's claim to be a permanent member (1)/ of club is valid (2)/ in the eyes of the committee. (3)/No error (4)

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### Solutions

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1. (3); Use 'ten-rupee note' in place of 'ten-rupees note'.
2. (2); Use 'Dhananjay' in place of 'Dhananjay's'.
3. (1); Use 'Thousands' in place of 'Thousand'.
4. (1); Use 'The machinery is' in place of 'The machineries are' because machinery is an 'Uncountable Noun'.
5. (1); Use 'The poetry' in place of 'The poetries'.
6. (1); Use 'Thousands of people' in place of 'Thousand of people'.
7. (2); Use 'rupees' in place of 'rupee'.

8. (2); Use 'room' in place of 'place'. The word 'room' is used with some nouns like train, bus, car, ship, aeroplane etc.  
There is no place for you in this car. (x)  
There is no room for you in this car. (✓)
9. (2); Use 'teachers' in place of 'teacher'.
10. (1); Use 'lessons' in place of 'lesson'.
11. (1); Use 'The legs of the table' in place of 'The table's legs'.
12. (1); Use 'None of the students' in place of 'None of the student'.
13. (2); Use 'boys' in place of 'boy'.
14. (2); Use 'Much work' or 'a lot of work' in place of 'Many works' because 'work' is an uncountable noun.
15. (2); Use 'sugar' in place of 'sugars'.
16. (1); Use 'All the children' in place of 'All the child'.
17. (1); Use 'cattle' in place of 'cattles'.
18. (2); Use 'five year old boys' in place of 'five years old boys'.
19. (1); Use 'Anna and Steve's' in place of 'Anna's and Steve's'.
20. (4); No error.
21. (2); Use 'son's' in place of 'son'.
22. (3); Use 'India's' in place of 'India'.
23. (3); Use 'country' in place of 'Country's'.
24. (1); Use 'wife's' in place of 'wife'.
25. (3); Use 'the falling down of the wall' in place of 'the wall's falling down'.
26. (1); Use 'Gandhi' in place of 'Gandhi's'.
27. (3); Use 'One's' in place of 'One'.
28. (3); Use 'enemies' in place of 'enemies'.
29. (3); Use 'Commander-in-Chief's' in place of 'Commander's-in-Chief'.
30. (1); Use 'son-in-law's' in place of 'son's-in-law'.
31. (1); Use 'Shaw' in place of 'Shaw's'.
32. (4); No error
33. (3); Use 'he' in place of 'his'.
34. (2); Use 'wife's' in place of 'wife'.
35. (3); Use 'summer flowers' in place of 'summer's flowers'.
36. (1); Use 'wit's'
37. (1); Use 'India' in place of 'India's'.
38. (4); No error
39. (4); No error
40. (1); Use 'his' in place of 'him'.
41. (3); Use 'him' in place of 'his'.
42. (1); Use 'Public demands' in place of 'Public's demands'.
43. (3); Use 'the decoration of these building'.
44. (4); No error.
45. (4); No error.
46. (3); Use 'earth's' in place of 'earth'.
47. (4); No error.
48. (1); Use 'The president of India's'
49. (4); No error
50. (4); No error.

# Pronouns

A **Pronoun** is a word that is used in place of Noun in order to avoid repetition of a noun in a sentence make our language stylistic.

**Pronouns are of Ten Types:**

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Personal Pronouns     | 2. Possessive Pronouns    |
| 3. Reflexive Pronouns    | 4. Demonstrative Pronouns |
| 5. Relative Pronouns     | 6. Interrogative Pronouns |
| 7. Reciprocal Pronouns   | 8. Universal Pronouns     |
| 9. Distributive Pronouns | 10. Indefinite Pronouns   |

## I. PERSONAL PRONOUN

**Personal Pronouns are used for three persons:**

- (i) **The person speaking.** (First person)
- (ii) **The person Spoken to** (Second Person)
- (iii) **The person spoken of.** (Third Person)

Personal Pronouns include - I, we, he, she, it, they, you, me, etc.

Nominative Case	Objective Case
I	me
She	her
They	them
We	us
He	him
It	it
You	you

### Use of Personal Pronouns

#### (i) Use of 'we' and 'I'

We and I are used for first person.

**For Ex -** I am a teacher.

We go to School.

#### (ii) Uses of 'He'/'She'

'He'/'She' is used for third Person.

**For Ex -** He plays cricket.

She goes to market.

#### (iii) Uses of 'You'

'You' is used for second person.

**For Ex -** You are a good boy.

You should respect your elders.

#### (iv) Uses of 'It'

⇒ 'It' is used for animals, infants, insects and non living things.

**For Ex -** India is a developing country. It has a great cultural heritage.

It is my car.

⇒ 'It' is used to denote 'time', 'weather', 'distance', 'temperature' or any other natural event. It is used only as an 'Introductory subject' and has no meaning.

**For Ex -** It is raining.  
It is Sunday.  
It is 6 O' clock.

⇒ 'It' is also used as a subject to emphasize the noun or pronoun.

**For Ex -** It was she who passed the exam.  
It was he who came late.

**(v) Uses of 'They'**

'They' is the plural form of 'it' and can be used for mankind, animal, bird, non-living, etc. in plural.

**For Ex -** They are girls (**Mankind**)  
They are chairs. (**Non-livings**)  
They are cats. (**Animals**)

**There are some rules that must be followed while dealing with personal pronouns. They are as follows:**

**Rule 1:** If all the three persons (ie first person (1), Second person (2) and third person (3)) or two out of three persons are coming in a single sentence, then the order of pronouns that is to be followed is '231'.

**For Ex -** You, he and I have scored good marks. (231)  
He and I are going to party (31)  
You and He are doing a great job. (23)

**Rule 2:** If all three persons or two out of three persons are used in a single sentence, which is negative is sense, then the order of pronouns that must be followed is '123'

**For Ex -** I, you, and he are guilty and will be punished.

**Rule 3:** The order that is to be followed while using Plural Pronouns (They, we, you) is '123'

**For Ex -** we, you and they will be awarded for the good work we have done.

**Rule 4:** Words like 'let', 'like', 'between .....and', 'but', 'except' and all prepositions are followed by an objective (accusative) case.

**For Ex -** He looked at me.  
Let me complete this work.

**Rule 5:** In case of a comparison between two nominative case, the pronoun that is use is also of the nominative case:

**For Ex -** He is as fast as me. (**wrong**)  
He is as fast as I. (**correct**)  
She is better than him. (**wrong**)  
She is better than he. (**correct**)

**II. POSSESSIVE PRONOUN**

Possessive Pronouns are used to indicate possession, for example mine, yours, hers, theirs, ours, etc.

**Note:** Noun is not used after possessive pronoun.

**For Ex -** This is mine book. (**wrong**)  
This is yours book. (**wrong**)

Our, your, her, their, etc are called possessive Adjectives.

**Note:** Noun is used after possessive adjective

**For Ex -** That is my car.  
This is your pen.

**Uses of Possessive Pronouns**

(i) When a verb comes in between a noun and a pronoun, possessive Pronoun is used.

**For Ex -** Yours is the best, mine the worst.

(ii) We can use a Possessive Pronoun as the subject in any sentence.

**For Ex -** Mine is a new book.

(iii) Possessive Pronoun can be used as the object of a verb.

**For Ex** - I have my pen as well as yours.

(iv) When a pronoun is preceded by 'of', we use possessive pronoun.

**For Ex** - That pen of yours is lost.

**There are some rules which must be followed to ensure grammatical accuracy while studying possessive Pronoun. Some of them are as follows:**

**Rule 1:** Possessive Pronouns are not used with the words like 'Separation, leave, excuse, mention, report, pardon, sight, favour'

**For Ex** - She needs your favour. (Wrong)

She needs favour from you. (Correct)

**Rule 2:** 'Apostrophe' is not used in Possessive Pronouns.

**For Ex** - I have a car. It's colour is red. (Wrong)

I have a car. Its colour is red. (Correct)

### III. REFLEXIVE PRONOUN

Reflexive pronoun are formed by joining suffix - Self to Personal Pronouns of the singular number and-selves to personal pronouns of the plural number. For e.g. - myself, ourselves, herself, himself, themselves, etc.

**Uses of Reflexive Pronoun.**

1. It is used after some words like acquit, avail, reconcile, amuse, resign, avenge, adapt, adjust, pride, absent and enjoy.

**For Ex** - One should avail oneself of the opportunity which life gives.

**Note:** If absent is used as a verb.

2. If the door is affected by the action and the result, Reflexive Pronoun is used.

**For Ex** - I cut my finger myself.

3. Reflexive Pronoun is used when the 'Subject' emphasizes his action or skill.

**For Ex** - I will myself complete my work.

We will ourselves face this problem.

**Note:** Reflexive Pronoun is not used as a subject or an object of a sentence unless a noun/pronoun precedes it.

**For Ex** - Myself Sagar from Punjab. (Wrong)

I am Sagar from Punjab. (Correct)

I myself can do this work. (Correct)

**Note:** Keep, stop, turn, qualify, bathe, move, rest, hide, etc. are few words which do not take a reflexive pronoun.

**For Ex** - He hid himself behind the wall. (Wrong)

He hid behind the wall. (Correct)

### IV. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

Demonstrative Pronoun are those pronouns that are used to point towards something specific within a sentence.

**For Ex** - this, that, these, those, such, one, etc.

**Uses of Demonstrative Pronoun**

1. 'This' is used for singular nouns that are placed closer.

For e.g.: This is a pen

Singular Noun

2. 'These' is used for plural pronouns that are placed for near.

For e.g.: This is a pen

Singular Noun



3. **'That'** is used to demonstrate singular nouns that are placed for.  
**For Ex** - That is a pen.
4. **'Those'** is used to demonstrate Plural Nouns that are placed far.  
**For Ex** - Those are pens.
5. **'One'** and **'Ones'** are used as substitutes for nouns.  
**For Ex** - I have lost my book, but I have got one (book) from my friend.
6. **'Such'** is also used as a substitute for a Noun.  
**For Ex** - **I am a teacher. And as such(a teacher)I should be unbiased.**

#### V. RELATIVE PRONOUN:

A Relative Pronoun is one which relates a clause or phrase to a noun or a pronoun.

**For Ex** - Who, which, that, etc.

#### Uses of Relative Pronoun:

1. **'Who'** and **'Whom'** are used for humans in subjective and objective cases respectively.  
**For Ex** - She is the girl who teaches English.  
They are the students who she teach.
2. **Which** is used for all except humans.  
**For Ex** - This is the car which I bought.
3. **Whose** is used in Possessive case.  
**For Ex** - These are the children whose father has died.
4. If a human and a non living thing/ animal are joined by **'and'**, then a relative pronoun **'that'** is used.  
**For Ex** - The girls and her dog that I saw least Sunday have
5. After a superlative degree, **'That'** is used  
**For Ex** - She is the most beautiful girl **'that'** I have ever seen.
6. Words like **Everything, nothing, anything, the only, the few, the little, the same** etc are used with **'that'**.  
**For Ex** - I gave him the few pens that I had got.  
She is the same girl that helped me.

#### VI. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN.

Interrogative Pronouns are used for asking question.

**For Ex** - Who, which, what, etc.

#### Uses of Interrogative Pronouns.

1. **Who** is used to ask about the subject.  
**For Ex** - who is she?
2. **Whom** is used to ask about the object.  
**For Ex** - Whom have you called?
3. **Whose** is used to ask about the possession of something.  
**For Ex** - Whose car is that?  
**Note:** **'Whose'** is not used for non living things.  
**For Ex.** - This is the pen whose cap was lost. (Wrong)  
This is the pen, the cap of which was lost. (Correct)
4. **Which** is used for both persons and things if a choice is to be made between two or more.  
**For Ex** - **'Which'** of the two cars is yours?
5. **Where, why** and **when** are used as interrogative pronouns for place, reason and time respectively.  
**For Ex** - where is your book? (Place)  
Why are you sad? (Reason)  
When will you come here? (Time)

### VII. RECIPROCAL PRONOUN

Pronouns that indicate a mutual relationship are called Reciprocal Pronouns. Each other and One another are the two Reciprocal Pronoun.

#### Uses of Reciprocal Pronoun

1. Each other is used to denote a relationship between two subjects.  
**For Ex -** Meenakshi and her sister love each other.
2. One another is used to denote a relationship among more than two subjects.  
**For Ex -** All the team members support one another.

### VIII. UNIVERSAL PRONOUN

Anybody, Somebody, nobody, someone, all, both, some, many, etc are called Universal Pronouns.

#### Uses of Universal Pronoun

1. Anybody, Somebody, nobody, everybody, etc. denote singular nouns.  
**For Ex -** Somebody has arrived to help him.  
Everybody loves this movie.
2. **All, both, Some, many etc. denote plural nouns.**  
**For Ex -** Many are required.  
All have done their job.

### XI. DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUN

Pronouns which separate a person or thing from a group of persons or things are called Distributive Pronouns.

**For Ex -** Either of, Neither of, each of, everyone of, Any of, one of, etc.

#### Uses of Distributive Pronoun:

1. **Either of** and **Neither of** are used to denote choice between two persons or thing.  
**For Ex -** Either of these two men is our new teacher.  
Neither of these two pens is mine.
2. **'Any of'** or **'One of'** is used to denote choice among many persons or things.  
**For Ex -** One of these books is mine.  
**Note:** 'None of' is negative of 'one of' and means 'not one of more than two'  
**For Ex -** None of (not one of ) the boys has come.  
**Note:** **Distributive Pronouns agree with singular verbs.**

### X. INDEFINITE PRONOUN.

Indefinite Pronouns are those that are used in general sense and have no definite relationship with a noun. Some of the examples of indefinite pronouns are:

**'One', 'none', 'all', 'many', 'both', etc.**

#### Uses of Indefinite Pronouns

1. Any and All are used both in Singular and Plural numbers.  
**For Ex -** **All** that glitters is not gold. (Singular)  
**All** of us have cleared the exam (Plural)
2. Both, Some, Many and Few are used as Plural.  
**For Ex -** Both of them are coming.  
Some of my classmates have cleared the test.  
**Note:** **If 'One has been used in Nominative Case, then we should use 'one' in accusative case as well.**  
**For Ex -** One should respect his teachers. (Wrong)  
One should respect one's teachers. (Correct)

## Exercise

**Directions:** Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is '4' i.e. No error, (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any).

1. Each one of us goes to (1)/purchase items for (2)/ our own use. (3)/No error (4)
2. He was the man whom (1)/they thought. (2)/ should be the next mayor. (3)/No error (4)
3. His salary (1)/is lower (2)/than a caretaker. (3)/No error (4)
4. If you absent from (1)/college your name likely (2)/to be struck off the rolls. (3)/ No error (4)
5. One should make (1)/his best efforts if (2)/one wishes to achieve success in this organization. (3)/No error (4)
6. The principal decide to (1)/sanction any money that was required for (2)/ completing the project. (3)/ No error (4)
7. A woman came in (1)/with a baby whom she said (2)/ had just swallowed a safety pin. (3)/No error (4)
8. Neither he nor his brother (1)/was informed about the venue of the (2)/ meeting of our society. (3)/No error (4)
9. After every participant had had (1)/three minutes to express their opinion (2)/the debate thrown open to the audience. (3)/No error (4)
10. Sanjay is one of the latest (1)/additions to good drama (2)/ who appeared in recent times. (3)/No error (4)
11. One of his greatest contributions (1)/to social reform was their movement for (2)/ eradication of child marriages. (3)/No error (4)
12. He is the man (1)/who I know helped my son (2)/ in the final examination. (3)/No error (4)
13. He looks at everything (1)/from their (2)/ best side. (3)/No error (4)
14. Everyone of the men present here (1)/has given a day's pay (2)/as their contribution to the fund. (3)/No error (4)
15. The clerk whom (1)/spoke rudely to (2)/the customer yesterday has been suspended. (3)/No error (4)
16. This is one of the few companies (1)/who have done (2)/ well for the past two years. (3)/No error (4)
17. Out of the six companies (1)/shortlisted for the project (2)/five have already made its presentation. (3)/ No error (4)
18. India's GDP is most likely to grow (1)/at six per cent higher than (2)/ those of the U.S. (3)/No error (4)
19. Ashok is among the few people in the world (1)/which did not blindly follow (2)/their sharp decline in purchasing power. (3)/No error (4)
20. He is a university professor (1)/but of his three sons (2)/neither has any merit. (3)/ No error(4)
21. You, (1)/ I and he (2)/ should take this threat seriously. (3)/ No error (4)
22. When warned (1)/ he stopped (2)/himself at once. (3)/No error (4)
23. They did not go to attend (1)/ the marriage of their (2)/neighbours' daughter, didn't they? (3)/ No error (4)
24. All (1)/ which glitters (2)/ is not gold. (3)/ No error (4)
25. She bought two bags (1)/ of sweets and gave (2)/ it to the children. (3)/ No error (4)
26. The cause of pollution is (1)/ man himself and (2)/ their inventions. (3)/ No error (4)
27. A student must study hard (1)/ to maintain their marks (2)/ throughout the year. (3)/ No error (4)
28. My friends and I (1)/ went for a holiday in Hawaii (2)/ and really enjoyed himself. (3)/ No error (4)
29. I could see three cows (1)/ sitting in a nearby field (2)/ having its afternoon rest. (3)/ No error (4)
30. Rohini was an excellent student (1)/ but she always suffered terrible nerves (2)/ before doing his exams. (3)/ No error (4)
31. The man who lives across (1)/ the road from us is very (2)/ proud of their two daughters. (3)/ No error (4)

32. The results of my oral exam (1)/ are out today, I hope they don't (2)/ put it up on the notice board. (3)/ No error (4)
33. I've tried so hard to get along (1)/ with the girls but I just don't see (2)/ eye to eye with her. (3)/ No error (4)
34. It was me (1)/ who telephoned (2)/ the fire service. (3)/ No error (4)
35. His teachings (1)/ was like (2)/ Buddha. (3)/ No error (4)
36. The size of the shoe (1)/ should be the same (2)/ as this shoe. (3)/ No error (4)
37. None (1)/ but I (2)/ turned up. (3)/ No error (4)
38. The song who (1)/ came out last week (2)/ is really good. (3)/ No error (4)
39. Whoever (1)/ wins the race he (2)/ will get a prize. (3)/ No error (4)
40. Those two (1)/ companies always (2)/ help one another. (3)/ No error (4)
41. The committee were (1)/ divided in its opinion (2)/ regarding this issue. (3) / No error (4)
42. If I were him,(1)/ I would have answered (2)/ the question.(3) / No error(4)
43. Neither of the boys (1)/ has (2)/ submitted their records.(3)/ No Error (4)
44. One should (1) /do his duty(2) / honestly ad sincerely.(3) /No error (4)
45. Myself and Mark (1)/ will take care of (2)/ the function on Sunday. (3)/ No error (4)
46. Whatever work (1)/ that which you undertake (2)/ put your best efforts in it.(3)/ No error (4)
47. If the teacher is good (1)/ the students will respond (2)/ positively to them. (3)/ No error (4)
48. Mr. John, our representative, (1)/ he will attend the meeting (2)/on our behalf. (3)/ No error(4)
49. May I know who (1)/ you want (2)/ to see please? (3)/ No error (4)
50. Wherever they go, (1)/ Americans easily adapt to (2)/ local circumstances. (3)/ No error (4)

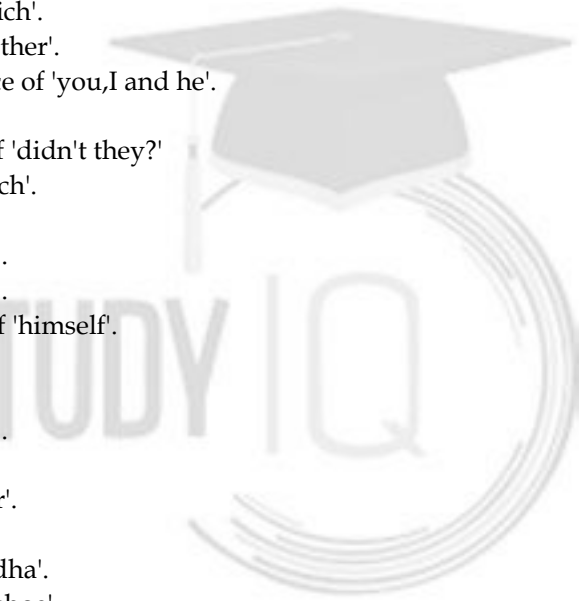
## Solutions

1. (3); Use 'his own use' in place of 'our own use' because in the given sentence, 'each' is the subject. Possessive 'his' is used with 'each'.
- Each of you/ them/ us has completed their work. (x)
- Each of you/ them/ us has completed our work. (x)
- Each of you/ them/ us has completed his work . (✓)
2. (1); Use 'who' in place of 'whom'.
3. (3); In the given sentence comparison is made between the salaries of two persons. So "that of a caretaker" should replace 'a caretaker'.
- Example-**
- The road of Ranchi is wider than Patna. (x)
- The road of Ranchi is wider than that of Patna. (✓)
4. (1); Use 'If you absent yourself from' in place of 'If you absent from'. 'Reflexive Pronoun' is used with the verb 'absent'.
- Example-**
- Babita deliberately absent from the meeting. (x)
- Babita deliberately absented herself from the meeting. (✓)
5. (2); Use 'one's best effort if' in place of 'his best efforts if'. Possessive case of 'one' is 'one's'.
- Example-**
- One should do his duty. (x)
- One should do one's duty. (✓)
6. (2); Use 'sanction some money' in place of 'sanction any money' because 'some' is used in affirmative sentences and 'any' is used in negative and interrogative sentences.

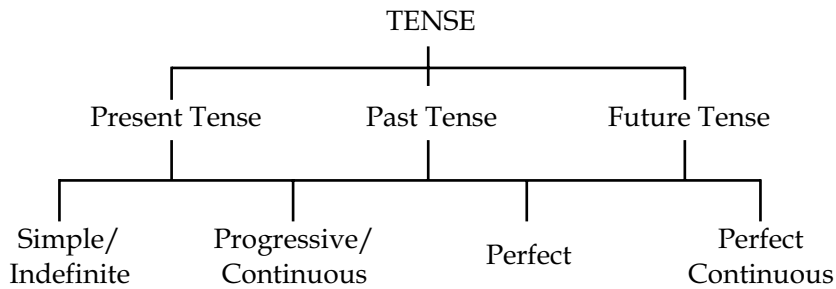
**Example-**

- I have some books to read. (✓)
- I have not some books to read. (x)
- I have not any book to read. (✓)

7. (2); Use 'who she said' in place of 'whom she said'.
8. (4); No error.
9. (2); Use 'his' in place of 'their'.
10. (3); Use 'which' in place of 'who'.
11. (2); Use 'his movement' in place of 'their movement'.
12. (4); No error.
13. (2); Use 'his' in place of 'their'.
14. (3); Use 'his contribution' in place of 'their contribution'.
15. (1); Use 'who' in place of 'whom'.
16. (2); Use 'that' in place of 'who'.
17. (3); Use 'their' in place of 'its'.
18. (3); Use 'that' in place of 'those'.
19. (2); Use 'who' in place of 'which'.
20. (3); Use 'none' in place of 'neither'.
21. (2); Use 'You,he and I' in place of 'you,I and he'.
22. (3); Remove 'himself'.
23. (3); Use 'did they?' in place of 'didn't they?'
24. (2); Use 'that' in place of 'which'.
25. (3); Use 'them' in place of 'it'.
26. (3); Use 'his' in place of 'their'.
27. (2); Use 'his' in place of 'their'.
28. (3); Use 'ourselves' in place of 'himself'.
29. (3); Use 'their' in place of 'its'.
30. (3); Use 'her' in place of 'his'.
31. (3); Use 'his' in place of 'their'.
32. (3); Use 'them' in place of 'it'.
33. (3); Use 'them' in place of 'her'.
34. (1); Use 'I' in place of 'me'.
35. (3); Add 'that of' before 'Buddha'.
36. (3); Add 'that of' before 'this shoe'.
37. (2); Use 'me' in place of 'I'.
38. (1); Use 'which' in place of 'who'.
39. (2); Remove 'he' from the sentence.
40. (2); Use 'each other' in place of 'one another'.
41. (2); Use 'their' in place of 'its'.
42. (1); Use 'he' in place of 'him'.
43. (3); Use 'his' in place of 'their'.
44. (2); Use 'one's' in place of 'his'.
45. (1); Use "Mark and I".
46. (2); Remove 'that'.
47. (3); Use 'him' in place of 'them'.
48. (2); Remove 'he'.
49. (1); Use 'whom' in place of 'who'.
50. (2); Add 'themselves' after 'adapt'.



# Tenses



On the basis of time of an action performed, we can divide sentences into the following three tenses:

- (i) Present Tense                      (ii) Past Tense                      (iii) Future Tense

Again on the basis of state of an action performed, we can further classify each tense into the following four parts:

- (i) Simple Indefinite Tense  
 (ii) Progressive/ Continuous Tense  
 (iii) Perfect Tense  
 (iv) Perfect Continuous Tense

## Present Tense

This Tense expresses an action that is currently going on or habitually performed or a state that currently or generally exists. We can classify present Tense into the following four parts:

- (i) Present Indefinite (Simple Present)  
 (ii) Present Continuous (Present Progressive)  
 (iii) Present Perfect  
 (iv) Present Perfect Continuous

### (i) Present Indefinite Tense

This Tense is called Present 'Indefinite' Tense because in this Tense, the action is simply mentioned and nothing can be said about its completeness. This Tense is used to express an action which occurs on regular basis.

#### Structure

##### For Singular:

→ Sub + V<sub>1</sub> + s/es + Obj. (Affirmative)

For Ex - She writes a letter

→ Sub + does not + V<sub>1</sub> + Obj. (Negative)

For Ex - She does not write a letter.

→ Does + Sub + V<sub>1</sub> + Obj. + '?' (Interrogative)

For Ex - Does she write a letter?

→ Does + Sub + not + V<sub>1</sub> + Obj + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)

For Ex - Does she not write a letter?

**For Plural:**

→ **Sub + V<sub>1</sub> + Obj (Affirmative)**

**For Ex -** They play cricket.

→ **Sub + do not + V<sub>1</sub> + Obj (Negative)**

**For Ex -** They do not play cricket.

→ **Do + Sub + V<sub>1</sub> + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)**

**For Ex -** Do they play cricket?

→ **Do + Sub + not + V<sub>1</sub> + obj + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)**

**For Ex -** Do they not play cricket?

**Note:** I is treated as 'Plural' in Present Tense.

**For Ex -** I eat dinner at 8 O'clock daily.

**Uses:**

**1. To show Habitual Actions**

**For Ex -** (a) He goes out for a walk every day.

(b) My father visits temple thrice a week.

**2. To show General truth/Universal truth/ permanent truth etc.**

**For Ex -** (a) The sun rises in the east.

(b) Water boils at 100°C.

**3. To show imperative sentences.**

**For Ex -** (a) Always obey your parents.

(b) Do not play on the road.

**4. In exclamatory sentences which start with 'Here' and 'There'**

**For Ex -** (a) Here comes the train!

(b) There rings the bell!

**5. In newspaper headlines and commentary of sports.**

**For Ex -** (a) India launches a satellite.

(b) Sachin hits a boundary.

**6. To describe the events that occurred in past in a dramatic way.**

**For Ex -** (a) India uproots the British Empire.

(b) Alexander defeats Paurus.

**7. This Tense is also used to express professional activities.**

**For Ex -** (a) A barber cuts hair.

(b) A confectioner sells sweets.

**(ii) Present Continuous Tense**

This Tense is used to express action that is currently in progress.

**Structure**

**For Singular:**

→ **Sub + is + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj (Affirmative)**

**For Ex -** She is singing a song.

→ **Sub + is not + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj (Negative)**

**For Ex -** She is not singing a song

→ **Is + Sub + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)**

**For Ex -** Is she singing a song?

→ **Is + Sub + not + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + (Interrogative - Negative)**

**For Ex -** Is she not singing a song?

**For Plural:**

→ **Sub + are + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj. (Affirmative)**

**For Ex -** They are playing cricket.

→ **Sub + are not + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj. (Negative)**

**For Ex -** They are not playing cricket.

→ **Are + Sub + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)**

**For Ex -** Are they playing cricket?

→ **Are + Sub + not + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)**

**For Ex -** Are they not playing cricket?

**Note:** 'Am' is used as helping verb with I.

**For Ex -** I am reading a novel.

**Uses:**

**1. To show a continuous action.**

**For Ex -** (a) She is playing chess.

(b) They are not driving a car.

**2. To show those actions which have following words**

**"Now, these days, now-a-days, still, at this time, at this moment, at present."**

**For Ex -** (a) Is she still reading?

(b) My mother is reading the Mahabharata now.

**3. To denote a change of present state/situation into another.**

**For Ex -** (a) Cars are becoming costlier day by day.

(b) She is getting more and more complicated.

**4. To show those events/ actions that will take place in near future.**

**For Ex -** (a) I am going on vacations tomorrow.

(b) She is getting married next week.

**(iii) Present perfect Tense**

This Tense is used to express those actions that have been finished recently.

**Structure**

**For singular:**

→ **Sub + has + V<sub>3</sub> + Obj (Affirmative)**

**For Ex -** She has bought a house.

→ **Sub + has not + V<sub>3</sub> + Obj (Negative)**

**For Ex -** She has not bought a house.

→ **Has + Sub + V<sub>3</sub> + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)**

**For Ex -** Has she bought a house?



→ **Has + Sub + not + V<sub>3</sub> + Obj + ? (Interrogative - Negative)**

**For Ex -** Has she not bought a house?

**For Plural:**

→ **Sub + have + V<sub>3</sub> + Obj (Affirmative)**

**For Ex -** They have completed their work.

→ **Sub + have not + V<sub>3</sub> + Obj (Negative)**

**For Ex -** They have not completed their work.

→ **Have + Sub + V<sub>3</sub> + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)**

**For Ex -** Have they completed their work?

→ **Have + Sub + not + V<sub>3</sub> + Obj + ? (Interrogative - Negative)**

**For Ex -** Have they not completed their work?

**Note:** I is used as 'Plural' in this type of Tense

**For Ex -** I have submitted my assignment

**Uses:**

**1. To show the action that has just ended**

**For Ex -** (a) I have written a letter

(b) Ishan has gone to Mumbai.

**2. In sentences which consist the following:**

**"This/That/It is the first/second/third/best/worst".**

**For Ex -** (a) This is the worst novel, I have ever read.

(b) It is the best book, I have ever read.

**3. To show those sentences which have the following words.**

**"Already, so far, as yet, yet, upto now, just, just now, recently, ever, lately"**

**For Ex -** (a) I have already taken my lunch.

(b) Have you ever been to London?

**Note:** Generally, Present Perfect Tense does not take an adverb of Past time.

**For Ex -** 'I have seen Amit yesterday' is wrong.

⇒ Simple past is used when an adverb of past is mentioned.

Therefore, the correct usage of sentence given above should be as follows:

'I saw Amit yesterday.'

**(iv) Present perfect Continuous**

This type of Tense is used to express those actions that had begun in the past and are still in progress.

**Structure:**

**For Singular:**

→ **Sub + has been + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj. + since/for + Time being. (Affirmative)**

**For Ex -** (a) Ram has been living here since 1993

(b) Ram has been living here for last ten years.

→ **Sub + has not been + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj. + since/for + Time being. (Negative)**

**For Ex -** (a) Ram has not been living here since 1993.

(b) Ram has not been living here for last ten years.

→ **Has + Sub + been + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + since/for + Time being + '?' (Interrogative)**

**For Ex -** (a) Has Ram been living here since 1993?  
(b) Has Ram been living here for last ten years.

→ **Has + Sub + not + been + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + since/for + Time being + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)**

**For Ex -** (a) Has Ram not been living here since 1993?  
(b) Has Ram not been living here for last ten years.

**For Plural:**

→ **Sub + have been + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj. + since/for + Time being. (Affirmative)**

**For Ex -** (a) They have been singing since morning.  
(b) They have been singing for two hours.

→ **Sub + have not been + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj. + since/for + Time being. (Negative)**

**For Ex -** (a) They have not been singing since morning.  
(b) They have not been singing for two hours.

→ **Have + Sub + been + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj. + since/for + Time being + '?' (Interrogative)**

**For Ex -** (a) Have they been singing since morning?  
(b) Have they been singing for two hours?

→ **Have + Sub + not + been + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj. + since/for + Time being + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)**

**For Ex -** Have they not been singing for two hours?

**Note:** 'I' is used as plural in this tense

**For Ex -** I have been cleaning the room since morning.

**Note:** (a) 'since' is used to represent 'Point of time'  
(b) 'for' is used to represent 'Period of time'

**Uses:**

**1. To show those actions that had begun in the past and are still in progress.**

**For Ex -** The baby has been sleeping since morning.

**2. It can be used with time phrases like**

**"for, since, long, how long, all the time, all week, etc.**

**For Ex -** (a) For how long have you been eating?

(b) She has been crying all the time.

### Past Tense

This Tense expresses an action that has happened or a state that previously existed

Like present Tense, Past Tense can also be classified into following four parts:"

- (a) Past Indefinite (Simple Past)
- (b) Past Continuous (Past Progressive)
- (c) Past Perfect
- (d) Past Perfect continuous

#### (i) Past Indefinite Tense

This Tense is used to express an action that happened or finished in the past.

**Structure:**

The structure of sentence with singular/ plural subject remains same in Past Indefinite Tense.

**For Singular:**

**For Plural:**

→  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{For Singular} \\ \text{For Plural} \end{array} \right\} \text{Sub} + \text{V}_2 + \text{Obj. (Affirmative)}$

**For Ex -** She wrote a book.

→ **Sub + Did not + V<sub>1</sub> + Obj (Negative)**

**For Ex -** She did not write a book.

→ **Did + Sub + V<sub>1</sub> + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)**

**For Ex -** Did she write a book?

→ **Did + Sub + not + V<sub>1</sub> + Obj + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)**

**For Ex -** Did she not write a book?

**Uses:**

**1. To Show a past action.**

**For Ex -** (a) I wrote a letter yesterday.

(b) She came last week.

**Note:** Following words are used in Past Indefinite Tense.

**"Yesterday, ago, last, the other day, the day before, etc."**

**2. To show a past habit.**

**For Ex -** (a) I played cricket in my childhood.

(b) She always prayed to God.

**3. This Tense is used in conditional sentences to indicate a condition which is unlikely to occur.**

**For Ex -** (a) I wish I knew singing.

(b) If Ravi came we would congratulate him.

**4. With the phrase**

**"It is time, It is high time, It is about time"**

**For Ex -** (a) It is time you repaired the A/c.

(b) It is about time you got a haircut.

**(ii) Past Continuous Tense**

This Tense is used to express an action which was in progress for some time in the past.

**Structure:**

**For singular:**

→ **Sub + was + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj (Affirmative)**

**For Ex -** She was calling me.

→ **Sub + was not + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj (Negative)**

**For Ex -** She was not calling me.

→ **Was + Sub + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)**

**For Ex -** Was she calling me?

→ **Was + Sub + not + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)**

**For Ex -** Was she not calling me?

**For Plural:**→ **Sub + were + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj (Affirmative)**

For Ex - They were watching a movie.

→ **Sub + were not + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj (Negative)**

For Ex - They were not watching a movie.

→ **Were + Sub + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)**

For Ex - Were they watching a movie?

→ **Were + Sub + not + V<sub>1</sub> ing + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)**

For Ex - Were they not watching a movie?

**Note:** 'I' is used as singular Subject in this Tense.

For Ex - I was writing a letter.

**Uses:****1. This Tense is used when two actions were simultaneously in progress in the past.**

For Ex - (a) While she was preparing lunch, I was taking shower.

(b) While I was reading, my wife was watching T.V.

**2. This Tense is also used in combination with Simple past**

For Ex - (a) While I was walking in the fields, I found a mobile phone.

(b) When I was going to school, a dog bit me.

**(iii) Past Perfect Tense**

This Tense expresses an action which has been completed (a long time ago) in the Past.

**Structure:**

The structure of sentences with singular/Plural Subject remains same in Past Perfect Tense.

→ **For Singular } Sub + had + V<sub>3</sub> + Obj. (Affirmative)**  
→ **For Plural }**

For Ex - He had left for USA.

→ **Sub + had not + V<sub>3</sub> + Obj. (Negative)**

For Ex - He had not left for USA.

→ **Had + Sub + V<sub>3</sub> + Obj. + '?' (Interrogative)**

For Ex - Had he left for USA?

→ **Had + Sub + not + V<sub>3</sub> + Obj + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)**

For Ex - Had he not left for USA?

**Uses:****1. When two actions occur in the past, one after the other, then, the first action is expressed in Past perfect Tense and the second action is expressed in Simple Past Tense.**

For Ex - (a) The patient had died before the doctor came.

(b) He came after she had gone.

**2. To express some unfulfilled wish in the Past.**

For Ex - (a) I had hoped that he would pass.

(b) She had expected his arrival, but he did not come.

**(iv) Past perfect Continuous Tense**

This Tense is used to express an action that started in past, continued for a period of time and then finished in Past.

**Structure:**

The structure of sentences with singular/Plural subject remains same in Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

→ For Singular } Sub + had been + V<sub>1</sub> ing + obj + Since/for + time being. (Affirmative)  
For Plural }

**For Ex -** (a) She had been watching T.V. for two hours.  
(b) She had been watching T.V. since 2 p.m.

→ **Sub + had not been + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + Since/for + Time being (Negative)**

**For Ex -** (a) She had not been watching T.V. for Two hours.  
(b) She had not been watching T.V. since 2.00 PM.

→ **Had + Sub + been + V<sub>1</sub> ing + since/for + Time being + '?' (Interrogative)**

**For Ex -** (a) Had she been watching T.V. for two hours?  
(b) Had she been watching T.V. since 2:00 PM?

→ **Had + Sub + not + been + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + Since/for + Time being + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)**

**For Ex -** (a) Had she not been watching TV for two hours?  
(b) Had she not been watching T.V. since 2:00 PM.

**Uses:**

**1. It is used to express a repeated action in the past.**

**For Ex -** (a) I had been trying to contact you.  
(b) He had been trying to get a good job.

**2. It is used to express an action that had happened in the past and its effects were still visible in the past.**

**For Ex -** (a) She had been playing tennis when the news of her selection came in.  
(b) I had been reading novel for 2 hours, when she asked me about its plot.

**Future Tense**

This Tense expresses an action that has not yet happened or a state that does not exist but is expected to take place after some time from now.

Future Tenses can be classified into following four Tenses

- (i) Future Indefinite (Simple Future)
- (ii) Future Continuous (Future Progressive)
- (iii) Future Perfect
- (iv) Future Perfect Continuous.

**(i) Future Indefinite Tense**

This Tense expresses an action that is expected to be finished in near future.

**Structure:**

**Note:** The structure of sentences with singular/plural subject remains same in future Indefinite Tense.

→ For Singular } Sub + will + V<sub>1</sub> + obj. (Affirmative)  
For Plural }

**For Ex -** (a) She will call you.  
(b) They will call you.

→ **Sub + will not + V<sub>1</sub> + Obj. (Negative)**

**For Ex -** She will not call you.

→ **Will + Sub + V<sub>1</sub> + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)**

**For Ex -** Will she call you?

→ **Will + Sub + V<sub>1</sub> + Obj + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)**

**For Ex -** Will she not call you?

**Note:** Now a days, only 'will' is used as helping verb in future Tense because the usage of 'Shall' has gone out of style in modern English. Though 'Shall' is still used sometimes.

**Note:** Use of Shall/will is explained in modals.

**Uses:**

**To show conditional actions that have adverb clause, Present Indefinite Tense along with 'unless, until, when, if'**

**For Ex -** (a) Unless she works hard, she will not pass.

(b) If you run fast, you will win the race.

### (ii) Future Continuous Tense

This Tense used to express an action that will be in progression in Future.

**Structure:**

The structure of sentences with singular/Plural subject remains same in future continuous Tense.

**For Singular }  
For Plural }**

→ **Sub + will be + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj. (Affirmative)**

**For Ex -** She will be cooking food at this time tomorrow.

→ **Sub + will not be + v<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj. (Negative)**

**For Ex -** She will not be cooking food at this time tomorrow.

→ **Will + Sub + be + V<sub>1</sub> ing + '?' (Interrogative)**

**For Ex -** Will she be cooking food at this time tomorrow?

→ **Will + Sub + not + be + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)**

**For Ex -** Will she not be cooking food at this time tomorrow?

### (iii) Future Perfect Tense

This Tense expresses those actions that will certainly be finished at a point in future.

**Structure:**

→ **Sub + will have + V<sub>3</sub> + Obj (Affirmative)**

**For Ex -** She will have submitted her project by Monday.

→ **Sub + will not have + V<sub>3</sub> + Obj (Negative)**

**For Ex -** She will not have submitted her project by Monday.

→ **Will + Sub + have V<sub>3</sub> + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)**

**For Ex -** Will she have submitted her project by Monday?

→ **Will + Sub + not + have + V<sub>3</sub> + Obj + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)**

**For Ex -** Will she not have submitted her project by Monday?

**Note:** In future perfect Tense, when an action is expected to be completed in near future, till/by are used before the adverb of future.

**For Ex -** "by tomorrow, till next week, by Monday"

**Uses:**

**To show an action in which 'when' or 'before' is followed by present Tense.**

**For Ex -** (a) I will have completed this task before she comes.

(b) He will have reached school before the bell rings.

**(iv) Future Perfect Continuous Tense:**

This Tense is used to express an action that continues upto some point of time in future.

**Structure:**

→ **Sub + will have been + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj. + Since/for + Time being (Affirmative)**

**For Ex -** She will have been washing clothes for 3 hours.

→ **Sub + will not have been + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + since/for + Time being (Negative)**

**For Ex -** Will not have been washing clothes for 3 hrs.

→ **Will + Sub + have been + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + Since/for + time being + '?' (Interrogative)**

**For Ex -** Will she have been washing clothes for 3 hours?

→ **Will + Sub + not + have been + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + since/for + time being + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)**

**For Ex -** Will she not have been washing clothes for 3 hrs?

**Note:** Future perfect progressive denotes continuous action while future perfect denotes completed action.

**For Ex -** (a) By the end of this month, I will have been travelling for 6 months (Continuous action)

(b) By the end of this month, I will have travelled for 6 months (Completed Action)

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**Exercise**

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**Directions:** Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is '4' i.e. No error, (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any).

1. The question is (1)/so complicated that (2)/it could not be solved immediately. (3)/No error (4)
2. Ragesh finished his work (1)/just before you came to see him (2)/ at his residence. (3)/No error (4)
3. Rakesh asked me (1)/why was I angry at his remarks (2)/which he had not made deliberately. (3)/No error (4)
4. If I would have spoken to my father (1)/as you spoke to me (2)/ he would have beaten me. (3)/No error (4)
5. Foolishly Dhananjay threw (1)/some water on the electric heater (2)/when it catches fire (3)/ and he got a shock. (4)/No error (5)
6. The enmity between the (1)/ two groups had reached a level (2)/where reconciliation has (3)/ become impossible. (4)/No error (5)
7. If Deepak had been with us (1)/ from the beginning (2)/we would be much happier. (3)/ No error (4)
8. As soon as Sujeeet saw the tiger, (1)/ he run (2)/and climbed up the tree. (3)/No error (4)
9. Rakesh has already gone (1)/ before the (2)/roof fell down to the earth. (3)/ No error (4)
10. The film started (1)/ before we reached (2)/because we were late. (3)/ No error (4)
11. When you will find out (1)/ any solution to this problem you will become able (2)/ to finalise the project. (3)/ No error (4)
12. Whenever you are coming here, (1)/ you bring a lot of (2)/ sweets for me.(3)/ No error (4)
13. A misogynist is a person (1)/ who is hating woman but a philogynist is a person (2)/ who loves woman. (3)/ No error (4)
14. Now-a-days he teaches physics (1)/ because the teacher of physics (2)/ has been absenting himself for a month.(3)/ No error (4)

15. 'It is high time (1)/ you are starting this work.' (2)/ my friend said to me.(3)/ No error (4)
16. Many of my friends (1)/ wished to come here today but (2)/ none of them arrived yet.(3)/ No error (4)
17. She says that she will take (1)/ her umbrella (2)/ in case it will rain.(3)/ No error (4)
18. When I will be thirty (1)/ most of my friends (2)/ will be above thirty five, be sure. (3)/ No error (4)
19. This is, indeed, (1)/ the first time in my life that I hear (2)/ such an interesting story.(3)/ No error (4)
20. Before the alarm (1)/ had stopped ringing (2)/ John had pulled up the shade. (3)/ No error (4)
21. I have been knowing (1)/ him for ten years but I don't know (2)/ where he lives.(3)/ No error (4)
22. If he had a few hours to spare, (1)/ he would spend (2)/ them in a public library. (3)/ No error (4)
23. If I would have done this, (1)/ I would have done wrong and would have disappointed (2)/ many of my friends.(3)/ No error (4)
24. I wish he saw you (1)/ when you were (2)/ living in England.(3)/ No error (4)
25. I lived here since 1980, (1)/ therefore I know everything (2)/ about the city. (3)/ No error (4)
26. If we had Mohan in our team, we (1)/ would have won the match (2)/ against your team. (3)/ No error (4)
27. If I was you I would have told (1)/ the Chairman to keep (2)/ his mouth shut. (3)/ No error (4)
28. The victim tried to tell up (1)/ what has happened (2)/ but his words were not audible. (3)/ No error (4)
29. She was with me uptil now, (1)/ so don't rebuke her (2)/ for getting late. (3)/ No error (4)
30. Had he come even a moment earlier, (1)/ he would have (2)/ found me there.(3)/ No error (4)
31. Newspapers told (1)/ us about the events that happen (2)/ all over the world.(3)/ No error (4)
32. 'Here is coming my friend!', (1)/ said Manju when (2)/ she was anxious.(3)/ No error (4)
33. By this time next year he (1)/ has had settled himself (2)/ in London.(3)/ No error (4)
34. I had hoped/ that I would see (1)/ you the other day, but (2)/ unfortunately I fell ill.(3)/ No error (4)
35. Sushma arrived here, did all the preparations (1)/ and then has called (2)/ on one of her intimate friends. (3)/ No error (4)
36. That two and two (1)/ always made four cannot (2)/ be doubted. (3)/ No error (4)
37. Dipu hopes to become (1)/ an officer after he will complete (2)/ his higher education. (3)/ No error (4)
38. Meenu along with her parents (1)/ is going to Mumbai tonight (2)/ because her eldest brother is ill there. (3)/ No error (4)
39. He would not have (1)/ done all this if he had not been (2)/ instigated by his wife.(3)/ No error (4)
40. The teacher said to us that we (1)/ should stay at home (2)/ if it rains. (3)/ No error (4)
41. We observed that (1)/ the policeman chased a (2)/ thief at that moment. (3)/ No error (4)
42. The police think that (1)/Luna may be there yesterday (2)/at the time of murder. (3)/ No error (4)
43. How much money (1)/ did you waste since the (2)/ death of your uncle? (3)/ No error (4)
44. The labourers tired after a (1)/ day's work and (2)/ enjoying sound sleep. (3)/ No error (4)
45. The boss satisfied to see (1)/ the neat work of (2)/ the secretary yesterday. (3)/ No error (4)
46. While you were young, (1)/ you ought (2)/ to learn good habits. (3)/ No error (4)
47. When I visited (1)/ my friend he (2)/ had been sweeping the floor. (3)/ No error (4)
48. I was to catch (1)/ the first train, but had (2)/ to cancel the programme. (3)/ No error (4)
49. When I met her (1)/ last year she was married (2)/ for three years. (3)/ No error (4)
50. On next Diwali they (1)/ will live together (2)/ for ten years. (3)/ No error (4)



## Solutions

1. (3); Use 'it cannot be' in place of 'it could not be'.  
The given sentence is in present tense so use of 'can' is correct.
2. (1); Use 'Rajesh had finished his work' in place of 'Rajesh finished his work. Past perfect tense is used to describe past event.  
**Example-**  
The patient died before the doctor came.  
(x)  
The patient had died before the doctor came. (✓)
3. (2); Use 'why I was angry' in place of 'why was I angry'.
4. (1); Use 'If I had' in place of 'If I would have'.
5. (3); Use 'when it caught fire' in place of 'when it catches fire'.
6. (3); Use 'had' in place of 'has'.
7. (3); Use 'would have been' in place of 'would be'.
8. (2); Use 'he ran' in place of 'he run'.
9. (1); Use 'Rakesh had already gone' in place of 'Rakesh has already gone'.
10. (1); Use 'The film had started' in place of 'The film started'.
11. (1); Use 'you find' in place of 'you will find'.
12. (1); Use 'you come' in place of 'you are coming'.
13. (2); Use 'who hates' in place of 'who is hating'.
14. (1); Use 'he is teaching' in place of 'he teaches'.
15. (2); Use 'You started' in place of 'You are starting'.
16. (3); Use 'has arrived' in place of 'arrived'.
17. (3); Use 'it rains' in place of 'it will rain'.
18. (1); Use 'I am thirty' in place of 'I will be thirty'.
19. (2); Use 'I have heard' in place of 'I hear'.
20. (2); Use 'Stopped' in place of 'had stopped'.
21. (1); Use 'have known' in place of 'have been knowing'.
22. (4); No error.
23. (2); Use 'had done' in place of 'would have done'.
24. (1); Use 'had seen' in place of 'saw'.
25. (2); Use 'have lived' in place of 'lived'.
26. (2); Use 'we had had Mohan' in place of 'we had Mohan'.
27. (2); Use 'were' in place of 'was'.
28. (1); Use 'had' in place of 'has'.
29. (3); Use 'has been' in place of 'was'.
30. (4); No error.
31. (2); Use 'tell' in place of 'told'.
32. (1); Use 'comes' in place of 'is coming'.
33. (2); Use 'will have' in place of 'has had'.
34. (4); No error.
35. (2); Use 'called' in place of 'has called'.
36. (1); Use 'makes' in place of 'made'.
37. (3); Use 'has completed' in place of 'will complete'.
38. (4); No error.
39. (4); No error.
40. (3); Use 'rained' in place of 'rains'.
41. (2); Use 'was chasing' in place of 'chased'.
42. (2); Use 'might have been there' in place of 'may be there'.
43. (2); Use 'have you wasted' in place of 'did you waste'.
44. (1); Use 'are tired' in place of 'tired'.
45. (1); Use 'was satisfied' in place of 'satisfied'.
46. (3); Use 'have learnt' in place of 'learn'.
47. (3); Use 'was sweeping' in place of 'had been sweeping'.
48. (1); Use 'was to have caught' in place of 'was to catch'.
49. (2); Use 'had been married' in place of 'was married'.
50. (2); Use 'will have been living' in place of 'will live'.



## Subject Verb Agreement or Syntax

In English, the basic structure of a sentence is as follows:

### 'Subject + Verb + Object'

Now, for a sentence to be grammatically correct, the verb must agree with the subject. In other words, the verb used must be in accordance with the person and number of subject.

For example, look at the following sentence

- (a) Shivam writes a letter (Singular verb is used with singular Subject)
- (b) They write a letter (Plural verb used with Plural subject)

In order to attain grammatical accuracy some rules must be followed which are as follows

**Rule 1:** If two subjects are joined by 'and' and they denote two separate entities or ideas, plural verb will be used

- For Ex-** (a) Ravi and Rakesh are playing.  
(b) You and Amit are late today.

**Rule 2:** If two (or more) nouns or adjectives are joined by 'and' but they denote a single person/thing idea, singular verb is used.

- For Ex-** (a) This black and white tie is mine.  
(b) Bread and butter, is my favourite breakfast.  
(c) Slow and steady, wins the race

**Rule 3:** If the subjects are joined by expressions like "alongwith, with, as well as, In addition to, besides, nothing, unlike, like, no less than, etc" the verb that follows agrees with the first subject

- For Ex-** (a) Rohan as well as his friends is playing.  
(b) They along with their teacher are going on vacations.

**Rule 4:** If two subjects are joined by "either.....or, neither.....nor, nor, or, not only.....but also" the verb agrees with the subject nearest to it.

- For Ex-** (a) Neither Ram nor Rohan is coming today.  
(b) Not only Shyam but also his parents were present in the wedding.

**Rule 5:** "Neither of, either of, none of" etc. are followed by plural noun and singular verb.

- For Ex-** (a) Neither of these two girls is clever.  
(b) Either of you was absent from the class.

**Rule 6:** Sometimes words like "Somebody, Everybody, each, nobody, anybody, everyone, everybody, nothing, every, anything" are used as subjects. In such case singular verb agrees with them.

- For Ex-** (a) Nobody knows about the future.  
(b) Nothing is impossible if you have determination.  
(c) Each boy is good in Maths.

**Rule 7:** If following expressions are followed by uncountable noun. We use singular verb with them.

**"Most of, Half of, some of, enough of, plenty of, a lot of"**

- For Ex-** (a) Some milk is needed.  
(b) Most of the work has been done.

**Rule 8:** Similarly if following expressions are followed by countable noun we use plural verb with them.

**"Most of/Half of, some of, enough of, plenty of, a lot of"**

- For Ex-** (a) Some questions are difficult.  
(b) Most of the boys were absent.

**Rule 9:** **"More than one"** is followed by singular countable noun and singular verb.

- For Ex-** (a) More than one boy was absent.  
(b) More than one man was against the proposal.

⇒ But, **"More than two/three/four"** is followed by plural noun and plural verb.

- For Ex-** (a) More than two boys were absent.  
(b) More than ten houses were damaged in the flood.

⇒ Similarly, sentences with following structure use plural verb.

- For Ex-** (a) More teachers than one are present.  
(b) More books than one are new.

**Rule 10:** Following expression are followed by plural noun and plural verb.

**"A large number of, A number of, A great number of, large number of"**

- For Ex-** (a) A large number of cows are grazing in the field.  
(b) A number of boys are playing cricket.

⇒ But, 'the number of' is always followed by singular verb

- For Ex-** (a) The number of children is twenty.  
(b) The number of passenger in Metro is increasing.

**Rule 11:** We use plural subject and Plural verb with the following:

**"Many, A great many, A good many, Many of, A great many of, A good many of, both, several, various, Both of, Several of, various of, few, a few, very few, few of, a few of, very few of"**

- For Ex-** (a) Many boy are absent today.  
(b) A great many actors are coming.  
(c) Many of the girls are taking part in the contest.  
(d) Very few students are hard working.

⇒ But, 'many a' is followed by singular noun and singular verb.

- For Ex-** (a) Many a boy has come for the class.  
(b) Many a car has been stolen.

**Rule 12:** If we use **'the'** before any adjective, then **'Plural verb'** is used

i.e. **The weak, The rich, The poor, The honest, The injured, The dumb, The French**, etc. are all used as plural subject.

- For Ex-** (a) The poor are generally hardworking.  
(b) The rich are not always happy.

**Rule 13:** If **'Nothing but/Everything but'** is followed by uncountable noun or countable noun, singular verb is used.

- For Ex-** (a) Nothing but milk is sold.  
(b) Nothing but birds was seen.  
(c) Everything but books is sold.

**Rule 14:** 'One of the' is always followed by Plural noun and is agreed with singular verb.

**For Ex-** (a) One of the boys was playing chess

(b) One of the girls is crying.

**Rule 15:** If there is any definite unit/distance/height, etc. followed by the construction: Numeral + Plural Noun, then the verb is always singular.

**For Ex-** (a) Ten thousand rupees is a good amount.

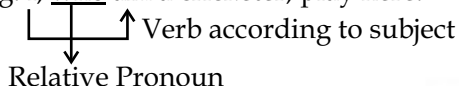
(b) Twenty tons of rice is enough for us.

⇒ But, if it refers to different units in the construction of Numerical Adjective + Plural Noun, then it takes a Plural verb.

**For Ex-** Twelve hundred rupees have been spent on shopping.

**Rule 16:** If who/which/ that is used as a relative pronoun, then the verb that follows depends on the antecedent.

For eg. I, who am a cricketer, play here.



The man who was sitting there, is my father.

**Rule 17:** With expression like if/as if/ as though/ I wish etc only 'were' form of 'to be' is used

**For Ex-** (a) I wish, I were the President of India.

(b) If I were you, I would have finished the work.

**Rule 18:** If an article is placed before two nouns, it means the person/thing is the same for which two nouns are used.

**For Ex-** Mr. Sharma, The chairman and Managing Director of the company, has arrived.

Here single article (the) is placed before chairman and Managing Director. It means that Mr. Sharma is both the chairman and M.D. of the company

⇒ But if an article is used before every noun. Then the nouns refer to different persons.

**For Ex-** The director and the producer have come.

**Rule 19:** 'All' can be used in both 'countable' and 'uncountable'. When used as uncountable, we use singular verb and when used as countable, it takes plural verb.

**For Ex-** (a) All is good now a days.

(b) Here all is uncountable, Hence verb is singular.

(c) All have gone to Mumbai.

Here all is countable, hence verb is plural

**Rule 20:** Whenever 'Amount of/ Quantity of' is followed by an uncountable noun, singular verb follows

**For Ex-** The amount of milk is sufficient.

**Rule 21:** Some nouns exist only in plural form. Such nouns are: **Scissors, tongs, pliers, trousers, Pants, Pajamas, Shorts, Sunglasses, gallows, riches, savings, congratulations, regards, alms, wages, belongings, troops, tactics,** etc.

The verb that follows the nouns given above is always plural.

**For Ex-** (a) Where are my pants?

(b) His new sunglasses are quite expensive.

**Rule 22:** Some nouns like **Scenery, Poetry, Furniture, Hair, Business, Mischief, Information, Luggage, Work, Traffic, Stationery, Equipment, Evidence, Electricity, Behaviour, crockery,** etc. are uncountable. Hence, Singular verb is used with them.

- For Ex-** (a) The scenery of Switzerland mesmerises everyone.  
(b) The furniture that I bought yesterday is really comfortable.

**Rule 23:** Some nouns like **Economics, ethics, mathematics, rickets**, etc. are plural in form but Singular in meaning. Hence, they take Singular verb.

- For Ex-** (a) Economics is an easy Subject.  
(b) Politics is a dirty game.

But, if the above plural looking subjects are particularised or passessed, they become plural nouns and the verb that follows is also plural.

**For Ex-** Politics is a dirty game.

Since the above statement describes politics in a general form. Therefore the verb (is) that follows is also singular.

⇒ Now, look at the following sentence:

Politics of our Country are dirty.

Here, '**Politics**' has been particularised. Hence, plural verb has been used.

**Rule 24:** Similarly, there are some nouns, like

**Cattle, cavalry, infantry, children, gentry** etc. that are singular in form but plural in meaning. Hence they take plural verb.

**For Ex-** Cattle are grazing in the field.

**Rule 25:** Collective nouns always take 'singular verb'.

- For Ex-** (a) The pride of lions is hunting.  
(b) This bundle of sticks is heavy.

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### Exercise

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**Directions:** Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is '4' i.e. No error, (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any).

1. He is one of the richest and (1)/most generous men of (2)/ the town. (3)/No error (4)
2. Computer and (1)/telecommunication has(2)/developed of information technology. (3)/No error (4)
3. Bread and butter (1)/are essential for (2)/ one's life. (3)/No error (4)
4. Every man and woman in a family (1)/are responsible for (2)/ the upbringing of a child (3)/No error(4)
5. Either she (1)/or I will pay (2)/ the fees. (3)/No error (4)
6. Nothing but (1)/trees were seen (2)/ in the garden. (3)/No error (4)
7. Each and every (1)/man, woman and child (2)/were given food yesterday evening. (3)/No error (4)
8. Five hours are too short (1)/a time to judge (2)/ one's character. (3)/No error (4)
9. Many a passenger (1)/have been (2)/ taken to the hospital. (3)/No error (4)
10. The teacher as well as (1)/his students has committed (2)/ this mistake. (3)/No error (4)
11. The behaviour (1)/of the students (2)/wasnot proper. (3)/No error (4)
12. Twenty miles (1)/are not a great (2)/ distance in these daysof rapid travel. (3)/No error (4)
13. A group of (1)/people were (2)/sitting at the street corner. (3)/No error (4)
14. The economics (1)/of the situation (2)/has been discussed at some length. (3)/No error (4)
15. The teacher along with his two sons (1)/is doing research (2)/ these days. (3)/No error (4)
16. Either of the two boys (1)/are eligible (2)/ for selection for the post. (3)/No error (4)

17. Forty kilometers is a big (1)/ distance for me, (2)/ I am unable to walk on foot. (3)/No error (4)
18. Physics is an important (1)/subject in (2)/the modern world. (3)/No error (4)
19. One of his (1)/friend was injured (2)/in a railway accident. (3)/No error (4)
20. I met the chairman (1)/and the director who claims to be (2)/ Ram's father. (3)/No error (4)
21. Four miles beyond (1)/ that pasture was seen thousands (2)/ of cattle including some lambs. (3)/ No error (4)
22. It is noticed that the elite class have no soft (1)/ corner for the downtrodden who are the (2)/real victims of the present social set-up. (3)/ No error (4)
23. Is there any difficulties (1)/ in disposing of this gorgeous building (2)/ built on such a spacious and beautiful north campus. (3)/ No error (4)
24. The request of the workers' union that their wages should be (1)/ increased were supported by (2)/ a vast majority. (3)/ No error (4)
25. The publisher says that there is (1)/ many important details to attend (2)/ to before this book gets printed. (3)/ No error (4)
26. We should not forget that we have a right to criticize but (1)/ at the same time each of us (2)/ have to remember the duty also. (3)/ No error (4)
27. One of the biggest industrial houses in (1)/ Chennai is on the verge of (2)/ declaring a lock out. (3)/ No error (4)
28. A body of volunteers have been organized (1)/ to help the faculty members (2)/ in their attempt to raise the funds. (3)/ No error (4)
29. Everybody among the businessmen (1)/ were enjoying drinking when the Manager of the hotel (2)/ was shot dead by the thief. (3)/ No error (4)
30. Although these building are in need of repair, (1)/ there have been much improvement (2)/ in their appearance. (3)/ No error (4)
31. Not only the doctor but also the nurses of this nursing (1)/ home is very kind and helpful (2)/ to the attendants. (3)/ No error (4)
32. There appears a number of new faces in the hall (1)/ and I really do not know where they have (2)/ come from and why. (3)/ No error (4)
33. The available statistics indicate that the population of the world (1)/will double in about 30 years and human life will become (2)/ more and more miserable. (3)/ No error (4)
34. What were once glorious forts (1)/ are now nothing but piles of (2)/ rubble. (3)/ No error (4)
35. Whether you should get married (1)/ now or whether you should remain single all your life (2)/ are your personal problem. (3)/ No error (4)
36. Does his daily struggle (1)/ for existence leave time to ponder over (2)/ international affairs? (3)/ No error (4)
37. Either the manager (1)/ or his assistants always try to misguide the public (2)/ regarding the vacancy in the factory. (3)/ No error (4)
38. In our college, it was obligatory for each of (1)/ the students to buy (2)/ his own instruments. (3)/ No error (4)
39. Those athletes who did not adhere to the rules of athletics (1)/ was deprived of taking part (2)/ in the summer Olympics. (3)/ No error (4)
40. Not Shawn and his friends (1)/ but Harry has surreptitiously taken (2)/ your photographs and sent them to her friends. (3)/ No error (4)
41. An ability to shrink and reduce oneself to a tiny form and reverse the process whenever desired (1)/ belongs to the realm of fantasy and is heard of only (2)/ in fairy tales or tales of magic. (3)/No error (4)
42. Neither Rajni nor Ragini (1)/ were to take to her heels (2)/ when they saw a cobra lying at the gate. (3)/ No error (4)

43. None of the five players (1)/ who have been given a chance (2)/ to join this team play confidently. (3)/ No error (4)
44. What she says and what she does (1)/ are incomprehensible (2)/to an ordinary mind like yours. (3)/ No error (4)
45. Nobody else but these young women have (1)/ played a prank on you, but it is pitiable (2)/that you don't understand it. (3)/No error (4)1
46. Some highly significant observations has been made by the former UN (1)/ Secretary General, Mr. Kofi Annan, in his annual report (2)/ submitted to the current session of General Assembly. (3)/No error(4)
47. If any proof was needed to show that the United Nations (1)/ have lately become a policy tool in the hands of the U.S.A. and that (2)/ the world's sole might has a subservient international body, it was provided by Junior Bush's angry comment. (3)/No error (4)
48. If Mahatma Gandhi was alive (1)/ he would start weeping (2)/ to see the present condition of India. (3)/No error (4)
49. Was she a bird (1)/ she would definitely fly to you (2)/ and say that she could not live without you. (3)/No error (4)
50. There were reports a few days before the Parliament Session commenced (1)/ that concrete measures to (2)/restructure the movement would be considered. (3)/No error (4)

## Solutions

1. (4); No error
2. (2); Use 'have' in place of 'has'. If two singular nouns are connected by 'and' then we always use 'plural verb'

### Example-

Milton and Jonson is brothers. (x)

Milton and Jonson **are** brothers. (✓)

Kathar and Arak is situated in the Buxar district. (x)

Kathar and Arak **are** situated in the Buxar district. (✓)

3. (2); Use 'is' in place of 'are'. Some nouns represent 'Singular idea or concept' when used in a pair. With such noun pairs singular verb is used.

Bread and butter, horse and carriage, pen and ink, rice and curry, sum and substance etc.

**Note:** When these nouns represents more than one idea or things, plural verb is used.

### Example-

Rice and curry **are** his favourite meal. (x)

Rice and curry **is** his favourite meal. (✓)

Bread and butter **is** sold in almost all shops of the market. (x)

Bread and butter **are** sold in almost all shops of the market. (✓)

4. (2); Use 'is' in place of 'are'. Singular verb is used with words such as 'each' and 'every'.

### Example-

Each boy and girl **have** passed. (x)

Each boy and girl **has** passed. (✓)

Each students**want** some magazines. (✓)

Each of the girls **have**come. (x)

Each of the girls **has** come. (✓)

5. (2); Use 'shall' in place of 'will'. 'Shall' is used with the 'First person subjects'.

6. (2); Use 'was' in place of 'were'.

**Structure** nsf[k,&

Nothing but + Uncountable Noun + SV

Nothing but + Plural countable Noun + SV

Nothing but furniture **are** lying here. (x)

Nothing but furniture **is** lying here. (✓)

↓

UCN

Nothing but **book is** found here.

↓

↓

SCN SV

Nothing but **books are** found here.

↓

↓

PCN PV

Nothing but **books is** found here.

↓

↓

PCN SV

7. (3); Use 'was' in place of 'were'.

8. (1); Use 'is' in place of 'are'. For a finite 'distance and amount', Singular Verb is used.

**Example&**

Ten thousand rupees **are** a huge amount. (x)

Ten thousand rupees **is** a huge amount. (✓)

9. (2); Use 'has' in place of 'have'.

**Example&**

Many + PCN + PV

A good many / A great many + PCN + PV

Many a / an + SCN + SV

Many **students has** come. (x)

Many **students have** come. (✓)

Many a **students have** come. (x)

Many a **student has** come. (✓)

10. (4); No error

11. (4); No error

12. (2); Use 'is' in place of 'are'.

13. (2); Use 'was' in place of 'were'.

**Example&**

**A word of collective Noun + of + PCN + SV**

**Example&**

A panel of **expert has** come.

↓

↓

SCN SV



A panel of **experts have** come.

↓ ↓  
PCN PV

A panel of **experts has** come.

↓ ↓

(A world of collective noun)

PCN SV

A ban of musicians **have** come.

(x)

A band of musicians **has** come.

(✓)

14. (3); Use 'have been' in place of 'has been'.
15. (4); No error
16. (2); Use 'is' in place of 'are'. Either/Neither/One/ Each/ Every /anyone/everything etc. take singular verb.
17. (4); No error
18. (4); No error
19. (2); Use 'friends' in place of 'friend'.
20. (2); Remove 'the' before the word 'director' because both Nouns (Chairman and Director) are used for one person (Ram's father). So article(the) is used before first noun.
21. (2); Use 'were' in place of 'was'.
22. (1); 'Have' should be replaced by 'has'.
23. (1); Use 'are' in place of 'is'.
24. (2); Use 'was' in place of 'were'.
25. (1); Use 'are' in place of 'is'.
26. (1); Use 'has' in place of 'have'.
27. (4); No error.
28. (1); Use 'has' in place of 'have'.
29. (2); Use 'was' in place of 'were'.
30. (2); Use 'has' in place of 'have'.
31. (2); Use 'are' in place of 'is'.
32. (1); Use 'appear' in place of 'appears'.
33. (4); No error.
34. (4); No error.
35. (3); Use 'is' in place of 'are'.
36. (4); No error.
37. (4); No error.
38. (4); No error.
39. (2); Use 'were' in place of 'was'.
40. (4); No error.
41. (4); No error.
42. (2); Use 'was' in place of 'were'.
43. (4); No error.
44. (4); No error.
45. (4); No error.
46. (1); Use 'have' in place of 'has'.
47. (2); Use 'has' in place of 'have'.
48. (1); Use 'were' in place of 'was'.
49. (1); Use 'were' in place of 'was'.
50. (4); No error.

# Articles

An article is a word or a letter which is often used before a noun and tells about the certainty of that noun.

There are two types of articles:

- (i) Indefinite Article (A/ An)
- (ii) Definite Articles (The)

Articles can be used before noun, but not all nouns are used with articles. Therefore, it becomes necessary to understand the correct usage of articles.

## I. Indefinite Articles (A, AN)

Indefinite Articles are used to introduce new concepts (noun phrase) into a discourse.

These articles are called indefinite because their usage implies that the thing, which is being referred to is nonspecific.

**For Ex** - He caught a bird. (any bird).

**Note:** Indefinite articles are generally used before "Countable Singular Nouns"

**For Ex** - This is an apple, This is a car, She is a teacher.

### Uses of Indefinite Articles.

#### Usage of 'A'

1. If the first letter of a countable singular common noun is 'Consonant', 'A' is used before it.

**For Ex** - (a) Rajeev has bought a new car  
(b) I have caught a fish

2. 'A' is used with a singular countable common noun when the noun denotes a complete class of things/Persons/Animals etc.

**For Ex** - A dog has four legs.

In the above sentence, 'A' has been used before 'dog' because we are talking about a complete class of dogs.

3. 'A' is used before a Profession, rank, title, religion, nationality, etc.

**For Ex** - A teacher, A Japanese, A Hindu.

4. 'A' is used before singular countable nouns and after 'what' and 'How', in exclamatory sentences.

**For Ex** - (a) What a beautiful painting!  
(b) What a great match it was!

5. 'A' is used before an indefinite collective noun.

**For Ex** - A team of cricket players, A bundle of money

6. 'A' is used to express the rate.

**For Ex** - Ten rupees a kilo, Fifty words a minute.

**Note:** we can also use 'per' in the place of 'a' in the above expressions.

**Ten Rupees per kilo, Fifty words per minute**

7. We use 'A' before an adjective, when the adjective is followed by a singular noun.

**For Ex** - (a) Madhuri is a good dancer.  
(b) Lata is a melodious singer.